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MEDICAL DICTIONARY

GOULD

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THE PRACTITIONER'S

MEDICAL DICTIONARY

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS, INCLUDING ALL THE WORDS AND PHRASES GENERALLY USED IN MEDICINE, WITH THEIR PROPER PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, AND DEFINITION

BASED ON RECENT MEDICAL LITERATURE

BY

GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D.

AUTHOR OF "AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES," "THE STUDENT'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY," "30,000 MEDICAL WORDS PRONOUNCED AND DEFINED," "BIOGRAPHIC CLINICS," "THE MEANING AND METHOD OF LIFE," "BORDERLAND STUDIES," ETC.; EDITOR OF "AMERICAN MEDICINE"

CONTAINING AMONG OTHER NEW FEATURES THE TERMS OF THE BASLE ANATOMIC NOMENCLATURE AND THE STANDARDS OF PHARMACEUTIC PREPARATIONS AS GIVEN BY THE EIGHTH DECENNIAL REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA

Illustrated

LONDON

H. K. LEWIS

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1907

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PREFACE

This book is in every respect and detail new. Its object is to supply the practitioner with trustworthy definitions of such medical words and terms as he may need in his reading of standard medical text-books, monographic or journalistic literature. All of us, editor, assistants, and publisher, have sought to avoid the incompleteness and limitations of dictionaries too small to meet the needs of the active educated physician, while at the same time comprising what is essential in the largest collections. The first class of works necessarily fail to include the brand new coinages, those most unknown to the practitioner, while the larger are frequently too much unabridged and at least are expensive, heavy, and bulky. We have here striven for the fortunate *in medio tutissimus*. The inclusion of the best of the new and probably enduring words that have been minted in the last ten or twelve years, while at the same time keeping the old lists complete, has been a hard task. This has been made possible only by the generous cooperation of the publisher. Not a little of the modern publishing business consists in selling at an enormous profit a vast amount of bookpaper of poor quality, large extent, and useless thickness, upon which is sprawled a correspondingly exiguous text. With due attention to optic and artistic demands the choice of the reverse plan has been adopted.

We have retained all the old and acceptable features of the previous lexicons, the chief being the simple method, easily understood at a glance, of indicating the pronunciation and accentuation of words. The tabulation and systematic classification of correlated terms which has previously so well demonstrated its usefulness has also been continued. To this one exception has been made,—the distribution in alphabetic order of eponymic terms. Since the publication of earlier volumes these lists have grown so amazingly that it has seemed labor-saving in ease of reference to scatter these throughout the alphabet. In no other work will so many be found as in this. We may criticize and object to the making of these thousands of words called after men's names, but as the lexicographer is primarily a historian, they may not be excluded, and especially if the purchaser's interests are duly considered.

Several valuable and important novelties have been adopted in order to make the work meet all the latest requirements: The metric system of weights and measurements in doses, etc., has been added in order to furnish the necessary equivalents to those who may prefer these to the older and more common forms; the additions and changes of the new Pharmacopeia have been inserted; and the recommendations

of the new [BNA] anatomic nomenclature have been noted. Concerning this reform Professor Lewellys F. Barker says:

"This nomenclature has practically reduced the anatomical terms by many thousands. It has omitted many which were ambiguous and obsolete, and has resulted in the establishment of certain general particulars regarding formation and use of anatomical terms which will simplify and make uniform the nomenclature as it is to-day, and new terms which may have to be added as investigation continues."

Without wasting space and making "a picture book" we have endeavored to keep the most valuable and helpful illustrations of former volumes, and have added a considerable number of new ones, distributing them where they will be most conveniently consulted.

To those previously thanked who have so ably and unselfishly aided in the compilations of the numerous styles and revisions of previous lexicons I have edited, as well as to many others, unnamed, who have been interested in perfecting those which should follow, I can only now express in this general way my obligations and gratitude. But in the arduous and painstaking assistance rendered the subscribers to the present volume, full and especial thanks are due E. Raiguel and G. C. C. Howard.

I have a feeling of gladness in learning from my publishers that, despite many old and many more new rivals, over 200,000 copies of my medical dictionaries have been scattered among the profession in many parts of the world. That evidences something of usefulness in the great cause of medical science and progress.

GEORGE M. GOULD.

Philadelphia, 1906.

NOTES CONCERNING THE HISTORY OF LEXICOGRAPHY *

Nomina si nescis perit cognitio rerum, said Coke with the acumen of the legal mind, and it is generally true that the knowledge of things depends upon the knowledge of their names. Discoveries of new facts, or new standpoints for viewing old facts, demand new tags or "nicking" symbols whereby their status may be fixed and their recognition insured and made more clear for distant or future students. Few philosophic and scientific minds may exhibit an aloofness and a freedom from the tyranny of words to enable them to study things without the aid of words and namings. But nothing, it is admitted, is more blundering in a personal sense, and more harmful to the progress of science, than the exhaustion of interest so soon as a classification and nomenclature have been made. The ridiculous is only needed to end in the absurd, and this is generally supplied by their wrong pigeon-holing and false ticketing. A diagnosis once made, a mere word, long, mysterious, and meaningless, pinned upon the bunched symptoms, and further study of etiology, prophylaxis, or therapeutics is with too many at an end. Over 200 years ago Dr. South tried to check this "fatal imposture and force of words" by showing how "the generality of mankind is governed

* From the preface to the author's "A Dictionary of New Medical Terms," 1905.

by words and names," not by things as they are, but as they are called—in a word, by "verbal magic."

And yet in a groping science like medicine, one that inductively, slowly, and tentatively is feeling its way toward the truth, this need of naming every step forward is peculiarly necessary. It is the condition of securing the step in itself, and of guiding the aftercomers. It is the blazing of trails into the wilderness of the unknown. Of course no one can tell what lines of research may finally prove the best and true, and none, therefore, what blazes will be useful or useless. New trails, shorter, easier, and better, may indeed be discovered, and when the wilderness country is settled, all trails will either be abandoned or become well-known roads. But even then good sign-posts and pointing index-fingers will be helpful for strangers, and some of the old names will never be discarded. None can surely foretell what words may die and what ones become a part of the language. Hence the lexicographer may not too recklessly exclude.

The history of lexicography finds its first data about 700 or 800 A. D., in glosses, or the more common explanatory words annexed or superposed over "hard" terms, and made either in Latin or in the glossator's own vernacular. A list of such glosses was called a *glossarium*, or as we say, a glossary. It soon become the custom for children and students to learn by heart the classified lists of the names of things, such as those of the parts of the body, of animals, trades, tools, virtues and vices, diseases, etc. Such a list constituted a *vocabularium* or vocabulary. These glosses and vocabularies were in time thrown together in bundles, at first without any order, and as lists, without losing their individuality. Then came the "first letter order," in which all words and terms beginning with the letter a were bundled together, still without discrimination, so that the entire list of words beginning with a, or b, had to be scanned in order to find a special word. The classification proceeded to an arrangement of the items also according to the second letter, then the third, etc., until after hundreds of years complete alphabetization came into use. At first the aim had been to explain difficult Latin words by easier Latin ones; then by English ones, and in the tenth and eleventh centuries the English equivalents were the rule, and the glossaries were Latin-English. The first book of this kind to be called a *dictionarium*, that is a repertory of *dictiones* or sayings, was that of Sir Thomas Elyot in 1538, and from that time the word *dictionary* has supplanted all others; so much so that it is now the title of any alphabetic gathering not only of words but of any kind of knowledge whatsoever.

Our modern language of medicine is unique in that it is made up of the unchanged and undigested materials and relics used or contributed during its entire history. The persisting substratum is Latin, upon which has been placed a mass of pseudogreek words not physiologicly created nor grown by natural philologic methods, but springing Minervalike from the brains of thousands of modern Jupiters. These largely bear the marks of their parentage in characteristics that do not, or should not, beget a spontaneous pride of lineage. From a highly variegated medievalism that has, indeed, never ended, we have taken over another unassimilable conglomerate, and superadded are thousands of dissimilar terms derived from modern chemistry, biology,

bacteriology, and many other sciences. Each single group of contemporaneous nationalities contributes to the others its share of names, and is itself hard at work endeavoring to fuse the whole heritage into homogeneity and unity with the amalgam of the spirit of the general language dominant among its people. The result is a strange hodge-podge of the medical language of two or more thousand years and of many special national tongues, in mechanic, not chemic mixture, with modern sounds and symbols, the whole amazingly heterogeneous and cacophonous. The thirtieth century medical student will probably be compelled to memorize *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*, etc., and to write his orders for drugs in a sad mixture of sorry Latin so far as his knowledge will carry, and then to end it in despair in the vulgar manner of speech of his contemporaries. In general biology the law holds that the ontogeny epitomizes and repeats the phylogeny; but only at the different successive stages of its individual development. In medical language the phylum is always present, and there are no successive stages; there has been no rebirth or inheritance; the ontogeny goes on preserving all the old origins and accretions, and simply adding the new to them. For this sort of evolution there is no name (unless Weissmann's immortality theory is applicable), and its study may be commended to the Darwins and Spencers of the future as a noteworthy exception to hitherto formulated laws. The result is before us: a huge and unassimilated philologic mass, many times greater than it should be, the despair of medical students and of the makers of dictionaries. These word-books, of course, reproduce the phylogenetic history in the same way, and there is no escape from the republication of all the methods and most all the words gathered and found useful in the course of ages. Here with some modifications of detail must be repeated the glosses and vocabularies of a thousand years ago, the foiled attempts together with the partial successes at alphabetic arrangement, and lastly the addition of the modern encyclopedia

The functions of the dictionary-maker have thus become multiplied and varied. As the gloss-lists and vocable-lists grew into dictionariums and as alphabetization became thoroughgoing, as one after another subject was added to the word-gatherer's work so our technical dictionary has at last become in part encyclopedic and expository, its plan and outworking still somewhat subject to the personality, scholarship, and judgment of the author. It will always remain an open question how far the author should or may go in giving individual color to his dictionary. Johnson's famous definitions of *excise*, *lexicographer*, *oats*, *pension*, *pensioner*, *tory*, *whig*, etc.; Webster's "Americanism" in spelling; the Century's seconding in various ways the obvious trending of philologic progress,—these, and many such illustrate the lexicographer's belief in his own, at least, "limited" free-will.

"Johnson's great work," says Dr. Murray, "raised English lexicography altogether to a higher level. In his hands it became a department of literature." The technical dictionary of to-day may indeed claim a higher office than that, because no monograph or text-book comes near the far-reaching and lasting influence of modern encyclopedic dictionaries. They help more than teacher or text-book to bring order into the student's forming mind, and to systematize and make definite his knowledge. In postgraduate life and practice there is no book that is so frequently consulted, and

the teachings of which are so clearly kept in memory. This is because of the validity of the maxim of Coke.

Solely upon condition, however, that the author has put heart, intellect, and labor into his work! If he has been content to repeat, copy, and adopt, it will not be so. And even then only if other repeaters, copiers, and adopters "do not break through and steal." As has often happened since, dictionary-theft is an ancient story. As long as 250 years ago Phillips plagiarized the *glossographia* of Blount. The robbed author indignantly exposed the shamelessness of the cribber, even of misprints and errors. But he was not ashamed! *More suo* the thief, having no defense, made none, and instead proceeded to correct all the errors pointed out by Blount, and, in many subsequent editions, the quack-lexicographer reaped the reward given by a too careless public.

The ancient injustice would be much manifolded in modern times, with an intensely progressing science which demands that, if to be of the best service, new editions of its word-books shall be made every few years. The system must become systematic and the professing truly professional. No spasmodic, incidental, or amateur methods will nowadays avail. Revisions are required, and continuous labor, not only of one but of many, so that helpers, a large corps of them, must be organized, and paid. Over 300 years ago a great worker in this field, one who "contrived and wrought not onelie for our owne private use, but for the common profet of others," even with the patronage of great men "who encouraged in this wearie worke" was grieved that "the charges were so great and the losse of time" so much that he came near having "never bene able alone to have wrestled against so manie troubles." Finding that "his spiritual substance had vanished," old Simon Browne "took to an employment which did not require a soul, and so became a dictionary-maker," piously adding that we should "thank God for everything and therefore for dictionary makers."

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GENERAL MEDICINE

āā	ana	Of each.
A. c	Ante cibum	Before meals.
Abdom	Abdomen	The belly.
Abs. feb	Absente febre	When fever is absent.
Abstr	Abstractum	Abstract.
Ad	Adde	Add.
Ad lib	Ad libitum	At pleasure, as desired.
Admov	Admoveatur	Let it be applied.
Ad. pond. om.	Ad pondus omnium	To the weight of the whole.
Adv	Adversum	Against.
Aggred. feb.	Aggrediente febre	While fever is coming on.
Al	Aluminum	Aluminum.
Alt. dieb	Alternis diebus	Every other day.
Alt. hor	Alternis horis	Every other hour.
Alv. adstrict	Alvo adstricta	The bowels being confined.
Alv. deject	Alvi dejectiones	The intestinal evacuations.
Anat		Anatomy.
Aq	Aqua	Water.
Aq. astr	Aqua astricta	Ice.
Aq. bull	Aqua bulliens	Boiling water.
Aq. com	Aqua communis	Common water.
Aq. dest	Aqua destillata	Distilled water.
Aq. ferv	Aqua fervens	Hot water.
Aq. font	Aqua fontana	Spring water.
Aq. mar	Aqua marina	Ocean water.
Aq. pur	Aqua pura	Pure water.
As		Arsenic.
At. wt		Atomic weight.
Av		Avoirdupois.
B		Boron, Bowels.
Ba		Barium.
B. A., or B. S	Balneum arenæ	Sand bath.
Bals	Balsamum	Balsam.
Be		Beryllium.
Bi		Bismuth.
Bib	Bibe	Drink.
Biol		Biology.
B. i. d	Bis in die	Twice daily.
B. M	Balneum maris	Sea-water bath.
Bol	Bolus	A large pill.
B. p		Boiling-point.
Br		Bromin.
Bull	Bulliat	Let it boil.
B. v	Balneum vaporis	Vapor bath.
C	Congius, Centigrade	Carbon; Cubic; A gallon; Centigrade.
Ca		Calcium.
Cap	Capiat	Let him take.
Cc		Cubic centimeter.
Cd		Cadmium.
Ce		Cerium.
Cel		Celsius.
Cent		Centigrade.
Cg		Centigram.
C. m	Cras mane	To-morrow morning.
cm		Centimeter.
C. m. s	Cras mane sumendus	To be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n	Cras nocte	To-morrow night.
Co		Cobalt.
Cochl	Cochleare	Spoonful.
Cochl. ampl	" amplum	A tablespoonful.
" infant	" infantis	A teaspoonful.
" mag	" magnum	A tablespoonful.
Cochl. med	Cochleare medium	A dessertspoonful.
" parv	" parvum	A teaspoonful.
Col	Cola	Strain.
Colat	Colatus	Strained.
Colet	Coletur	Let it be strained.
Color	Coloretur	Let it be colored.
Comp	Compositus	Compound.
Cong	Congius	A gallon.
Cons	Conserva	Keep.
Contin	Continuatur	Let it be continued.
Cont. rem	Continuetur remedium	Let the medicine be continued.
Coq	Coque	Boil.
Cort	Cortex	Bark.
Crast	Crastinus	For to-morrow.
Crys		Crystal.
Cs		Cesium.
Cu	Cuprum	Copper.
Cuj	Cujus	Of which.
C. v	Cras vespere	To-morrow evening.
Cyath	Cyathus	A glassful.
D	Dosis; Da	A dose; Give.
Decub	Decubitus	Lying down.
De d. in d	De die in diem	From day to day.
Deg		Degree; degeneration.
De R		Reaction of degeneration.
Destil	Destilla	Distil.
Det	Detur	Let it be given.
Dieb. alt	Diebus alternis	On alternate days.
" tert	" tertiis	Every third day.
Dil	Dilue	Let it be dissolved.
Dilut	Dilutus	Dilute.
Dim	Dimidius	One-half.
Dist	Distilla	Distil.
Div	Divide	Divide.
D. in p. æq	Divide in partes æquales	Divide into equal parts.
Donec alv. sol. fuerit	Donec alvus soluta fuerit	Until the bowels are opened.
D. P	Directione propria	With a proper direction.
E		Erbium.
Eb		Erbium.
E.-j		Elbow-jerk.
Ejusd	Ejusdem	Of the same.
Elec	Electuarium	An electuary; Electricity.
Emb		Embryology.
Enem		Enema.
Er		Erbium.
Exhib	Exhibeatur	Let it be given.
Ext	Extractum	Extract.
F		Fahrenheit; Fluorin.
Far		Faradic.
Fe	Ferrum	Iron.
Feb. dur	Febre durante	The fever continuing.
F., Ft	Fac, Fiat	Make.
Filt	Filtra	Filter.
Fld	Fluidus	Fluid.
Flor	Flores	Flowers.
F. m	Fiat mistura	Make a mixture.
Fol	Folia	Leaves.
F. p	Fiat potio	Make a potion.
F. pil	Fiat pilula	Make a pill.
F. s. a	Fiat secundum artem	Prepare skilfully.
Galv		Galvanic.
Gl		Glucinum.
Gm		Gram.

Gr	Granum	Grain.
Gtt	Guttæ	Drops.
Guttat	Guttatim	By drops.
H		Hydrogen.
Hg	Hydrargyrum	Mercury.
Hl		Hectoliter.
Hm		Hectometer.
Hor. decub	Hora decubitus	At bed-time.
H. s	Hora somni	At bed-time.
I	Iodum	Iodin.
In		Indium.
In d	In die	Daily.
Inf	Infunde	Pour in.
Inj	Injectio	An injection.
Ir		Iridium.
K	Kalium	Potassium.
K-j		Knee-jerk.
Kl		Kiloliter.
Km		Kilometer.
L		Liter.
Li		Lithium.
Liq		Liquor.
M	Meridies; Misce	Noon; Mix.
Mac	Macera	Macerate.
Mass. pil	Massa pilularum	Pill-mass.
M. ft	Mistura fiat	Let a mixture be made.
Mg		Magnesium; Milligram.
Ml		Milliliter.
Mm		Millimeter.
Mod. prescript	Modo præscripto	In the manner directed.
Mol. wt		Molecular weight.
Mor. sol	More solito	In the usual way.
Muc	Mucilago	Mucilage.
Myg		Myriagram.
Myl		Myrialiter.
Mym		Myriameter.
N		Nitrogen.
Na	Natrium	Sodium.
Ni		Nickel.
No	Numero	Number.
Noct	Nocte	By night.
O	Octarius	A pint.
Ol	Oleum	Oil.
Ol. oliv	Oleum olivæ	Olive-oil.
Ol.-res	Oleoresina	Oleoresin.
O. m	Omni mane	Every morning.
Omn. bih	Omni bihora	Every two hours.
Omn. hor	Omni hora	Every hour.
Omn. noct	Omni nocte	Every night.
Os		Osmium.
Ov	Ovum	An egg
Oz	Uncia	Ounce.
P		Phosphorus, Pulse.
Part. æq	Partes æquales	Equal parts.
Pb	Plumbum	Lead.
P. c	Post cibum	After meals.
P. C	Pondus civile	Avoirdupois weight.
Pd		Palladium.
Phar		Pharmacopeia.
Pil	Pilula	Pill.
Pocul	Poculum	A cup.
Pond	Pondere	By weight.
Pot	Potio	Potion; potassa.
Ppt	Preparata	Precipitate; Prepared.
P. rat. ætat	Pro rata ætatis	In proportion to age.
P. r. n	Pro re nata	When required.
Pt		Pint.
Pulv	Pulvis	Powder.
Q. d	Quater in die	Four times a day.
Q. l	Quantum libet	According as required.
Q. p	Quantum placeat	At will.
Q. s	" sufficit	A sufficient quantity.
Qt		Quart.
Q. v	Quantum vis	As much as you wish.
R		Reaumur's thermometer; Respiration.
℞	Recipe	Take.
Rad	Radix	Root.
Rb		Rubidium.
R. D		Reaction of degeneration.
Rect	Rectificatus	Rectified.
Rep	Repetatur	Let it be repeated.
S	Semis	Half; Sulphur.
S	Signa	Label.
S. a	Secundum artem	According to art.
Sb	Stibium	Antimony.
Scr	Scrupulum	Scruple.
Sig	Signetur	Let it be labeled.
Sig. n. pr	Signa nomine proprio	Label with common name.
Sing	Singulorum	Of each.
Si non val	Si non valeat	If it does not answer.
Si op. sit	Si opus sit	If requisite.
Solv	Solve	Dissolve.
Sp., or Spir	Spiritus	Spirit.
Sp. gr		Specific gravity.
Ss	Semi, semissis	One-half.
St	Stet	Let it stand.
Su	Sumat	Let him take.
S. v	Spiritus vini	Alcoholic spirit.
S. v. r	Spiritus vini rectificatus	Rectified spirit of wine.
S. v. t	Spiritus vini tenuis	Dilute alcohol, proof-spirit.
Syr	Syrupus	Syrup.
T		Temperature.
T. d	Ter in die	Three times a day.
Tr., Tinct	Tinctura	Tincture.
Ung	Unguentum	Ointment.
Ur		Urine.
Vesic	Vesicatorium	A blister.
V. s. b	Venesectio brachii	Bleeding from the arm.
Wt		Weight.
℥	Minimum	Minim.
ʒ	Drachma	Dram.
℈	Scrupulum	Scruple.
ȝ	Uncia	Ounce.

ABBREVIATIONS THAT SHOULD ONLY BE USED UNDER HEADINGS, OR WITH A CONTEXT, RENDERING THE MEANING OBVIOUS—*Ewart*

Names of Diseases.

Bctasis	Bronchiectasis.
Brhea	Bronchorrhea.
Btis	Bronchitis.
G. K	Granular Kidney.
G. P	General Paralysis.
Phth., or $\phi\theta$, or ϕ	Phthisis.
Pna	Pneumonia.
Pnx	Pneumothorax.
Rhc F	Rheumatic Fever.
Rhsm	Rheumatism.
Sct F	Scarlet Fever.
Syph., or $\sigma\nu\phi$	Syphilis.

Names of Regions or Organs.

Clavr	Clavicular.
I. C. F	Infraclavicular Fossa.
Infrascr	Infrascapular.
Interscr	Interscapular.
Mamy	Mammary.
S. C. F	Supraclavicular Fossa.
Sp. C	Spinal Cord.
S. S. F	Supraspinous Fossa.
V. C. or V. B	Vocal Bands.

Names of Signs and Symptoms.

C/	Cough.

Cephgia	Cephalalgia.
Hge	Hemorrhage.
Ngia	Neuralgia.
N. S.	Night-sweats.
Spm	Sputum.
T	Tongue.
Vg	Vomiting.
Vt	Vomit.

In Physical Examination, Etc.

H. C	Humid Crepitations.
R. S	Respiratory Sound.
V. F	Vocal Fremitus.
V. S	Voice-sounds.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Acc	Accommodation.
Ah	Hyperopic Astigmatism.
Am	Myopic Astigmatism.
As	Astigmatism.
Ax	Axis.
B. D	Base (of prism) down.
B. I	" " " in.
B. O	" " " out.
B. U	" " " up.
cm	Centimeter.
Cyl	Cylinder, Cylindric Lens.
D	Diopter.
E	Emmetropia, Emmetropic.
F	Formula.
H	Hyperopia, Hyperopic, Horizontal.
L. E	Left Eye.
M	Myopia, Myopic.
mm	Millimeter.
O. D	Oculus dexter—Right Eye.
O. S	Oculus sinister—Left Eye.
P. p	Punctum proximum, Near Point.
P. r	Punctum remotum, Far Point.
R. E	Right Eye.
Sph	Spheric, Spheric Lens.
Sym	Symmetric.
V	Vision, Visual Acuity, Vertical.
+, —, =	Plus, Minus, Equal to.
∞	Infinity, 20 ft. distance.
⌔	Combined with.
°	Degree.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OTOLOGY

a	Applied to or in contact with Auricle.
A. C	Air-conduction.
A. D	Auris dextra—Right Ear.
A. S	Auris sinistra—Left Ear.
B. C	Bone-conduction.
c	Contact.
d	Dentes—applied to Teeth.
F	Tuning-fork.
gl	Glabella—applied to Forehead.
h	Hearing Power.
L	Left Ear.
m	Applied to Mastoid.
Meat. Aud. Ext.; M. E	External Auditory Meatus.
Meat. Aud. Int.; M. I.	Internal Auditory Meatus.
Men. dis	Ménière's disease.
M. flac	Membrana flaccida; Shrapnell's membrane.
M. T.; Mt	Membrana tympani.
Myring	Myringitis.
O	Complete Lack of Perception of Sound.
ot. ext. ac	Otitis externa acuta.
ot. ext. chron	Otitis externa chronica.
ot. ext. diff	Otitis externa diffusa.
ot. med. sup. ac	Otitis media suppurativa acuta.
ot. med. sup. chron.	Otitis media suppurativa chronica.
Pol	Politzer's.
Pol. Ac	Politzer's Acoumeter.
R	Right Ear.
S	Susurrus—a Whisper.
t	Applied to Temple.
Tymp	Tympanum.
ub	Ubique—when applied at all points.
v	Voice.
V	Applied to Vertex.
vib	Vibration.
z	Applied to Zygoma.
′	Foot.
″	Inches.
∞	Heard, but not Understood.
+R	Rinné's Test Positive.
—R	Rinné's Test Negative.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS

A., or An	Anode.
Amp	Ampère.
A. C	Anodal Closing.
A. C. C	Anodal Closure Contraction.
A. C. O	Anodal Closing Odor.
A. C. P	Anodal Closing Picture.
A. C. S	Anodal Closing Sound.
A. D	Anodal Duration.
A. D. C	Anodal Duration Contraction.
A. M	Ampère-meter.
A. O	Anodal Opening.
A. O. C	Anodal Opening Contraction.
A. O. O	Anodal Opening Odor.
A. O. P	Anodal Opening Picture.
A. O. S	Anodal Opening Sound.
B	Magnetic Induction.
B. A. U	British Association Unit.
C	Centigrade; Current; Cathode.
C. C	Cathodal Closure.
C. C. C	Cathodal Closure Contraction.
C. C./C."	Various Degrees of Contraction.
C. C. T	Cathodal Closing Tetanus.
C. G. S. Units	Centimeter-gram-second Units.
C. O	Cathodal Opening.
C. O. C	Cathodal Opening Contraction.
C. S	Current-strength.
D	Duration; Density.
De. R	Reaction of Degeneration.
E	Earth; Electromotive Force.
E. M. D. P	Electromotive Difference of Potential.
E. M. F	Electromotive Force.
F. M	Field Magnet.
H	Horizontal Intensity of the Earth's Magnetism; One Unit of Self-induction.
H	Intensity of Magnetic Force.
I	Intensity of Magnetism.
J	Joule.
K	Electrostatic Capacity.
K	Kathode.
Kl	Klang (sound).
K. C	Kathodal Closing.
K. C. C	Kathodal Closing Contraction.
K. C. T	Kathodal Closing Tetanus.
K. D	Kathodal Duration (or Period of Closure of Circuit).
K. D. C	Kathodal Duration Contraction.
K. D. T	Kathodal Duration Tetanus.
K. W	Kilo-watt.
L	Inductance (Coefficient of); Length.
M	Strength of Pole.
Ma	Milliampère.
Mfd	Microfarad.
N	North Pole.

O.....Opening of Circuit.
P. D.....Potential Difference.
Q.....Electric Quantity.
R.....Ohmic Resistance.
S.....South Pole.
T.....Time.
Te.....Tetanic Contraction.
U.....Unit.
V.....Volume; Velocity.
v.....Volt.
V. A.....Voltaic Alternative.
V. M.....Volt-meter.
W.....Work; Weight; Watt.
Z.....Contraction (Zuckung).
Z. Z.′ Z.″.....Increasing Strengths of Contraction.
κ.....Magnetic Susceptibility.
μ.....Magnetic Permeability.
ω.....Ohm.
ρ.....Specific Resistance.
Ω.....Megohm (one-millionth part of an ohm).
⊣⊢.....Battery.
+.....Anode or Positive Pole.
—.....Kathode or Negative Pole.
>.....Greater than, as K > A.
<.....Less than.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES USED IN CHEMISTRY

Am- indicates the group NH_2.
Azo-, diazo-, and **hydrazo-** indicate compounds in which nitrogen atoms are linked in various ways.
Di- is applied as a prefix to signify *two*.
Im- indicates the group NH.
Ket- indicates the molecule CO in certain structual relations.
Mon- is employed as a prefix to signify *one*.
Nitro- indicates the group NO_2.
Pent- is applied as a prefix to signify *five*.
per- denotes in a rather vague sense an indefinitely large amount of the body to which it is prefixed, or to which it is referred.
Sesqui- indicates the proportion of *two* to *three*.
Sub- is employed in a rather vague sense to indicate deficiency of the body to which it is prefixed.
Tetr- is applied as a prefix to signify *four*.
Thio- indicates sulphur, especially replacing oxygen.
Tri- (sometimes "*ter-*") is applied as a prefix to signify *three*.
-al indicates aldehydic structure.
-an is applied to a class of bodies related to the starch and sugar group.
-ane indicates a saturated hydrocarbon.
-ase indicates an enzyme, or non-organized ferment, *e. g.*, diastase. This termination is at present restricted generally to enzymes of vegetable origin, but it should also be used with animal enzymes—which, however, usually end in "in." It would thus be better to say *pepsase* and *trypsase*, rather than *pepsin* and *trypsin*.
-ate. A suffix to nouns in chemistry signifying any salt formed by an acid acting on a base; *e. g.*, *sulphate*, *phosphate*.
-ic denotes the higher of two valencies assumed by an element, and incidentally in many cases a larger amount of oxygen.
-in is of no precise significance, and is mostly applied to bodies the structure of which is not yet known.
-yl, -ene, -enyl, and **-ine** indicate hydrocarbons. According to the American system of orthography, the only case in which "*ine*" is used is as a termination for a series of hydrocarbons, beginning with Ethine, C_2H_2. English writers and some American chemists use it to signify basic properties, regarding *-in* as the proper term for non-basic bodies. They thus distinguish between salicin, which forms no salts with acids, and morphin (which under such system is spelled "morphine"), which does. It must be noted that such methods are not in accordance with the tendency of modern chemic nomenclature, which seeks to express structure, not properties. The organic bases or alkaloids are not all of the same type, and when their structure is elucidated systematic names will be found for them. Until then there is no particular gain in indicating them as a group.
-id is similar to "in."
-ol indicates alcoholic structure, *i. e.*, presence of the group HO (hydroxyl), *e. g.*, alcohol, glycerol, phenol.
-one is applied to bodies related to the starches and sugars. It is, however, not used with this significance in "peptone," which word is not formed according to any established system.
-ose indicates a carbohydrate, *e. g.*, glucose, although it is also occasionally applied to the results of digestion of proteids, *e. g.*, albumose.
-ous denotes the lower of two degrees of valency assumed by an element and incidentally indicates, in many cases, a small amount of oxygen.
The word *sulphonic* indicates the group HSO_3.

SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS, ETC., USED IN DESCRIPTIVE ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY

o .....Feet.
′ .....Inches.
″ .....Lines; each one-twelfth of an inch or about two millimeters.
! .....A mark of affirmation or authentication.
? .....A mark of doubt.
- .....Figures or words separated by a short dash indicate the extremes of variation, as 5–10″ long, few-many flowered; *i. e.*, varying from 5 to 10 lines in length, and with few to many flowers.
Cc.....Cubic centimeter.
cm.....Centimeter.
mm.....Millimeter.
μ.....The Micron, Micromillimeter, or unit of Microscopic Measurement. For convenience of reference, the following table of comparative measurements is given:—

μ	*Inches.*	μ	*Inches.*
1	.000039	6	.000236
2	.000079	7	.000276
3	.000118	8	.000315
4	.000157	9	.000354
5	.000197	10	.000394

Inches	μ
$\frac{1}{10000}$	2.5399
$\frac{1}{1000}$	25.3997
$\frac{1}{100}$	253.9972
One Meter	39.370432 in.

×.....Used to express magnification, thus ×1000 indicates a magnification of 1000 diameters. The improper fraction $\frac{1000}{1}$ indicates the same thing, but is rarely used.
① .....An annual Herb.
② .....A biennial Herb.
♃ .....A perennial Herb.
♄ .....An Undershrub, deciduous.
♄ .....An Undershrub, evergreen.
♄ .....A Shrub, deciduous.
♄ .....A Shrub, evergreen.
♄ .....A Tree, deciduous.
♄ .....A Tree, evergreen.
♄ .....An herbaceous Vine, annual or biennial.
♄ .....A woody Vine, deciduous.
♄ .....A woody Vine, evergreen.
♄ .....A trailing Herb, annual or biennial.
♄ .....A trailing Herb, perennial.
♒ .....An aquatic plant.
☿ .....Flowers perfect.

♂.....A male animal, or a plant or flower bearing only stamens or antheridia.
♀.....A female animal or a plant or flower bearing only pistils or archegonia.
○.....A young animal of undetermined sex, thus ♂o, young male, or ♀yg for young female, but ○*juv* (*juvenis*, young).
⊙.....A monocarpic plant.
○=.....Cotyledons accumbent.
○‖.....Cotyledons incumbent.
§.....A plant introduced and naturalized.
†.....A plant cultivated for ornament.
‡.....A plant cultivated for use.
8.....Monecious.
♂♀.....Diecious.
♂♀♀.....Polygamus.
o.....Wanting or none.
∞.....Numerous or indefinite; more than twenty when applied to stamens.
σ.....The microsecond represents .001 second or the unit of time in experiments or pshcophysic reactions.

Author's names are abbreviated in the following Manner:—

Ait., Aiton. **Bech.**, Bechstein. **Cham.**, Chamisso. **Dum.**, Duméril, etc.

Nupt, signifies in ornithology, breeding plumage.

hornot, means a bird of the year.

-aceæ, a suffix used in botany to designate a family, the name chosen being one of the principal genera. Ex., *Rosa*, *Rosaceæ*, *Ranunculus*, *Ranunculaceæ*. Cf., *iceæ*, *ideæ*, *ineæ*, *eæ*.

-ana, preferably used as a suffix to the name of a species around which others naturally cluster, in the naming of subsections or groups of species; *e. g.*, the group of species of *Helix* related to *H. pomatia* may be indicated by the term *Pomatiana*.

-ensis, a termination given to the names of species only when derived from the name of their habitat; *e. g.*, *Tænia madagascariensis*, *Daphne chinensis*, *Dracæna brasiliensis*.

Eu-, employed as a prefix in forming the names of genera, subgenera, or sections of genera before a Greek derivative.

Excl. gen., exclusit genus.

Excl. sps., exclusit species.

Excl. var., exclusit varietas, when following an onym, indicates that the group has undergone revision, and the name does not cover the original ground to the extent indicated.

-ia, -ius, -ica, -icus, -ina, -inus, -ita, -itus, terminations used in making specific names which are derived from the name of a river or other body of water, a province, a country, or a kingdom; *e. g.*, *arabicus*.

-iceæ, -ideæ, -ineæ, suffixes used in botany to designate a family when the name taken ends in Latin *-ix* or *-is* (genitive *icis*, *idis*, *iscis*); *e. g.*, *Salicineæ* from *Salix*, *Berberideæ* from *Berberis*, *Tamariscineæ* from *Tamarix*.

-eae, as a rule, these suffixes, together with *eæ*, are employed to designate botanic sub-families, tribes, and sub-tribes; *e. g.*, *Roseæ* from *Rosa*.

-idæ, -inæ, the suffixes added to the name of the earliest known or most characteristic genus to designate zoologic families or sub-families; *e. g.*, *Strix*, *Strigis*, *Strigidæ*, *Bucerotis*, *Bucerotidæ*.

-ites, -itis, frequently employed to designate fossil organisms analogous to the living form whose generic name is the radical to which *ites* is appended. They are rarely used with specific names.

Mutatis char., *mutatis characteris*, when following a specific name signifies a change in the diagnostic characters of a species.

-astrum, -oidea or -oides, -oidalis, -oideum, -opsis, terminations employed in forming generic, subgeneric, or specific names after a Greek derivative. Bourguinat suggests that *astrum* be reserved to be appended to the name of a genus to indicate its typical sub-division. *Opsis* and *oides* should be reserved for sub-divisions of a genus which resemble another genus, by adding them to the name of that other genus when it is of Greek origin.

-oides is preferably reserved for specific names of Greek or barbarous (never Latin) origin.

(a) When the radical of the specific name is the name of a genus which it resembles, *e. g.*, *Salix myrtilloides*, *Bupleurum ranunculoides*, *Malva abutiloides*, *Thuja cupressoides*.

(b) When the radical is the name of another species which the new one resembles. *Helix carascaloides*, a species like *H. carascalersis*.

(c) When the radical of the specific name is a Greek word signifying an animal, organ, part, object, as *Potentilla arachnoidea*, *Prenanthes deltoidea*, *Jungermannia zoöpsis*, *ichthyoides*, *rhomboidale*, *pterigoideus*, *paraboloides*, *dendroideus*.

Only one apparent exception to the compounding of Greek and Latin has been consecrated by usage; viz.: *ovoides* from *ovum* and ειδος; this has arisen from the absence of euphony in the correct form, ooides (ὠον, and ειδος).

pro-parte, for a part, when following a specific name indicates that since its first application the group has been revised.

Pseudo-, a prefix employed in forming specific names before a Greek derivative.

-pteris, a termination frequently employed in the generic names of ferns, for the purpose of recalling the affinities of the genus.

sp. (1) In zoölogy, abbreviation of species, written when the specific name is not known or is wanting, or if placed after the name of the authority, as *Crania craniolaris*, Linné sp., indicates that Linné is only to be credited with the specific name.

(2) In botany, species or specimen.

Sub-, a prefix employed in forming specific names before a Latin derivative. It may also be used in designating a new species before the name of another with which the first was in intimate relation. It is also used in the sense of *nearly*, *less*, *somewhat*, *slightly*. It has, moreover, a few legitimate Latin compounds which may be used for specific names; *e. g.*, *subterraneus*, *subalpinus-a-um*, *subcurrens*, *subcutaneus*, *subdimidiatus*, *subjectus*, *submersus*, *subrotundus*, *substratus*.

Sub-sp., subspecies.

gen., genus.

var., variety, placed before the name of a plant or an animal indicates that it is a hybrid of doubtful origin.

SUNDRY ABBREVIATIONS

Adj.....Adjective.
Adv.....Adverb.
Am.....American.
Arab.....Arabic.
A. S......Anglo-Saxon.
Bot.....Botany, Botanic.
B. Ph.....British Pharmacopeia.
Celt.....Celtic.
Cf.....*Confer*, See.
Chem.....Chemistry, Chemic.
Colloq.....Colloquial.
Comp.....Compounded, Compound.
Dim.....Diminutive.
e. g......*Exempli gratia*, For example.
Elec.....Electricity.
Eng.....English.
Etym.....Etymology, Etymologic.
f......Feminine.
Fr.....French.
Geog.....Geography, Geographic.
Geol.....Geology, Geologic.
Geom.....Geometry, Geometric.
Ger.....German.
G. Ph.....German Pharmacopeia.
Gr.....Greek.
Heb.....Hebrew.
Hind.....Hindustani.
Ichth.....Ichthyology.
i. e......*id est*, that is.
It.....Italian.
L., or **Lat**.....Latin.
Masc.....Masculine.
Math.....Mathematics.
Med.....Medicine, Medical.
M. E......Middle English.
N. F......National Formulary.
Nat. Hist......Natural History.
Neg.....Negative.
Obs.....Obsolete.
O. F......Old French.

Ophth.....Ophthalmology, Ophthalmologic.
Path.....Pathology, Pathologic.
Phil.....Philosophy, Philosophic.
Phys.....Physiology, Physiologic.
pl.....Plural.
priv.....Privative.
Pron.....Pronounced, Pronunciation.
q. v......*Quod vide*, Which see.
Sax.....Saxon.
Sing.....Singular.
Sp.....Spanish.
Surg.....Surgery, Surgical.
Unof.....Unofficial.
U. S. Ph.....United States Pharmacopeia.
v.....Verb.
v. i.....Intransitive verb.
vide.....See.
v. t.....Transitive verb.
Zool.....Zoology, Zoologic.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND QUALIFICATIONS

A. A. S.....Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. or B. A.....Bachelor of Arts.
A. M.....Master of Arts.
C. M.....Master in Surgery.
D. D. S.....Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D. P. H.....Diploma in Public Health.
D. S. M.....Diploma in State Medicine.
D. S. S.....Diploma in Sanitary Science.
F. B. S.....Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. B. S. Ed.....Fellow Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F. C. S.....Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. E. S.....Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F. F. P. S. G.....Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F. K. Q. C. P. I.....Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
F. L. S.....Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. R. C. P. L.....Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
F. R. C. P. Ed.....Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F. R. C. P. I.....Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland
F. R. C. S. E.....Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
F. R. C. S. Ed.....Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. I.....Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
F. R. S.....Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E.....Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L.....Fellow of the Royal Society of London.
L. A. H.....Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dubiin.
L. D. S.....Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L. F. P. S. G.....Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L. K. Q. C. P. I.....Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
LL. B.....Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.....Doctor of Laws.
L. R. C. P. L.....Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
L. R. C. P. Ed.....Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
L. R. C. S. Ed.....Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
L. R. C. S. I.....Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
L. S. A.....Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society of London.
L. S. S.....Licentiate in Sanitary Science.
M. A.....Master of Arts.
M. B.....Bachelor of Medicine.
M. D.....Doctor of Medicine.
M. K. Q. C. P. I.....Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
M. P. S.....Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M. R. C. C.....Member Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P. L.....Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
M. R. C. P. Ed.....Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
M. R. C. P. I.....Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
M. R. C. S. E.....Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
M. R. C. S. Ed.....Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
M. R. C. S. I.....Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
M. R. C. V. S.....Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. S.....Master in Surgery.
Ph. B.....Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D.....Doctor of Philosophy.
V. S.....Veterinary Surgeon.

THE PRACTITIONERS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY

A

A [*ἀ, ἀν,* or *αμ,* without]. 1. The Greek letter *alpha,* called alpha privative, equivalent to the prefix *un-* or *in-*. It denotes absence or want of the thing or quality expressed by the root of the word. 2. Symbol of *argon.*

Aa [*ἀνά,* of each]. An abbreviation, written *āā,* used in prescriptions to denote repetition of the same quantity for each item.

Ab [*ab,* from]. A Latin preposition signifying *from.*

Abaca (*ab'-ak-ah;* Sp. pron., *ah-vah-kah'*). Manila hemp; also *Musa textilis,* the plant which produces it. See *Hemp.*

Abadie's Sign. Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris in exophthalmic goiter.

Abaptiston (*ah-bap-tis'-ton*) [*ἀ,* priv.; *βάπτιστος,* immersed]. A trephine so shaped that penetration of the brain is impossible.

Abarthrosis (*ab-ar-thro'-sis*) [*ab,* from; *arthrosis,* a joint]. Same as *Diarthrosis* or *Abarticulation.*

Abarticular (*ab-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*ab,* from; *articulus,* joint]. Not connected with or not situated near a joint.

Abarticulation (*ab-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*ab,* from; *articulatio,* joint]. 1. Same as *Diarthrosis;* sometimes also a synonym of *Synarthrosis.* 2. A luxation.

Abasia (*ah-ba'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ,* priv.; *βάσις,* a step]. Motor incoordination in walking. See *Astasia.* **A. atactica,** a form marked by awkwardness and uncertainty of movement. **A., Choreic,** that due to choreic cramps in the legs. **A., Paralytic,** that form in which the legs give way under the weight of the body and walking is impossible. **A., Paroxysmal Trepidant,** a form of astasia-abasia (*q. v.*) in which trepidation similar to that of spastic paraplegia stiffens the legs and prevents walking. **A., Trembling,** incapacity to walk on account of trembling of the legs.

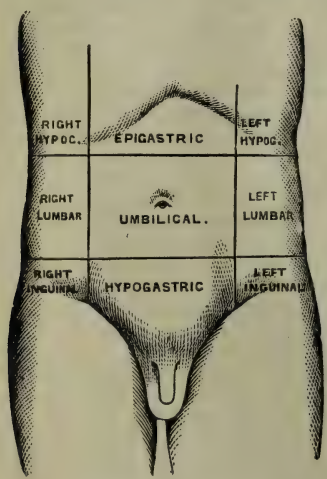
Abasic (*ah-ba'-sik*) [see *Abasic*]. Pertaining to, or affected with, abasia.

Abaxial (*ab-ak'-se-al*) [*ab,* from; *axis,* an axle]. Not situated in the line of the axis.

Abbé's Catgut Rings. Rings composed of 8 or 10 turns of heavy catgut in the shape of an oval, with inside diameter of two inches, for use in intestinal anastomosis. **A.'s Condenser, A.'s Illuminator,** a system of lenses attached to a microscope for condensing the light upon an object. **A.'s, Lenses, Apochromatic.** See *Apochromatic Lens.* **A.'s Operation,** lateral anastomosis of intestine with catgut rings. **A.'s Test-plate,** an instrument for testing microscopic objectives for spheric and chromatic aberration, composed of a microscopic slide with 6 coverglasses ranging from 0.09 to 0.024 mm. thick, silvered on one side. Delicate, parallel, ruled lines are cut through the silver film, thus making a kind of micrometer with transparent rulings.

Abdomen (*ab-do'-men*) [*abdere,* to hide]. The large inferior cavity of the trunk, extending from the birm of the pelvis to the diaphragm, and bounded in front and at the sides by the lower ribs and abdominal muscles, and behind by the vertebral column, the psoas and the quadratus lumborum muscles. It is artificially divided into 9 regions by two circular lines, the upper parallel with the cartilages of the ninth ribs, the lower with the iliac crests, and by two lines from the cartilages of the eighth rib to the center of Poupart's ligament. The regions thus formed are, above, the right hypochondriac, the epigastric, and the left hypochondriac; in the middle, the right lumbar, umbilical, and left lumbar; and below, the right inguinal, the hypogastric, and the left inguinal. **A., Accordion,** Kaplan's term for a swelling of the abdomen attended with flattening of the arch of the diaphragm and increased respiration. It is not due to the presence of gas nor to tumor, and disappears under anesthesia; nervous pseudotympany. **A., Boat-shaped, A., Carinate.** See under *Scaphoid.* **A. obstipum,** congenital shortening of the rectus abdominis muscle. **A., Pendulous,** a relaxed condition of the abdominal walls in which the latter hang down over the pubis. **A., Scaphoid.** See under *Scaphoid.* **A., Uncinate,** one in which the terminal segments and those next to them are turned under the others.

Abdominal (*ab-dom'-in-al*) [*abdomen*]. Pertaining to or connected with the abdomen. **A. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm.* **A. Aorta,** the part of the aorta below the diaphragm. **A. Aponeurosis.** See *Aponeurosis.* **A. Bandage.** See *A. Binder.* **A. Binder,** a broad bandage of muslin or flannel applied to the abdomen for making pressure after delivery or after an operation. Sometimes a many-tailed bandage is used. **A. Brain,** the solar plexus. **A. Breathing.** See *A. Respiration.* **A. Cavity,** the cavity within the peritoneum. **A. Compress,** a form of local pack, made by forming folds of a coarse linen towel of sufficient breadth to reach from the ensiform cartilage to the pubis; one of the folds is then wrung out of cold water, applied, and the remainder is rolled around the body so as to retain it in position. **A. Dropsy,** ascites. **A. Gestation.** See *Pregnancy, Extrauterine.* **A. Hysteria,** a hysteric condition simulating peritonitis, in which the abdomen becomes extremely painful to the touch, swollen, and distended with gas. **A. Line,** the linea alba. **A. Muscles,** the internal and external obliques, the transversalis, rectus, pyramidalis, and quadratus lumborum. **A. Press.** See *Prelum abdominale.* **A. Reflex.** See *Reflexes.* **A.**



Abdominal Regions.

Regions. See *Abdomen.* **A. Respiration,** respiration carried on chiefly by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. **A. Ring, External,** a triangular opening in the fibers of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, transmitting the spermatic cord of the male and the round ligament of the female. **A. Ring, Internal,** an oval aperture in the fascia transversalis that transmits the spermatic cord of the male and the round ligament of the female. **A. Section.** See *Celiotomy.* **A. Surgery,** the branch of surgery that deals with the lesions of the abdominal viscera and the operations performed upon them through incisions in the abdominal walls. **A. Typhus,** enteric fever.

Abdominoanterior (*ab-dom-in-o-an-te'-re-or*). Having the belly forward (used of the fetus in the womb).

Abdominogenital (*ab-dom-in-o-jen'-it-al*). Relating to the abdomen and the genitalia. **A. Nerve, Inferior,** the ilioinguinal nerve. **A. Nerve, Superior,** the iliohypogastric nerve.

Abdominoposterior (*ab-dom-in-o-pos-te'-re-or*). Having the belly toward the mother's back (used of the fetus in the womb).

Abdominoscrotal (*ab-dom-in-o-skro'-tal*). Relating to the abdomen and the scrotum. **A. Muscle,** the cremaster muscle.

Abdominothoracic (*ab-dom-in-o-tho-ras'-ik*). Relating to the abdomen and thorax.

Abdominovesical (*ab-dom-in-o-ves'-ik-al*). Relating to the abdomen and the urinary bladder. **A. Pouch,** a fold of the peritoneum in which are comprised the urachal fossas.

Abducens (*ab-du'-senz*) [L., "leading away"]. A term applied to certain muscles, or their nerves, that draw the related part from the median line of the body. Also, the sixth pair of nerves supplying the external recti of the eyes. **A. oculi,** the external rectus muscle of the eye.

Abduct (*ab-dukt'*) [*abducere*, to lead away]. To draw away from the median line.

Abduction (*ab-duk'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *ducere*, to lead]. 1. The withdrawal of a part from the axis of the body. 2. The recession or separation from each other of the parts of a fractured bone.

Abductor (*ab-duk'-tor*). See *Abducens.*

Abernethy's Fascia. The subperitoneal areolar tissue that separates the external iliac artery from the iliac fascia overlying the psoas. **A.'s Sarcoma,** a circumscribed fatty tumor found chiefly on the trunk.

Aberrant (*ab-er'-ant*) [*ab*, from; *errare*, to wander]. Deviating from the normal or regular type in appearance, structure, course, etc., as the *aberrant* duct of the testis or liver, *aberrant* arteries, etc.

Aberration (*ab-er-a'-shun*) [see *Aberrant*]. Deviation from the normal; mental derangement; fetal malformation; vicarious menstruation; escape of the fluids of the body by an unnatural channel. In optics, any imperfection of focalization or refraction of a lens. **A., Chromatic,** the dispersion arising from unequal refraction of light of different parts of the spectrum. The violet rays, being more refrangible than the red rays, are brought to a focus nearer the lens, and the image is surrounded by a halo of colors. **A., Dioptric.** See *A., Spheric.* **A., Distantial,** indistinct vision due to distance. **A., Lateral,** a deviation of a ray in any direction from the axis measured in the focal plane perpendicularly to the axis. **A., Longitudinal,** a deviation of a ray from the focus, measured along the axis above or be-

low the focal plane. **A., Mental,** a degree of paranoia that may or may not amount to insanity. **A., Newtonian.** Same as *A., Chromatic.* **A., Spheric,** the excess of refraction of the peripheral part of a convex lens over the central part, producing an imperfect focus and a blurred image.

Abies (*a'-be-ēz*) [L.]. A genus of coniferous plants including the fir, hemlock, and spruce. **A. balsamea,** silver fir, balsam-fir, or balm of gilead, a tree of the nat. ord. *Coniferæ,* from which is derived Canada balsam. **A. canadensis,** hemlock-spruce; bark of the Canadian fir-tree. It is used as an astringent in various local and internal conditions. It yields Canada pitch. **A. excelsa,** Norway spruce. It yields Burgundy pitch. **A. pectinata,** the European silver fir. Its buds are resinous, balsamic, and sudorific.

Abietene (*ab-i'-et-ēn*), C_7H_{16}. A hydrocarbon obtained from *Pinus sabiniana,* a California nut-pine. It is an aromatic, volatile liquid, agreeing in composition with normal heptane. It is extensively used as a popular remedy. Syn., *Erasene.* Unof.

Abietic, Abietinic (*ab-i-et'-ik, ab-i-et-in'-ik*) [*Abies*]. Pertaining to the genus *Abies,* as *abietic* acid, $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$ or $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in the resin of *Abies excelsa* and *Larix europæa.*

Abietin (*a-bi'-et-in*) [*Abies*]. A resinous principle obtained from the turpentine of various species of pine and fir. **A. Anhydrid,** $C_{44}H_{62}O_4$, the main constituent of resin.

Abietite (*ab'-i-et-īt*), $C_3H_8O_3$. A sugar resembling mannite, found in the needles of the European silver fir, *Abies pectinata.*

Abiogenesis (*ab-i-o-jen'-es-is*) [*ἀ,* priv.; *βίος,* life; *genesis*]. The (theoretic) production of living by nonliving matter. The older term was *spontaneous generation.*

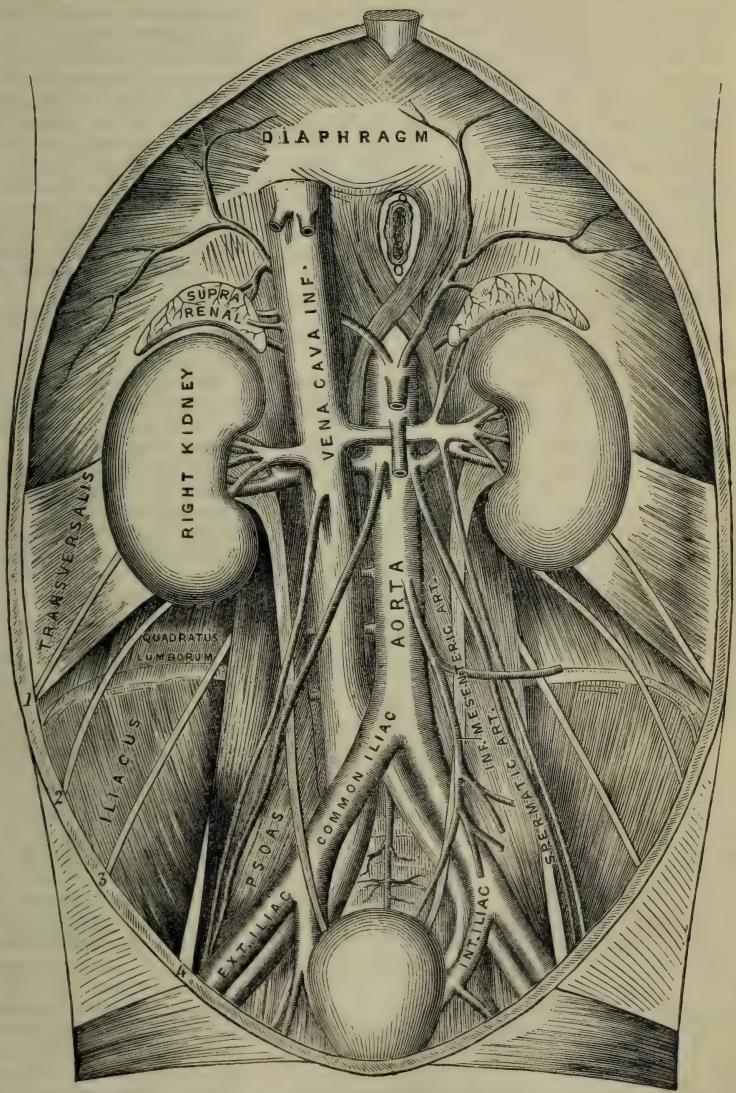


Diagram of the Course and Relations of the Abdominal Aorta and Inferior Vena Cava.—(*Holden.*)

Abiotrophy (*ab-i-ot'-ro-fe*) [*ἀ,* priv.; *βίος,* life; *τροφή,* nourishment]. Degeneration or decay due to defective vital endurance.

Abirritant (*ab-ir'-it-ant*) [*ab,* from; *irritare,* to irritate]. 1. Tending to diminish irritation; soothing. 2. Relating to diminished

sensitiveness. 3. A remedy or agent that allays irritation.

Abirritation (*ab-ir-it-a'-shun*) [see *Abirritant*]. Diminished tissue-irritability; atony or asthenia.

Ablactation (*ab-lak-ta'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *lactare*, to give suck]. The weaning of a child. The end of the suckling period.

Ablate (*ab-lāt'*) [*ab*, from; *latum*, from *ferre*, to bear]. To remove; to cut off.

Ablation (*ab-la'-shun*) [see *Ablate*]. Removal of a part, as a tumor, by amputation, excision, etc.

Ablatio retinæ (*ab-la'-she-o ret-in'-e*). Detachment of the retina.

Blepharia (*ah-blef-a'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid]. A congenital condition in which there is a total absence either of eyelids or of the interpalpebral fissure. **A., Partial,** a congenital defect in one or more of the eyelids.

Ablepharon (*ah-blef'-ar-on*) [see *Ablepharia*]. Absence of the eyelids.

Ablepharous (*ah-blef'-ar-us*) [see *Ablepharia*]. Without eyelids.

Ablepsia (*ah-blep'-se-ah*) [*ἀβλεψία*, without sight]. 1. Blindness. 2. Dulness of perception.

Abluent (*ab'-lu-ent*) [*abluere*, to wash away]. Detergent. That which cleanses or washes away.

Ablution (*ab-lu'-shun*) [see *Abluent*]. Washing or cleansing the body. Separation of chemic impurities by washing.

Abnormal (*ab-nor'-mal*) [*ab*, away from; *norma*, a law]. Not normal; not conformable with nature or with the general rule.

Abnormity, Abnormality (*ab-nor'-mit-e, ab-nor-mal'-it-e*. The quality of being abnormal; a deformity or malformation.

Abomasum (*ab-o-ma'-sum*) [*ab*, away; *omasum*, paunch]. The reed or proper digestive stomach of ruminating mammals; also called "fourth," or "true," stomach.

Aboral (*ab-o'-ral*) [*ab*, away from; *os*, the mouth]. Opposite to, or remote from, the mouth.

Abort (*ab-ort'*) [*ab*, from; *ortus*, from *oriri*, to grow]. 1. To miscarry; to expel the fetus before it is viable. 2. To prevent full development, as of a disease. 3. To come short of full development.

Abortient (*ab-or'-shent*) [see *Abort*]. Abortive; abortifacient.

Abortifacient (*ab-or-te-fa'-shent*) [*abortus; facere*, to make]. 1. Causing abortion. 2. A drug or agent inducing the expulsion of the fetus.

Abortion (*ab-or'-shun*) [*abortus*, a miscarriage]. The expulsion of the ovum before the child is viable; that is, any time before the end of the sixth month. By some authors expulsion of the ovum during the first 3 months is termed *abortion;* from this time to viability it is termed *immature delivery*, or *miscarriage*, and from the period of viability to that of maturity, *premature delivery*. **A., Accidental,** See *A., Spontaneous*. **A., Artificial,** that produced intentionally. **A., Criminal,** that not demanded for therapeutic reasons. **A., Epidemic,** the occurrence of many cases at about the same time, due to wide-spread distress, excitement, or privation, or to some form of poisoning, such as ergotism. **A., Habitual,** repeated abortion in successive pregnancies, usually due to syphilis. **A., Incomplete,** when the membranes or the placenta is retained. **A., Induced.** See *A., Artificial*. **A., Inevitable,** when the embryo or fetus is dead, or when there is an extensive detachment or rupture of the ovum. **A., Missed,** the death of the fetus and not followed within two weeks by its expulsion. **A., Partial,** the premature loss of one fetus in a case of multiple gestation. **A., Spontaneous,** that not induced by artificial means. **A., Tubal,** the escape of a fertilized ovum through the abdominal opening of the oviduct into the peritoneal cavity.

Abortionist (*ab-or'-shun-ist*) [see *Abortion*]. One who criminally produces abortions; especially one who follows the business of producing abortions.

Abortive (*ab-or'-tiv*) [see *Abortion*]. Prematurely born; coming to an untimely end; incompletely developed; cutting short the course of a disease; abortifacient.

Abortus (*ab-or'-tus*) [L.]. An aborted fetus; abortion.

Aboulia (*ah-boo'-le-ah*). See *Abulia*.

Aboulomania (*ah-boo-lo-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Abulomania*.

Abrachia (*ah-bra'-ke-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *βραχίων*, arm]. The condition of an armless monster.

Abrachiocephalia (*ah-bra-ke-o-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*abrachius; κεφαλή*, head]. Absence of the head and arms.

Abrachius (*ah-bra'-ke-us*) [see *Abrachia*]. A monster without arms.

Abrasio (*ab-ra'-ze-o*) [L.]. An abrasion. **A. corneæ,** a scraping off of the superficial epithelium of the cornea.

Abrasion (*ab-ra'-zhun*) [*ab*, from; *radere*, to rub]. The rubbing off of the cutaneous or mucous surface by an injury.

Abrin (*a'-brin*). The chemic ferment or poisonous principle of jequirity. It has been employed in the study of immunity.

Abrotanum (*ab-rot'-an-um*) [*ἀβρότονον*, an aromatic plant]. The plant called southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Abrus (*a'-brus*) [*ἁβρός*, pretty]. Jequirity; Indian licorice. The seeds of *A. precatorius*, or wild licorice. Its properties are thought to be due to the presence of certain ferments. See *Abrin*. Infusions applied to the conjunctiva or to any mucous surface induce violent purulent inflammation with growth of false membrane. It is used in producing artificial conjunctivitis.

Abscess, Abscessus (*ab'-ses, ab-ses'-us*) [*abscessus*, a departure or separation]. A localized collection of pus surrounded by a wall of

lymph. Syn., *Ecpyema; Gathering.* According to location, abscesses are named *dorsal, mammary, ischiorectal, perityphlitic, retropharyngeal,* etc. **A., Acute,** one resulting from an acute inflammation of the part in which it is formed. Syn., *Abscessus per fluxum.* **A., Alveolar,** abscess in the gum or alveolus. **A., Amebic,** a variety of abscess found in the liver and lung and containing amebas. **A., Anorectal,** one of the celluloadipose tissue near the anus. **A., Arthrifluent,** a wandering abscess having its origin in a diseased joint. **Abscessus arthriticus,** Musgrave's term for intestinal abscesses due to "gouty dysentery." **A., Atheromatous,** an area of softening in the wall of a vessel the result of sclerotic endarteritis. **A., Bicameral,** one with two pockets. **A., Biliary,** one connected with the gallbladder or a bile-duct. **A., Brodie's,** chronic abscess of bone, most frequently of the head of the tibia. **A., Bursal,** abscess in the bursas. **A., Canalicular,** mammary abscess that communicates with a milk-duct. **Abscessus carniformis,** Severinus' name for a hard sarcoma of the joints. **A., Chronic, A., Cold,** one of slow and apparently non-inflammatory development, generally about a bone, joint, or gland. It is usually tuberculous and contains cheesy material. **A., Circumscribed,** one that is limited by an exudation of lymph. **A., Cold.** See *A., Chronic.* **A., Congestive,** one in which the pus appears at a point distant from where it is formed. **A., Embolic,** one formed at the seat of a septic embolus. **A., Fixation,** an abscess produced by the subcutaneous injection of an irritant as a treatment of grave septicemia. **A., Glandular,** one formed about a lymph-gland. **A., Gravitation,** one in which pus formed in one part of the body tends to migrate, usually to portions deeper or lower down, in the direction gravity would take it. **A., Hematic,** one due to an extravasated blood-clot. **A., Hemorrhagic,** one containing blood. **A., Idiopathic,** one not attributable to any disease. **A., Iliac,** a wandering abscess of the iliac region. **A., Infecting Mitral,** one due to a lymph embolus caused by endocarditis. **A., Intramastoid,** one of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **A., Lumbar,** a wandering abscess of the lumbar region. **A., Lymphatic.** 1. The suppuration of a lymphatic gland. 2. An enlarged bursa mucosa. **A., Marginal,** one located near the anal orifice. **A., Mastoid,** suppuration occurring in the cells of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **A., Metastatic,** an abscess secondary to pyemia and ulcerative endocarditis, but not occurring through septicemia. It is usually of embolic origin and generally located in the lungs and liver. **A., Miliary,** a small embolic abscess. **A., Otic Cerebral, A., Otitic Cerebral,** an abscess of the brain following a purulent disease of the inner ear. **A., Paget's.** See *A., Residual.* **A., Parametric, A., Parametritic,** a form occurring frequently between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus or in the neighboring cellular tissue. **A., Paranephric,** one occurring in the tissues about the kidney. **A., Perimetric, A., Perimetritic,** pus within the peritoneum originating from inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. **A., Perinephric,** one occurring in the region immediately surrounding the kidney. **A., Peripleuritic,** one that occurs beneath the parietal pleura as the result of pleurisy, a diseased rib, or an injury. **A., Periproctitic,** one in the loose areolar tissue surrounding the lower part of the rectum. **A., Peritoneal,** a collection of softened exudate which has become encysted in cases of peritonitis. **A., Peritonsillar,** one that forms in acute tonsillitis around one or both tonsils. **Abscessus pneumococcalis,** one due to infection by pneumococci. **A., Postcecal,** one located back of the cecum. **A., Posttyphoid,** chronic abscess following typhoid. **A., Prelacrimal,** an abscess due to caries of the lacrimal or the ethmoid bone, producing a swelling at the inner canthus immediately below the upper margin of the orbit. **A., Primary,** one formed at the seat of pyogenic infection. **A., Psoas,** one arising from disease of the lumbar or lower dorsal vertebras, the pus descending in the sheath of the muscle, and usually pointing beneath Poupart's ligament. **A., Pyemic.** See *Pyemia.* **A., Residual,** one formed in or about the residues of former inflammation. **A., Septicemic,** one resulting from septic infection or accompanying septicemia. **A., Spermatic,** one involving the seminiferous tubules. **A., Spinal,** one due to necrosis or disease of a vertebra. **A., Spirillar,** Verneuil's name for an abscess containing spirilla from the saliva. **A., Stitch,** one formed about a stitch or suture. **A., Subaponeurotic,** one beneath an aponeurosis or fascia. **A., Subareolar,** one beneath the alveolar epithelium of the nipple. **A., Subfascial,** one beneath a fascia; postfascial abscess. **A., Submammary,** one lying between the mammary gland and the chest-wall. Syn., *Postmammary abscess; Retromammary abscess.* **A., Subpectoral,** one beneath the chest muscles. **A., Subperitoneal,** one arising between the parietal peritoneum and the abdominal wall. Syn., *Preperitoneal abscess.* **A., Subphrenic,** one located beneath the diaphragm. **A., Sudoriparous,** an abscess due to inflammation of obstructed sweat-glands. **A., Sympathetic,** a secondary or metastatic abscess at a distance from the part at which the exciting cause has acted (*e. g.,* a bubo). **A., Tuberculous.** See *A., Chronic.* **A., Tympanitic,** one containing gas generated by putrefaction. Syn., *Abscessus flatuosus; Gas abscess.* **A., Urethral.** 1. Suppuration of a urethral lacuna; a lacunar abscess. 2. One involving the circumurethral tissue. **A., Urinary,** one resulting from extravasation of

urine. **A., Urinous,** one containing urine mingled with the pus. **A., Verminous, A., Worm,** one containing intestinal worms, from communication with the intestine. **A., Wandering,** one in which the pus has traveled along the connective-tissue spaces and points at some locality distant from its origin. Syn., *Hypostatic abscess; Abscessus per congestum; Abscessus per decubitum.*

Abscissæ (*ab-sis'-se*) [*ab*, away; *scindere*, to cut]. The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles, to show by a diagram the relations of two series of facts, as, *e. g.*, the number of pulse-beats or the temperature record in given periods of time.

Abscission (*ab-sish'-un*) [see *Abscissæ*]. Removal of a part by cutting.

Absinthe (*ab'-sinth*). See under *Absinthium.*

Absinthiate (*ab-sin'-the-āt*). A salt of absinthic acid.

Absinthiated (*ab-sin'-the-a-ted*). 1. Mixed with absinthe. 2. Containing wormwood.

Absinthin (*ab-sinth'-in*) [*absinthium*]. A bitter crystalline principle obtainable from wormwood. See *Absinthium.*

Absinthism (*ab-sinth'-izm*). A disease similar to alcoholism, the result of the excessive use of absinthe. It is characterized by general muscular debility and mental disturbances, that may proceed to convulsions, acute mania, or general paralysis.

Absinthium (*ab-sinth'-e-um*) [L.]. Wormwood. The leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium.* Absinthium contains a volatile oil and an intensely bitter principle, *absinthin*, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$, which is a narcotic poison. Absinthium increases cardiac action and produces tremor and epileptiform convulsions. Dose 20–40 gr. (1.3–2.6 Gm.) in infusion. It is used as a stomachic tonic. Unof. *Absinthe*, a French liqueur, is an alcoholic solution of the oil exhibited with oils of anise, marjoram, and other aromatic oils.

Absinthol (*ab-sinth'-ol*), $C_{10}H_{16}O$. The principal constituent of oil of wormwood; it is isomeric with ordinary camphor.

Absorb (*ab-sorb'*) [*absorbere*, to suck up]. To suck up or imbibe; to take within one's self.

Absorbefacient (*ab-sorb-e-fa'-shent*) [*absorptio*, absorption; *facere*, to make]. Favoring or tending to produce absorption.

Absorbent (*ab-sor'-bent*) [see *Absorb*]. 1. Absorbing; capable of absorbing. 2. An organ or part that absorbs. 3. A term applied to the lacteals and lymphatics. 4. In materia medica, a drug or medicine that produces absorption of diseased tissue. **A. Glands.** See *Lymphatics.* **A. System,** the lacteals and lymphatics with their associated glands.

Absorptiometer (*ab-sorp-she-om'-et-er*) [*absorption; μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for measuring the thickness of the layer of liquid that is taken up between two glass plates by capillary attraction. Used in conjunction with a spectrophotometer, it serves as a hematoscope.

Absorption (*ab-sorp'-shun*) [see *Absorb*]. The permeation or imbibition of one body by another. **A., Chylous,** the act or process of the entrance of the oil-globules of the chyle into the central canals of the intestinal villi. **A., Coefficient of,** that number which represents the volume of a gas absorbed by a unit volume of water at 0° C. and at a barometric pressure of 760 mm. **A., Excrementitial.** 1. The absorption of fluid excretions by the mucosa. 2. The absorption of excretions or morbid products (bile, pus) by the blood. Syn., *Pathologic absorption; Absorptio morbosa.* **A., External,** the taking up by the skin or mucous surfaces of pabulum or medication applied to the exterior of the body or of an organ. **A., Internal.** 1. The absorption of waste-products by the tissues; absorption of decomposition of disassimilation. 2. The taking up of pabulum by the tissues; absorption of nutrition; molecular, nutritive, organic absorption. **A., Interstitial,** the removal by the absorbent system of effete matters. **A. Lines, A. Bands,** dark lines of the spectrum, called Fraunhofer's lines, caused by the arrest or absorption of the ethereal waves of certain lengths and rapidities, mainly by vapors of the sun's atmosphere. **A., Lymphatic,** that which occurs in lymphatic vessels. **A., Physiologic,** a phenomenon forming an important part of the digestive process, caused in part by the vital activity of the epithelial cells and in part by the physical laws of imbibition, diffusion, and osmosis. Syn., *Absorptio sana.* **A., Ulcerative,** that by which an ulcer forms or extends its area.

Absorptive (*ab-sorp'-tiv*) [see *Absorb*]. Having the power or function of absorbing.

Abstergent (*ab-ster'-jent*) [*abs*, from; *tergere*, to cleanse]. Cleansing; detergent. See *Detergent.*

Abstersive (*ab-ster'-siv*) [*abstersivus*]. Abstergent.

Abstract (*ab'-strakt*) [*abstrahere*, to draw away]. In pharmacy, a solid preparation in which two parts of the drug are represented by one part of the abstract (which is compounded with milk-sugar). Abstracts are double the strength of the fluidextracts.

Abterminal (*ab-ter'-min-al*) [*ab*, from; *terminus*, end]. Passing from tendinous into muscular tissue (used of electric currents).

Abulia (*ah-bu'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *βουλή*, will]. Loss or defect of will-power.

Abulic (*ah-bu'-lik*) [see *Abulia*]. Characterized by or affected with abulia.

Abulomania (*ah-bu-lo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*abulia; μανία*, madness]. A disease of the mind characterized by imperfect or lost will-power.

Abuse (*ab-ūs'*) [*abusus*, a using up]. Rape. **A., Self-,** masturbation.

Acacia (*ah-ka'-she-ah*) [L.]. A large genus of leguminous trees, shrubs, and herbs, many of them Australian or African. A number of the species are medicinal, and some are

poisonous. The bark is usually very astringent. Gum-arabic is produced by various species—*A. lebbek*, *A. nilotica*, *A. vera*, and *A. verek*. *A. senegal* also furnishes gum-arabic, a nearly white, transparent gum, soluble in water. It is used in the manufacture of mucilage, and contains *arabin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, identical in composition with cane-sugar. **A. anthelmintica.** See *Mussanin*. **A. catechu.** See *Catechu*. **A., Mucilage of** (*mucilago acaciæ*, U.S.P.), acacia, 34; water, to make 100 parts; incompatible with alcoholic tinctures. **A., Syrup of** (*syrupus acaciæ*, U.S.P.), mucilage, 25; simple syrup, 75. It is used in various mixtures as a demulcent and to suspend insoluble powders.

Acalypha (*ah-kal'-if-ah*) [*ἀκαλῠφής*, unveiled]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. *A. fruticosa*, of India, is useful in dyspepsia and diarrhea, and is tonic and alterant. *A. hispida* has similar uses. *A. indica* is a plant common in India. The leaves are expectorant, emetic, laxative. *A. virginica*, of North America, is diuretic and expectorant. Dose of the *fluidextract* 10 min.–1 dr. (0.6–4.0 Cc.); of the *juice* (*succus acalyphæ*), for an infant, 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Acanthial (*ak-an'-the-al*) [see *Acanthion*]. Pertaining to the acanthion.

Acanthion (*ak-an'-the-on*) [*ἀκάνθιον*, a little thorn]. A point at the base of the nasal spine.

Acanthoma (*ak-an-tho'-mah*) [*ἄκανθα*, a spine]. A localized excessive growth in any part of the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

Acanthosis (*ak-an-tho'-sis*) [*ἄκανθα*, a spine]. Any skin disease marked by abnormities in the prickle-cell layer. **A. nigricans,** a general pigmentation of the skin, with papillary, mole-like growths.

Acardia (*ah-kar'-de-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *καρδία*, heart]. Congenital absence of the heart.

Acardiac (*ah-kar'-de-ak*). 1. Having no heart. 2. A fetus with no heart.

Acardiacus (*ah-kar-di'-ak-us*) [see *Acardia*]. A synonym employed by German writers for omphalosite. **A. acephalus,** one in which the head is wanting, the thorax rudimentary, the pelvis and contiguous parts perfectly formed. **A. amorphus,** a shapeless lump with only rudiments of organs.

Acardius (*ah-kar'-de-us*). Affected with congenital absence of the heart. An acardiac monster.

Acariasis (*ak-ar-i'-as-is*). See *Mange*.

Acarid, Acaridan (*ak'-ar-id, ak-ar'-id-an*) [*ἀκαρής*, small; tiny]. Pertaining to *Acarus*.

Acarinosis (*ak-ar-in-o'-sis*) [*acarus*, a mite]. Any disease, as the itch, produced by a mite or acarid.

Acarodermatitis (*ak-ar-o-der-mat-i'-tis*) [*acarus*, a mite; *dermatitis*]. Dermatitis caused by acari, or mites.

Acaroid (*ak'-ar-oid*) [*acarus*; *εἶδος*, like]. Mite-like. **A. Gum,** Botany Bay gum; resina lutea. An aromatic resin used in Australia as a remedy for gastric troubles, intestinal catarrhs, diarrheas, etc. Dose 8–16 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.) in alcoholic solution. Unof. Benzoic acid is prepared from it, and it is said to have the properties of storax and balsam of Peru. **A. Resin.** See *A. Gum*.

Acarpia (*ah-karp'-e-ah*) [*ἀκαρπία*]. Sterility; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Acarus (*ak'-ar-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κείρειν*, to cut (because so small)]. The mite, or tick, a parasite of man and animals. **A. scabiei,** *Sarcoptes scabiei*, the itch-mite, a small parasite with numerous sharp tubercles, spines, and hairs on the dorsal surface. See *Scabies*.

Acataphasia (*ah-kat-af-a'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κατά*, after; *φάσις*, utterance]. A disorder in the syntactical arrangement of uttered speech, due to some central lesion.

Acathectic (*ak-ah-thek'-tik*) [*ἀκαθεκτός*, unretained]. A term applied by Liebermeister to that form of icterus caused by pathologic changes in the liver-cells, through which they become unable to retain their secretion.

Acaudal, Acaudate (*ah-kaw'-dal, ah-kaw'-dāt*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *cauda*, a tail]. Tailless.

Acceleration (*ak-sel-er-a'-shun*) [*accelerare*, to hasten]. Quickening, as of the rate of the pulse or of the respiration.

Accelerator (*ak-sel'-e-ra-tor*) [see *Acceleration*]. 1. That which accelerates. 2. A muscle which hastens a physiologic discharge. **A. Nerves,** nerves passing from the medulla to the heart and conducting stimuli that cause acceleration of the heart's action. **A. partus,** an abortifacient or ecbolic agent. **A. urinæ,** a muscle of the penis the function of which is to expel the last drops in urination, to expel the semen, and to assist erection. The sphincter vaginæ is its analog in the female.

Accentuation (*ak-sen-tu-a'-shun*) [*accentuare*]. Increased loudness or distinctness.

Accessory (*ak'-ses-o-re* or *ak-ses'-o-re*) [*accessorius*]. A term applied to certain glands, muscles, ducts, nerves, arteries, etc., that are auxiliary in function, course, etc., to the principal. Certain small muscles, as the lumbricales, are regarded as accessory to more important muscles.

Accidental (*ak-se-dent'-al*) [*accidentalis*]. 1. Due to, or caused by, an accident. 2. Intercurrent; having no essential connection with other conditions or symptoms.

Accipiter (*ak-sip'-it-er*) [L., "a hawk"]. A facial bandage with tails radiating like the claws of a hawk. **A. quinqueceps,** a five-headed accipiter bandage. **A. triceps,** a three-headed accipiter bandage.

Acclimatation, Acclimation, Acclimatization (*ak-li-mat-a'-shun, ak-lim-a'-shun, ak-li-mat-iz-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *clima*, climate]. The process of becoming accustomed to the climate, soil, water, etc., of a country to which a plant, animal, person, or a people has removed.

Accommodation (*ak-om-o-da'-shun*) [*accommodare*, to adjust]. Adaptation or adjustment, particularly the adjustment of the eye for different distances. **A., Absolute,** the ac-

commodation of either eye separately. **A., Asthenopia of,** subnormal power of the function of accommodation, or the pain or discomfort from accommodative effort. **A., Binocular,** the combined accommodation of the two eyes. **A., Histologic,** the occurrence of changes in the morphology and function of cells following changed conditions. **A., Negative,** the opposite of positive accommodation, the refractive power of the eye being lessened. **A. of the Eye,** that



THE LEFT HALF REPRESENTS THE EYE AT REST; THE RIGHT, DURING ACCOMMODATION.

function of the ciliary muscle and lens whereby objects at different distances are clearly seen. It depends upon the inherent elasticity of the lens, which when the ciliary muscle of an emmetropic eye is at rest, is adapted to the proper focalization of theoretically parallel rays of light. Objects nearer, to be clearly seen, require a greater refracting power on the part of the eye because the rays from such objects are more divergent. This additional refracting power is gained by an increased anteroposterior diameter of the lens, brought about by the contraction of the ciliary muscle, which occasions a loosening of the suspensory ligament and a thickening of the lens by its own elasticity. **A. Phosphenes,** the peripheral light-streak seen in the dark after the act of accommodation. **A., Positive,** that when the eye being focused for a more distant object is required for fixation upon a nearer point. **A., Range of Relative,** the range of accommodation at the command of the eye for any particular degree of convergence. **A., Region of,** the extent controlled by the eye within which it distinguishes objects clearly from the state of rest to that of maximum accommodation. **A., Spasm of,** a term used to express excessive or persistent contraction of the ciliary muscle, following the attempt to overcome error of refraction. It stimulates myopia. **A., Subnormal,** deficient power of accommodation. **A., Supernormal,** excessive power of accommodation. **A., Theory of, Helmholtz's,** that the increased convexity of the lens is produced by a relaxation of the suspensory ligament, thus removing the influence which tends to flatten the lens and permitting the latter by its elasticity to become more convex. **A., Theory of, Schoen's,** that the contraction of the ciliary muscle produces the same effect on the lens as is produced upon a rubber ball when held in both hands and compressed with the fingers. **A., Theory of, Tscherning's,** by the contraction of the anterior part of both the radiating and circular fibers of the ciliary muscle the ciliary processes are drawn backward, and the suspensory ligament pulled backward and outward; pressure of the anterior portion of the muscle causes increased convexity of the lens.

Accouchement (*a-koosh-mon(g)*) [Fr.]. The French term for childbirth. **A. forcé,** rapid and forcible delivery with the hand.

Accoucheur (*a-koo-shur*) [Fr.]. A professional male assistant at childbirth.

Accoucheuse (*a-koo-shu(r)z*) [Fr.]. A midwife.

Accretion (*ak-re'-shun*) [*ad,* to; *crescere,* to increase]. 1. A term denoting the manner by which crystalline and certain organic forms increase their material substance. 2. The adherence of parts normally separate. 3. An accumulation of foreign matter in any cavity.

Accumulation (*ak-u-mu-la'-shun*) [*accumulare,* to heap up]. An amassing or collecting together. **A., Fecal,** an excessive aggregation of feces in the large intestine; coprostasis.

Accumulator (*ak-u'-mu-la-tor*) [*accumulare,* to heap up]. An apparatus to store electricity.

A. C. E. Mixture. An anesthetic mixture composed of alcohol, 1 part; chloroform, 2 parts; ether, 3 parts. See *Anesthetic.*

Acelia, Acœlia (*ah-se'-le-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; κοιλία, a cavity]. The absence of a natural cavity. Syn., *Acelosis.*

Acentric (*ah-sen'-trik*) [ἀ, priv.; κέντρον, center]. Not eccentric; not originating in, or pertaining to, a nerve-center; peripheric.

Acephalia (*ah-sef-a'-le-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή, head]. Absence of the head.

Acephalism (*ah-sef'-al-izm*). See *Acephalia.*

Acephalobrachia (*ah-sef-al-o-bra'-ke-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή, head; βραχίων, arm]. Absence of the head and arms.

Acephalobrachius (*ah-sef-al-o-bra'-ke-us*). A monster with neither head nor arms.

Acephalocardia (*ah-sef-al-o-kar'-de-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή, head; καρδία, heart]. Absence of the head and heart.

Acephalocardius (*ah-sef-al-o-kar'-de-us*). A monster with neither head nor heart.

Acephalocheiria, Acephalochiria (*ah-sef-al-o-ki'-re-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή, head; χείρ, hand]. Absence of the head and hands.

Acephalocheirus, Acephalochirus (*ah-sef-al-o-ki'-rus*) [see *Acephalocheiria*]. A monster with neither head nor hands.

Acephalocyst, Acephalocystis (*ah-sef'-al-o-sist, ah-sef-al-o-sist'-is*) [ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή, head; κύστις, a bladder]. The bladderworm. A headless, sterile hydatid, found in the liver and other organs. **Acephalocystis plana,** Laënnec's name for certain concretions found in the sheaths of tendons and in muscles. **Acephalocystis racemosa,** the hydatid mole of the uterus.

Acephalogaster (*ah-sef-al-o-gas'-ter*) [ἀκέφαλος, headless; γαστήρ, belly]. A monster with neither head nor belly.

Acephalogasteria (*ah-sef-al-o-gas-te'-re-ah*) [see *Acephalogaster*]. Absence of the head and belly.

Acephalophorous (*ah-sef-al-of'-or-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *φέρειν*, to bear]. Destitute of a distinct head.

Acephalopodia (*ah-sef-al-o-po'-de-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *πούς*, foot]. Absence of the head and feet.

Acephalopodius (*ah-sef-al-o-po'-de-us*) [see *Acephalopodia*]. A monster with neither head nor feet.

Acephalorachia, Acephalorrhachia (*ah-sef-al-or-a'-ke-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *ῥάχις*, spine]. Absence of the head and vertebral column.

Acephalostomia (*ah-sef-al-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *στόμα*, mouth]. Absence of the head, with a mouth-like opening on the superior aspect.

Acephalostomus (*ah-sef-al-os'-to-mus*) [see *Acephalostomia*]. A monster without a head, but with a mouth-like aperture.

Acephalous (*ah-sef'-al-us*) [*ἀκέφαλος*, headless]. Headless.

Acephalus (*ah-sef'-al-us*) [see *Acephalia*]. A species of omphalositic monsters characterized by complete absence of the head and usually of the upper extremities. It is the commonest condition among the omphalosites. **A. dibrachius,** an acephalus with two upper limbs in a more or less rudimentary state. **A. dipus,** an acephalus with two more or less developed lower extremities. **A. monobrachius,** one with one upper extremity, a cervical vertebra, and one or two more or less developed lower extremities. **A. monopus,** one with only one lower extremity, more or less developed. See *Acephalopodius*. **A. sympus,** one in which the trunk ends in a long conic point at the end of which are attached one or two feet.

Acercus (*ah-ser'-kus*) [*ἄκερκος*, without a tail]. A monstrosity without a tail or the coccygeal vertebra.

Acerdol (*as'-er-dol*), MnO_2K_2KOH. An oxidation-product of potassium and manganese. It is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.

Acervulus, A. cerebri (*as-er'-vu-lus ser'-e-bri*). Concretionary matter near the base of the pineal gland, consisting of alkaline phosphates and carbonates, with amyloid matter. Syn., *Brain-sand*.

Acescence (*as-es'-ens*) [*acescere*, to grow sour]. 1. The process of becoming sour; the quality of being somewhat sour. 2. A disease of wines, whereby they become sour, owing to the agency of *Mycoderma aceti*.

Acesodyne, Acesodynous (*ah-ses'-o-dīn, ah-ses-od'-in-us*) [*ἀκεσώδυνος*]. Allaying pain; anodyne.

Acestoma (*as-es'-to-mah*) [*ἀκεστός*, curable]. The mass of young granulation tissue which later forms the cicatrix.

Acetabular (*as-et-ab'-u-lar*) [*acetabulum*, a cup]. Pertaining to the acetabulum.

Acetabulum (*as-et-ab'-u-lum*) [see *Acetabular*]. A cup-shaped depression on the outer aspect of the innominate bone for the reception of the head of the femur. **A. cotyle,** the articular cavity of the innominate bone. **A. uterina,** a placental cotyledon.

Acetal (*as'-et-al*) [*acetum*, vinegar]. 1. $C_6H_{14}O_2$. Ethidene diethylate, a colorless liquid with an ethereal odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol under the influence of platinum black. It is sparingly soluble in water; boils at 104° C.; sp. gr. at 20° is 0.8304. Its action is that of a soporific. Dose 1 dr. (4 Gm.). 2. A mixture said to consist of acetic ether and oils of cloves, bergamot, lavender, lemon, menthol, orange, rosemary, thyme, and absolute alcohol. **A., Dimethyl.** See *Methylal*.

Acetaldehyd (*as-et-al'-de-hid*). The normal aldehyd; ethaldehyd. See *Aldehyd*.

Acetamid (*as-et'-am-id*), C_2H_5NO. A white, crystalline solid produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

Acetaminol (*as-et-am'-in-ol*), $C_{18}H_{23}NO_4$. A reaction-product of paranitrobenzoyl chlorid with eugenol-sodium, followed by reduction and acetylization. It occurs as white scales or crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water, and melting at 160° C. It is used in pulmonary tuberculosis. Syn., *Para-acetamido-benzoyleugenol; Acetamido-benzoyl*.

Acetanilid (*as-et-an'-il-id*), C_8H_9NO. Phenylacetamid. A white, crystalline solid, produced by boiling anilin and glacial acetic acid together for several hours, the crystalline mass being then distilled. It melts at 114° and boils at 259°. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. Under the name *antifebrin* it is prescribed as an antipyretic. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.), not exceeding 30 gr. (2 Gm.) in the 24 hours; of the *compound powder* (*pulvis acetanilidi compositus*, U. S. P.) 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.). **A., Ammoniated,** a mixture of acetanilid, 25 parts; ammonium carbonate, 10 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 5 parts; sugar of milk, 60 parts. It is recommended as causing less depression than acetanilid alone. **A., Monobromated.** See *Antisepsin*.

Acetate (*as'-et-āt*) [see *Acetic*]. Any salt of acetic acid.

Acetic (*as-e'-tik*) [*acetum*, vinegar]. Pertaining to *acetum* or vinegar; sour. See *Acid, Acetic*. **A. Acid Amid.** See *Acetamid*. **A. Acid Esters.** See *Methyl Acetate* and *Ether, Acetic*. **A. Acid Salts.** 1. Readily soluble crystalline salts formed from the bases. 2. Basic salts formed from iron, aluminium, lead, and copper; sparingly soluble in water. 3. Alkali salts, which have the property of combining with a molecule of acetic acid to produce acid salts. **A. Aldehyd.** See under *Aldehyd*. **A. Anhydrid,** $C_4H_6O_3$, a colorless, mobile liquid, highly refractive, and with an odor of acetic acid. Sp. gr. 1.080 at 15° C.; boils at 136°–138° C. Syn., *Acetyl oxid; Acetic oxid;* socalled *Anhydrous acetic acid*.

A. Ether. See under *Ether*. **A. Fermentation,** the development of acetic acid by the activity of the *Mycoderma aceti*. **A. Fungus,** any one of several minute fungoid organisms capable of inciting and maintaining acetic fermentation, as first proved by Pasteur in 1864.

Acetin (*as'-et-in*) [*acetum*, vinegar], $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. A chemic compound formed by the union of glycerol and acetic acid.

Acetoacetic Acid (*as-et-o-as-e'-tik*). A monobasic acid formed from acetic acid by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid radicle with the acetic-acid radicle, acetyl. See *Gerhardt*. **A. Esters,** $CH_3 . CO . CH_2 . CO_2R$, liquids possessing an ethereal odor, produced by the action of metallic sodium upon acetic esters; they dissolve with difficulty in water and can be distilled without decomposition.

Acetoarsenite (*as-et-o-ar'-sen-īt*). A salt composed of an acetate and an arsenite of the same base.

Acetobromid (*as-et-o-bro'-mid*). An acetic-acid salt in which part of the hydrogen of the acid radicle has been replaced by bromin.

Acetoglycocoll (*as - et - o - glī' - ko - kol*), $CH_2<\begin{matrix}NH . C_2H_3O.\\CO_2H.\end{matrix}$ A substance resembling a monobasic acid, obtained from the action of acetyl chlorid on glycocoll silver and of acetamid on monochloracetic acid; it is soluble in alcohol; melts at 206° C. Syn., *Acetamidoacetic acid; Aceturic acid.*

Acetoiodid (*as-et-o-i'-o-did*). A double salt containing the acetate and iodid of the same radicle.

Acetol (*as'-et-ol*). 1. See *Acetyl Carbinol*. 2. A remedy for toothache, said to consist of acetic acid, 8.46 %; alum, 3.07 %; water, 88.5 %; with a small proportion of essential oils of sage, clove, and peppermint.

Acetoluid (*as-e-tol'-u-id*), $C_7H_7NH . C_2H_3O$. Acetoorthotoluid. An antipyretic resembling acetanilid. The dose is not accurately determined.

Acetometer (*as-et-om'-et-er*) [*acetum*, vinegar; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument used in the quantitative determination of acetic acid.

Acetonasthma (*as-et-on-az'-mah*) [*acetone; asthma*]. Attacks of dyspnea similar to uremic asthma, accompanied with restlessness, headache, nausea, vomiting, transient amaurosis, and acetonuria.

Acetone, Aceton (*as'-et-ōn*) [*acetum*, vinegar], C_3H_6O. Dimethylketone. A colorless, mobile liquid, of peculiar odor and burning taste, present in crude wood-spirit; it occurs in small quantities in the blood and in normal urine, and in considerable quantities at times in the urine of diabetic patients. It is miscible with ether, alcohol, and water. It is used as an anesthetic and anthelmintic. Dose 15–20 min. (0.9–1.2 Cc.). Syn., *Mesitic alcohol; Mesityl alcohol; Methyl acetyl; Acetyl methyl.* See *Chautard, Gunning, Legal, Lieben, Malerba, le Nobel, Penzoldt, Reynolds.*

A. Chloroform, $HO . C(CH_3)_2CCl_3$, a compound formed by the addition of potash to equal weights of acetone and chloroform. It occurs as white crystals, sparingly soluble in water, more freely in alcohol and glycerol. Its 1% aqueous solution is called *Aneson*. It is used as a hypnotic and anesthetic. Dose 15–20 gr. (1.0–1.3 Gm.). Syn., *Chloretone; Trichlortertiary butyl alcohol; Trichlorpseudobutyl alcohol.* **A. Diethylsulfone.** See *Sulfonal*. **A., Monochlorated,** C_3H_5ClO, a colorless liquid having a pungent odor, obtained by chlorinating acetone. **A. Phenylhydrazone,** $(CH_3)_2C:N_2HC_6H_5$, one of the nitrogen derivatives of ketone. **A. Resorcinol,** $C_{15}H_{16}O_4 + H_2O$, a combination of resorcinol with acetone and fuming hydrochloric acid added hot. It occurs in small anhydrous prisms, soluble in alkaline solutions, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It melts at 212°–213° C. It is used in the same manner as resorcinol.

Acetonemia (*as-et-on-e'-me-ah*) [*acetone; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of acetone in the blood.

Acetones (*as'-et-ōnz*). A class of compounds that may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicles united by the group CO, or as aldehyds in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radicle.

Acetonin (*as-et'-on-in*). 1. A body produced by the action of ammonia on acetone. 2. Dihydrotriacetonamin.

Acetonitril (*as-et-on-i'-tril*), CH_3CN or C_2H_3N. Methyl cyanid. It is a colorless liquid, having an agreeable odor, and is prepared by distilling acetamid with P_2O_5. It may also be produced from prussic acid and diazomethane. It melts at —41° C., boils at 81.6° C., and has a sp. gr. of 0.789 at 15° C. Syn., *Carbamin.*

Acetonoresorcinol. See *Acetone Resorcinol.*

Acetonuria (*as-et-o-nu'-re-ah*) [*acetone; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of acetone in the urine.

Acetonyl (*as-et'-on-il*), $CH_2—CO—CH_3$. A univalent radicle obtained from acetone by taking away one atom of hydrogen.

Acetophenone (*as-et-o-fe'-nōn*), $C_6H_5(CO)(CH_3)$. Hypnone; a hypnotic and antiseptic. It results from the action of zinc methyl upon benzoyl chlorid and crystallizes in large plates, melts at 20.5° and boils at 202°. It is without satisfactory action. Dose 4–15 min. (0.26–1.0 Cc.).

Acetophenoneorthooxyquinolin (*as-et-o-fē-non-or-tho-oks-e-kwin'-ol-in*), $C_9H_6NO . CH_2 . CO . C_6H_5$. A base obtained by interaction between a halogen compound of acetophenone and orthoquinolin in the presence of solvents and an alkali. It forms well-defined salts, is soluble in volatile solvents, and melts at 130° C. It is said to have hypnotic and antineuralgic properties; is odorless, tasteless, and nonirritating.

Acetophenonephenetidin (*as-et-o-fē-non-fen-et'-id-in*). A condensation-product of aceto-

phenone and paraphenetidin. **A. Citrate,** $C_6H_4<^{OC_2H_3}_{N=C(CH_3)(C_6H_5)} . H_3C,$ lemon-yellow needles, soluble in ether and hot alcohol, insoluble in water. It melts at 88° C.; is antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Malarin.*

Acetopyrin, Acetopyrina (*as-et-o-pi'-rin, -ah*). A mixture of antipyrin and acetyl salicylic acid, occurring as a whitish, crystalline powder, soluble with difficulty in cold water, ether, and petroleum ether, readily soluble in warm water, alcohol, chloroform, and warm toluol. It is antipyretic. Dose 7 gr. (0.4 Gm.) 6 times daily. Syn., *Antipyrin acetylsalicylate.* **A. Acetosalicylate,** antipyretic, analgesic, sedative; employed in influenza, bronchitis, rheumatic headache, sciatica, hemicrania, and acute articular rheumatism.

Acetous (*as-e'-tus*) [*acetum*, vinegar]. Resembling vinegar; pertaining to or charged with vinegar or acetic acid.

Acetozone (*as-et'-o-zōn*). See *Benzoylacetyl-peroxid.*

Acetparatoluid (*as-et-par-ah-tol'-u-id*), $C_9H_{11}NO$. Antipyretic, colorless crystals, slightly soluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol; it melts at 149° C. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). Syn., *Acetparamidotoluol; Paratolylacetamid.*

Acetphenetidin (*as-et-fe-net'-id-in*) [*acetum; phenol*]. A compound derived from phenol, having antipyretic and antineuralgic properties. It is crystalline, tasteless, and almost insoluble in water. Dose 4–30 gr. (0.26–2.0 Gm.). Syn., *Phenacetin.*

Acetum (*as-e'-tum*) [L.; gen., *aceti;* pl., *aceta*]. Vinegar. An impure, dilute acetic acid produced by acetous fermentation of wine, cider, or other fruit-juice. In pharmacy, a solution of the active principles of certain drugs in dilute acetic acid. **A. aromaticum** (N. F.) ["aromatic vinegar"], a mixture of alcohol, water, and acetic acid, aromatized with the oils of rosemary, lavender, juniper, peppermint, cassia, lemon, and cloves. **A. britannicum,** an aromatic vinegar consisting of glacial acetic acid, 600; camphor, 60; oil of cloves, 2; oil of cinnamon, 1; oil of lavender, 0.5.

Acetyl (*as'-et-il*) [*acetum*, vinegar], C_2H_3O. A univalent radicle supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyd may be regarded as the hydrid, and acetic acid as the hydrate, of acetyl. Syn., *Acetosyl; Acetoyl; Acetoxyl; Othyl.* **A. Anhydrid.** See *Acetic Anhydrid.* **A. Benzene.** See *Acetophenone.* **A. Bioxydamid.** See *Acetamid.* **A. Bromid,** C_2H_3BrO, a reaction-product of acetic acid with phosphorus pentabromid; it is a fuming liquid which turns yellow in the air; it boils at 81° C. It is used as a reagent. **A. Carbinol,** $CH_3 . CO . CH_2OH$, a saturated ketol produced by the action of water and barium carbonate upon chloracetone, also by fusing cane-sugar and grape-sugar with caustic potash. It is a colorless oil with a feeble, peculiar odor; boils at 145°–150° C. Syn., *Pyroracemic alcohol; Acetone alcohol; Oxyacetone; Methyl ketol; Acetol.* **A. Chlorid,** C_2H_3ClO, a reaction-product of acetic acid with phosphorus trichlorid; it is a colorless, highly refracting, fuming liquid; sp. gr. 1.1305 at 0° C.; boils at 55° C. It is used as a reagent. **A. Ethylphenylhydrazin,** $C_{14}H_{22}N_4O_2$, colorless needles obtained by heating a solution of ethylenephenylhydrazin with an excess of acetic anhydrid. It is recommended as an antipyretic. Syn., *Phenylhydrazinacetylethyl.* **A. Formyl.** See *Aldehyd, Pyroracemic.* **A. Hydrate,** acetic acid. **A. Hydrid.** Same as *Acetic Aldehyd.* See under *Aldehyd.* **A. Iodid,** C_2H_3OI, a reaction-product of acetic acid with iodin and phosphorus; it is a brown, fuming liquid; sp. gr. 1.98 at 17° C.; boils at 105°–108° C. **A. Isocyanid,** $(C_2H_3O)—N\equiv C$, a liquid in its simple form, but capable of polymerization as a crystalline solid. It boils at 93° C. Syn., *Acetic isocyanid; Cyanacetyl.* **A. Isoeugenol,** the direct antecedent of vanillin in the manufacture of the synthetic product, and is used as a substitute for vanillin. **A. Leukomethylene-blue,** a colorless form of methylene-blue for internal use. **A. Methyl.** See *Acetone.* **A. Oxid.** Same as *Acetic Anhydrid.* **A.-paraamidophenylsalicylate.** See *Salophen.* **A. Peroxid,** $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$, a thick liquid, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by ether and alcohol. It is a powerful oxidizing agent. It is decomposed in sunlight and explodes violently when heated. **A. Phenylhydrazid, A. Phenylhydrazin.** Same as *Hydracetin* and *Pyrodin.* **A. Tannin,** a grayish-yellow, slightly hygroscopic, odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol, dilute sodium phosphate, sodium carbonate, or sodium borate; slightly soluble in hot water and ether; insoluble in cold water; melting at 190° C. It is an astringent and is used internally in chronic diarrhea. Externally, it is used in chronic pharyngitis. Dose 3–7½ gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.). Application, 3 % solution in 5 % sodium phosphate. Maximum dose 60 gr. (4 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Tannigen.* **A. Thymol,** $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$, a colorless antiseptic liquid with a pungent taste having a specific gravity of 1.009 at 0° C. and boiling at 244.4° C. Syn., *Thymol acetate.* **A. Tribromsalol,** fine, white acicular crystals which melt at 108.5°; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol. Syn., *Cordyl.* **A. Urethane.** See *Urethane.*

Acetylene (*as-et'-il-ēn*) [*acetum*, vinegar], C_2H_2. A colorless gas, with a characteristic, unpleasant odor, burning with a luminous, smoky flame. It is formed by the imperfect combustion of illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. The *acetylene series* of hydrocarbons has the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}.

Acetylization (*as-et-il-i-za'-shun*). The act of combining with or producing compounds of acetic acid or acetyl.

Ache (*āk*) [AS., *acan*, to ache]. Any continuous or throbbing pain.

Acheilia (*ah-ki'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χεῖλος*, a lip]. The congenital absence of lips.

Acheilous (*ah-ki'-lus*) [see *Acheilia*]. Without lips.

Acheiria (*ah-ki'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χεῖρ*, a hand]. The congenital absence of hands.

Acheirous (*ah-ki'-rus*) [see *Acheiria*]. Affected with acheiria.

Achilia (*ah-ki'-le-ah*). See *Acheilia*.

Achillea (*ak-il-e'-ah*) [*Achilles*, its reputed discoverer]. Milfoil; yarrow. The herb *A. millefolium*. Its properties are due to a bitter, aromatic, astringent, tonic extractive, *achillein*, and a volatile oil. It has long been used as a vulnerary, and has been highly recommended for intermittent and low exanthematous fevers. Dose 1 oz.–1 pint infusion *ad lib.;* of the *extractive*, 1–3 dr. (4–12 Gm.); of the *volatile oil*, 5–15 min. (0.3–1.0 Cc.). Unof. To the genus *Achillea* belong various other unofficial medicinal plants, as *A. moschata*, of the Alps, used in preparing cordials and a diaphoretic medicine, and *A. ptarmica*, or sneezewort, a strong sialagog.

Achillein, Achilleinum (*ak-il-e'-in, -i'-num*), $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$. A glucosid obtained from *Achillea millefolium* and *A. moschata*. It occurs as a brownish-red, amorphous mass, of a strongly bitter taste, soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It is stated that divided doses up to 30–75 gr. (2–5 Gm.) cause marked irregularity of the pulse.

Achilles Tendon (*ak-il'-ēz ten'-don*). The tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, inserted into the back of the heel.

Achillobursitis (*ak-il-o-bur-si'-tis*) [*achilles tendon; bursitis*]. Inflammation of the bursas lying approximate to the achilles tendon.

Achillodynia (*ak-il-o-din'-e-ah*) [*achilles tendon; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain referred to the insertion of the achilles tendon.

Achillorrhaphy (*ak-il-or'-af-e*) [*achilles tendon; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of the achilles tendon; practised by C. Bayer instead of achillotomy for the sake of lengthening the tendon. This is exposed, the length divided in half, the upper end of one side, the lower end of the other, cut across, and both the cut surfaces united by a suture.

Achillotomy (*ak-il-ot'-o-me*) [*achilles tendon; τομή*, a cutting]. The subcutaneous division of the achilles tendon.

Achlorhydria (*ah-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χλωρός*, green; *ὕδωρ*, water]. Absence of free hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.

Achloropsia (*ah-klor-op'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χλωρός*, green; *ὄψις*, vision]. Green-blindness.

Acholia (*ah-ko'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χολή*, bile]. 1. Absence of biliary secretion. 2. Any condition obstructing the escape of the bile into the small intestine. 3. Asiatic cholera. 4. A mild temperament. **A., Pigmentary,** that in which there are deficiency of bile and lack of color in the feces, but no jaundice.

Acholuria (*ah-kol-u'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χολή*, bile; *οὖρον*, urine]. The absence of bile-pigment in the urine.

Achor (*a'-kor*) [*ἄχωρ*, chaff, scurf, or dandruff]. Crusta lactea, a small pustule, followed by a scab, upon the heads of infants; milk-crust.

Achoresis (*ah-kor-e'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χωρεῖν*, to make room; pl., *achoreses*]. Grossi's term for the diminished capacity of a hollow organ, as of the bladder. Syn., *Achoria*. Cf. *Stenochoria*.

Achorion (*a-ko'-re-on*) [dim. of *ἄχωρ*, chaff]. A genus of fungous organisms, including several species (possibly modified forms of *Penicillium glaucum*) found in the skin, especially the hair-follicles. **A. keratophagus,** the form causing *Onychomycosis*. **A. lebertii,** the parasite of *Tinea tonsurans*. **A. schönleinii,** the species occurring in ringworm, or *Tinea favosa*.

Achras (*ak'-ras*) [*ἀχράς*, the wild pear]. A genus of arboraceous plants of the order *Sapotaceæ*. **A. sapota** [*cochitzapotl*, Mex.], the sapodilla plum; a species indigenous to South America. The fruit is edible, sweet, cloying; said to be beneficial in strangury. The seeds are laxative and diuretic; they are exhibited in emulsion in cases of gravel and renal colic. The bitter astringent bark (*cortex jamaicensis*) has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark. The bark and seeds yield the glucosid *sapotin*. The sap yields chicle-gum.

Achroma (*ah-kro'-mah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color]. Absence of color; albinism. Syn., *Achromasia; Achromatia; Achromatosis; Achromodermia; Vitiligo*. **A., Congenital.** See *Albinism*. **A. cutis.** See *Leukoderma*.

Achromacyte (*ah-kro'-mas-īt*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *κύτος*, cell]. A degenerated, decolorized erythrocyte; a "phantom" or shadow corpuscle. Syn., *Ponfick's shadow corpuscle; Bizzozero's blood-platelet; Hayem's corpuscle* or *hematoblast*.

Achromatic (*ah-kro-mat'-ik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color]. Without color. **A. Lens,** one the dispersing power of which is exactly neutralized by another lens with the same curvature, but having a different refractive index.

Achromatin (*ah-kro'-mat-in*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color]. The groundwork of the nucleus of a cell; it is so called because it is not readily stained by coloring agents.

Achromatism (*ah-kro'-mat-izm*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color]. Absence of chromatic aberration.

Achromatophil (*ah-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. 1. Showing no affinity for stains. 2. A microbe or histologic element which does not stain readily.

Achromatopsia (*ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *ὄψις*, sight]. Color blindness; daltonism. **A., Partial,** a form in which only one pair of colors, which to the normal eye are complementary, appear gray or white. **A., Total,** that in which all the colors appear as white or gray.

Achromatosis (*ah-kro-mat-o'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color]. Any disease characterized by

deficiency of pigmentation in the integumentary tissues.

Achromia (*ah-kro'-me-ah*). See *Achroma.*

Achromodermia (*ah-kro-mo-der'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *δέρμα*, skin]. An albinotic or colorless state of the skin.

Achromotrichia (*ah-kro-mo-trik'-e-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *θρίξ*, hair]. Absence of pigment from the hair.

Achronizoic (*ah-kron-e-zo'-ik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χρονίζειν*, to hold out]. A term applied to drugs which are incapable of remaining unchanged for any length of time.

Achronychous (*ak-ron'-ik-us*). See *Acronychous.*

Achroodextrin (*ah-kro-o-deks'-trin*) [*ἄχροος*, colorless; *dexter*, right]. A reducing dextrin formed by the action of the diastatic ferment of saliva upon starch. It is a modification of dextrin and may be precipitated by alcohol; it is not converted into sugar by ptyalin, nor colored by iodin.

Achylia (*ah-ki'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χυλός*, juice]. Absence of chyle. Syn., *Achylosis.* **A. gastrica,** Einhorn's term for a condition of the stomach marked by destruction of the glandular structures with resulting absence of chyme, ferment, and even mucus; called *anadenia gastrica* by Ewald.

Achylous (*ah-ki'-lus*) [see *Achylia*]. Deficient in chyle.

Achymosis (*ah-ki-mo'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *χυμός*, chyme]. Deficient formation of chyme.

Achymous (*ah-ki'-mus*) [see *Achymosis*]. Deficient in chyme.

Acicular (*as-ik'-u-lar*) [*acus*, a needle]. Needle-like.

Acid, Acidum (*as'-id, -um*) [*acere*, to be sour]. 1. A name applied to any substance having a sour taste. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more atoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by electropositive or basic atoms. The majority of acids contain oxygen, and are known as *oxyacids;* those not containing oxygen are termed *hydrogen acids.* Acids vary in their terminations according to the quantity of oxygen or other electronegative constituent. Those having the maximum of oxygen end in *-ic;* those of a lower degree, in *-ous.* When there are more than two combinations, the prefix *hyper-* is joined to the highest, and *hypo-* to the lowest. Acids that end in *-ic,* as sulfuric acid, form salts terminating in *-ate;* those ending in *-ous* form salts terminating in *-ite.* **A., Abietic.** See *Abietic.* **A., Abric,** $C_{12}H_{24}N_3O$, a crystallizable acid, said to exist in jequirity. **A., Absinthic,** an acid obtained from wormwood; said to be identical with succinic acid. **A., Acetic,** an acid solution composed of 36 parts of absolute acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, and 64 parts of water. It has strongly acid properties. **A., Acetic, Dilute,** contains 6% of absolute acid. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). An impure form, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, is known as wood-vinegar, or pyroligneous acid. **A., Acetic, Glacial,** the absolute acid occurring in crystals melting at 22.5° C. It is an escharotic. **A., Aconitic,** $C_6H_6O_6$, occurs in different plants, as *Aconitum napellus,* sugar-cane, and beet-root. It crystallizes in small plates that dissolve readily in alcohol, ether, and water, and melt at 186°–187°. **A., Acrylic.** 1. $CH_2=CH.CO.OH=C_3H_4O_2$. A monobasic acid which may be considered as the oxid of acrolein, a colorless liquid. 2. A general term for organic acids of the group $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$, comprising two groups, the normal acrylic and the isoacrylic acids. Normal acrylic acids occur in vegetable or animal organisms or are derived from natural products. Isoacrylic acids are formed synthetically by the abstraction of the elements of water from certain acid ethers, which in turn are derived from oxalic acid by substituting 2 molecules of an alcohol radicle of the series C_nH_{2n+1} for an atom of hydrogen. **A., Adipic,** $C_6H_{10}O_4$, obtained by oxidizing fats with nitric acid. It crystallizes in shining leaflets or prisms; is soluble in 13 parts of cold water; melts at 148°. It is dibasic. **A., Agaric, A., Agaricic,** $C_{16}H_{30}.O_5 + H_2O$, a resin acid obtained from the fungus *Polyporus officinalis,* growing on larch trees. The acid has been recommended for checking night-sweats. It also checks the other excretions and diminishes thirst. It is mildly cathartic. **A.s, Alcohol,** $C_nH_{2n}{<}^{OH}_{CO_2H}$, monobasic acids having the properties of the monohydric alcohols. They are distinguished as primary, secondary, and tertiary, according as they contain, in addition to the carboxyl group, the group $-CH_2OH$, the radicle $=CHOH$, or the group $\equiv C.OH$. Syn., *Oxyacids; Hydroxy-fatty acids.* Cf. *A., Glycollic.* **A.s, Aldehyd,** bodies which combine the properties of a carboxylic acid and of an aldehyd. **A., Aldepalmitic,** $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, the chief component of the butter of the cow. **A., Alloxanic,** $C_4H_2N_2O_4$, a crystalline acid obtained by treating alloxan with alkalis. **A., Amidoacetic.** See *Glycin.* **A., Amidobenzoic,** $C_7H_7NO_2$, occasionally found in the urine. **A., Amidosuccinamic.** Same as *Asparagin.* **A., Anacardic,** $C_{22}H_{32}O_3$, a tetratomic acid obtained by Städler from the cashew-nut. It is used as an anthelmintic in the form of ammonium anacardate. **A., Angelic,** $C_5H_8O_2$, a crystalline monobasic acid. It exists free along with valeric and acetic acids in the roots of *Angelica archangelica,* and as butyl and amyl esters in Roman oil of cumin. It crystallizes in shining prisms, melts at 45°, and boils at 185°. It has a peculiar odor and taste. **A., Anisic,** $C_8H_8O_3$, obtained by oxidizing anisol and anethol with HNO_3, and from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, and is used in the treatment of wounds and acute articular rheumatism. Dose of the sodium salt 15 gr. (1 Gm.). Syn., *Methylparaoxybenzoic acid.*

A., Anisuric, $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$, an acid formed by the action of anisyl chlorid on the silver compound of glycocoll; it also occurs in the urine after the ingestion of anise. **A., Anticyclic,** a white, fragrant powder with pleasant, acid taste, readily soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerol; it is used as an antipyretic. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.0006 Gm.). **A., Apocrenic,** Berzelius' term for a brown, amorphous substance obtained from the sediment of chalybeate waters. **A., Arabic.** See *Arabin.* **A., Arachic, A., Arachidic, A., Arachinic,** $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{19}H_{39}.COOH$, a monobasic fatty acid obtained from oil of peanut, *Arachis hypogæa.* **A., Argentic,** silver monoxid. **A., Aromatic,** a name applied to certain organic acids occurring in the balsams, resins, and other odoriferous principles. Also, in pharmacy, a dilute mineral acid reinforced by aromatic substances in order to modify its flavor. **A., Arsenic, A., Arsenous.** See *Arsenic Trioxid.* **A., Arsinic,** any one of a class of acids formed by the oxidation of arsins or arsonium compounds. **A., Aseptic,** an antiseptic solution consisting of an aqueous solution of 5 Gm. of boric acid in 1000 Gm. of hydrogen dioxid (1.5 %); 3 Gm. of salicylic acid may be added. **A., Asparagic, A., Asparaginic, A., Asparamic.** Same as *A., Aspartic.* **A., Aspartic,** $C_4H_7NO_4$, occurs in the vinasse obtained from the beet-root, and is procured from albuminous bodies in various reactions. It is prepared by boiling asparagin with alkalis and acids; crystallizes in rhombic dibasic prisms or leaflets, and dissolves with difficulty in water. **A., Aspartic, Inactive,** $NH_2C_2H_3(CO_2H)_2$, formed by heating aspartic acid with water or with alcoholic ammonia to 140°–150° C., or with HCl to 170°–180° C. Syn., *Asparacemic acid.* **A., Atrolactic,** $C_9H_{10}O_3$, a monobasic acid obtained from acetophenone by means of prussic acid and H_2SO_4 or dilute HCl. **A., Auric,** $Au(OH)_3$, gold trihydroxid. **A., Azelaic, A., Azelainic,** $C_9H_{16}O_4$, an oxidation-product of oleic acid, Chinese wax, castor oil, or cocoanut oil; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 106°–107° C., and boils at 360° C. Syn., *Anchoic acid; Lepargylic acid; Azelic acid; Azeloinic acid.* **A., Benzamic.** See *A., Amidobenzoic.* **A., Benzoic,** $C_7H_6O_2$, occurs free in some resins, chiefly in gum benzoin and in coal-tar. It crystallizes in white, shining needles or leaflets, melts at 120°, and distils at 250°. It volatilizes readily, its vapor possessing a peculiar odor. **A., Blattic.** See *Antihydropin.* **A., Boric, A., Boracic.** See *Boron.* **A. of Borax,** orthoboric acid. **A., Borocitric,** a combination of boric and citric acid forming a white powder which is used as a solvent for urates and phosphates in urinary calculi, gout, etc. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 Gm.). **A., Borophenylic,** $C_6H_7BO_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychlorid upon a mixture of boric acid and phenol. It is an antiseptic white powder with a mild aromatic taste, not easily soluble in water, melting at 204° C. It is fatal to lower forms of life, but does not affect the higher forms. Syn., *Phenylboric acid.* **A., Borosalicylic,** $B(OH)(OC_6H_4.CO_2H)_2$, a combination of boric and salicylic acids in molecular proportion. It is used externally instead of salicylic acid. **A., Brom-,** one in which bromin has replaced one or more atoms of hydrogen in the acid radicle. **A., Bromacetic.** See *A., Monobromacetic.* **A., Bromhydric,** hydrobromic acid. **A., Bursic, A., Bursinic,** a yellow, hygroscopic mass obtained from an aqueous extract of *Capsella bursa-pastoris* by the action of lead acetate and ammonia and evaporating. Its aqueous solution is used in the same manner as ergotin, hypodermatically and also internally. **A., Butic, A., Butinic.** See *A., Arachic.* **A., Butyric,** $C_4H_8O_2$, an acid having a viscid appearance and rancid smell. It is obtained commercially by the fermentation of a mixture of sugar and butter or cheese in the presence of an alkaline carbonate, but occurs in various plants, in cod-liver oil, in the juice of meats, and in the perspiration. Combined with glycerol as glyceryl butyrate, it is essentially butter. **A., Cacodylic.** See *A., Dimethylarsenic.* **A., Caffeic,** $C_9H_8O_4$, obtained when the tannin of coffee is boiled with potassium hydroxid. **A., Camphoric,** $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, a dibasic acid, obtained by boiling camphor with HNO_3; it crystallizes from hot water in colorless leaflets; melts at 178°, and decomposes into water and its anhydrid, $C_8H_{14}(CO)_2O$. It is used in night-sweats of phthisis. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **A., Capric,** $C_9H_{19}CO.OH$, occurs in small quantity as a glycerid in cow's butter. It crystallizes in fine needles, melting at 30° C., and is very insoluble in boiling water. **A., Caproic,** $C_6H_{12}O_2$, the sixth in the series of fatty acids; a clear, mobile oil, colorless, inflammable, and with a very acid and penetrating taste. **A., Caprylic,** $C_7H_{15}CO.OH$, an acid combined with glycerol, forming a glycerid existing in various animal fats; it is liquid at ordinary temperatures. **A., Carbamic,** $H_2N.CO.OH$, carbonic acid in which NH_2 replaces OH; it is not known in the free state; its ammonium salt is contained in commercial ammonium carbonate. The esters of carbamic acid are called urethanes. **A., Carbazotic.** See *A., Picric.* **A., Carbolic,** C_6H_5OH, phenol,—the official designation of this substance,—is procured from coal-tar by fractional distillation. It has a very peculiar and characteristic odor, a burning taste, is poisonous, and has antiseptic properties. The sp. gr. at the melting-point is 1.060–1.066; it crystallizes in colorless rhombic needles that melt at about 40° C., boiling at about 180°, and it is not decomposed upon distillation. At ordinary temperatures it dissolves in water with difficulty (1 : 19.6 at 25° C.), but is soluble in alcohol, ether, glacial acetic acid, and glycerol in all proportions. It unites with bases to form salts, known as *carbolates.* Upon exposure to

light and air it deliquesces and acquires a pinkish color. It is used in the manufacture of many of the artificial coloring-matters, *e.g.*, picric acid. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide. Internally it is useful in vomiting, fermentation in the stomach, and as an intestinal antiseptic; locally, as a caustic. Dose, internally, ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 Gm.). **A., Carbolic, Camphorated,** a mixture of phenol 1 part and camphor 3 parts. **A., Carbolic, Chlorinated.** See *Trichlorphenol.* **A., Carbolic, Iodized,** a solution of 20 parts of iodin in 76 parts of phenol with the addition of 4 parts of glycerol. It is used as an antiseptic and escharotic. **A. Carbolic. Liquefactum** (B. P.). Dose 1–2 min. (0.06–0.13 Cc.). **A., Carbolsulfuric,** a mixture of equal parts of phenol and concentrated sulfuric acid. It is used as a disinfectant in 2 to 3 % solution. **A., Carbonaceous.** See *Carbon Dioxid.* **A., Carbonic,** CO_2, carbon dioxid; an ultimate product of the combustion of carbon compounds; a colorless, odorless gas, heavier than air, incapable of sustaining respiration. **A., Carminic,** $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, a coloring-matter found in the buds of certain plants, and especially in cochineal, an insect inhabiting different varieties of cactus. It is an amorphous, purple-red mass, readily soluble in water and alcohol, and yields red salts with the alkalis. **A., Caseic,** lactic acid (*q. v.*). **A., Cathartic, A., Cathartinic,** an active principle from several species of *Cassia.* **A., Cerotic,** $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, a fatty acid existing in beeswax and in Chinese wax. **A.-characteristic,** the replaceable hydrogen and the elements immediately bound to it in the molecule of an acid, as the CO . OH of organic acids. **A., Chloracetic** [*chlorin and acetic*], an acid, called also *monochloracetic acid* produced by the substitution of chlorin for the hydrogen of the radicle in acetic acid. It is sometimes used as a caustic. **A., Chloric,** $HClO_3$, an acid known only in its compounds (*chlorates*) and its aqueous solution. **A., Cholalic.** See *A., Cholic.* **A., Cholesteric,** $C_{12}H_{10}O_7$, an acid obtained by Tappeiner from the oxidation of cholic acid with potassium dichromate and sulfuric acid. This must not be confounded with cholesterinic acid. **A., Cholesterinic,** $C_5H_{10}O_5$, a dibasic acid obtained from cholesterin and from cholic acid by action of nitric acid; it occurs as a gum-like, yellow, hygroscopic body with an acrid taste. **A., Cholic, A., Cholalic,** $C_{24}H_{42}O_5$, from glycocholic and taurocholic acids; it crystallizes from out of a hot solution in small anhydrous prisms, sparingly soluble in water, and melting at 195°. **A., Chromic** (*chromii trioxidum,* U. S. P.), strictly, the compound H_2CrO_4; it forms salts called chromates. It is a crystalline solid; escharotic. **A., Chrysophanic,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, exists in the lichen, *Parmelia parietina,* in senna leaves, and in the rhubarb root. It crystallizes in golden-yellow needles or prisms, melting at 162°. Syn., *Rheinic acid.* See *Chrysarobin.* **A., Cinchotannic.** See *Cinchotannin.* **A., Cinnamic,** $C_9H_8O_2$, occurs in peru and tolu balsams, in storax, and in some benzoin resins. It has been used in tuberculosis, both internally and externally. Dose 1–10 min. (0.06–0.65 Cc.) hypodermatically. **A., Citric,** $C_6H_8O_7$, occurs free in lemons, black currants, bilberries, beets, and in various other acid fruits. It crystallizes with one molecule of water in large rhombic prisms that melt at 100°, are colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in taste. It is refrigerant, antiseptic, and diuretic. **A., Colopholic, A., Colophonic,** an acid obtained from turpentine; it is used in plasters. **A., Copahuvic, A., Copaivic,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, an almost colorless, coarsely crystalline powder, obtained from copaiba; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. Sometimes written *Copaibic A.* **A., Cresolsulfuric,** $C_7H_7O \cdot SO_2.OH$, exists in the urine in small traces. **A., Cresotic, A., Cresotinic,** $C_8H_8O_3$, an aromatic hydroxy acid of which 3 isomeric compounds may be formed by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydrid on the 3 modifications of cresol. They all occur in acicular crystals. The para compound, melting at 151° C., is used as an antipyretic in the form of sodium cresolate. Dose 2–20 gr. (0.13–1.3 Gm.); maximum dose 60 gr. (4 Gm.). Syn., *Oxytoluic acid; Homosalicylic acid.* **A., Cresylic.** See *Cresol.* **A., Cubebic,** $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$ (?), a white, waxy mass, turning brown on exposure, obtained from cubeb berries, the unripe fruit of *Piper cubeba,* soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions, and used as a diuretic. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) in pills several times daily. **A., Cumic,** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, produced by the oxidation of cuminic alcohol with dilute HNO_3. Very soluble in water and alcohol; crystallizes in colorless needles or leaflets; melts at 116° and boils at about 290°. **A., Cyanic,** CONH, obtained by heating polymeric cyanuric acid. **A., Cyanuric.** See *A., Tricyanic.* **A., Diacetic,** $C_4H_6O_3$, an acid present in the urine in certain stages of diabetes and other diseased conditions. **A., Dichloracetic,** $CHCl_2 . CO_2H$, produced when hydrated chloral is heated with CNK or potassium ferrocyanid and water. At ordinary temperature it occurs as a caustic, colorless liquid, but crystallizes at a low temperature. Sp. gr., 1.522 at 15° C.; boils at 189°–191° C.; soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as an escharotic in skin diseases. **A., Diiodosalicylic,** $C_7H_4I_2O_3$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, and melting at 220°–230° C. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic, and is used in rheumatism and gout. Dose 8–20 gr. (0.5–1.3 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in wafers; maximum dose 30 gr. (2 Gm.). **A., Dimethylarsenic,** $As(CH_3)_2OOH$, a substance formed by the oxidation of cacodyl, occurring in large, permanent prisms, odorless and slightly sour. It is soluble in water

and alcohol and melts at 200° C. It is considered not to be toxic, and because of its solubility is easily absorbed. Syn., *Cacodylic acid*. **A., Dithiochlorsalicylic,** $SC_6H \cdot Cl \cdot OH \cdot COOH$, a reddish-yellow powder obtained by heating a mixture of salicylic acid and sulfur chlorid to 140° C. It is recommended as an antiseptic. **A., Dithiosalicylic,** $C_{14}H_{10}S_2O_6$, obtained from salicylic acid and sulfur chlorid heated to 150° C., and existing in two modifications differing in the solubility of their salts. It is an antiseptic, analgesic, antipyretic, yellowish-gray powder, partly soluble in water. Its lithium and sodium salts only are used in medicine as substitutes for salicylic acid. **A., Doeglic,** $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, a crystalline monobasic acid obtained from the oil of the doegling, or bottle-nosed whale. **A., Dracic, A., Draconic, A., Draconylic.** See *A., Anisic.* **A., Ethylenelactic,** $CH_2(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H = C_3H_6O_3$, an acid isomeric with ethidene lactic acid or the lactic acid of fermentation; is obtained from acrylic acid by heating with aqueous sodium hydroxid to 100° C. and in various other ways. It is a thick, uncrystallizable syrup; on heating it loses water and is converted into acrylic acid. Syn., *Hydracrylic acid; β-Oxypropionic acid; β-Hydroxypropionic acid.* **A., Ethylenephenylhydrazinsuccinic,** $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_6$, an acid obtained from an alcoholic solution of ethylenephenylhydrazin and succinic anhydrid by boiling. It occurs in acicular crystals, soluble in water. It is used as an antipyretic. **A., Ethylidenelactic,** lactic acid. **A., Fatty,** a monobasic acid formed by the oxidation of a primary alcohol. The fatty acids have a general formula of $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. Syn., *Aliphatic acid.* **A., Fellic,** $C_{23}H_{40}O_4$, a crystalline cholic acid obtained by Schotten from human bile; it is due to admixture with this acid that cholic acid from human bile differs in appearance from that obtained from other sources. **A., Fluoric,** hydrofluoric acid in aqueous solution; a strong escharotic. **A., Formic,** CH_2O_2, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated; it is also found in stinging nettles, in shoots of the pine, and in various animal secretions. It is prepared by heating oxalic acid and glycerol. It is a colorless, mobile fluid, with a pungent odor; it is a vesicant. **A., Gallic,** $C_7H_6O_5$, occurs free in nutgalls, in tea, and in the fruit of various other plants. It is obtained from ordinary tannic acid by boiling it with dilute acids. It crystallizes in fine, silky needles containing one molecule of water. It dissolves slowly in water and readily in alcohol and ether; has a faintly acid, astringent taste; melts at near 220°. It is astringent and disinfectant; useful in night-sweats, diabetes, and chronic diarrhea. **A., Gaultheric.** See *Methyl Salicylate.* **A., Gluconic,** $C_6H_{12}O_7$, formed by the oxidation of dextrose, canesugar, dextrin, starch, and maltose with chlorin or bromin water. Most readily obtained from glucose. It is dextrorotatory, but does not reduce Fehling's solution. Melts at 200°. **A., Glycerinophosphoric, A., Glycerinphosphoric,** $C_3H_9PO_6$, a dibasic acid in combination with the fatty acids and cholin as lecithin in the yolk of eggs, in bile, in the brain, and in the nervous tissue. It is formed by mixing glycerol with metaphosphoric acid. It is a pale yellow, oily liquid, without odor, having a sour taste; soluble in water and alcohol; is used in the treatment of neurasthenia, tabes, etc. Dose 1½–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 Gm.) 3 times daily. **A., Glycerinsulfuric,** $C_3H_8SO_6$, a monobasic body forming a series of salts called glycerosulfates. Syn., *Sulfoglyceric acid.* **A., Glycerosulfuric.** See *A., Glycerinsulfuric.* **A., Glycocholic,** $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$, a monobasic acid found in bile; sparingly soluble in water and crystallizing in minute needles. **A., Glycollic,** $C_2H_4O_3$, oxyacetic acid, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen upon oxalic acid. It is a thick syrup that gradually crystallizes on standing over sulfuric acid; the crystals melt at 80° and deliquesce in the air. It dissolves readily in alcohol, water, or ether. **A., Glycuronic,** $C_6H_{10}O_7$. This acid has been found in urine; it probably does not exist there normally, but appears after taking certain drugs, as benzol, indol, nitrobenzol, and the quinin derivatives. **A., Guaiacolcarbonic, A., Guaiacolcarboxylic,** $C_8H_8O_4$, a monobasic crystalline acid, melting at 150° C. It is antiseptic and antipyretic. **A., Gummic.** See *Arabin.* **A., Gymnemic,** $C_{32}H_{55}O_{12}$, a greenish-white, amorphous powder with a harsh acid taste, soluble in alcohol and chloroform and slightly soluble in water and ether. It is obtained from the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre*, and obtunds the taste for bitter or sweet things, but not for sour, pungent, or astringent ones. It is used as a mouth-wash in 12 % hydroalcoholic solution before taking nauseous medicines. **A., Helvellaic,** an acid which destroys red blood-corpuscles, obtained by Böhm from juice of the mushrooms belonging to the genus *Helvella.* **A., Helvellic,** $C_{12}H_{20}O_7$, an acid obtained from fresh belladonna, occurring as a yellow, transparent, syrupy liquid of strong acid reaction. **A., Hippuric,** $C_9H_9NO_3$, occurs in considerable amount in the urine of herbivorous animals, sometimes in that of man. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, and dissolves readily in hot water and alcohol. Syn., *Benzoyl glycocoll.* **A., Hydra-.** See *Hydrogen Acids* under *Acid.* **A., Hydracrylic,** $C_3H_6O_3$, an acid isomeric with lactic acid. See *A., Ethylenelactic.* **A., Hydriodic,** HI, a gaseous acid. Its solution (*acidum hydriodicum dilutum*, U. S. P.) and a syrup prepared from it, *syrupus acidi hydriodici* (U. S. P.), are used as alteratives, with the general effects of iodin. Dose of the *syrup* 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **A., Hydriodic, Dilute,** a 10 % solution of hydriodic acid in 90 % of water; an alterative of especial value

in scrofulosis of children. **A., Hydrobromic,** HBr; the dilute acid, which is the chief form used, consists of 10 parts acid and 90 parts water. It is a solvent for quinin, is useful in hysteria, congestive headaches, and neuralgia, and is recommended as a substitute for potassium and sodium bromids. Dose 20 min.–2 dr. (1.3–8.0 Cc.). **A., Hydrochloric,** HCl, a liquid consisting of 31.9 % by weight of HCl gas in 68.1 % of water. It is colorless, pungent and intensely acid. Syn., *Muriatic acid.* **A., Hydrochloric, Dilute,** a 10 % solution of absolute acid in water. Valuable as an aid to digestion. Dose 3–10 min. (0.19–0.65 Cc.). **A., Hydrocyanic, Aqueous,** the hydrocyanic acid obtained by distillation, which contains a certain percentage of water before removal by fractional distillation and desiccation. **A., Hydrocyanic, Dilute,** HCN, a liquid consisting of 2 % of the acid with 98 % of water and alcohol. It possesses an odor like that of bitter almonds. Prussic acid is found in the bitter almond, the leaves of the peach, and in the cherry-laurel, from the leaves of which it is distilled. It is one of the most active poisons known, death from complete asphyxia being almost instantaneous. It is valuable for its sedative effects in vomiting, whooping-cough, and spasmodic affections. Dose 1–3 min. (0.06–0.2 Cc.). Syn., *Prussic acid.* **A., Hydrocyanic, Vapor,** 1 part of dilute acid in 4–6 parts of water, warmed, and the vapor inhaled to relieve irritable coughs. **A., Hydrofluoric,** HF, a compound of hydrogen and fluorin; powerfully corrosive, used for etching on glass. **A., Hydrosulfuric,** H_2S, a gas formed during the putrefaction of albuminous substances; it occurs in sulfur mineral waters, and is produced by the action of mineral acids on metallic sulfids. It has the odor of rotten eggs. Syn., *Hydrogen sulfid; Sulfureted hydrogen; Sulfhydric acid.* **A., Hypochlorous,** HClO, an unstable compound, important as a disinfecting and bleaching agent. **A., Hypogeic, A., Hypogæic,** $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, a monobasic acid found in peanut (*Arachis hypogœa*) oil, occurring as fine, colorless, stellate groups of needles which melt at 33° C. and solidify again at 28°–30° C.; soluble in alcohol and ether; insoluble in water. **A., Hypophosphorous,** H_3PO_2; its salts (hypophosphites), also the dilute acid, and a syrup prepared from it, are used as remedial agents. **A., Ichthyolsulfonic,** $C_{28}H_{38}S_2O_6$, an acid produced from Tyrolean bituminous mineral by the action of sulfuric acid; it is strongly acid and contains about 16.4 % of sulfur. It is antiphlogistic and astringent, and is used in the form of its salts, chiefly "ichthyol," the ammonium salt. **A., Indoxylsulfuric,** an acid that, combined with potassium, occurs in the urine as indican. **A., Inorganic,** a mineral acid or one in which the carboxyl group CO . OH is absent. **A., Iodic,** HIO_3, a monobasic acid. Its solution (2 %) has been recommended as an alterative by subcutaneous injection. **A., Iodosobenzoic,** C_6H_4 . OI . $COOH_2$, a compound analogous in action to iodoform. **A., Isobutylcarbonic, A., Isobutylcarboxylic.** See *A., Valeric, Normal.* **A., Isobutylformic, A., Isopropylacetic.** See *A., Isovaleric.* **A., Isovaleric,** $(CH_3)_2$. CH . CH_2 . CO_2H, an isomer of valeric acid, obtained from oil of valerian or from oxidation of amyl-alcohol; occurs as a transparent, colorless, oily liquid with odor of valerian and old cheese; melts at 51° C.; boils at 174° C. Sp. gr., 0.9470 at 0° C. Used in nervous affections. Maximum dose 10 drops; a day, 40 drops. Syn., *Monohydrated valerianic acid; Valerianic acid; Primary pentoic acid; Isobutyl carboxyl; Isopropylacetic acid.* **A., Jecoleic,** an acid forming one of the essential constituents of cod-liver oil and isomeric with doeglic acid. **A., Kombic,** a compound obtained by Fraser in the lead precipitate from an aqueous solution of alcoholic extract of strophanthin. It is freely soluble in water and of strongly acid reaction. **A., Lactic,** $HC_3H_5O_3$, a liquid containing 75 % of absolute acid in 25 % of water, produced in the fermentation of milk. It is useful in aiding digestion, in diabetes, in tuberculosis of the larynx, and as a solvent of false membrane in diphtheria. Dose ½ dr.–½ oz. (2–16 Cc.) in the 24 hours. **A., Lactic, Diluted** (B. P.), lactic acid, 3 oz., distilled water, sufficient to make one pint. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **A., Lactolactic, A., Lactylolactic,** $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a monobasic acid obtained from a solution of lactic acid heated to 130° to 140° C. Syn., *Lactyl lactate; Lactic anhydrid; Lactyl anhydrid.* **A., Lanoceric,** $C_{30}H_{60}O_4$, an acid resulting from the saponification of lanolin; it melts at 104° C. **A., Lanopalmitic,** $C_{16}H_{32}O_3$, resulting from the saponification of lanolin. It melts at 87°. **A., Leucamic.** See *Leucin.* **A., Levulinic,** $C_5H_8O_3$, obtained from levulose, cellulose, cane-sugar, etc.; a very hygroscopic crystalline substance, soluble in water, ether, or alcohol, and melting at 33.5° C. **A., Linoleic,** $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, occurs as a glycerid in drying oils, such as linseed oil, hemp oil, poppy oil, and nut oil. **A., Lupamaric,** the bitter acid of hops. **A., Lysuric,** $C_6H_{12}(COC_6H_5)_2N_2O_2$, a substance obtained by Drechsel from lysin by action of benzoyl chlorid. **A., Maleic, A., Maleinic,** $C_4H_4O_4$, obtained from malic acid by distillation; it occurs in prisms, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melting at 130° C., boiling at 160° C. **A., Malic,** $C_4H_6O_5$, a bibasic acid, occurring free or in the form of salts in many plant-juices, in unripe apples, in grapes, and in mountain-ash berries. It forms deliquescent crystals that dissolve readily in alcohol, slightly in ether, and melt at 100°; it has a pleasant acid taste. **A., Malonic,** $C_3H_4O_4$, occurs in the deposit found

in the vacuum pans employed in beet-sugar manufacture; it may be obtained by the oxidation of malic acid with chromium trioxid. **A., Mandelic,** $C_6H_5 . CH(OH) . CO_2H$, formed from benzaldehyd by the action of prussic acid and HCl. **A., Margaric, A., Margarinic,** $C_{11}H_{34}O_2$, a monobasic acid existing in nearly all animal fats and occurring as a solid substance melting at about 60° C. It is believed by some to be a mere mixture of palmitic and stearic acids. **A., Marine,** hydrochloric acid. **A., Meconic,** $C_7H_4O_7$, a tribasic acid, occurring in opium in union with morphin. It crystallizes with $3H_2O$ in white laminas. **A., Mephitic,** carbon dioxid. **A., Mesotartaric,** inactive tartaric acid obtained by heating 30 parts of tartaric acid with 4 parts of water for 2 hours to 165° C. **A., Metaphosphoric,** HPO_3, a glassy solid, freely soluble in cold water, and converted by boiling into orthophosphoric acid. It is used as a test for albumin in the urine. **A., Mineral.** See *A., Inorganic.* **A., Monobromacetic,** $C_2H_3BrO_2$, produced by heating acetic acid with bromin; it is escharotic and antiseptic. Syn., *Bromacetic acid.* **A., Monoiodosalicylic,** $C_7H_5IO_3$, produced by boiling salicylic acid with iodin and alcohol. It is used in acute articular rheumatism. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) a day. **A., Mononitrosalicylic,** $C_6H_3(NO_2)OH . CO_2H$, an acid obtained by action of nitric acid on indigo or on salicylic acid. Syn., *Indigotic acid; Nitrospiroylic acid; Nitroanilic acid; Anilic acid.* **A., Morphoxylacetic,** $C_{17}H_{28}NO_3 . C . H_2CO_2H$, a narcotic similar to morphin but weaker. **A., Muriatic.** See *A., Hydrochloric.* **A., Muriatic, Dephlogisticated, A., Muriatic, Oxygenated,** chlorin. **A., Muriatic, Superoxygenated,** chloric acid. **A., Myoctonic,** an acid obtained from *Palicourea marcgrafii,* occurring as a yellowish, oily, narcotic, and extremely poisonous liquid. **A., Myronic,** $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$, an acid that occurs as a potassium salt in the seeds of black mustard. **A., β-Naphthalinsulfonic,** $C_{10}H_7 . SO_3H$, an acid occurring in white, opalescent scales with generally a tinge of red; freely soluble in water and alcohol, slightly in ether. It is a sensitive reagent for albumin. **A., Naphthionic,** $C_{10}H_6(NH_2) . SO_3H$, an acid obtained from naphthylamin by action of ammonium sulfite. It is recommended as an antidote for nitrite poisoning; also in the treatment of acute iodism and in troubles of the bladder originating in the alkalescence of the urine. Dose 40–60 gr. (2.5–4.0 Gm.) daily. Syn., *α-Naphthylaminsulfonic acid.* **A., Naphthoic,** $C_{11}H_8O_2$, a crystalline substance of which 2 isomeric compounds may be formed by saponification of the 2 modifications of naphthonitril. **A., Narcotic.** See *Narcotin.* **A., Nitric,** HNO_3, a liquid consisting of 68% absolute acid in 32% of water. The pure acid is colorless, fuming, and highly caustic. It is used in cauterization of chancres and phagedenic ulcers and as a reagent. **A., Nitric, Anhydrous,** nitrogen pentoxid. **A., Nitric, Dilute,** contains 10% absolute acid. It is used internally to aid digestion, to stimulate the hepatic function, etc. Dose 3–15 min. (0.2–1.0 Cc.), well diluted. **A., Nitric, Monohydrated,** pure nitric acid. **A., Nitro-,** an acid produced from another acid by replacing the hydrogen with nitryl (NO_2). **A., Nitroanilic.** Same as *A., Mononitrosalicylic.* **A., Nitrohydrochloric, A., Nitromuriatic,** a golden-yellow, fuming mixture of 4 parts of nitric and 15 of hydrochloric acid. It is a solvent of gold; it is valuable in affections of the liver. Dose 1–7 min. (0.06–0.45 Cc.), very dilute. Syn., *Aqua regia.* **A., Nitrohydrochloric, Dilute,** consists of 4 parts nitric acid, 18 parts hydrochloric acid, and 78 parts water. Dose 5–20 min. (0.3–1.3 Cc.), well diluted. **A., Nitrosonitric,** fuming nitric acid. **A., Nitrospiroylic.** See *A., Mononitrosalicylic.* **A., Nordhausen,** brown, fuming sulfuric acid, first manufactured at Nordhausen. **A., Nucleic, A., Nucleinic,** any one of a group of organic acids containing C, H, O, N, and a large proportion of P. The nucleic bases are present in the nucleic acid radicles as organic compounds. The nucleic acids occur in nature, free or in combination with albumins, when they are called primary acids. On decomposition they yield nucleic bases, and according to their origin are termed *sperma*-nucleic acid, *thymo*-nucleic acid, *yeast*-nucleic acid, etc. According to Kossel, there are in reality only 4 true nucleic acids, viz., adenylic acid, guanylic acid, sarcylic (hypoxanthylic) acid, and xanthylic acid. On decomposition the primary acids give rise to secondary acids which contain more phosphorus than the primary acids, and may or may not give rise to xanthin bases on further decomposition; according to Simon, they may be divided into acids of the type of *plasminic acid* and of *thyminic acid* respectively. **A., Oleic,** $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid present in many fats and oils. It is a colorless oil, crystallizing on cooling, soluble in alcohol, benzol, and the essential oils; insoluble in water. It saponifies when heated with alkaline bases. It is used in making the oleates. **A., Organic,** an acid characterized by the presence of the carboxyl group, CO . OH. **A., Orthoamidosalicylic,** $C_6H_3(NH_2)(OH)-COOH$, a gray, amorphous, slightly sweet, inodorous powder obtained by reduction of orthonitrosalicylic acid and insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is employed in chronic rheumatism. Dose 3-7 gr. (0.25–0.5 Gm.). **A., Orthoboric.** See *Boron.* **A., Orthophosphoric,** H_3PO_4, ordinary phosphoric acid, as distinguished from metaphosphoric and pyrophosphoric acids. **A., Osmic,** OsO_4, the oxid of *osmium,* one of the rarer elements; it occurs as yellow, acrid,

burning crystals, yielding an intensely irritating vapor; it has been recommended for hypodermatic use in sciatica, strumous glands, and cancer. It is used in histology as a fixing agent and as a stain for fat. **A., Oxalic,** $C_2H_2O_4$, a colorless, crystalline solid obtained by treating sawdust with caustic soda and potash. It occurs in many plants, chiefly as potassium oxalate; with 2 parts of water it crystallizes in fine, transparent monoclinic prisms. It is soluble in 9 parts of water at moderate temperature and quite easily in alcohol. It has been recommended in amenorrhea. Dose ½–¾ gr. (0.03–0.05 Gm.). In large doses it is a violent poison. **A., Oxuric,** Vauquelin's name for impure alloxanic acid. **A., Oxybutyric.** See under *Oxybutyric*. **A., Oxygen,** an acid which contains more oxygen than is requisite for saturation. **A., Oxymuriatic.** 1. Hydrochloric acid. 2. Chloric acid. 3. Chlorin. **A., β-Oxynaphthoic,** $C_{11}H_8O_3$, obtained from sodium betanaphthol by the action of carbon dioxid with heat. It is a surgical antiseptic. Syn., *β-Naphtholcarboxylic acid; β-Carbonaphthoic acid.* **A., Oxypropionic,** lactic acid. **A., Palmitic,** $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, an acid existing as a glycerol ether in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats. **A., Parafumaric.** See *A., Maleic.* **A. of Pearls,** acid phosphate of sodium. **A., Periodic,** $HIO_4 + 2H_2O$, an acid obtained from iodin by the action of concentrated perchloric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly in ether, and melts at 130°–133° C. It is a powerful oxidizer. Syn., *Heptaiodic acid.* **A., Phenolsulfonic.** See *A., Sulfocarbolic.* **A., Phenylic,** phenol. **A., Phenylsalicylic,** $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$, a white, antiseptic powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerol, but very slowly in water; it is used as a surgical dressing in the same manner as iodoform. Syn., *Orthooxydiphenylcarbolic acid; Phenylorthooxybenzoic acid.* **A., Phenylsulfuric.** See *A., Sulfocarbolic.* **A., Phocenic.** See *A., Valeric.* **A., Phosphoantimonic,** a yellowish, very acid substance, obtained from antimonium pentachlorid by the action of concentrated aqueous solution of sodium phosphate. It is used as an alkaloid reagent. **A., Phosphoric,** H_3PO_4, contains 50% each of acid and of water; it is obtained from bones or by oxidation of phosphorus. Syn., *Orthophosphoric acid.* **A., Phosphoric, Anhydrous,** P_2O_5, obtained from phosphorus by complete combustion, occurring as a bulky, light, white, deliquescent powder, soluble in water. It is used as a chemic agent. **A., Phosphoric, Dilute,** contains 10% of absolute acid. It is employed in digestive disturbances, in strumous diseases, and to dissolve phosphatic deposits. Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **A., Phosphoric, Glacial, A., Phosphoric, Monobasic.** See *A., Metaphosphoric.* **A., Phosphorous,** H_3PO_3, a dibasic oxyacid of phosphorus, containing one atom of oxygen less than phosphoric acid. **A., Picric,** $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, obtained by the nitration of phenol. It forms pale yellow, shining, prismatic, laminar, or columnar crystals, which possess a very bitter taste. It is readily soluble in hot water, its solution imparting a beautiful yellow color to silk and wool. It is recommended as an antiperiodic and anthelmintic. It is used as a test for albumin and sugar. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.) a day. Syn., *Carbazotic acid; Trinitrophenol.* **A., Pimentic.** See *Eugenol.* **A., Pipitzahoic, A., Pipitzahoinic,** $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$, a purgative principle discovered by Rio de la Loza in species of *Perezia*, and also obtained from *Trixis radiale*. It is used as a mild drastic. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 Gm.). **A., Pivalic.** See *A., Valeric, Tertiary.* **A., Plasminic,** a secondary nucleic acid obtainable from yeast. It is soluble in water and precipitates albumins in acid solution. Its phosphoric acid radicle is capable of forming a true organic iron compound containing 1% of iron. On decomposition with mineral acids by boiling it yields nucleic bases and phosphoric acid. **A., Polybasic,** acids containing several carboxyl groups. **A., Polychromic.** See *A., Aloetic.* **A., Propionic,** $C_3H_6O_2$, an oxidation-product of propylic alcohol; it is a clear, colorless liquid with an odor like butyric and acetic acids and a specific gravity of 1.013 at 0° C.; it is miscible with water and boils at 141° C. **A., Propionylsalicylic,** a compound obtained from salicylic acid by action of anhydrous propionic acid. It is used in gout and rheumatism. **A., Prussic.** See *A., Hydrocyanic.* **A., Pyridintricarboxylic, A., Pyridintricarbonic,** $C_8H_5NO_6$, an oxidation-product of cinchona alkaloids; it is a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and melting at 250° C. It is antipyretic, antiseptic, and antiperiodic, and is used in whooping-cough, typhoid and intermittent fevers, etc., and externally as an injection in urethral inflammation. Dose 10 gr. (0.6 Gm.) 5 times daily. Syn., *Carbocinchomeronic acid.* **A., Pyro-,** an acid formed from another acid by action of heat. **A., Pyrogallic,** $C_6H_6O_3$, pyrogallol, formed by heating gallic acid with water to 210°. It forms white leaflets or needles, is readily soluble in water, less so in alcohol and ether. It is useful in the treatment of certain skin diseases, but is poisonous and must be used with caution. **A., Pyroligneous,** the crude acid obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It is a clear liquid, of reddish-brown color and strong acid taste, with a peculiar penetrating odor described as empyreumatic, due largely to the furfurol it contains. It contains from 4 to 7% of real acetic acid. **A., Pyrophosphoric,** the dihydric phosphate, $2H_2O \cdot P_2O_5$, one of the forms of phosphoric acid. It is poisonous. Its iron salt is used in medicine. The pure acid is a soft, glassy mass. **A., Pyrosorbic.** See *A., Maleic.* **A., Rheinic.**

See *A., Chrysophanic.* **A., Salicylacetic, A., Salicyloacetic,** $C_9H_8O_5$, a reaction-product of sodium salicylate in a soda solution with sodium monochloracetate; soluble in boiling water and alcohol, slightly in cold water, ether, chloroform, and benzene. It is antiseptic and used in the same manner as salicylic acid. Syn., *Acetosalicylic acid; Salicyloxyacetic acid; Salicylhydroxyacetic acid.* **A., Salicylic,** $C_7H_6O_3$, occurs in the buds of *Spiræa ulmaria*, in the oil of wintergreen, and in other varieties of gaultheria. It forms either a white crystalline powder, or white prismatic and acicular prisms without odor or taste. It is soluble in water and in chloroform, and is antiseptic; it is used in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism and myalgia. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 Gm.), not exceeding 1 dr. (4 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Orthooxybenzoic acid.* **A., Salicylsulfonic, A., Salicylsulfuric.** See *A., Sulfosalicylic.* **A. of Salts,** hydrochloric acid. **A., Sarcolactic,** $C_3H_6O_3$, occurs in blood and in muscles, to which it gives their acid reaction, especially after the muscles have been in a state of activity. It is also found in urine in phosphorus-poisoning. **A., Sclerotinic,** an acid found in ergot, of which it is one of the active principles. **A. of Sea-salt,** hydrochloric acid. **A., Septic,** nitric acid. **A., Sphacelinic,** an acid, regarded as the constituent of ergot, which causes gangrene and develops the cachexia of that disease. **A., Stearic,** $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, associated with palmitic and oleic acids as a mixed ether, in solid animal fats, the tallows. **A., Stibious,** SCl_3, a colorless, transparent mass, soluble in alcohol and carbon disulfate, and melting at 73.2° C. It is a caustic. Syn., *Antimonious oxid of antimony; Antimony trichlorid.* **A., Stibous,** $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$ (Gmelin), a crystalline substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds by action of fuming sulfuric acid. **A., Succinic,** $C_4H_6O_4$, an acid obtained in the distillation of amber, and also prepared artificially. **A., Sulfanilic,** $C_6H_4(NH_2) . SO_3H$, obtained by heating anilin (1 part) with fuming H_2SO_4 (2 parts) to 180° until SO_2 appears. It crystallizes in rhombic plates which effloresce in the air. It is used as a reagent. **A., Sulfazotized,** a class of acids formed from potassium nitrite by action of sulfurous acid. **A., Sulfocarbolic,** $C_6H_5HSO_4$, phenyl bisulfate, formed by the union of phenol and sulfuric acid. Its salts, the sulfocarbolates, are used in medicine as intestinal antiseptics, etc. **A.s, Sulfonic,** a class of acids of the general formula $Rn . (SO_2 . OH)_n$ when Rn is a radicle whose quantivalence is N. Such acids are derived from sulfuric acid by the substitution of a radicle for hydroxyl; or they may be regarded as acid sulfites derived from sulfurous acid, H_2SO_3, by the replacement of half of its hydrogen by a basic radicle. **A., Sulfonilic.** See *A., Sulfanilic.* **A., Sulfophenic.** See *A., Sulfocarbolic.* **A., Sulfophenolic.** Same as *Phenolsulfonic Acid.* **A., Sulfosalicylic,** $C_7H_6SO_6$, an acid obtained from salicylic acid by the action of sulfuric anhydrid, occurring as white crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 120° C., and colored an intense violet-red by ferric chlorid. It is used as a test for albumin in urine. Syn., *Salicylsulfonic acid.* **A., Sulfothiocarbonic.** See *A., Xanthogenic.* **A., Sulfuric,** H_2SO_4, a heavy, oily, corrosive acid, consisting of not less than 92.5% sulfuric anhydrid and 7.5% of water. It is used as a reagent and as a caustic. Syn., *Oil of vitriol.* **A., Sulfuric Aromatic,** contains 20% acid, diluted with alcohol and flavored with cinnamon and ginger. It is used as an astringent in diarrhea and in night-sweats; also in hemoptysis. Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). **A., Sulfuric, Dilute,** contains 10% strong acid to 90% of water. It is used as an astringent. Dose 10–15 min. (0.65–1.0 Cc.), well diluted. **A., Sulfuric, Fuming,** $H_2SO_4 . SO_3$, an oily liquid, fuming in the air, obtained by roasting ferrous sulfate. Syn., *Nordhausen oil of vitriol; Nordhausen acid.* **A., Sulfurous,** H_2SO_3, a colorless acid containing about 6.4% of sulfurous anhydrid in 93.6% of water. The gas, SO_2, is a valuable disinfectant. The acid is used as a spray or lotion in diphtheria, stomatitis, and as a wash for indolent and syphilitic ulcers. The various hyposulfites are mainly valuable in that they decompose and give off sulfur dioxid. Dose 5 min.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Cc.). **A., Sulfhydric.** See *A., Hydrosulfuric.* **A., Sumbulic, A., Sumbulolic.** See *A., Angelic.* **A., Tannic,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, an astringent acid obtained from nutgalls, and occurring in yellowish, scaly crystals. It is soluble in water and alcohol. It is an antidote in poisoning by alkaloids and tartar emetic, and is used as an astringent in catarrh of mucous membranes, and externally in many skin diseases. Dose 1–20 gr. (0.065–1.3 Gm.). Syn., *Tannin.* (For preparations of *Tannic Acid* see respective headings.) **A., Tanningenic, A., Tanningic.** See *Catechin.* **A., Tartaric,** $H_2C_4H_4O_6$, an astringent acid widely distributed in the vegetable world, occurring principally in the juice of the grape, from which it deposits after fermentation in the form of acid potassium tartrate (argol). It is chiefly employed in refrigerant drinks and in baking-powders; 20 grains neutralize 27 of potassium dicarbonate, 22 of sodium dicarbonate, and 15½ of ammonium carbonate. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **A., Tartaric, Inactive.** See *A., Mesotartaric.* **A., Taurocholic,** $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$, occurs in bile; it is very soluble in water and alcohol and crystallizes in fine needles. **A., Tetraboric,** $H_2B_4O_7$, boric acid heated to 160° C., forming a glassy mass. Syn., *Pyroboric acid.* **A., Tetrathiodichlorsalicylic,** $(S_2 : C_6HCl[OH]COOH)_2$, obtained from salicylic acid by the action of sulfuryl chlorid and heat; it occurs as a reddish-yellow powder, soluble in aqueous alkalis.

It is antiseptic and used as a dusting-powder. **A., Thiacetylenic.** See *A., Thioacetic.* **A., Thio-,** an acid in which sulfur is substituted for oxygen. **A., Thioacetic,** C_2H_4OS, a clear, pungent, sour liquid with a sulfureted hydrogen odor, obtained from glacial acetic acid and phosphorus pentasulfid. It is used as a substitute for sulfureted hydrogen in analysis. Syn., *Ethanethiolic acid; Thiacetylenic acid; Thiacetic acid; Acetosulfuric acid.* **A., Thiolinic,** a dark mass, consisting of linseed oil and sulfur dioxid, used in skin diseases. Syn., *Sulfurated linseed oil; Thiolin.* **A., Thioncarbonthiol.** See *A., Xanthogenic.* **A., Thiosalicylic,** $C_7H_6SO_2$, a brownish-yellow mass obtained from amidobenzoic acid by the successive action of nitrous acid and sulfureted hydrogen; a surgical antiseptic. **A., Trichloracetic,** $HC_2Cl_3O_2$, an acid formed from acetic acid, 3 atoms of the hydrogen of which are, in the new acid, replaced by chlorin. It is used as a reagent for the detection of albumin in the urine and as a caustic. **A., Trichlorcarbolic, A., Trichlorphenic.** See *Trichlorphenol.* **A., Tricyanic,** $H_3C_3N_3O_3$, obtained from tricyanogen chlorid by boiling it with water and alkalis. It crystallizes from aqueous solution with two molecules of water in large rhombic prisms; soluble in 40 parts of cold water; easily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Syn., *Cyanuric acid.* **A., Trimethacetic, A., Trimethylacetic, A., Trimethylcarbincarbonic.** See *A., Valeric, Tertiary.* **A., Tumenolsulfonic,** a substance obtained from tumenol by action of fuming sulfuric acid; used as a dusting-powder. **A.s, Uramic,** a series of carbamid—CONH—compounds occurring in the urine after the ingestion of amido-acids. They comprise methylhydantoic acid, taurocarbamic acid, uramidobenzoic acid, and tyrosinhydantoinic acid or hydantoin hydroparacumaric acid. They are found after the ingestion of sarcosin or methylglycocoll, of taurin, amidobenzoic acid, and tyrosin respectively. **A., Ureous.** See *Xanthin.* **A., Uric,** $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, an acid found in the urine of all animals, especially man and the carnivora,—rarely in the herbivora,—abundantly in the excrement of birds, reptiles, and mollusks. It exists usually in combination with the metals of the alkaline group. It is separated from urine by adding hydrochloric acid and allowing the crystals to settle. **A. of Urine.** 1. Phosphoric acid. 2. Uric acid. **A., Urobenzoic.** See *A., Hippuric.* **A., Valeric,** $C_5H_{10}O_2$, is formed by oxidizing normal amyl-alcohol. It is a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent smell of old cheese. **A., Valeric, Active.** See *A., Methylethylacetic.* **A., Valeric, Normal,** $CH_3(CH_2)_3CO_2H$, an isomer of valeric acid, first prepared by Lieben and Rossi from pentonitril (C_4H_3CN); it is a liquid with odor of normal butyric acid, boiling at 186° C., melting at 59° C. Sp. gr., 0.9568 at 0° C.; Syn., *Pentoic acid; Normal propylacetic acid; Isobutyl carbonic acid.* **A., Valeric, Tertiary,** $(CH_3)_3C \cdot CO_2H$, a fatty crystalline acid containing a tertiary alcohol radicle, discovered by Butlerow, who obtained it synthetically from tertiary butyl alcohol; melts at 35° C.; boils at 163° C. Syn., *Pivalic acid; Trimethylacetic acid; Pseudovaleric acid; Trimethacetic acid; Pinalic acid; Trimethylcarbincarbonic acid.* **A., Veratric,** $C_9H_{10}O_4$, occurs with veratrin in sabadilla seeds; soluble in water and alcohol. **A., Viburnic,** ordinary valeric acid discovered in *Viburnum opulus.* **A.s, Vinic,** acids obtained from alcohol by action of acids. **A., Vitriolic,** sulfuric acid. **A., Xanthogenic,** HO . CS . SH, an acid not existing in the free state; the xanthates are obtained from it. Syn., *Sulfothiocarbonic acid; Thioncarbonthiol acid.* **A.s, Xanthoproteic,** nitrogenous substances obtained from solutions of proteids by action of nitric acid. **A., Xanthylic,** a primary nucleic acid yielding xanthin on decomposition. **A., Yeast-nucleic,** $C_{40}H_{59}N_{16}O_{22} \cdot 2P_2O_5$, a primary nucleic acid occurring in yeast; it contains a carbohydrate group, as Kossel was able to obtain from it a hexose and a pentose.

Acidalbumin (*as-id-al-bu'-min*). A proteid acted upon or dissolved in the stronger acids, and yielding an acid reaction.

Acidifiable (*as-id-i-fi'-a-bl*) [*acidum*, acid; *fieri*, to become]. Capable of becoming an acid or of becoming sour.

Acidifiant (*as-id-if'-i-ant*) [see *Acidifiable*]. Acid-forming.

Acidification (*as-id'-if-ik-a-shun*) [*acidum*, acid; *facere*, to make]. Conversion into an acid; the process of becoming sour.

Acidimeter (*as-id-im'-et-er*) [*acidum*, acid; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for performing acidimetry.

Acidimetry (*as-id-im'-et-re*) [see *Acidimeter*]. Determination of the free acid in a solution by an acidimeter or by chemic reactions.

Acidity (*as-id'-it-e*) [*acidum*, acid]. The quality of being acid; sourness; excess of acid.

Acidophil, Acidophile (*as-id'-o-fil*) [*acidum*, acid; *φίλος*, loving]. 1. Susceptible of imbibing acid stains. 2. A substance having an affinity for acid stains.

Acidosis (*as-id-o'-sis*) [*acidum*, acid]. Acid conditions producing the comatogenous states of diabetes.

Acidoxyl (*as-id-oks'-il*). A compound of an acidyl or acid radicle with oxygen.

Acidulated (*as-id'-u-la-ted*) [*acidulare*, to make sour]. Somewhat sour or acid.

Acidulous (*as-id'-u-lus*) [see *Acidulated*]. Moderately sour.

Acidum (*as'-id-um*) [L.]. See *Acid.*

Acinesia (*as-in-e'-ze-ah*). See *Akinesia.*

Acinetic (*as-in-et'-ik*). See *Akinetic.*

Aciniform (*as-in'-if-orm*) [*acinus*, a grape]. Grape-like.

Acinose (*as'-in-ōz*). See *Acinous.*

Acinotubular (*as-in-o-tu'-bu-lar*) [*acinus*, a

grape; *tubulus*, a tube]. Applied to a gland or other structure having tubular acini or secreting sacs.

Acinous (*as'-in-us*) [*acinus*, a grape]. 1. Relating to an acinus or having acini. 2. Resembling a grape or a cluster of grapes; composed of granular concretions.

Acinus (*as'-in-us*) [*acinus*, a grape; pl., *acinī*]. Any one of the smallest lobules of a compound gland, as an *acinus* of the liver.

Acleidian (*ah-kli'-de-an*) [*ȧ*, priv.; κλείς, the collar-bone]. Without clavicles.

Acme (*ak'-me*) [ἀκμή, a point]. The highest point of anything. The critical stage of a disease; the crisis.

Acmon (*ak'-mon*) [ἄκμων, an anvil]. The incus.

Acne (*ak'-ne*) [ἄκνη, a point]. A common, usually chronic, inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands, occurring mostly about the face, chest, and back. The lesions may be papular, pustular, or tubercular. It occurs usually between the ages of puberty and 24 years, is generally worse in winter, and is associated with menstrual and gastrointestinal troubles. The individual lesions consist of minute pink, acuminate papules or pimples, in the center of which is a black-topped comedo (*A. punctata, A. papulosa*). Syn., *Acne varus; Acne vulgaris; Whelk; Stone pock; Acne boutonneuse; Acné éruptive*. **A., Adenoid.** See *Lupus, Disseminated Follicular*. **A. adolescentium.** Synonym of *A. vulgaris*. **A. albida.** Synonym of *Milium*. **A., Arthritic,** a form common in adults, especially in women at the climacteric, and thought to be connected with the arthritic diathesis. **A. artificialis,** that form that disappears when the cause is removed. **A. atrophica.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A., Bromin.** See *A. coagminata*. **A. cachecticorum,** a form occurring in debilitated, cachectic persons after prolonged wasting diseases, as phthisis. The eruption occurs usually on the trunk or legs, and is characterized by flat, dull-red papules and pustules of the size of a pin-head to that of a lentil. **A. cheloidienne.** See *Dermatitis papillaris capillitii*. **A., Chlorin,** a form occurring among men engaged in manufacturing hydrochloric acid. The skin of the face is pigmented, comedones and pustules of varying size are thickly scattered over the face, brow, scalp, neck, back, upper thorax, genitals, and inner surface of the thighs. Atheromas and curious cornifications resembling those of Darier's disease are present on the scalp. **A. ciliaris,** acne at the edges of the eyelids. **A. coagminata,** a form in which the lesions occur in clusters. The name is generally applied to the acne due to the internal use of bromin or its compounds; the groups of closely aggregated pustules form thick patches covered with scabs of dried pus, presenting beneath a dusky red and often moist surface. **A., Concrete.** See *Seborrhœa sicca*. **A., Congestive.** See *A. rosacea*. **A. contagiosa,** an inoculable pustular disease of horses, said to differ from horse-pox. **A. cornea,** a form characterized by hard, conic, discolored outgrowths, grouped or solitary, and consisting of hard plugs of sebaceous matter projecting from the follicles. Syn., *Ichthyosis follicularis*. **A. decalvans,** an inflammatory disease of the hair-follicles attended with destruction of the hairs and atrophy or cicatrization of the skin. **A. disseminata.** Synonym of *A. vulgaris*. **A., Elephantiasic.** Same as *A. hypertrophica*. **A. erythematosa.** Synonym of *A. rosacea*. **A., Fluent.** See *Seborrhœa oleosa*. **A. frontalis.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. generalis,** acne that has become general over the surface of the body. **A. granulosa.** See *A. cachecticorum*. **A. hordeolans, A. hordeolaris,** a form with the pustules arranged in linear groups. **A. hypertrophica,** a stage of acne rosacea in which there is a permanent, intensely red, noninflammatory, nodulated thickening of the tips and sides of the nose, expanding it both laterally and longitudinally. **A. indurata,** a variety of acne vulgaris characterized by chronic, livid indurations, the result of extensive perifollicular infiltration. It is especially seen in strumous subjects. **A. keratosa,** a rare form in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo, and by its presence excites inflammation. **A. luposa.** See *A. telangiectodes*. **A. medicamentosa,** acne due to the internal administration of certain drugs—as iodin, bromin, etc. **A. mentagra.** See *Sycosis*. **A. miliaris.** 1. Milium. 2. A pustular variety of acne rosacea. **A., Miliary Arthritic.** See *A. cachecticorum*. **A., Miliary Scrofulous,** a variety of the disease usually occurring on the forehead; the pustules are small, discrete, or confluent, and often arranged in geometric figures. **A. molluscoidea, A. molluscum.** See *Molluscum contagiosum*. **A. necrotica.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. papulosa.** See *Acne*. **A., Penicilliform.** See *Tinea asbestina*. **A. picealis,** a form of dermatitis common in fiber-dressers who work with paraffin and in persons otherwise brought in contact with tar or its vapor. It involves chiefly the extensor surfaces of the limbs. Syn., *Tar acne*. **A., Pilous,** a variety in which the pustules involve the hair-bulbs. **A., Pilous, Umbilicated,** a variety in which each pustule is umbilicated and pierced by a hair. **A. punctata,** a variety of acne vulgaris. **A. punctata albida.** See *Milium*. **A. pustulosa,** a variety of acne vulgaris characterized by abscesses. **A. rhinophyma.** Same as *A. hypertrophica*. **A. rodens.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. rosacea,** a chronic hyperemic or inflammatory affection of the skin, situated usually upon the face, especially the nose, cheeks, forehead, and chin. Syn., *Rosacea; Telangiectasis faciei; Nævus araneus; Brandy nose; Whisky nose; Spider nevus; Spider cancer*. **A. rosacea congestiva.** See *A. hypertrophica*. **A. scrofulosa,** a variety of acne cachecticorum, oc-

curring in strumous children. **A. sebacea.** Synonym of *Seborrhea.* **A. sebacea cornea.** See *Darier's Disease.* **A. sebacea molluscum.** See *Atheroma.* **A., Sebaceous, Crusty.** See *Seborrhœa sicca.* **A., Sebaceous, Dry, A. sebacea exsiccata.** See *Xeroderma.* **A., Sebaceous, Fluent.** See *Seborrhœa oleosa.* **A. simplex,** a variety of acne vulgaris. **A. solaris,** a form due to exposure to the sun, marked by red papules that seldom suppurate, occurring on the nose, lower eyelids, and cheeks. **A. sycosiformis.** Same as *Sycosis nonparasitica.* **A., Syphilitic, A. syphilitica,** a form with inflammation in the follicles, appearing in scattered, pointed pustules with copper-colored base. Syn., *Acneiform syphiloderm.* **A. tarsi,** an inflammatory affection of the large sebaceous glands of the eyelashes (meibomian glands). **A. telangiectodes, A. teleangeiectodes,** Kaposi's name for a nonpustular disease having its origin in the hair-follicles and presenting smooth, shining, circumscribed, hemispheric nodules, pale-pink to brownish-red in color, from a pinhead to a cherry-stone in size. Epithelial cyst formation and degeneration of the hair-follicle attend it. Syn., *Disseminated follicular lupus simulating acne; Acne luposa; Lupus miliaris; Lupus follicularis acneiformis; Acute disseminated nodular tuberculous lupus.* **A. tuberata, A. tuberculosa.** See *A. indurata.* **A., Tuberculoid, A., Tuberculous, Umbilicated, A. umbilicata.** See *Molluscum contagiosum.* **A., Varicose,** a form characterized by dilated superficial capillaries. **A. varioliformis,** a somewhat rare disease, situated chiefly about the forehead, at the junction with the hairy scalp, and extending into the hair. The pustules appear in groups. Its etiology is unknown. **A. vulgaris.** See *Acne.*

Acnemous (*ak'-ne-mus*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κνήμη*, leg]. Having imperfect calves; having no legs.

Acocanthera (*ak-o-kan-the'-ra*) [*ακωκή*, a point; *ἄνθηρός*, blooming]. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ. A. abyssinica* yields an African arrow-poison, *mshangu,* secured from a decoction of the branches, the toxic property being due to a crystalline glucosid, $C_{29}H_{46}O_3$. *A. deflersii* and *A. schimperi* are used as arrow-poisons in Africa. The poisonous principles are crystalline glucosids. *A. venenata* is a species indigenous to southern Africa; a decoction of the bark is used by the natives to poison arrows. The poisonous principle is a glucosid, *acocantherin,* similar to or identical with *ouabain.*

Acoin (*ak'-o-in*). Hydrochlorate of diparaanysilmonoparaphenetylguanidin, a white powder, used in infiltration anesthesia by Schleich's method in a 1:1000 solution of 0.8% solution of sodium chlorid; also in 1% aqueous solution in ophthalmology.

Aconite (*ak'-on-it*). See *Aconitum.*

Aconitic Acid (*ak-on-it'-ik*). See *Acid, Aconitic.*

Aconitin (*ak-on'-it-in*), $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$, *aconitina* (U. S. P.). An intensely poisonous alkaloid from *Aconitum napellus* and other species; it occurs as white, flat crystals of slightly bitter taste. Dose $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. (0.0003 Gm.). Syn., *Aconiticum; Aconitinum.* **A., Amorphous,** a mixture of several bases found in the bulbs of *Aconitum napellus.* Its principal constituents are aconitin and picroaconitin. It is 15 or 20 times less poisonous than pure crystallized aconitin. **A., British,** $C_{20}H_{49}NO_{12}$ (Wright), the alkaloid prepared by Morson from *Aconitum ferox.* It is a yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Dose $\frac{1}{350}$ gr. (0.0002 Gm.). Also called *English aconitin; Acraconitin; Morson's napellin or pure aconitin; Hübschmann's pseudaconitin; Flückiger's nepalin.* **A., Duquesnel's.** See *A. Nitrate.* **A. Hydrobromate,** $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}HBr+2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (Jürgens), from crystalline aconitin, occurring as small white tablets, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose the same as the crystalline alkaloid. **A. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}HCl+3H_2O$ (Jürgens), a white, crystalline powder from crystalline aconitin, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose about the same as the alkaloid. Syn., *Aconitin chlorhydrate; Aconitin hydrochlorite.* **A. Nitrate,** $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}HNO_3$, fine white prisms or rhombic crystals; it is highly poisonous and is used in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose about the same as the alkaloid. Syn., *Duquesnel's aconitin.* **A. Phosphate,** a salt of aconitin. It occurs as a white, crystalline powder or as a yellowish-white, amorphous powder. **A. Salicylate,** a salt of aconitin occurring as a white, crystalline powder or as a yellowish-white, amorphous powder. **A. Sulfate,** $(C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12})_2H_2SO_4$, a salt of aconitin occurring as a crystalline powder, in glass-like lumps, or as a yellowish-white, amorphous powder.

Aconitina (*ak-on-it-i'-nah*). 1. See *Aconitin.* 2. An impure aconitin, or combination of principles obtained from the root of *Aconitum napellus,* as prepared by Morson. Its salts do not crystallize, but form gum-like masses.

Aconitum (*ak-on-i'-tum*) [L.]. The root of *Aconitum napellus.* It possesses a bitter, pungent taste, and produces numbness and persistent tingling in the tongue and lips. It is very poisonous. It depresses the heart, respiration, circulation, and paralyzes the sensory nerves. It is antipyretic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The active principle is *aconitin.* As a diaphoretic and depressant to the circulation it is highly beneficial in fevers, acute throat affections, and inflammation of the respiratory organs. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 Gm.). **Aconiti, Abstractum,** has double the strength of the powdered drug or its fluidextract. Dose ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). **Aconiti, Extractum.** Dose ⅙–⅓ gr. (0.011–0.022 Gm.). **Aconiti, Fluidextractum** (U. S. P.), has a strength of 1 drop to the grain of the powdered drug. Dose ½–2 min. (0.03–0.13 Cc.). **Aconiti, Linimentum** (B. P.), aconite

root, camphor, and rectified spirit. **Aconiti, Oleatum,** a 2 % solution of aconite in oleic acid. **Aconiti, Tinctura** (U. S. P.), contains aconite 35, alcohol and water each sufficient to make 100 parts. Dose ½–4 min. (0.03–0.26 Cc.). **Aconiti, Unguentum** (B. P.), 8 grains to the ounce.

Acoprous (*ah-kop'-rus*). Characterized by the absence of excrement in the bowels.

Acorea (*ah-ko-re'-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κόρη*, pupil]. Absence of the pupil.

Acoria (*ah-ko'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κόρος*, satisfaction]. 1. A greedy or insatiable appetite. 2. Temperance in eating. 3. A nervous affection of the stomach characterized by a sense of fulness.

Acormus (*ah-kor'-mus*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κορμός*, the trunk]. A monster without a trunk or body.

Acorus (*ak'-o-rus*). See *Calamus*.

Acosmia (*ah-koz'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κόσμος*, order]. 1. Poor health. 2. An irregularity in the course of a disease. 3. Ataxia. 4. Baldness. 5. Any deformity giving rise to irregularity of the features. Syn., *Acosmy*.

Acoumeter, Acouometer (*ah-koo'-met-er, ah-koo-om'-et-er*) [*ἀκούειν*, to hear; *μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing. 2. An instrument arranged to give a typical sound of a vowel, which may be used as a standard to which other sounds may be referred.

Acoumetric, Acoumometric (*ah-koo-met'-rik, ah-koo-mo-met'-rik*). Pertaining to the auditory sense or to the power of estimating the relative distance of sounds. Syn., *Acusmetricus; Acusmometricus*.

Acouphone (*ah'-koo-fōn*) [*ἀκούειν*, to hear; *φωνή*, sound]. A mechanism to aid defective hearing.

Acousia (*ah-koo'-se-ah*) [*ἀκουσία*, constraint]. 1. Involuntary action. 2. The faculty of hearing; audition.

Acousmetric (*ah-koos-met'-rik*) See *Acoumetric*.

Acoustic (*ah-koos'-tik* or *a-kows'-tik*) [*ἀκουστικός*]. Relating to the ear or sense of hearing. **A. Duct,** the external meatus of the ear. **A. Nerve,** the eighth cranial nerve. **A. Tetanus,** the rapidity of the induction shocks in a frog's nerve-muscle preparation, as measured by the pitch of a vibrating rod. **A. Tubercle,** a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Acousticon (*ah-koos'-tik-on*). An ear-trumpet.

Acoustics (*ah-koos'-tiks* or *a-kows'-tiks*) [*ἀκουστικός*]. The science of sound.

Acquired (*ak-wi'-erd*) [*acquirere*, to acquire]. Obtained; especially obtained after birth; not inherited.

Acraconitin. See *Pseudaconitin*.

Acrania (*ah-kra'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κρανίον*, skull]. The condition of a monster with partial or complete absence of the cranium.

Acranial (*ah-kra'-ne-al*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κρανίον*, skull]. Without the cranium.

Acraturesis (*ah-krat-u-re'-sis*) [*ἀκράτεια*, lack of strength; *οὖρησις*, micturition]. Inability to micturate from atony of the bladder.

Acrid (*ak'rid*) [*acer*, sharp]. Pungent; irritating.

Acridin (*ak'-rid-in*) [*acrid*], $C_{13}H_9N$. A substance produced by heating anilin and salicylic aldehyd to 260° with $ZnCl_2$. It dissolves in dilute acids with a beautiful green fluorescence, and has a very pungent odor.

Acritical (*ah-krit'-ik-al*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κρίσις*, a crisis]. Without a crisis; not relating to a crisis.

Acroæsthesia (*ak-ro-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Acroesthesia*.

Acroanesthesia (*ak-ro-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *ἀναίσθησία*, want of feeling]. Anesthesia of the extremities.

Acroasphyxia (*ak-ro-as-fiks'-e-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *ἀ*, priv.; *σφύξις*, pulse]. Asphyxia of the extremities, the socalled phenomenon of Raynaud.

Acroblast (*ak'-ro-blast*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *βλαστός*, a germ]. Kollmann's term for that part of the germinal membrane of the embryo which gives rise to blood-vessels filled with blood and probably connective tissue.

Acrocephalia (*ak-ro-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, the summit; *κεφαλή*, the head]. A deformity of the head in which the vertical diameter is increased and the top is more or less pointed.

Acrocephalic, Acrocephalous (*ak-ro-sef'-al-ik, ak-ro-sef'-al-us*) [see *Acrocephalia*]. Characterized by acrocephalia; having the top of the head unusually high.

Acrocinesis (*ak-ro-si-ne'-sis*). See *Acrokinesis*.

Acrocinetic (*ak-ro-si-net'-ik*). See *Acrokinetic*.

Acrocyanosis (*ak-ro-si-an-o'-sis*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *κύανος*, blue]. Blueness of the extremities due to vasomotor disturbance.

Acrodynia, Acrodyny (*ak-ro-din'-e-ah, ak'-ro-din-e*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. 1. Epidemic erythema; a disease closely allied to pellagra. It is characterized principally by pricking pains in the palm and soles, hyperesthesia followed by anesthesia of these parts, and an erythematous eruption, preceded by bullas, chiefly on the hands and feet. This is followed by exfoliation and dark-brown or black pigmentation. Syn., *Pedionalgia epidemica; Erythema epidemicum*. 2. Clarus' term for a rheumatic disorder of the nerves.

Acroesthesia (*ak-ro-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Exaggerated sensitiveness or sensibility.

Acrokinesis (*ak-ro-kin-e'-sis*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *κίνησις*, movement]. Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement, as seen in certain cases of hysteria.

Acrokinetic (*ak-ro-kin-et'-ik*) [see *Acrokinesis*]. Characterized by acrokinesis.

Acrolein (*ak-ro'-le-in*) [*acer*, sharp; *oleum*, oil], C_3H_4O. Acrylic aldehyd. A colorless, mobile liquid, of pungent odor, derived from the decomposition of glycerol.

Acromania (*ak-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *μανία*, madness]. Incurable or extreme insanity.

Acromastitis (*ak-ro-mas-ti'-tis*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *μαστός*, nipple; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nipple.

Acromial (*ak-ro'-me-al*) [*ἄκρος*, the summit; *ὠμος*, the shoulder]. Relating to the acromion.

Acromioclavicular (*ak-ro-me-o-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*acromion; clavicle*]. Relating to the acromion and the clavicle.

Acromiohumeral (*ak-ro-me-o-hu'-mer-al*) [*acromion; humerus*]. Relating to the acromion and the humerus. **A. Muscle,** the deltoid.

Acromion (*ak-ro'-me-on*) [*ἄκρος*, the summit; *ὠμος*, the shoulder]. The triangular-shaped process at the summit of the scapula.

Acromiothoracic (*ak-ro-me-o-tho-ras'-ik*) [*acromion; θώραξ*, thorax]. Relating to the shoulder and thorax.

Acromphalus (*ak-rom'-fal-us*) [*ἄκρον*, point; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel]. 1. The center of the umbilicus, to which the cord is attached. 2. The first stage of umbilical hernia, marked by a pouting of the navel. 3. The remains of the umbilical cord attached to the child.

Acromyle (*ak-rom'-il-e*) [*ἄκρον*, point; *μύλη*, patella]. The patella.

Acronarcotic (*ak-ro-nar-kot'-ik*) [*acer*, sharp; *narcotic*]. 1. Both acrid and narcotic. 2. An agent which combines an irritating and obtunding effect; acting either directly upon the peripheral nerves when applied externally, or upon the brain and spinal cord, producing paralysis, convulsions, and narcosis.

Acroneurosis (*ak-ro-nu-ro'-sis*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *νεῦρον*, a nerve]. Any neurosis manifesting itself in the extremities.

Acronychous (*ak-ron'-ik-us*) [*ἀκρόνυχος*]. Furnished with claws, nails, or hoofs; achronychous.

Acronyx (*ak'-ro-niks*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *ὄνυξ*, a nail]. Ingrowing of the nail.

Acroparalysis (*ak-ro-par-al'-is-is*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *παράλυσις*, palsy]. Paralysis of the extremities.

Acroparesthesia (*ak-ro-par-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *παρά*, around; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Abnormal or perverted sensation in the extremities.

Acropathology (*ak-ro-path-ol'-o-je*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *πάθος*, disease; *λόγος*, treatise]. The pathology of the extremities.

Acropathy (*ak-rop'-a-the*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the extremities.

Acrophobia (*ak-ro-fo'-be-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, a height; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of being at a great height.

Acrose (*ak'-rōz*). A substance isolated from the condensation-products of glycerose (an oxidation-product of glycerol) and formaldehyd, and forming the starting-point for the synthesis of fruit-sugar, grape-sugar, and mannose.

Acrostichum (*ak-ros'-tik-um*) [*ἄκρον*, a point; *στίχος*, a line of writing]. A genus of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ*. *A. aureum*, a tropical species; the rhizome is used in decoction for dysentery and disease of the spleen. A salt prepared from the leaves is applied to ulcers. *A. dichotomum*, an Arabian species [*medjabese* or *mejahoese*]; the leaves are applied to burns. *A. flavens*, a South American species, used as a laxative. *A. furcatum*, an Australian species having edible rhizomes. *A. huacsaro*, a Peruvian species. It is said to be sudorific and anthelmintic. *A. sorbifolium*, a West Indian species. The juice is mixed with oil, ginger, and pepper, and used as a cataplasm in sick headache.

Acrotarsium (*ak-ro-tar'-se-um*) [*ἄκρον*, the summit; *ταρσός*, the tarsus]. The instep.

Acroteric (*ak-ro-ter'-ik*) [*ἀκρωτήρια*, the extremities]. Relating to the extremities; applied to conditions in which the extremities are most affected.

Acrotic (*ah-krot'-ik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κρότος*, a striking]. Relating to acrotism.

Acrotism (*ah'-krot-izm*) [see *Acrotic*]. Any defective beating of the pulse; failure of the pulse.

Acrylaldehyd (*ak-ril-al'-de-hīd*). See *Acrolein*.

Actæa (*ak-te'-ah*) [*ἀκτῆ*, the elder]. A genus of ranunculaceous plants having active medicinal qualities. *A. alba*, the white cohosh, has much the same qualities as *A. spicata*. *A. cimicifuga* and *A. racemosa* are more important. See *Cimicifuga*. *A. rubra*, red cohosh, and *A. spicata* are purgative and emetic.

Actinic (*ak-tin'-ik*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray]. Referring to those rays of the spectrum capable of producing chemic changes; they occur in the violet and ultraviolet parts.

Actinism (*ak'-tin-izm*) [see *Actinic*]. The chemic quality of light.

Actinium (*ak-tin'-e-um*) [see *Actinic*]. A supposed element discovered by Phipson in 1881 in association with zinc. It is metallic and is said to resemble titanium.

Actinobolia (*ak-tin-o-bo'-le-ah*) [*ἀκτινοβολεῖν*, to radiate]. 1. A term formerly used to express the process by which the impulses of the will are conveyed to the different parts of the body. 2. Van Helmont's term for the phenomena now included under hypnotism.

Actinocerate, Actinocerous (*ak-tin-os'-er-āt, -us*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *κέρας*, a horn]. Having horn-like processes radiately arranged.

Actinochemistry (*ak-tin-o-kem'-is-tre*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *χημεία*, chemistry]. Chemistry which deals with the decomposition of substances by light.

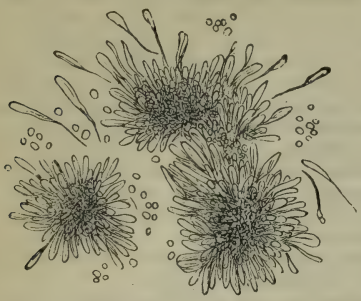
Actinodermatitis (*ak-tin-o-der-mat-i'-tis*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *dermatitis*]. Cutaneous lesions produced by application of the röntgen-rays. Syn., *Radiodermatitis*.

Actinogram (*ak-tin'-o-gram*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *γράφειν*, to write]. The record made by the actinograph.

Actinograph (*ak-tin'-o-graf*). An apparatus to measure the actinism of sunlight.

Actinomyces (*ak-tin-om'-i-sēz*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *μύκης*, a fungus; pl., *actinomycetes*]. A vegetable parasite, the cause of the disease actinomycosis. It is also called the *ray-fungus*. It probably belongs to the cladothlix group of schizomycetes. As seen in tissues it presents itself in the form of a roset of fine filaments clubbed at their outer ends; in the

center are numerous coccus-like bodies, the spores of the organism.



ACTINOMYCES.

Actinomycosis (*ak-tin-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *μύκης*, a fungus]. A parasitic, infectious, inoculable disease, first observed in cattle, and also occurring in man, and characterized by the manifestations of chronic inflammation, with or without suppuration, often resulting in the formation of granulation tumors, especially about the jaws. The disease is due to the presence of a parasite, the *ray-fungus*, or *actinomyces*. Syn., *Lumpy-jaw; Holdfast; Wooden tongue.*

Actinomycotic (*ak-tin-o-mi-kot'-ik*) [see *Actinomycosis*]. Pertaining to or affected with actinomycosis.

Actinotherapy (*ak-tin-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. The therapeutic use of actinic rays.

Action (*ak'-shun*) [*agere*, to do or perform]. A doing; a working; especially the performance of a function. **A., After-,** the brief persistence of negative variation of the electric current in a tetanized muscle. **A.s, Animal,** voluntary movements. **A. of Arrest.** See *Inhibition.* **A., Automatic.** See *A., Reflex.* **A., Capillary.** See *Attraction, Capillary.* **A., Diastaltic.** See *A., Reflex.* **A., Electrocapillary,** electric phenomena resulting from chemic reaction between dissimilar fluids connected by a capillary medium. **A., Inhibitory.** See *Inhibition.* **A., Katalytic, A., Contact.** See *Katalysis.* **A., Local,** the production of currents between different parts of the same cell of a galvanic battery. **A.s, Natural,** the vegetative functions. **A.s, Pseudomotor,** Heidenhain's term for phenomena resulting from stimulation of the chorda tympani after section of the hypoglossal nerve; movements due to vascular or lymphatic engorgement. **A., Reflex,** an involuntary movement of part of the body resulting from an impression carried by a sensory or afferent nerve to a center, and then sent back by an efferent nerve to the part, usually at or near the source of irritation. **A., Safety-valve,** the incomplete closure of the tricuspid valve, especially in cases of resistance in the pulmonary circulation. **A., Sexual,** functioning of the generative apparatus. **A.s, Vital,** those essential to the continuance of vitality, as of the heart and lungs.

Active (*ak'-tiv*) [see *Action*]. 1. Energetic; decisive; as, *active* treatment. 2. Due to an intrinsic force as distinguished from passive—*e. g.*, *active* hyperemia.

Actol (*ak'-tol*). The commercial name for silver lactate.

Actual (*ak'-chu-al*) [*agere*, to do or perform]. Real; effective. **A. Cautery.** See *Cautery.*

Actuation (*ak-chu-a'-shun*) [see *Actual*]. The mental function that is exercised between the impulse of volition and its performance.

Acuclosure (*ak-u-klo'-zhūr*) [*acus*, a needle; *claudere*, to close]. A method of arresting hemorrhage by the aid of a needle which holds the artery closed for a day. It embraces *acupressure* and *acutorsion.*

Acuition (*ak-u-ish'-un*) [*acuere*, to sharpen]. Increased effect of a drug's action by the addition of another drug.

Acuity (*ak-u'-it-e*) [see *Acuition*]. Acuteness or clearness, as *acuity* of vision.

Acumeter (*ak-u'-met-er*). See *Acoumeter.*

Acuminate (*ak-u'-min-āt*) [*acuminatus*, pointed; acute]. Sharp-pointed.

Acupressure (*ak'-u-presh-ūr*) [*acus*, a needle; *pressura*, pressure]. An operation to stop hemorrhage by compressing the artery with a needle inserted into the tissues upon either side.

Acupuncture (*ak'-u-punk-chur*) [*acus*, a needle; *pungere*, to prick]. Puncture of the skin or tissue by one or more needles for the relief of pain, the exit of fluid, the coagulation of blood in an aneurysm, etc.

Acusia (*ah-koo'-ze-ah*). See *Acousia* (2).

Acute (*ak-ūt'*) [*acutus*, sharp]. Sharp; sharp-pointed; keen; of diseases, having a rapid onset, a short course, and pronounced symptoms and termination.

Acuteness (*ak-ūt'-nes*). The quality of being acute.

Acuticostal (*ak-ūt-i-kos'-tal*) [*acutus*, sharp; *costa*, a rib]. Having projecting ribs.

Acutorsion (*ak-u-tor'-shun*) [*acus*, a needle; *torsion*]. The twisting of an artery with a needle as a means of controlling hemorrhage.

Acyclia (*ah-sik'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κυκλεῖν*, to circulate]. An arrest of the circulation of body-fluids.

Acyesis (*ah-si-e'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κύησις*, pregnancy]. 1. Sterility of the female. 2. The absence of pregnancy. 3. Incapacity for natural delivery. Syn., *Aciesis.*

Ad [*ad*, to]. A Latin preposition signifying *to, toward, at,* etc.; as, *ad deliquium*, to fainting; *ad libitum*, at pleasure or according to discretion.

Adactylism (*ah-dak'-til-izm*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *δάκτυλος*, a finger]. The absence of the digits.

Adactylous (*ah-dak'-til-us*) [see *Adactylism*]. Without fingers or toes.

Adam's Apple. See *Pomum adami.*

Adamkiewicz's Reaction for Proteids. To a mixture of 1 volume concentrated sulfuric

acid and 2 volumes glacial acetic acid add the proteid. At the ordinary temperature a reddish-violet color is obtained slowly, but more quickly on heating. The liquid has also a feeble fluorescence, and gives an absorption band between the lines B and F in the solar spectrum.

Adams' Disease. See *Adams-Stokes' Disease.*

Adams-Stokes' Disease. Permanent or recurrent bradycardia, combined with syncopal or epileptoid attacks, dependent probably upon arteriosclerosis of the vertebral and basilar arteries.

Adansonia digitata (*ad-an-so'-ne-ah dij-it-a'-tah*). The baobab-tree, a native of Africa. The bark is used in the form of an infusion, 1 oz. to 1 pint, as a remedy for intermittent fever. Unof.

Adanto blaka. A malady common among the negroes of the Gold Coast and of frequent prevalence in the tropic zone; it is due to an animal parasite.

Adapter (*ad-ap'-ter*) [*adaptare*, to adjust]. 1. Anything which serves the purpose of fitting one thing to another. An instrument by means of which the direct electric current may be adapted to the various forms of electrotherapeutic treatment. 2. A piece of tubing used to connect the neck of a retort with a receiver. 3. A microscope attachment for centering or decentering the illuminating apparatus. 4. A collar used to fit an objective to a different nose-piece than that for which it was made.

Addiment (*ad'-im-ent*) [*addere*, to add]. Ehrlich's and Morgenroth's term (1899) for an active thermolabile substance (destroyed by a temperature of 56° C.) contained in normal serum and capable of rendering active the immune body of Ehrlich and setting up bacteriolysis and hemolysis. See *Complement.*

Addison's Anemia. Pernicious anemia. **A.'s Disease,** a disease of the suprarenal capsules, first described by Addison, and characterized by tuberculous infiltration of the capsules, discoloration of the skin, progressive anemia, and asthenia, ending in death from exhaustion. Bronzed skin may occur without disease of the suprarenal capsules, and the latter have been the seat of morbid processes without an accompanying change in the skin. Syn., *Melasma suprarenale; Dermatomelasma suprarenale; Cutis ærea; Bronzed skin.* **A.'s Keloid,** morphea.

Addition (*ad-ish'-un*) [*addere*, to add]. The formation of a molecule by the direct union of two or more different molecules without decomposition. **A. Compound.** See under *Compound.* **A. Product.** See under *Product.* **A. Reaction.** See under *Reaction.*

Adducens (*a-du'-senz*) [*adducere*, to bring toward]. An adductor, a term applied to certain muscles. **A. oculi,** the internal rectus muscle of the eye.

Adducent (*a-du'-sent*) [see *Adducens*]. Performing adduction.

Adduction (*ad-uk'-shun*) [see *Adducens*]. Any movement whereby a part is brought toward another or toward the median line of the body.

Adductor (*ad-uk'-tor*) [see *Adducens*]. Any muscle effecting adduction.

Adelodermatous, Adelodermous (*ad-el-o-der'-mat-us, ad-el-o-der'-mus*) [ἄδηλος, not seen; δέρμα, skin]. Having concealed integument, as invaginated tracts.

Adelomorphous (*ad-el-o-mor'-fus*) [ἄδηλος, not seen; μορφή, form]. Not clearly defined; not having a determinate form (a term applied to certain cells in the gastric glands).

Adenasthenia (*ad-en-as-the'-ne-ah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ἀσθένεια, weakness]. A disorder of the stomach characterized by diminished and enfeebled secretion without anatomic lesion.

Adenectomy (*ad-en-ek'-to-me*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ἐκτομή, excision]. The excision of a gland.

Adenia (*ad-e'-ne-ah*) [ἀδήν, a gland]. A hyperplasia of the tissue of lymphatic glands leading to the formation of tumors. See *Lymphadenoma.* **A.s, Angibromic,** Piorry's term for diseases of the glandular adnexa of the digestive tract. **A., Leukemic,** adenia associated with a leukemic condition of the blood. **A., Simple,** that form which is unaccompanied by any increase in the number of the white blood-corpuscles. A synonym of *Hodgkin's disease.*

Adeniform (*ad-en'-e-form*) [ἀδήν, a gland; *forma*, resemblance]. Of the shape of a gland; gland-like.

Adenin (*ad'-en-in*) [ἀδήν, a gland], $C_5H_5N_5$. The simplest member of the uric-acid group of leukomains, apparently formed by polymerization of hydrocyanic acid, first discovered in the pancreas. It occurs, with other bases, as a decomposition-product of nuclein, and may be obtained from all animal and vegetable tissues rich in nucleated cells. It crystallizes in leaflets with pearly luster. It exists abundantly in the liver and urine of leukocythemic patients. Adenin is not poisonous.

Adenitis (*ad-en-i'-tis*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a gland. Syn., *Phlegmasia adenosa; Phlegmasia glandulosa.* **A. cervicalis syphilitica,** an engorgement of the cervical lymphatic glands; a sign of syphilitic infection. **A. cubitalis,** Grünfeld's term for inflammation of the epitrochlear lymphatic gland. **A. hyperplastica,** Grünfeld's term for a bubo in which plastic exudation predominates. **A. pubica,** bubo of the pubic region, often accompanied by suppurative lymphangitis of the dorsum of the penis. **A., Syphilitic, Primitive.** See *Bubo, Syphilitic.* **A. universalis,** a widespread induration of the lymphatic glands accompanying primary syphilis.

Adeno- [ἀδήν, a gland]. A prefix denoting relation to glands.

Adenoblast (*ad'-en-o-blast*) [ἀδήν, a gland; βλαστός, a germ]. 1. Any functionally active gland-cell; a cell that assists in the glandular action. 2. Haeckel's name for an embryonic cell which forms a gland.

Adenocarcinoma (*ad-en-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*)

[*ἀδήν*, a gland; *carcinoma*]. Adenoma blended with carcinoma.

Adenocele (*ad'-en-o-sēl* or *ad-en-o-se'-le*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *κήλη*, a tumor]. A cystic tumor containing adenomatous elements.

Adenocellulitis (*ad-en-o-sel-u-li'-tis*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *cellulitis*]. Inflammation of a gland and the surrounding cellular tissue.

Adenocyst (*ad-en'-o-sist*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *κύστις*, a cyst]. A cystic lymphatic gland; a glandular cyst. Cf. *Adenocystoma*.

Adenocystoma (*ad-en-o-sis-to'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *κύστις*, a cyst; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A cystic adenoma.

Adenofibroma (*ad-en-o-fi-bro'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *fibroma*]. A combination of adenoma and fibroma.

Adenofibrosis (*ad-en-o-fi-bro'-sis*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *fibrosis*]. Fibroid degeneration of a gland, particularly the inflammatory neoplasms involving sudoriparous glands, due to infection with *Botryomyces*. Cf. *Botryomycosis*.

Adenography (*ad-en-og'-ra-fe*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *γράφειν*, to write]. That part of descriptive anatomy which treats of the glandular system.

Adenohypersthenia (*ad-en-o-hi-per-sthe'-ne-ah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *ὑπέρ*, over; *σθένος*, strength]. Excessive activity of the glands. **A. gastrica,** a condition characterized by the secretion of gastric juice abnormally rich in hydrochloric acid or excessive in quantity.

Adenoid (*ad'-en-oid*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. Resembling a gland. **A. Acne.** See *Lupus, Disseminated Follicular*. **A. Body.** 1. The prostate gland. 2. A melanotic tumor. **A. Disease.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's disease*. **A. Muscle.** See *Thyroadenoideus* under *Muscle*. **A. Tissue,** lymphadenoid tissue. **A. Tumor.** See *Adenoma*. **A. Vegetations,** a term applied to a hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue that normally exists in the nasopharynx.

Adenolipoma (*ad-en-o-lip-o'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *lipoma*]. A combination of adenoma and lipoma.

Adenolipomatosis (*ad-en-o-lip-o-mat-o'-sis*) [*adenolipoma*]. A diseased condition of the lymphatic system characterized by fatty deposits in the neighborhood of the neck, axillas, and groins. It is generally unattended with pain. Syn., *Multiple lipomas; Symmetric lipomas of nervous origin*.

Adenology (*ad-en-ol'-o-je*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *λόγος*, a discourse]. The science of the glandular system.

Adenolymphoma (*ad-en-o-lim-fo'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *lymphoma*]. A combined adenoma and lymphoma. See *Lymphadenoma*.

Adenoma (*ad-en-o'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. 1. An epithelial tumor constructed after the type of a secreting gland. 2. Any tumor which has as its characteristic feature tubes or spaces lined with epithelium, whether or not it arises from or is connected with a gland. **A. carcinomatodes renis,** a renal neoplasm probably derived from aberrant adrenal tissue in the kidney. **A. destruens,** a destructive form of adenoma. **A. diffusum,** hyperplasia of the mucous membrane with predominance of glandular elements. **A. fibrosum,** a fibrous growth in the stroma of a gland. **A., Heteropodous,** one arising from the metastasis of normal glandular tissue. **A., Lupiform.** See *Lupus erythematosus*. **A., Malignant,** an adenomatous carcinoma. **A., Papillary, A. papilliferum,** a form arising from either the alveolar or the tubular adenoma through stronger growth of the epithelium and the formation of papillas of connective tissue. **A., Racemose,** an adenoma after the type of a racemose gland. **A., Renal,** glandular carcinoma of the kidney. **A. simplex,** a tumor-like hyperplasia of a gland. **A. sudoriparum,** a cutaneous tumor involving hyperplasia of the sweat-glands. Cf. *Hidrosadenitis*. **A., Tubular,** an adenoma after the type of a tubular gland. **A., Umbilical,** a tumor at the navel originating through the coalescence of Meckel's diverticulum with the umbilical ring, through which the intestinal mucosa appears in the navel. Syn., *Intestinal ectropia*.

Adenomalacia (*ad-en-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *μαλακία*, softening]. Abnormal softening of a gland.

Adenomatome (*ad-en-o'-mat-ōm*) [*adenoma; τομή*, a cutting]. Cutting forceps or scissors for use in the removal of adenomatous growths.

Adenomeningeal (*ad-en-o-men-in'-je-al*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane]. Pertaining to or affecting the glands of a membrane.

Adenomyoma (*ad-en-o-mi-o'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *μῦς*, a muscle; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor composed of glandular and muscular tissues. **A., Branchiogenic,** cyst-formation in consequence of inflammation of the mucous bursa in the median line of the neck.

Adenomyxoma (*ad-en-o-miks-o'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *μύξα*, mucus; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A growth having the characters of adenoma and myxoma.

Adenomyxosarcoma (*ad-en-o-miks'-o-sar-ko-mah*). A rare combination of malignant tumor forms (observed in the cervix uteri); a primary adenoma with secondary sarcoma and finally myxomatous degeneration of the stromas.

Adenopathy, Adenopathia (*ad-en-op'-a-the, ad-en-o-pa'-the-ah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of a gland. **A., Angiobromic.** See *Adenias, Angibromic*. **A., Primary,** the lymphadenitis resulting from primary syphilitic infection. **A., Syphilitic,** the enlarged and indurated cervical, inguinal, and cubital glands symptomatic of syphilitic infection. **A., Tracheobronchial, A., Tracheobronchic,** hypertrophy of the peribronchial lymphatic glands observed in the course of various diseases, causing spasmodic cough. **A., Tracheolaryngeal,** inflammation and hypertrophy of the tracheolaryngeal lymphatic glands.

Adenopharyngeal (*ad-en-o-far-in'-je-al*) [*ἀδήν*,

a gland; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the pharynx.

Adenopharyngitis (*ad-en-o-far-in-ji'-tis*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adenophthalmia (*ad-en-of-thal'-me-ah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye]. Inflammation of the meibomian glands.

Adenophyma (*ad-e-no-fi'-ma*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *φῦμα*, a tumor or growth]. A soft swelling of a gland.

Adenosarcoma (*ad-en-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *sarcoma*]. A tumor with the characters of adenoma and sarcoma.

Adenosarcorhabdomyoma (*ad-en-o-sar-ko-rab-do-mi-o'-mah*). A neoplasm composed of the elements of sarcoma, adenoma, and rhabdomyoma.

Adenosynchitonitis (*ad-en-o-sin-ki-ton-i'-tis*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *σύν*, with; *χιτών*, a covering; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the meibomian glands. 2. Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Adenotome (*ad'-en-o-tōm*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument for incising a gland.

Adephagia (*ad-e-fa'-je-ah*) [*ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill; gluttonous]. Voracious appetite; bulimia.

Adeps (*ad'-eps*) [L., gen., *adipis*]. 1. Lard. The fat obtained from the abdomen of the hog, composed of 38% stearin and margarin and 62% olein. It forms 70% of ceratum and 80% of unguentum. 2. Fatness. 3. Animal fat. **A. anserinus, A. anseris,** goose-grease. **A. benzoinatus** (U. S. P), benzoinated lard; contains 2% of benzoin. **A. curatus,** a preparation of lard, 48 parts, and 1 part of peruvian balsam. **A. ex fele,** cat's grease. **A. lanæ** (U. S. P.), lanolin. **A. lanæ hydrosus** (U. S. P.), hydrous woolfat, the purified fat of the wool of the sheep. **A. ovillus, A. ovis,** mutton suet. A fixed oil (*oleum adipis*) is expressed from lard. **A. præparatus** (B. P.), purified fat of the hog. **A. suillus,** hog's lard; adeps.

Adermia (*ah-der'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *δέρμα*, skin]. Absence of the skin.

Adermogenesis (*ah-der-mo-jen'-es-is*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *δέρμα*, skin; *γένεσις*, generation]. Deficient cutaneous development.

Adgenic, Adgenicus (*ad-jen'-ik, ad-jen'-ik-us*) [*ad*, to; *gena*, the chin]. Attached to the genial tubercles or apophyses.

Adhatoda (*ad-ha-to'-da*) [from the Tamil name]. A genus of plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*. *A. hyssopifolia*, a species native of South Africa; the willow-leaved Malabar nut; bitter, aromatic. *A. vasica*, a species native of tropical Asia; the Malabar nut. The juice of the leaves is used as an expectorant. The leaves, flowers, and root are considered antispasmodic and are given in asthma, intermittent fever, and rheumatism. The fresh flowers are bound over the eyes in cases of ophthalmia. In decoction the leaves with other remedies are used as an anthelmintic. The nut is emmenagog and used to expel the dead fetus.

Adhesion (*ad-he'-zhun*) [*adhærere*, to stick to]. 1. The attractive force between two dissimilar bodies that are in contact. 2. Abnormal union of two surfaces as a result of inflammation, etc. **A., Primary,** called also *healing by first intention* and by *immediate union*, a method of healing of wounds by the production of lymph, followed by the vascularization and cicatrization of the exudate. **A., Secondary,** or *healing by second intention*, or *by granulation*, is that mode of healing attended by the production of pus and the formation of granulations.

Adhesive (*ad-he'-siv*) [see *Adhesion*]. Sticky; tenacious. **A. Inflammation,** inflammation accompanied by plastic exudation, and tending to the union of apposed surfaces. **A. Plaster.** See *Resin* and *Emplastrum*.

Adhesol (*ad-he'-sol*). A surgical dressing said to contain copal resin, 350 parts; benzoin, 30 parts; oil of thyme, 20 parts; alpha-naphthol, 3 parts; tolu balsam, 30 parts; ether, 1000 parts.

Adhyoid (*ad-hi'-oid*). Adherent to the hyoid bone.

Adiantum (*ad-e-an'-tum*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *διαντός*, wettable]. A genus of ferns; the maidenhair. *A. capillus-veneris* and *A. pedatum*, of North America, are serviceable in coughs and as demulcents.

Adiarthrotos (*ah-di-ar-thro'-tos*) [*ἀδιάρθρωτος*, not jointed]. 1. Without joints; unjointed. 2. Inarticulate (applied to speech).

Adiemorrysis, Adiæmorrhysis (*ah-di-e-mor'-e-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *διά*, through; *αἷμα*, blood; *ῥυσις*, flowing]. Failure of the circulation of the blood through the veins, due to some obstruction.

Adipatum (*ad-ip'-a-tum*). An ointment-base said to consist of lanolin, vaselin, paraffin, and water.

Adipic (*ad-ip'-ik*) [*adeps*, lard]. Of or belonging to fat. **A. Acid.** See *Acid, Adipic*.

Adipocele (*ad'-ip-o-sēl*) [*adeps*; *κήλη*, hernia]. A true hernia with hernia sac, containing only fatty tissue.

Adipocellular (*ad-ip-o-sel'-u-lar*). Made up of fat and connective tissue.

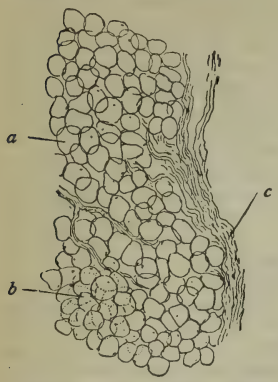
Adipocere (*ad'-ip-o-sēr*) [*adeps*; *cera*, wax]. A wax-like substance formed by the exposure of fleshy tissue to moisture, with the exclusion of air; *i. e.*, in the earth or under water. It consists of the fatty acids in combination with the alkaline earths and ammonium. Human bodies in moist burial places often undergo this change.

Adipofibroma (*ad-ip-o-fi-bro'-mah*) [*adeps*; *fibroma*]. A combined fatty and fibrous tumor.

Adipolysis (*ad-ip-ol'-is-is*) [*adeps*; *λύσις*, dissolution]. The cleavage or hydrolysis of fats in the process of digestion by the action of a fat-splitting enzym.

Adipoma (*ad-ip-o'-mah*) [*adeps*; *ὄμα*, a tumor] A fatty tumor; lipoma.

Adipose (*ad'-ip-ōs*) [*adeps*]. Fatty. **A. Tissue,** fatty tissue, which is distributed extensively through the body. It consists of areolar connective tissue, the cells of which contain fat-globules.



ADIPOSE TISSUE FROM A SECTION OF HUMAN SCALP (× 500).—(*Stöhr.*)
a, Fat-cells in simple layer; *b*, in superposed layers; *c*, fibrillar connective tissues.

Adiposis (*ad-ip-o'-sis*) [*adeps*]. Corpulence; fatty infiltration. **A. dolorosa,** Dercum's disease, characterized by the formation of soft nodules throughout the connective tissue of the body, accompanied by neuralgic pains. **A. hepatica,** fatty degeneration or infiltration of the liver.

Adipositas (*ad-ip-os'-it-as*) [L.]. Fatness; corpulency. **A. cordis,** a fatty condition of the heart.

Adiposity (*ad-ip-os'-it-e*). Fatness; corpulency.

Adipsa (*ah-dip'-se-ah*) [neut. pl. of *adipsus*, without thirst]. 1. Remedies to allay thirst. 2. Foods which do not produce thirst.

Adipsia (*ah-dip'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *δίψα*, thirst]. Absence of thirst.

Aditus (*ad'-it-us*) [*adire*, to go to]. In anatomy, an entrance. **A. ad antrum,** the outer side of the attic, opening upward, backward, and outward into the mastoid antrum. It gives lodgment to the head of the malleus and the greater part of the incus. **A. ad aquæductum sylvii,** the entrance to the ventricular aqueduct situated at the lower posterior angle of the third ventricle of the brain. **A. ad infundibulum,** a smaller canal extending from the third ventricle into the infundibulum; it is also called *vulva*. **A. ad laryngem, A. laryngis,** the entrance to the larynx.

Adjuster (*ad-jus'-ter*) [Fr., *adjuster*, to adjust]. 1. He who or that which adjusts. 2. A device formerly used for the forcible reduction of dislocations. 3. A device for holding together the two ends of a silver wire suture, to secure approximation of the parts without strain on the tissues.

Adjustment, Coarse. The rack and pinion for raising or lowering the tube of a microscope a considerable distance. **A., Fine,** the micrometer screw, generally at the top of the column of a microscope, for raising or lowering the tube slowly through a short distance.

Adjuvant (*ad'-ju-vant*) [*adjuvare*, to assist]. A medicine that assists the action of another to which it is added.

Admaxillary (*ad-maks'-il-a-re*). Pertaining to maxillary structures. Cf. *Gland, Admaxillary*.

Adnasal (*ad-na'-sal*) [*ad*, near to; *nasus*, the nose]. Pertaining to the nose.

Adnexa (*ad-neks'-ah*) [*ad*, to; *nectere*, to join]. Adjunct parts, as the *adnexa* of the uterus. **A. bulbi,** the appendages of the bulb of the eye. **A. uteri,** the fallopian tubes and the ovaries.

Adolescence (*ad-o-les'-ens*) [*adolescere*, to grow]. Youth, or the period between puberty and maturity, usually reckoned as extending in males from about 14 to 25 years, and in females from 12 to 21 years.

Adonidin (*ad-on'-id-in*) [*Adonis*]. A glucosid derived from *Adonis vernalis*, a plant indigenous in Europe and Asia. It is recommended in cardiac dropsy. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.008–0.016 Gm.). Unof. **A. Tannate,** a yellowish-brown powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; it is used in the same manner as the glucosid.

Adonis (*ad-o'-nis*). A genus of European herbs belonging to the order *Ranunculaceæ*. **A. æstivalis,** a plant much used in Italy as a cardiac tonic. Dose of *fluidextract* 1–2 min. (0.06–0.12 Cc.); of the *tincture* 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.). **A. vernalis,** is used as a cardiac stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic. Dose of the *tincture* 3–20 min. (0.2–1.3 Cc.).

Adorbital (*ad-orb'-it-al*) [*ad*, near to; *orbita*, orbit]. Pertaining to the orbit. **A. Bone.** See *Lacrimal Bone*.

Adrenal (*ad-re'-nal*) [*ad*, near to; *ren*, the kidney]. 1. Adjacent to the kidney. 2. The suprarenal capsule.

Adrenalin (*ad-ren'-al-in*), $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3$. The active principle of the suprarenal gland. **A. Chlorid,** used in solution of 1 : 10,000 to 1 : 1000 in surgical operations on the eye, ear, nose, urethra, etc.; it is a powerful astringent, hemostatic, and heart tonic.

Adrenoxin (*ad-ren-oks'-in*) [*adrenal; oxygen*]. Sajous' name for an organic compound or oxidizing substance formed in the lungs by the internal secretion of the adrenals combined with the atmospheric oxygen. He claims that this substance endows the blood-plasm with its oxidizing properties.

Adrue (*ad-ru'-e*). Antiemetic root. The root of *Cyperus articulatus;* it is anthelmintic, aromatic, stomachic. Dose of the *fluidextract* 20–30 min. (1.3–2.0 Cc.). Unof.

Adsternal (*ad-stern'-al*) [*ad*, near to; *sternum*]. Pertaining to or situated near the sternum.

Adstrictio (*ad-strik'-she-o*) [*adstringere*, to draw together; pl., *adstrictiones*]. 1. The retention of any natural excretion. 2. The action of an astringent. 3. The ligation of a blood-vessel. **A. alvei,** constipation.

Advancement (*ad-vans'-ment*) [Fr., *avancer*, to advance]. The act of bringing or going forward. Specifically, an operation to remedy strabismus, generally in conjunction with tenotomy, whereby the opposite tendon from the overacting one, having been cut, is brought forward, so that, growing fast in a more advanced position, it shall have more

power to act upon the globe of the eye. **A., Capsular,** an operation similar to that on the tendon upon Tenon's capsule. It differs from advancement in that the tendon itself is not divided. **A. of the Round Ligaments,** an operation for replacement of the uterus by taking up "the slack of the round ligaments." See *Operation, Alexander's.* **A. of Tenon's Capsule.** See *A., Capsular.*

Adventitia (*ad-ven-tish'-e-ah*) [*adventitius,* foreign]. The external coat of a blood-vessel.

Adynamia, Adynamy (*ah-din-a'-me-ah, ah-din'-a-me*) [*ἀ,* priv.; *δύναμις,* power]. Deficiency or loss of vital or muscular power; prostration.

Adynamic (*ah-din-am'-ik*) [see *Adynamia*]. Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia.

Adynamicoataxic (*ad-in-am-ik-o-at-aks'-ik*). Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia and ataxia.

Æ-. For all English words sometimes spelled with the diphthong Æ see words beginning E.

Aeby, Plane of. In craniometry, one passing through the nasion and basion perpendicular to the median plane.

Aer (*a'-er*). See *Air.*

Aerated (*a'-er-a-ted*) [*ἀήρ,* the atmosphere]. Impregnated or charged with carbon dioxid or air; arterialized.

Aeration (*a-er-a'-shun*) [*ἀήρ,* air]. The process of supplying or charging with air or with some gas, such as carbon dioxid; the state of being supplied with air or gas.

Aerator (*a'-er-a-tor*). A machine for forcing gas or air into liquids.

Aerial (*a-e'-re-al*). Pertaining to the air; conveyed by the air, as *aerial* conduction of sound-waves.

Aeriform (*a-e'-re-form*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *forma,* form]. Resembling air or gas.

Aeroanaerobic (*a-er-o-an-a-er-o'-bik*). Applied to organisms which are both aerobic and anaerobic.

Aerobic (*a-er-o'-bik*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *βίος,* life]. Requiring oxygen (air) in order to live. A term applied to those bacteria requiring free oxygen. Those which do not grow in its presence are called *anaerobic.* Between these extremes there are forms that are able to grow without oxygen under favorable conditions, though they make use of it when present; others that may grow in its presence, though flourishing best in its absence; these are called respectively *facultative aerobic* or *facultative anaerobic,* in distinction from those first mentioned, which are called *obligatory aerobic* or *obligatory anaerobic.*

Aerobioscope (*a-er-o-bi'-o-skōp*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *βίος,* life; *σκοπεῖν,* to examine]. An apparatus, consisting of a glass tube of special form, for collecting and filtering the bacteria from the air.

Aerobiotic (*a-er-o-bi-ot'-ik*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *βιωτικός,* pertaining to life]. Thriving only in the presence of air.

Aerocele (*a-er'-o-sēl*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *κήλη,* tumor]. A tumor varying with respiration, found in the thyroid region, usually unilateral, with walls resembling mucosa and containing mucous or mucopurulent matter. It is sometimes congenital, but oftener the result of violent coughing or straining. When acquired it may disappear spontaneously. Syn., *Aerial bronchocele; Aerial goiter; Pneumatocele; Tracheocele; Hernia of the trachea; "Luftkropf."*

Aeroductor (*a-er-o-duk'-tor*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *ducere,* to lead]. An apparatus to prevent asphyxia in the fetus when the after-coming head is retained.

Aerodynamics (*a-er-o-di-nam'-iks*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *δύναμις,* power]. The branch of physics that deals with gases in motion.

Aerography (*a-er-og'-ra-fe*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *γράφη,* a writing]. The description of the air and its qualities.

Aerology (*a-er-ol'-o-je*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *λόγος,* treatise]. The science of the air and its qualities.

Aerometer (*a-er-om'-et-er*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for ascertaining the density of gases.

Aerophagy (*a-er-of'-a-je*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *φαγεῖν,* to eat]. The imbibing and swallowing of air, especially observed in hysteric patients.

Aerophil (*a-er'-o-fil*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *φιλεῖν,* to love]. An open-air-loving person or creature.

Aerophobia (*a-er-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *φόβος,* fear]. Dread of a current of air.

Aerophone (*a'-er-o-fōn*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *φωνή,* sound]. An instrument for increasing the amplitude of sound-waves.

Aerophore (*a'-er-o-for*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *φέρειν,* to carry]. 1. A device for the inflation of the lungs of a still-born child with air. 2. A breathing apparatus for the use of firemen and others, to prevent the inhalation of noxious gases.

Aerophysic (*a-er-o-fiz'-ik*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *φυσᾶν,* to inflate]. Inflated; distended with air; flatulent.

Aeroplethysmograph (*a-er-o-pleth-iz'-mo-graf*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *πληθυσμός,* an enlargement; *γράφειν,* to write]. An apparatus for registering graphically the expired air; the latter raises a very light and carefully equipoised box placed over water, and this moves a writing-style.

Aeroporotomy (*a-er-o-por-ot'-o-me*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *πόρος,* a pore; *τομή,* a cutting]. The operation of admitting air to the lungs, as by intubation or tracheotomy.

Aeroscope (*a'-er-o-skōp*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *σκοπεῖν,* to observe]. An instrument for estimating the purity of the air.

Aeroscopy (*a-er-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Aeroscope*]. The investigation of atmospheric conditions.

Aerostatics (*a-er-o-stat'-iks*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *στατικός,* standing]. The branch of physics that treats of the properties of gases at rest.

Aerotherapeutics, Aerotherapy (*a-er-o-ther-a-pu'-tiks, a-er-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *θεραπεύειν,* to heal]. A mode of treating disease by compressed or rarefied air or by other gases.

Aerothermotherapy (*a-er-o-ther-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*ἀήρ,* air; *θέρμη,* heat; *θεραπεία,* therapy]. Treatment with hot air.

Aerothorax (*a-er-o-tho'-raks*). See *Pneumothorax.*

Aerotonometer (*a-er-o-ton-om'-et-er*) [ἀήρ, air; τόνος, tension; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the tension of gases in the blood.

Aerourethroscopy (*a-er-o-u-re-thros'-ko-pe*) [ἀήρ, air; οὐρήθρα, urethra; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Urethroscopy conjoined with inflation of the urethra with air.

Aerozol (*a'-er-o-zol*) [ἀήρ, air; ὄζειν, to smell]. A mixture of essential oils said to contain 75% of ozone; it is used by inhalation in catarrhal affections.

Aerteriversion (*a-er-ter-iv-er'-shun*). See *Arterioversion.*

Aerteriverter (*a-er-ter-iv-er'-ter*). See *Arterioverter.*

Ærugo (*e-ru'-go*) [L., gen., *æruginis*]. 1. Rust of a metal. 2. Copper rust; verdigris. **Æ. ferri,** the subcarbonate of iron. **Æ. plumbi,** lead carbonate or subcarbonate.

Aerva (*a-er'-vah*) [Ar.]. A genus of plants of the order *Amarantaceæ.* **A. lanata,** a species native of tropical Asia and Arabia. It furnishes chaya-root, which contains a mucilaginous principle and has been used as a diuretic, in strangury, and as a depurative.

Æsculus (*es'-ku-lus*) [L.]. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs and trees; buckeye. **Æ. glabra,** Ohio buckeye. The bark is tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–20 min. (0.6–1.2 Cc.). **Æ. hippocastanum,** horse-chestnut. The bark is tonic, astringent, antiperiodic. Dose of *fluidextract* 20–60 min. (1.2–3.7 Cc.). **Æ. pavia,** red buckeye. The bark has been used as a febrifuge. The fruit is said to be an active convulsant. All unof.

Æstates (*es-ta'-tēz*) [L., pl.]. Freckles or sunburn.

Ætas (*e'-tas*) [L.]. Age; a period of life. See *Age.*

Æthomma (*eth-om'-ah*) [αἰθός, of a burnt color; ὄμμα, the eye]. 1. Paré's term for a pigmented condition of the humors and tunics of the eye. 2. Kühn's term for a morbid condition marked by flashes of light and flame appearing before the eye.

Afebrile (*ah-feb'-ril*) [*á*, priv.; *febrilis*, feverish]. Without fever.

Affection (*af-ek'-shun*) [*afficere*, to affect]. Disease. **A., Parainfectious,** one in which the symptoms or conditions are only indirectly related to the disease named; a by-condition or accessory infection of certain diseases characterized by the appearance of symptoms attributable to an intercurrent or secondary infection, as in the case of noma occurring in cases of measles and due to infection with diphtheria.

Affective (*af-ek'-tiv*) [see *Affection*]. Exciting emotion. **A. Faculties,** the emotions and propensities, especially those peculiar to man. **A. Insanity,** emotional or impulsive insanity.

Afferent (*af'-er-ent*) [*afferens*, carrying to]. Carrying toward the center. Of *nerves:* conveying impulses toward the central nervous system; sensory; centripetal. Of *blood-vessels:* those, as the arteries, conveying blood to the tissues. Of *lymphatics:* those conveying lymph to a lymphatic gland.

Afferentia (*af-er-en'-she-ah*). See *Vasa.*

Affiliation (*af-il-e-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *filius*, son]. In medical jurisprudence, the act of imputing or affixing the paternity of a child in order to provide for its maintenance.

Affinity (*af-in'-it-e*) [*affinis*, akin to]. 1. Relationship. 2. Attraction. 3. In biology, morphologic, physiologic, and phylogenetic relationship between organisms. **A. of Aggregation,** cohesive attraction; the mechanic affinity of similar molecules tending to the formation of masses. Syn., *Quiescent affinity; Affinitas quiescens.* **A., Chemic,** the force, exerted at inappreciable distances, that unites atoms of different substances. **A. of Composition,** the tendency of substances to unite directly without previous decomposition. Syn., *Affinitas compositionis; Simple affinity; Single affinity; Compound affinity; Mixing affinity.* **A., Developed,** that exhibited by compounds, but which is not possessed by the constituents separately. Syn., *Affinitas producta; Resulting affinity; Secondary affinity.* **A., Divellent,** the tendency to form new compounds at the expense of decomposition of those previously existing. Syn., *Affinitas divellens; Separating affinity.* **A., Elective,** the preference of one substance for another. **A., Elementary.** 1. That which exists between the elements of two or more compounds. 2. Physicochemic relationship of elementary substances. **A., Mediating,** that by virtue of which a substance lacking the power of combination with a certain substance secures it by preliminary combination with another. Syn., *Appropriate affinity; Imparted affinity; Intermediate affinity; Inducing affinity; Inductive affinity; Affinity of an intermedium; Affinitas adjuta; Affinitas appropriata; Affinitas approximata.* **A., Morbid,** the tendency of certain affections to exist synchronously or as sequels. **A., Reciprocal,** chemic attraction between the elements of a secondary compound, tending, under altered conditions, to the reformation of the primary compound. Syn., *Alternating elective affinity; Affinitas reciproca.* **A., Simple Elective,** that exhibited by a simple body for a single element of a compound. Syn., *Single elective affinity.* **A. of Solution,** that existing between a dissolved substance and its solvent. **A., Vital,** the selective action or chemiotaxis exhibited by the several tissues of an organism for their peculiar pabulum.

Affion, Affioni [Turkish]. Crude opium; it contains regularly 10% of morphin. Syn., *Offium.*

Affixion (*af-ik'-shun*) [*affigere*, to fasten]. Adhesion.

Afflux (*af'-luks*) [*affluere*, to flow toward]. The flow of the blood or other liquid to a part.

Affusio (*af-u'-se-o*) [L.; pl., *affusiones*]. 1. An

affusion. 2. A suffusion. 3. An infusion. 4. A cataract.

Affusion (*af-u'-zhun*) [*affundere*, to pour upon]. The pouring of water upon an object, as upon the body in fever, to reduce temperature and calm nervous symptoms.

Afibroma (*ah-fi-bro'-mah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *fibroma*]. A mass of fibrous tissue which is not arranged so as to form a tendon or fascia.

African Arrow-poison. See *Strophanthus*. **A. Fever.** Synonym of *Dengue*. **A. Gum,** gum-arabic. **A. Lethargy,** a "sleeping-sickness" affecting negroes of the west African coast. Increasing somnolence is the characteristic symptom. It is very fatal—death from exhaustion follows in from 3 to 6 months. Syn., *Nélavan*.

After (*af'-ter*) [AS., *æfter*, back]. 1. The anus; the buttocks. 2. Next in succession. **A.-action,** the negative variation in an electric current continuing for a short time in a tetanized muscle. **A.-birth,** the popular designation of the placenta, cord, and membranes. **A.-brain.** See *Hind-brain* and *Metencephalon*. **A.-cataract,** an opacity of the media of the eye after operation for cataract; due to opacification of the capsule or to non-absorption of the remains of the lens-substance. Syn., *Cataracta secundaria*. **A.-gilding,** a term designating the process of treating nerve-tissues with salts of gold after fixation and hardening. **A.-hearing,** a condition in which sounds are heard after the wave-motion that produces them has ceased. **A.-images,** continued retinal impressions after the stimulus of the light or image has ceased to act. A *positive after-image* is a simple prolongation of the sensation; a *negative after-image* is the appearance of the image in complementary colors. **A.-pain.** See *Pain*. **A.-perception,** the perception of a sensation after the stimulus has passed away. **A.-production,** a newgrowth; neoplasm. **A.-sensation,** a sensation lasting longer than the stimulus producing it. **A.-sound,** an auditory sensation or impression remaining after the causative vibrations have ceased. **A.-taste,** a gustatory sensation produced some time after the stimulus has been removed.

Agalactia (*ah-gal-ak'-te-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *γάλα*, milk]. Failure of secretion of the milk after childbirth.

Agar, Agar-agar (*a'-gar*) [Ceylon]. A kind of glue made from certain seaweeds, such as *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *Gigartina speciosa*, used in medicine to make suppositories, and in bacteriologic studies in the preparation of culture-mediums.

Agaric (*ag-ar'-ik*). Touchwood; spunk; tinder; the product of different species of *Boletus*, a genus of mushrooms. *Boletus laricis*, *Polyporus officinalis*—is the *white* or *purging agaric*. *Agaric* or *agaricinic acid*, in doses of $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.004–0.02 Gm.), is also useful in night-sweats. Dose of the *extract* 3–6 gr. (0.19–0.38 Gm.); of the *tincture* 3–20 min. (0.18–1.2 Cc.). *Agaricus chirurgorum*, *Boletus chirurgorum*, surgeon's agaric, a parasitic fungus formerly used for *moxa*. Soaked in solution of potassium nitrate it forms *spunk*. *Agaricus muscarius*, fly agaric, poisonous mushroom, contains an alkaloid, *muscarin*. Dose of the *alkaloid* $\frac{1}{8}$–2 gr. (0.008–0.13 Gm.). *Muscarin nitrate* is used hypodermatically. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.006–0.048 Gm.).

Agaricin (*ag-ar'-is-in*) [see *Agaricus*]. 1. $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$. A white, crystalline substance, the active principle of *Agaricus albus*. It has proved useful in the night-sweats of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.006 Gm.). Unof. 2. An alkaloid identical with amanitin.

Agaricus (*ag-ar'-ik-us*) [*ἀγαρικόν*, of Dioscorides, from *Agaria*, a former district of Poland or Sarmatia, whence the Greeks derived the larch agaric]. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi; mushrooms and toadstools. Cf. *Polyporus amanita*. **A. chirurgorum.** See under *Agaric*. **A. rubra, A. sanguinea,** these species, indigenous to France, were formerly included under *A. rubra*. They yield the alkaloid *agarythrin*, and the rose-red coloring-matter *ruberin*.

Agarythrin (*ag-ar'-ith-rin*). A yellowish-white alkaloid extracted by ether from *Agaricus rubra* and *A. sanguinea*. It has a bitter taste and leaves a burning sensation in the mouth.

Agaster (*ah-gas'-ter*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *γαστήρ*, the stomach]. One without a stomach.

Agastric (*ah-gas'-trik*) [see *Agaster*]. Without an intestinal canal, as the tape-worms.

Agathin (*ag'-ath-in*) [*ἀγαθός*, good], $C_6H_4(OH).CH.N.N.(CH_3).C_6H_5$. A greenish-white, crystalline substance, obtained by the interaction of salicylic aldehyd and α-methylphenylhydrazin. It is used as an antineuralgic in doses of 8 gr. (0.52 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily. Its action is cumulative. Unof.

Agave (*a-ga'-ve*) [*ἀγανή*, noble]. A large genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of North America. *A. americana*, American aloe, the leaves of a plant growing in North America. It is diuretic and antisyphilitic. Dose of the *fluidextract* $\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). The fresh juice is also similarly employed. The fermented juice, called *pulque*, is a moderately stimulant drink, very popular in Mexico. Unof.

Agenesia, Agenesis (*ah-jen-e'-se-ah, ah-jen'-es-is*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *γένεσις*, generation]. Imperfect development.

Agenosomus (*ah-jen-o-so'-mus*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *γεννᾶν*, to beget; *σῶμα*, body]. A variety of single autositic monsters, of the species *Celosoma*, in which there is a lateral or median eventration occupying principally the lower portion of the abdomen, while the genital and urinary organs are either absent or very rudimentary.

Ageusia, Ageustia (*ah-gu'-se-ah, ah-goost'-e-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *γεῦσις*, taste]. Abolition of the sense of taste. **A., Central,** that due to

lesion of the cerebral centers of the gustatory nerves. **A., Conduction,** that due to lesion in the nerves between their origin and distribution. **A., Peripheral,** that due to disorder of the ends of the nerves of taste.

Agglomerate (*ag-lom'-er-āt*) [*agglomerare*, to wind into a ball]. Grouped or clustered.

Agglutinant (*ag-lu'-tin-ant*). See *Agglutinative.*

Agglutinate (*ag-lu'-tin-āt*) [see *Agglutinant*]. To glue together; to unite by adhesion.

Agglutinatio (*ag-lu-tin-a'-she-o*). Agglutination. **A, maxillæ inferioris,** trismus. **A. pilorum,** the replacement of ingrowing eyelashes by means of viscous matter on a probe.

Agglutination (*ag-lu-tin-a'-shun*) [*agglutinate*, to paste to]. 1. A joining together. 2. A coulative phenomenon accompanying hemolysis or bacteriolysis, thought by Gruber to be due to some deleterious effect on the membrane of the bacteria or blood-corpuscles which makes it sticky.

Agglutinative (*ag-lu'-tin-a-tiv*) [see *Agglutination*]. 1. Favoring agglutination; adhesive. 2. Any substance with adhesive properties, fitted to retain the edges of wounds in apposition. 3. A remedy promoting the repair of wounds by favoring nutrition.

Agglutinin (*ag-lu'-tin-in*) [see *Agglutination*]. A specific principle occurring in the blood-serum of an animal affected with a disease of microbic origin and capable of causing the clumping of the bacteria peculiar to that disease, as exemplified in the Widal reaction. It was first described by Gruber and Durham in 1896.

Agglutitio (*ag-lu-tish'-e-o*) [*ad*, against; *glutire*, to swallow]. Difficult deglutition; an obstruction to swallowing.

Aggregate (*ag'-re-gāt*) [*ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect into a flock]. Grouped into a mass.

Aggressin (*ag-res'-in*) [*aggressio*, an attack]. A hypothetic bacterial product which inhibits the protective action of phagocytes, largely by preventing their migration.

Aglobulia (*ah-glo-bu'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *globulus*, a globule]. A decrease in the quantity of red blood-corpuscles.

Aglossia (*ah-glos'-e-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue]. 1. Absence of the tongue. 2. Dumbness; senile impairment of speech.

Aglossostomia (*ah-glos-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue; *στόμα*, mouth]. The condition of a mouth without a tongue.

Aglossus (*ah-glos'-us*) [see *Aglossia*]. A person without a tongue.

Agmatology (*ag-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*ἀγμός*, a fracture; *λόγος*, a discourse]. The science or study of fractures.

Agminate (*ag'-min-āt*) [*agmen*, a multitude]. Aggregated; clustered. **A. Glands.** See *Gland, Peyer's.*

Agnail (*ag'-nāl*) [AS., *angnægl*]. 1. Hangnail. 2. A whitlow. 3. A corn.

Agnathia (*ah-gna'-the-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γνάθος*, a jaw]. Absence or defective development of the jaws.

Agnin (*ag'-nin*) [*agnus*, a lamb]. A fatty substance derived from sheep's wool.

Agnosia (*ah-gno'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γνῶσάις*, a recognizing]. Loss of the perceptive faculty which gives recognition of persons and things.

Agomphious (*ah-gom'-fe-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γομφίος*, a tooth]. Without teeth.

Agomphosis (*ah-gom-fo'-sis*) [see *Agomphious*]. 1. Absence of the teeth. 2. A loosening of the teeth.

Agonal (*ag'-on-al*) [*ἀγωνία*, a struggle]. Strug gling; relating to the death-struggle.

Agony (*ag'-o-ne*) [see *Agonal*]. Violent pain; extreme anguish; the death-struggle.

Agoraphobia (*ag-o-ra-fo'-be-ah*) [*ἀγορά*, a market-place, assembly; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of open places or spaces.

Agostini's Reaction for Glucose. To 5 drops of the urine add 5 drops of 0.5% solution of gold chlorid and 3 drops of 20% potassa solution, and heat gently. In the presence of glucose a red color will be produced.

Agrammatism (*ah-gram'-at-izm*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γράμμα*, a word]. A phenomenon of aphasia, consisting in the inability to form words grammatically, or the suppression of certain words of a phrase; a form of aphasia.

Agraphia (*ah-gra'-fe-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *γράφειν*, to write]. Inability to express ideas by writing. **A., Absolute,** a variety in which no letters can be formed. Syn., *Literal agraphia.* **A., Acoustic,** loss of capacity to write from dictation. **A. amnemonica,** a form in which letters can be written, but without conveying any meaning. **A. atactica,** that form in which letters cannot be formed from lack of muscular coordination. **A., Literal, A. literalis.** See *A., Absolute.* **A., Optic,** inability to copy writing, but ability to write from dictation. **A., Verbal,** a variety in which a number of words without meaning can be written. Cf. *Paragraphia.*

Agraphic (*ah-gra'-fik*) [see *Agraphia*]. Affected with agraphia.

Agria (*ag'-re-ah*) [*ἄγριος*, wild]. A pustular eruption; malignant pustule; herpes.

Agrimony (*ag'-rim-o-ne*) [*ἀγρός*, a field; *μόνος*, alone]. The root of *Agrimonia eupatoria*, a mild astringent. Dose of *fluidextract* ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). Unof.

Agriothymia (*ag-re-o-thi'-me-ah*) [*ἄγριος*, wild; *θυμός*, mind; will]. Maniacal fury.

Agrippa (*ag-rip'-ah*) [L.]. One born with the feet foremost.

Agromania (*ag-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἀγρός*, a field; *μανία*, madness]. A mania for living in the country.

Agron [East Indian]. A disease which occurs in India, marked by roughening of the tongue, with fissures.

Agrypnia (*ah-grip'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *ὕπνος*, sleep]. Loss of sleep; insomnia.

Agrypnotic (*ah-grip-not'-ik*) [see *Agrypnia*]. 1. Preventing sleep. 2. A medicine that prevents sleep.

Ague (*a'-gū*) [*acutus*, sharp; acute; Fr., *aigu*]. Malarial or intermittent fever; characterized

by paroxysms consisting of chill, fever, and sweating, at regularly recurring times, and followed by an interval or intermission the length of which determines the epithets quotidian, tertian, etc. In some cases there is a double paroxysm, and hence these are called double quotidian, double tertian, etc. The duration of each paroxysm varies from 2 to 12 hours. Syn., *Fever and ague; Intermittent fever; Periodic fever; Malarial fever; Marsh fever; Paludal fever; Miasmatic fever.* **A., Aden.** See *Dengue.* **A., Brass-founders',** a disease common among brass-founders, characterized by symptoms somewhat resembling an imperfect attack of intermittent fever, the recurrence of the paroxysms, however, being irregular. The direct cause is generally thought to be the inhalation of the fumes of deflagrating zinc or "spelter." **A., Brow-,** intermittent neuralgia of the brow. **A.-cake,** chronic enlargement of the spleen in diseases of malarial origin. **A., Catenating,** ague associated with other diseases. **A.-drop.** See *Fowler's Solution.* **A., Dumb,** ague without well-marked chill, and with at most only partial or slight periodicity. Syn., *Dead ague; Irregular ague; Latent ague; Masked ague.* **A., Face,** tic douloureux. **A., Partial,** ague attended with pain which is limited to some part or organ. **A.-tree,** common sassafras. **A.-weed.** 1. See *Gentiana.* 2. *Eupatorium perfoliatum,* or thoroughwort.

Agurin (*ag'-u-rin*). A compound of sodium theobromate and sodium acetate; it is recommended as a diuretic in doses of 24 gr. (1.5 Gm.).

Ahlfeld's Sign. Irregular tetanic contractions affecting localized areas of the uterus, observed after the third month of pregnancy.

Ail (*āl*) [ME., *eyle*]. 1. To be out of health. 2. A slight indisposition. 3. Garlic. **A., Wetherbee,** a popular name for progressive muscular atrophy, from the fact that several successive generations of a Massachusetts family of that name were affected with the disease.

Ailanthus (*a-el-an'-thus*). See *Ailantus.*

Ailantus (*a-el-an'-tus*) [Malacca, *ailanto,* "tree of heaven"]. The bark of *A. glandulosa,* commonly known as "tree of heaven." Its properties are due to an oleoresin and a volatile oil. It is a nauseant and drastic purgative and an excellent anthelmintic against tape-worm. Dose of *fluidextract* 10 min.–1 dr. (0.6–4.0 Cc.); of *tincture* 10 min.–2 dr. (0.6–8.0 Cc.).

Ailment (*āl'-ment*) [ME., *eyle*]. A disease; sickness; complaint.

Ailurophobia (*a-lu-ro-fo'-be-ah*) [*αἴλουρος,* a cat; *φόβος,* fear]. A morbid fear of cats.

Ainhum (*īn'-hum*) [negro word, meaning *to saw*]. A disease of Guinea and Hindustan, peculiar to negroes, in which the little toes are slowly and spontaneously amputated at about the digitoplantar fold. The process is very slow, is unaccompanied by any constitutional symptoms, and its cause is unknown. It sometimes attacks the great toe.

Aiodin (*ah-i'-o-din*). A preparation of the thyroid gland and tannin. It is a tasteless powder, of which each gram is said to represent 10 Gm. of the fresh glands and to contain 0.4% of iodin. It is used in myxedema.

Air [*ἀήρ,* from *ἄεν,* to blow or breathe]. The atmosphere. *Atmospheric air* consists of a mixture of 77 parts by weight, or 79.19 by volume, of nitrogen, and 23 parts by weight, or 20.81 by volume, of oxygen, with 3.7 to 6.2 parts by volume of CO_2 in 10,000 parts. It also contains traces of ammonia, argon, nitrites, and organic matter. By virtue of its oxygen it is able to sustain respiration. One hundred cubic inches weigh 30,935 grains. The pressure of the air at sea-level is about 14¾ pounds upon the square inch. **A., Alkaline,** free or volatile ammonia. **A., Azotic,** nitrogen. **A.-bag.** See *A.-cushion.* **A.-bath,** therapeutic exposure to air, which may be heated, condensed, or variously medicated. **A.-bed,** an air-tight rubber mattress, inflated with air, employed in conditions requiring prolonged confinement to bed. **A.-bladder.** See *A.-vesicles.* **A.-cell,** an air-sac; an air-vesicle of the lung. **A., Complemental,** the amount of air that can still be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration. **A. Conduction,** a method of testing the hearing-power by means of a watch held at varying distances from the ear, or by the employment of a number of tuning-forks of varying pitch. **A.-cure,** the therapeutic employment of air. **A.-cushion,** a cushion filled with air, and usually made of soft india-rubber. **A., Dephlogisticated,** an old name for oxygen. **A.-douche,** the inflation of the middle ear through the nose. **A.-embolism,** the entrance of free air into the blood-vessels during life. **A., Expired,** that driven from the lungs in expiration. **A., Factitious,** carbon dioxid. **A., Fixed,** an old name for carbon dioxid. **A., Hepatic,** hydrogen sulfid. **A., Inspired,** that taken into the lungs on inspiration. **A., Mephitic,** carbon dioxid. **A.-passages,** the nares, mouth, larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes. **A.-pump,** an apparatus for exhausting or compressing air. **A., Reserve, A., Supplemental,** the air that can still be exhaled after an ordinary expiration. **A., Residual,** that remaining in the lungs after the most complete expiration possible. **A.-sac.** See *A.-vesicles.* **A., Solid, of Hales,** carbon dioxid; so called because of its property of forming solid carbonates with metallic oxids. **A., Stationary,** that remaining in the lungs during normal respiration. **A., Supplemental.** See *A., Reserve.* **A.-tester,** an instrument for testing the purity of the air. **A., Tidal,** that taken in and given out at each respiration. **A.-vesicles,** the alveoli of the lung, the ultimate division of the air-passages. **A., Vital,** an old name for oxygen.

Air-break Wheel, Air-breaking Wheel. An arrangement by means of which the sparks

may be promptly extinguished when using a 110-volt continuous current to excite a coil; the spark formed at the contact-brushes when the coil is energized is blown out instantaneously by the air-blast.

Akanthion (*a-kan'-the-on*). See *Acanthion*.

Akatamathesia (*ah-kat-am-ath-e'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *καταμάθησις*, understanding]. Inability to understand.

Akathisia (*ah-kath-e'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *καθίζειν*, to be seated]. A name given by Lad Haskovec to a form of rhythmic chorea in which the patient is unable to remain seated; the affection resembles astasia-abasia.

Akinesia, Akinesis (*ah-k'n-e'-se-ah, ah-kin-e'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *κίνησις*, motion]. Lack of or imperfect motion; motor paralysis. **A. algera,** an affection characterized by abstinence from voluntary movement on account of pain, which any active muscular effort causes. The condition is probably a form of neurasthenia. **A., Crossed,** a motor paralysis on the side opposite that in which the lesion exists. **A., Reflex,** impairment or loss of reflex action.

Akinetic (*ah-ki-net'-ik*) [*akinesia*]. Relating to or affected with akinesia.

Akouphone (*ah'-koo-fōn*). See *Acouphone*.

Akromegaly, Akromegalia (*ak-ro-meg'-a-le, ak-ro-me-ga'-le-ak*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *μεγάλη*, large]. A disease characterized by an overgrowth of the extremities and of the face, including the bony as well as the soft parts. The etiology is unknown. In a number of cases the pituitary body has been enlarged; disease of the thyroid gland has also been found in some instances.

Al. 1. The Arabic definite article *the*, prefixed to many words to designate preeminence, etc., as alkali, alcohol. 2. A chemic suffix denoting similarity to or derivation from an aldehyd, as chlor*al*, butyr*al*, etc. 3. The symbol for *aluminium*.

Ala (*a'-lah*) [L., "a wing"]. 1. A wing. 2. The arm or shoulder; in animals, the shoulder-blade. **A. alba lateralis,** the nucleus of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **A. alba medialis,** the hypoglossal nucleus. **A. auris,** the pinna of the ear. **A. cinerea,** a triangular space of gray matter in the fourth ventricle of the brain, probably giving origin to the pneumogastric nerves. **A. descendens,** the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. **Alæ laterales.** 1. The great wings of the sphenoid bone. 2. Wing-like processes on each side of the nasal spine of the frontal bone. **Alæ majores.** 1. The greater wings of the sphenoid. 2. The external labia pudendi. **Alæ minores.** 1. The lesser wings of the sphenoid. 2. The labia minora pudendi. **A. nasi,** the lateral cartilage of the nose. **Alæ parvæ,** the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **A. pontis.** See *Ponticulus*. **Alæ pulmonum,** the lobes of the lung. **A. of Sacrum,** the flat, triangular surface of bone extending outward from the base of the sacrum, supporting the psoas magnus muscle. **A. uvulæ,** a medullary layer running from the posterior part of the uvula of the cerebellum to the amygdalas. **A. vespertilionis,** the broad ligament of the uterus. **Alæ vulvæ,** the labia of the pudendum.

Alalia (*al-a'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λαλιά*, talk]. Impairment of articulation from paralysis of the muscles of speech or from local laryngeal disease. **A., Mental,** a form observed in children, which consists in inability to speak through excessive stammering. Cf. *Dyslalia, Lalophobia, Mogilalia, Paralalia*. **A., Relative.** Same as *A., Mental*.

Alangin, Alanginum (*al-an'-jin, -um*). An amorphous principle from *Alangium lamarkii*, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform; it is used as a febrifuge and emetic.

Alanin (*al'-an-in*) [L., *aldehyd*], $C_3H_7NO_2$. Lactamic acid. An organic base obtained by heating aldehyd ammonia with hydrocyanic acid in the presence of an excess of HCl. It occurs in aggregated hard nodules with a sweetish taste. It is soluble in 5 parts of cold water; less soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Alantic (*al-an'-tik*) [Ger., *Alant*, elecampane]. Pertaining to or derived from elecampane. **A. Anhydrid,** $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, a crystalline substance derived from the root of elecampane, melting at 66° C.

Alantin (*al-an'-tin*). Same as *Inulin*.

Alantol (*al-an'-tol*), $C_{20}H_{22}O$. Inulol. An aromatic liquid obtained from elecampane; used in the same manner as creasote in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Alar (*a'-lar*) [*ala*, a wing]. Wing-like. **A. Ligaments,** lateral synovial folds of the ligament of the knee-joint. **A. Ligaments, Odontoid,** lateral ligaments of the odontoid process.

Alares [pl. of *alaris*]. 1. The pterygoid muscles. 2. The wings of the sphenoid.

Alaris (*al-a'-ris*) [*ala*, a wing]. Wing-shaped. See *Alar*.

Alate (*a'-lāt*) [*ala*]. Winged.

Alatus (*al-a'-tus*). 1. Winged. 2. An individual in whom there is a marked backward projection of the scapulas.

Albaras, Albarras [Ar.]. A skin disease characterized by the formation of white, shining patches. Syn., *White leprosy; Baras; Barras*.

Albargin (*al-bar'-jin*). A compound of silver (15 %) and gelatose (a transformation-product of glue). A yellow powder, freely soluble in water, used in treatment of gonorrhea in injections of 0.2 % solution 4 or 5 times daily.

Albedo (*al-be'-do*) [L., "whiteness"]. Whiteness. **A. retinæ,** retinal edema. **A. unguis,** the lunula of the nail.

Albert's Disease. Achillodynia; inflammation of the retrocalcanean bursa, generally secondary to osteitis of the os calcis.

Albescent (*al-bes'-ent*) [*albescere*, to become white]. Whitish.

Albicans (*al'-be-kanz*) [*albicare*, to grow white]. 1. One of the corpora albicantia of the brain. 2. White; whitish.

Albicantia (*al-be-kan'-she-ah*) [L.]. Plural of *Albicans* (1).

Albini's Nodules. Small nodules found on the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves in some infants.

Albinism, Albinismus (*al'-bin-izm, al-bin-iz'-mus*) [*albus*, white]. That condition of the skin in which there is a congenital absence of pigment involving its entire surface, including the hair and the choroid coats and irises of the eyes. It is usually associated with nystagmus, photophobia, and astigmatism. Syn., *Alphosis; Congenital achroma; Congenital leukoderma; Leukæthiopia; Achromatosis; Leukopathia; Albitudo.* **A., Acquired, A. acquisita.** See *Vitiligo.* **A., Partial,** congenital absence of pigmentation in certain parts of the skin, appearing in irregular, white, sharply defined spots. Especially characteristic are the changes of color in the hair, often observed in negroes. The hairs are white and grow upon skin devoid of pigment, or normally colored. Syn., *Poliosis circumscripta.*

Albino (*al-bi'-no*) [Sp.]. A person affected with albinism.

Albinotic (*al-bin-ot'-ik*). Affected with albinism.

Alboferrin (*al-bo-fer'-in*). An odorless, light-brown powder, readily soluble in cold water. It is said to consist of albumin, 90.14%; iron, 0.68%; phosphorus, 0.324%; amido-nitrogen, 0.13%; and mineral substances, 9.5%. It is indicated in chlorosis, anemia, etc. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) for children; 45–75 gr. (3–5 Gm.) for adults, a day.

Albolene (*al'-bo-lēn*) [*albus*, white; *oleum*, oil]. A hydrocarbon oil, colorless, tasteless, odorless, used as an application to inflamed surfaces.

Albor (*al'-bor*) [*albus*]. 1. A whiteness. 2. Egg-albumen. 3. [Ar., *al bûl.*] Urine. **A. cutis, A. nativus,** albinism. **A. ovi,** white of egg.

Albuginea (*al-bu-jin'-e-ah*) [*albus*]. 1. White or whitish. 2. A layer of white fibrous tissue investing an organ or part. Syn., *Tunica albuginea.* **A. oculi,** the sclerotic coat of the eye. **A. ovarii,** the tunica albuginea of the ovary. **A. testis,** the tunica albuginea of the testicle.

Albugineous (*al-bu-jin'-e-us*). Whitish.

Albukalin (*al-bu'-kal-in*), $C_8H_{17}N_2O_6$. A substance found in leukemic blood.

Albumen (*al-bu'-men*) [*albus*]. The white of an egg. See *Albumin.*

Albumimeter (*al-bu-mim'-et-er*) [*albumin; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for the quantitative estimation of albumin in urine.

Albumin (*al-bu'-min*) [*albus*, white]. A proteid substance, the chief constituent of the animal tissues. Its molecule is highly complex. It is soluble in water and coagulable by heat. It contains the following elements: Carbon, 51.5 to 54.5; hydrogen, 6.9 to 7.3; nitrogen, 15.2 to 17.0; oxygen, 20.9 to 23.5; sulfur, 0.3 to 2.0. Its approximate formula is $C_{72}H_{112}H_{18}O_{22}S$. Albumen, white of egg, often called albumin, is largely composed of it. Other varieties are called after their sources or characteristic reactions, as acid-albumin, alkali-albumin, muscle-albumin, serum-albumin, ovum-albumin, vegetable-albumin, etc. Syn., *Coagulable animal lymph; Coagulable lymph of the serum.* See *Axenfeld, Barral, Boedeker, Cohen, Fürbringer, Heller, Heynsius, Hindenlang, Johnson, MacWilliam, Méhu, Millon, Oliver, Oxyphenylsulfonic Acid, Parnum, Raabe, Rees, Roberts, Spiegler, Tanret, Zouchlos.* **A., Blood-.** See *Serum-albumin.* **A., Caseiform,** that variety not coagulated by heat, but precipitated by acids. **A., Circulating,** that found in the fluids of the body. **A., Derived,** a modification of albumin resulting from the action of certain chemicals upon native albumin. **A., Imperfect,** one which fails to give all the ordinary reactions. **A., Lacto-.** See *Lactalbumin.* **A., Muscle-,** a variety found in muscle-juice. **A., Native,** any albumin occurring normally in the tissues. **A., Organic,** that forming an integral part of the tissue. **A., Serum-.** See *Serum-albumin.* **A., Vegetable,** that found in various vegetable juices.

Albuminate (*al-bu'-min-āt*). A compound of albumin and certain bases, as *albuminate* of iron.

Albuminid (*al-bu'-min-id*). Acidalbumin; syntonin.

Albuminiferous (*al-bu-min-if'-er-us*) [*albumin; ferre*, to bear]. Yielding albumin.



ALBUMIMETER.

Albuminimeter (*al-bu-min-im'-et-er*). See *Albumimeter.*

Albuminimetry (*al-bu-min-im'-et-re*). The quantitative estimation of the albumin in a liquid.

Albuminofibrin (*al-bu-min-o-fi'-brin*). A compound of albumin and fibrin.

Albuminogenous (*al-bu-min-oj'-en-us*) [*albumin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing albumin.

Albuminoid (*al-bu'-min-oid*) [*albumin; εἶδος*, likeness]. 1. Resembling albumin. Applied to certain compounds having many of the characteristics of albumin. 2. Any nitrogenous principle of the class of which normal albumin may be regarded as the type. **A. Disease.** See *Amyloid Degeneration.*

Albuminometer (*al-bu-min-om'-et-er*). See *Albumimeter.*

Albuminone (*al-bu'-min-ōn*) [*albumin*]. A principle derived from certain albuminoids; it is soluble in alcohol and is not coagulable by heat.

Albuminorrhea (*al-bu-min-or-e'-ah*) [*albumin; ῥοία*, a flow]. Excessive discharge of albumins.

Albuminose (*al-bu'-min-ōs*) [*albumin*]. 1. A product of the digestion of fibrin or of any albuminoid in very dilute hydrochloric acid;

acidalbumin. 2. Albumose, or one of the products of the digestion of albumin by the gastric juice.

Albuminous (*al-bu'-min-us*) [*albumin*]. Containing, or of the nature of, albumin.

Albuminuria (*al-bu-min-u'-re-ah*) [*albumin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence in the urine of albumin, usually serum-albumin. Albumin in the urine may result from disease of the kidneys or from the admixture of blood or pus with the urine. Its presence is sometimes not accounted for by either of these causes. See *A., Cyclic.* **A. acetonica,** albuminuria due to asphyxia. Syn., *Anoxemic albuminuria.* **A. of Adolescence.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A., Adventitious.** See *A., Pseudo-.* **A., Cardiac,** that due to chronic valvular disease. **A., Catarrhal,** albuminuria due to distribution of or changes in the renal epithelium. **A., Cicatricial,** a form in which epithelial desquamation is assumed to be replaced by tissue incapable of restraining the transudation of albumin from the blood. **A., Colliquative,** that due to great disassimilation of the blood-corpuscles or adipose tissue. **A., Consumptive.** See *A., Colliquative.* **A., Cyclic,** a condition, also known as physiologic, simple, functional, or transient albuminuria, or the albuminuria of adolescence, in which a small quantity of albumin appears in the urine, especially of the young, at stated times of the day; hence the term, "cyclic." The nature of this phenomenon is not positively known, but it is probably the result of some changes in the renal circulation. **A., Dietetic,** that due to the ingestion of certain forms of food. **A., Dystrophic,** that dependent upon imperfect formation of the blood-corpuscles. **A., Emulsion,** that in which the urine has a milky turbidity due to minute corpuscular elements. **A., Exudative,** Gubler's name for albuminuria partially due to the filtration of albumin through the membranes of the kidney and also to the presence in the urine of products of inflammation, as in cases of nephritis. **A., False,** a mixture of albumin with the urine during its transit through the urinary passages, where it may be derived from blood, pus, or special secretions that contain albumin. **A., Febrile,** that due to fever, or associated with acute infectious diseases, slight changes occurring in the glomerules without organic lesion. **A., Functional.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A., Globular,** that due to destruction of blood-corpuscles or dependent upon the presence of blood in the urine. **A., Gouty,** albumin in the urine of elderly persons, who secrete a rather dense urine containing an excess of urea. **A., Intrinsic.** See *A., True.* **A., Mixed,** the presence of a true with a pseudo-albuminuria. **A., Nephrogenous,** that due to renal disease. **A., Orthostatic,** a form dependent upon an upright posture. **A., Partial,** a form in which it is assumed that only certain tubules are affected. Syn., *Albuminuria parcellaire.* **A., Physiologic,** the presence of albumin in normal urine, without appreciable coexisting renal lesion or diseased condition of the system. **A., Pretuberculous,** a condition observed in young persons as a premonitory stage of tuberculosis, believed to be due to the congestive action of the tuberculous virus upon the renal structure. **A., Pseudo-,** albuminuria dependent upon the presence of such fluids as blood, pus, lymph, spermatic fluid, or the contents of an abscess cavity, in the urine. Syn., *Adventitious albuminuria.* **A., Residual,** a form in which a small amount of albumin may persist following an attack of nephritis. **A., True,** that due to the excretion of a portion of the albuminous constituents of the blood with the water and salts of the urine. Syn., *Intrinsic albuminuria.*

Albuminuric (*al-bu-min-u'-rik*) [see *Albuminuria*]. Associated with, of the nature of, or affected by, albuminuria.

Albumoscope (*al-bu'-mo-skōp*) [*albumin; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An appliance for determining the presence and amount of albumin in urine.

Albumose (*al'-bu-mōs*) [*albumin*]. Any albuminoid substance ranking among the first products of the splitting-up of proteids by enzyms, and intermediate between the food-albumins and the typical peptones. According to Kühne, there are at least two albumoses, *antialbumose* and *hemialbumose.* Hemialbumose yields the following: *Protalbumose, deuteroalbumose, heteroalbumose,* and *dysalbumose.*

Albumosuria (*al-bu-mos-u'-re-ah*) [*albumose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of albumose in the urine. **A., Bence-Jones'.** See *A., Myelopathic.* **A., Myelopathic,** a condition marked by persistent occurrence of albumose in the urine, accompanied by softening of the bones, owing to multiple myelomas.

Alcarnose (*al-kar'-nōz*). A nutrient preparation containing maltose combined with albumoses.

Alchemy (*al'-kem-e*) [Ar., of doubtful derivation]. The supposed art of the transmutation of metals (into gold) and of finding a remedy for all diseases.

Alcock's Canal. A canal formed by the separation of the layers of the obturator fascia for the transmission of the pudic nerve and vessels.

Alcogel (*al'-ko-jel*). A jelly-like combination of alcohol and silicic acid.

Alcohol (*al'-ko-hol*) [Ar., *al-koh'l,* the fine powder for staining eyelids]. 1. Any compound of an organic hydrocarbon radicle with hydroxyl. Alcohols are classed as *monacid* (monatomic), *diacid* (diatomic), and *triacid* (triatomic), according to the number of hydroxyl radicles present in the molecules. 2. Ethyl-alcohol, C_2H_6O. A liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grain or starchy substance. It is inflammable, colorless, and possesses a pungent odor and burning taste. Internally, it is a cerebral

excitant and cardiac stimulant; in large doses a depressant, narcotic poison, producing muscular incoordination, delirium, and coma. It exists in wine, whisky, brandy, beer, etc., and gives to them their stimulant properties. Commercial alcohol contains 92.3 % of absolute alcohol with 7.7 % of water. It is valuable as a cardiac stimulant in acute failure of the heart's action and in adynamic conditions. **A., Absolute** (*alcohol absolutum*, U. S. P.), ethyl-alcohol deprived of water. **A., Benzyl,** C_7H_8O, obtained from benzaldehyd by the action of sodium amalgam. **A., Caustic,** sodium ethylate. **A., Chlorethyl,** C_2H_5OCl, a substitution-product of ethyl-alcohol in which 1 atom of hydrogen is replaced by 1 atom of chlorin. **A., Cinnamic, A., Cinnamyl, A., Cinnamylic,** $C_9H_{10}O$, yellowish needles or crystalline masses obtained from the distillation of styracin. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, water, glycerol, and benzin; melts at 30°–33° C.; boils at 250° C. It is antiseptic and is a deodorizer in a 12.5 % glycerol solution. Syn., *Styrilic alcohol; Crystallized styrone.* **A. deodoratum,** ethyl-alcohol from which odorous and coloring-matters have been removed by filtration through charcoal. **A., Dilute** (*alcohol dilutum*, U. S. P.) contains 41.5 %, by weight, of alcohol. **A., Ethyl-.** See *Alcohol* (2). **A., Fatty,** one obtained from a hydrocarbon of the fatty series. **A., Iso-,** an alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon containing carbon atoms which unite directly with more than two other carbon atoms. **A., Methyl-,** CH_4O, commonly known as "wood spirit." **A., Phenic.** Same as *Phenol.* **A., Primary, A., Secondary, A., Tertiary,** an alcohol produced by the replacement of 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms in carbinol by alkyls. **A., Unsaturated,** that derived from the unsaturated alkylens in the same manner as the normal alcohols are obtained from their hydrocarbons. In addition to the general character of alcohols, they are also capable of directly binding two additional affinities. **A., Wood-.** See *A., Methyl-.*

Alcoholate (*al'-ko-hol-āt*). 1. A chemic compound, as a salt, into which an alcohol enters as a definite constituent. 2. A preparation made with alcohol.

Alcoholature (*al-ko-hol'-at-chur*) [Fr., *alcoolature*]. An alcoholic tincture.

Alcoholic Radicle. The name applied to the hydrocarbon radicle that unites with hydrogen and oxygen to form an alcohol.

Alcoholica (*al-ko-hol'-ik-ah*). In pharmacy, alcoholic preparations.

Alcoholimeter (*al-ko-hol-im'-et-er*). See *Alcoholometer.*

Alcoholism (*al'-ko-hol-izm*). The morbid results of excessive or prolonged use of alcoholic liquors. The term *acute alcoholism* has been used as a synonym for inebriety. The *chronic* form is associated with severe disturbances of the digestive and nervous systems.

Alcoholization (*al-ko-hol-iz-a'-shun*). The art or process of alcoholizing; the state of being alcoholized; the product of the process of alcoholizing.

Alcoholize (*al'-ko-hol-īz*). 1. To impregnate with alcohol. 2. To convert into an alcohol.

Alcoholometer (*al-ko-hol-om'-et-er*) [*alcohol; μέτρον*, a measure]. A hydrometer or other instrument used in determining the percentage of alcohol in any liquid.

Alcoholophilia (*al-ko-hol-o-fil'-e-ah*) [*alcohol; φιλεῖν*, to love]. The appetite for strong drink; a craving for intoxicants.

Alcometric (*al-ko-met'-rik*). Relating to the estimation of the amount of alcohol in a liquid.

Aldehyd (*al'-de-hīd*) [*al*, the first syllable of alcohol; *dehyd*, from *dehydratus*]. 1. A class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of 2 atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of an atom of oxygen. They contain the group COH. 2. C_2H_4O. Alcohol deprived of 2 atoms of hydrogen, or *acetic aldehyd.* It is a colorless, limpid liquid with a characteristic odor. **A.-alcoholate,** $C_4H_{10}O_2$ an addition compound of acetic acid and ethyl-alcohol. **A.-ammonia,** $C_2H_4ONH_3$, obtained from aldehyd by action of dry ammonia; soluble in water, slightly soluble in ether. It was found by Döbereiner, and named by Liebig. Syn., *Ammoniated ethylic aldehyd; Acetylammonium; Ammonium aldehydate; Ethidene hydramin.* **A., Anisic,** $C_8H_8O_2$, results on oxidizing various essential oils (anise, fennel, etc.) with dilute HNO_3. **A., Aromatic,** an aldehyd obtained as an oxidation-product of a primary aromatic alcohol and in turn giving rise by oxidation to a monobasic aromatic acid. **A., Benzoic,** C_7H_6O, the oil of bitter almonds. Syn., *Benzaldehyd.* **A. Characteristic,** the univalent radicle, C(H) = O, common to the aldehyds. **A., Cinnamic,** C_9H_5O, the chief ingredient of the essential oil of cinnamon and cassia. **A., Collidin, A., Collinic,** an oxidation-product of albuminoids and gelatin; a colorless, viscid oil with odor like oil of cinnamon. **A., Formic,** CH_2O or HCHO is microbicidal and antiseptic. Syn., *Formaldehyd.* **A., Glycolyl,** $CH_2(OH)$. CHO, an oxidation-product of tartaric acid when digested with water at 50°–60° C. **A., Isobutylic, A., Isobutyryl,** C_4H_8O, a transparent, colorless, highly refractive, pungent liquid; sp. gr., 0.797 at 15° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 61° C. **A., Isovaleral, A., Isovaleric,** $C_5H_{10}O$, a pungent; oily liquid, with an odor of apples, obtained from oxidation of amyl-alcohol; sp. gr., 0.804 at 15° C.; miscible in alcohol and ether; boils at 92.5° C. **A., Pyroracemic,** CH_3 . CO . CHO, a yellow volatile oil obtained by boiling isonitrosoacetone with dilute sulfuric acid. Syn., *Acetylformyl; Methylglyoxal; Propanalon.* **A., Thio-,** an aldehyd in which the oxygen in the aldehyd characteristic is

replaced by sulfur. **A., Toluic, A., Toluylic,** C_8H_8O, a substance occurring in 3 isomeric forms, all of which are liquids.

Aldehydase (*al-de-hi'-dāz*). An oxydase occurring in the liver, capable of oxidizing salicylic aldehyd to the corresponding acid and supposed to be closely concerned in the functions of that organ.

Aldin (*al'-din*) [see *Aldehyd*]. An amorphous basic chemic substance, formed from an ammonia compound of aldehyd. Several aldins are known.

Ale (*āl*) [AS., *ealu*]. An alcoholic beverage brewed from malt and hops. It contains from 3 to 7 % of alcohol.

Alecithal (*ah-les'-ith-al*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λεκίθος*, yolk]. A term applied to certain ovums having the food-yolk absent, or present only in very small quantity.

Aleipsis (*al-īp'-sis*) [*ἄλειψις*, an anointing]. Steatosis; fatty degeneration.

Alembic (*al-em'-bik*) [Ar., *al*, the; *ἄμβιξ*, a cup]. A vessel used for distillation.

Alembroth (*al-em'-broth*) [origin unknown]. An old name for a compound of the chlorids of ammonium and mercury. Its solution has been used as an antiseptic.

Aleppo Boil, A. Button, A. Evil, A. Pustule, A. Ulcer. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Alepton P (*al-ep'-ton*). Colloidal ferromanganese peptonate.

Alepton S. Colloidal ferromanganese saccharate.

Aletris (*al'-et-ris*). Star-grass; unicorn-root; starwort; colic root. The root of *A. farinosa*. It is tonic, diuretic, and anthelmintic, and was formerly a popular domestic remedy in colic, dropsy, and chronic rheumatism. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.); of *tincture* (1 in 8 proof spirit) 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.); of *aletrin*, the extractive, ¼–4 gr. (0.016–0.26 Gm.).

Aleukemia (*ah-lu-ke'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λευκός*, white; *αἷμα*, blood]. Deficiency in the proportion of white cells in the blood.

Aleukocytosis (*ah-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λευκός*, white; *κύτος*, cell]. A diminished or insufficient formation of leukocytes.

Aleurometer (*al-u-rom'-et-er*) [*aleuron; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument used for the examination of crude gluten as to its power of distending under the influence of heat, as a means of judging of the value of a flour for bread-making.

Aleuron (*al-u'-ron*) [*ἄλευρον*, flour]. 1. Wheat flour. 2. Small, round proteid particles found in seeds.

Aleuronat (*al-u'-ro-nat*) [*aleuron*]. A vegetable albumin used as a substitute for bread in cases of diabetes.

Aleuroscope (*al-u'-ro-skōp*). See *Aleurometer*.

Alexander's Operation. A shortening of the uterine round ligaments through an inguinal incision, to cure retrodisplacement.

Alexeterium (*al-eks-e-te'-re-um*) [*ἀλεξητήρ*, a defender]. An external defensive remedy against poison or infection, as distinguished from *alexipharmac*, an internal remedy. The plural *alexeteria* was formerly used to designate remedies in general, but applied later to those used against the poisonous bites of animals.

Alexia (*ah-leks'-e-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λέξις*, word]. Word-blindness. A form of aphasia in which the patient is unable to recognize written or printed characters. **A., Cortical,** a variety of Wernicke's sensory aphasia produced by lesions of the left gyrus angularis. **A., Motor,** inability to read aloud what is written or printed, although it is comprehended. **A., Musical,** loss of the ability to read music. **A., Optic,** inability to comprehend written or printed words. **A., Subcortical,** that due to interruption of the direct connection between the optic center and the gyrus angularis.

Alexin (*al-eks'-in*) [*ἄλεξις*, help]. A defensive proteid existing normally in the blood.

Alexipharmac, Alexipharmic (*al-eks-e-far'-mak, -mik*) [*ἀλέξειν*, to repel; *φάρμακον*, a poison]. 1. A medicine neutralizing a poison. 2. Acting as an internal antidote.

Alexipharmacon (*al-eks-e-far'-mak-on*) [see *Alexipharmac*]. Any alexipharmac medicine.

Alexiterium (*al-eks-it-e'-re-um*) See *Alexeterium*.

Alexocyte (*al-eks'-o-sīt*) [*ἀλέξειν*, to ward off; *κύτος*, a cell]. Hankin's name for an amphophil leukocyte.

Alga (*al'-ga*) [*alga*, a seaweed; pl., *algæ*]. A seaweed; one of a group of acotyledonous plants living mostly in the water.

Algaroth (*al'-gar-oth*). Antimony oxychlorid.

Algesia (*al-je'-ze-ah*) [*ἄλγησις*, pain]. 1. Pain; suffering. 2. Hyperesthesia as regards the sensation of pain; also neuralgia.

Algesimeter (*al-jes-im'-et-er*) [*algesia*, pain; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of pain. **A., Björnström's,** one to test the sensibility of the skin. **A., Boas',** an instrument consisting of a pad and spring, used to determine the relative sensitiveness over the epigastrium. The normal tolerance is 9 to 10 kilograms; in cases of gastric ulcer, 1 to 2 kilograms.

Algesthesis (*al-jes-the'-sis*) [*ἄλγος*, pain; *αἴσθησις*, feeling]. The perception of pain; painful disease.

Algid (*al'-jid*) [*algidus*, cold]. Cold; chilly. **A. Cholera,** the cold stage of Asiatic cholera. **A. Fever,** a pernicious intermittent fever, with great coldness of the surface of the body. **A. State,** the cold stage of a disease.

Algidism, Algidity (*al'-jid-izm, al-jid'-it-e*) [see *Algid*]. A marked sense of coldness; chilliness. **A., Progressive.** See *Sclerema neonatorum*.

Algiomotor (*al-je-o-mo'-tor*) [*ἄλγος*, pain; *movere*, to move]. Causing movements attended with pain.

Algogenic (*al-go-jen'-ik*) [*algos; γεννᾶν*, to

produce]. 1. Causing neuralgic pain. 2. [*algidus*, cold; *γεννᾶν*, to produce.] Lowering the body-temperature below the normal.

Algolagnia (*al-go-lag'-ne-ah*) [*algos; λαγνεία*, venery]. Sexual perversion in which pain enjoined or endured plays a part.

Algometer (*al-gom'-et-er*) [*algos; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for testing the sensibility of a part to pain.

Algor (*al'-gor*) [L.]. A sense of chilliness or coldness.

Alibert's Disease. Mycosis fungoides. **A.'s Keloid,** true keloid.

Alible (*al'-i-bl*) [*alibilis*, nutritive]. Nutritive; absorbable and assimilable.

Alicyclic (*al-i-si'-klik*) [*ἄλειφαρ*, fat; *κύκλος*, a circle]. Pertaining to any hydroaromatic derivative having a ring-formation, carbocyclic, but approaching the aliphatic derivatives in chemic behavior. Syn., *Aliphatic-cyclic*.

Alienatio (*āl-yen-a'-she-o*). See *Alienation*. **A. partis,** gangrene.

Alienation (*āl-yen-a'-shun*) [*alienus*, strange]. Mental derangement.

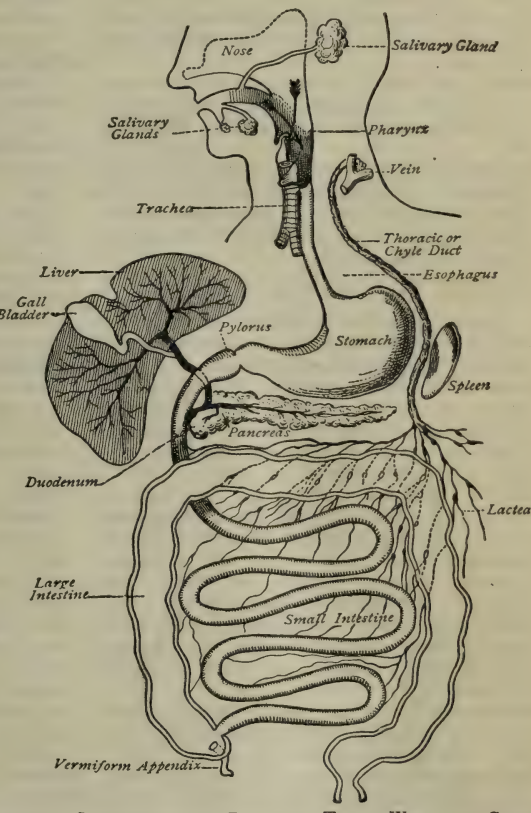
Alienist (*āl'-yen-ist*) [see *Alienation*]. One who treats mental diseases.

Aliform (*al'-if-orm*) [*ala*, wing; *forma*, shape]. Wing-shaped. **A. Process,** the wing of the sphenoid.

Alima (*al-i'-mah*) [*ἄλίμος*, without hunger]. Alimentary substances.

Aliment (*al'-im-ent*) [*alimentum*, from *alimentare*, to nourish]. Nourishment; food. **A., Accessory, A., Adjective,** a condiment. **A., Substantive,** a food with nutritive value as distinguished from a condiment.

Alimentary (*al-im-en'-ta-re*) [see *Aliment*]. Nourishing. **A. Bolus,** the food after mastication and just prior to swallowing. **A. Canal, A. Duct, A. System, A. Tract, A. Tube,** the digestive tube, from the lips to the anus, with its accessory glands.



General Scheme of the Digestive Tract, With the Glands Opening into it, Together With the Lacteals Arising from the Intestine and Joining the Thoracic Duct.—(*Landois.*)

Alimentation (*al-im-en-ta'-shun*) [*alimentare*, to nourish]. The act of supplying with food. **A., Rectal,** the nourishing of a patient by the administration of small quantities of concentrated food through the rectum. There are many formulas for these nutritive enemas, the most important of which are the following: 1. *Leube's Pancreatic-meat Emulsion.*—"For rectal alimentation: chop 5 oz. of finely scraped meat still finer, add to it 1½ oz. of finely chopped pancreas free from fat, and then 3 oz. of lukewarm water; stir to the consistence of a thick pulp. Give at one time, care being taken to wash out the rectum with water about an hour before." 2. *Mayet's Formula.*—"Fresh ox-pancreas, 150 to 200 Gm.; lean meat, 400 to 500 Gm. Bruise the pancreas in a mortar with water at a temperature of 37° C., and strain through a cloth. Chop the meat and mix thoroughly with the strained fluid, after separating all the fat and tendinous portions. Add the yolk of one egg; let stand for 2 hours, and administer at the same temperature, after having cleansed the rectum with an injection of oil. This quantity is sufficient for 24 hours' nourishment, and should be administered in 2 doses." 3. *Rennie's Formula.*—"Add to a bowl of good beef-tea one-half pound of lean, raw beefsteak pulled into shreds. At 99° F. add 1 dr. of fresh pepsin and ½ dr. of dilute HCl. Place the mixture before the fire and let it remain for 4 hours, stirring frequently. The heat must not be too great, or the artificial digestive process will be stopped altogether. It is better to have the mixture too cold than too hot. If alcohol is to be given, it should be added at the last moment. Eggs may also be added, but should be previously well beaten." 4. *Peaslee's Formula.*—"Crush or grind a

pound of beef-muscle fine; then add 1 pint of cold water; allow it to macerate 40 minutes, and then gradually raise it to the boiling-point; allow it to boil 2 minutes—no more—and then strain." 5. *Flint's Mixture.* —"Milk, 2 oz.; whisky, ½ oz., to which add half an egg."

Alinasal (*al-i-na'-sal*) [*ala*, a wing; *nasus*, the nose]. Pertaining to the *ala nasi*, or wing of the nose.

Aliphatic (*al-e-fat'-ik*) [*ἄλειφαρ*, fat]. Fatty. **A. Acid.** See *Acid, Fatty.* **A.-cyclic.** See *Alicyclic.*

Aliquot (*al-i'-kwot*) [*aliquot*, several]. A part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder, as 4 is an aliquot of 12.

Alisphenoid (*al-is-fē'-noid*) [*ala*, a wing; *sphenoid*]. 1. Pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. 2. The bone that in adult life forms the main portion of the greater wing of the sphenoid.

Alizaramid (*al-iz-ar'-am-id*), $C_{14}H_6O_2\left\{\begin{matrix}OH\\NH_2\end{matrix}\right.$. A brown, crystalline substance obtained from boiling a dilute solution of alizarin in ammonia. Syn., *Amidoanthraquinon.*

Alizarimid (*al-iz-ar'-im-id*), $C_{14}H_7NO_2$. A violet-red substance obtained from flocculent precipitated alizarin by action of ammonia with heat; it becomes nearly black on drying. Syn., *Alizarein.*

Alizarin (*al-iz-a'-rin*) [Ar., *al*, the; *'açārah*, to extract], $C_{14}H_8O_4$. The red coloring principle occurring in *Rubia tinctorum* and in anthracene. It occurs in red, prismatic crystals, readily soluble in ether and alcohol. The alizarins form a group of the anthracene colors. **A.-blue,** a crystalline blue coloring-matter formed by heating nitroalizarin in combination with H_2SO_4 and glycerol.

Alkadermic (*al-ka-der'-mik*) [*alkali; δέρμα*, skin]. Pertaining to or containing an alkaloid used in subcutaneous injection.

Alkalescence (*al-ka-les'-ens*) [Ar., *al-qalīy*, soda-ash]. Slight or commencing alkalinity.

Alkalescent (*al-ka-les'-ent*) [see *Alkalescence*]. Somewhat alkaline.

Alkali (*al'-ka-lī*) [see *Alkalescence*]. The term includes the hydrated oxids of the alkali metals; these are electropositive, are strong bases, uniting with acids to form salts, turn red litmus blue, and saponify fats. **A.-albumin,** a derived albumin; a proteid that has been acted upon by dilute alkalis and yields an alkaline reaction. **A.-albuminate,** a soluble powder used as a culture-medium in bacteriology. **A., Caustic,** the solid hydroxid of potassium or sodium. **A., Fixed,** potassium or sodium hydrate. **A. Metals,** sodium, potassium, lithium, cesium, and rubidium. **A., Organic,** one forming an essential constituent of an organism. **A., Vegetal,** potash; also applied to the alkaloids. **A., Volatile,** ammonium hydrate, which is decomposed by heat with the evolution of ammonia; also ammonium carbonate.

Alkalimeter (*al-ka-lim'-et-er*) [*alkali; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the alkali in a substance.

Alkalimetry (*al-ka-lim'-et-re*) [see *Alkalimeter*]. The measurement of the amount of an alkali in a substance.

Alkaline (*al'-ka-līn*) [*alkali*]. Having the qualities of or pertaining to an alkali. **A. Earths,** the oxids of calcium, barium, strontium, and magnesium.

Alkalinity (*al-ka-lin'-i-te*) [*alkali*]. The quality of being alkaline.

Alkalinuria (*al-ka-lin-u'-re-ah*) [*alkali; οὖρον*, urine]. Alkalinity of the urine.

Alkalithia (*al-ka-lith'-e-ah*). An effervescent preparation used in rheumatism, said to contain 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) caffein, 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.) lithium bicarbonate, 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.) sodium bicarbonate, in each heaping teaspoonful. Dose 1 heaped teaspoonful 3 times daily in a large glass of water.

Alkalization (*al-ka-li-za'-shun*) [*alkali*]. The act of rendering a thing alkaline; the state or quality of being rendered alkaline.

Alkaloid (*al'-ka-loid*) [*alkali; εἶδος*, likeness]. Any one of the nitrogenous compounds occurring in plants, and resembling ammonia in being basic and capable of forming salts with acids. Alkaloids are believed to be substituted ammonias. Several of the important ones are related to piperidin and to quinolin. Alkaloids are, as a rule, the most active parts of plants; many are used in medicine. **A.s, Animal,** substances chemically like alkaloids, formed in the decomposition of animal tissues. See *Leukomain.* **A., Artificial,** one produced synthetically. **A., Cadaveric, A., Putrefactive.** See *Ptomain.* **A., Glucosid,** a substance which exhibits the characteristics of an alkaloid, but is capable of decomposition into sugar and another substance when acted upon by dilute acid.

Alkamin (*al'-kam-in*). See *Alkine.*

Alkanet (*al'-kan-et*) [Sp., dim. of *alcaña*, henna]. The root of the herb, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, yielding a red dye that is used in staining wood, coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc.

Alkanin (*al'-kan-in*). See *Alkannin.*

Alkanna-red. See *Alkannin.*

Alkannin (*al'-kan-in*) [see *Alkanet*]. Alkanna-red; a valuable coloring-matter obtained from alkanet.

Alkapton (*al-kap'-ton*). A yellowish, resinous, nitrogenous body occasionally found in urine.

Alkaptonuria (*al-kap-ton-u'-re-ah*) [*alkapton; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of alkapton in the urine. It has been found in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and in other instances in which there were no local lesions or general disease. Urine containing alkapton turns dark on standing or on the addition of an alkali.

Alkargen (*al-kar'-jen*) [*alkarsin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Dimethylarsenic acid, obtained from alkarsin by the action of water.

Alkarsin (*al-kar'-sin*) [*alcohol; arsenic*]. "Cadet's fuming liquid"; an extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl. It is of a brown color, and on exposure to the air ignites spontaneously.

Alkeins (*al'-ke-inz*). A collective name for the ethers formed from the alkines.

Alkine (*al'-kin*). Any member of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons. Syn., *Alkamin*.

Alkyl (*al'-kil*) [*alkali*]. The name applied to any of the univalent alcohol radicles, $C_nH_{2n}+_1$; methyl, ethyl, etc., are alkyls. **A.-sulfids,** thioethers; sulfur analogs of the ethers. They are colorless liquids, generally insoluble in water, and possessing a disagreeable odor resembling that of garlic.

Alkylamin (*al-kil'-am-in*). A body having the constitution of ammonia in which an alkyl replaces hydrogen; 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms of the ammonia molecule may suffer this replacement, thus yielding *primary* or *monalkylamins*, having the general formula NH_2-$(C_nH_{2n}+_1)$; *secondary* or *dialkylamins*, having the general formula $NH(C_nH_{2n}+_1)$ $(C_pH_{2p}+_1)$; and *tertiary* or *trialkylamins*, of the general formula $N(C_nH_{2n}+_1)$ $(C_pH_{2p}+_1)$ $(C_qH_{2q}+_1)$.

Alkylate (*al'-kil-āt*). A compound derived from a monatomic alcohol by replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal.

Alkylation (*al-kil-a'-shun*). The exchange of hydroxylic hydrogen atoms for methyl groups.

Alkylen (*al'-ki-len*). See *Olefin*.

Allachesthesia (*al-ah-kes-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἀλλαχῆ*, in another place; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Erroneous localization of tactile impressions, differing from allocheiria in the respect that the sensation is felt on the same side of the body, but in a different place from that in which the irritation occurs.

Allantiasis (*al-an-ti'-as-is*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage]. Sausage-poisoning, due to the ingestion of sausages in which putrefactive changes have taken place.

Allantoic (*al-an-to'-ik*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. Pertaining to the allantois.

Allantoid (*al-an'-toid*) [see *Allantoic*]. 1. Resembling a sausage. 2. Relating to the allantois. **A. Liquid.** See *Liquor amnii spurius*.

Allantoides (*al-an-to-i'-dēz*). 1. Allantoid. 2. A sausage. 3. The great toe. 4. The allantois.

Allantoin (*al-an'-to-in*) [see *Allantoic*], C_4H_6-N_4O_3. A crystalline substance occurring in traces in normal urine, and prepared from uric acid by oxidation. Also the characteristic constituent of the allantoic fluid, and likewise found in fetal urine and amniotic fluid.

Allantois (*al-an'-to-is*) [see *Allantoic*]. One of the fetal membranes derived from the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers. Its function is to convey the blood-vessels to the chorion. The lower part finally becomes the bladder, the upper, the urachus.

Allantotoxicon (*al-an-to-toks'-ik-on*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. A poisonous substance, probably a ptomain, that develops during the putrefactive fermentation of sausage.

Allen's (Charles W.) Iodin Test. See under *Tinea versicolor*.

Allen's Reaction for Phenol. Add to one or two drops of the liquid to be tested a few drops of hydrochloric acid and then one drop of nitric acid. A cherry-red coloration is produced.

Allene (*al-ēn'*), $CH_2{=}C{=}CH_2$. An isomer of allylene. Syn., *β-Allylene; Isoallylene*.

Allesthesia (*al-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *αἴσθησις*, feeling]. Synonym of *Allocheiria*.

Alleviator (*al-e'-ve-a-tor*) [*allevare*, to lighten]. A device for raising or lifting a sick person from the bed.

Alliaceous (*al-e-a'-shus*) [*allium*, garlic]. Resembling garlic, or pertaining to the same.

Allingham's Painful Ulcer. Anal fissure.

Allis' Sign. Relaxation of the fascia lata between the iliac crest and the trochanter major is indicative of fracture of the neck of the femur.

Alliteration (*al-it-er-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *litera*, letter]. A form of dysphrasia in which the patient arranges his words according to the sound.

Allium (*al'-e-um*) [L.]. Garlic. The undried bulb of *A. sativum*. It contains a pungent, volatile oil that is found also in the leek and the onion. In small amounts garlic acts as a condiment and aids in the digestion and absorption of food. In chronic bronchitis garlic applied as a poultice to the chest and internally in boiled milk is beneficial. Poultices of garlic applied to the spine are recommended in infantile convulsions and may be applied over the abdomen in gastrointestinal catarrh. *A. cepa*, the common onion, and *A. porrum*, the leek, have similar qualities. **A., Syrup of** (*syrupus allii*), contains fresh garlic, 20 Gm.; sugar, 80 Gm.; dilute acetic acid, a sufficient quantity to make 100 Cc. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). Unof.

Allo-. A prefix used in chemistry to designate a body which has been rendered more stable by heat; also used to represent isomerism when there is "relative asymmetry."

Allocheiria, Allochiria (*al-o-ki'-re-ah*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *χείρ*, hand]. A peculiar disturbance of sensation in which, if one extremity is pricked, the patient locates the sensation in the corresponding part on the other side.

Allochesthesia (*al-ok-es-the'-ze-ah*). Same as *Allocheiria*.

Allochroism (*al-ok'-ro-izm*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *χρῶμα*, color]. 1. Variation in color. 2. A change of color.

Allogotrophia (*al-o-go-tro'-je-ah*) [*allos; τρέφειν*, to nourish]. The nourishment of one part

of the body at the expense of some other part.

Allolalia (*al-o-la'-le-ah*) [*allos; λαλεῖν*, to speak]. Any perversion of the faculty of speech. See *Alalia*.

Allopathy (*al-op'-a-the*) [*allos; πάθος*, affection]. According to Hahnemann, the inventor of the term, that method of the treatment of disease consisting in the use of medicines the action of which upon the body in health produces morbid phenomena different from those of the disease treated; erroneously used of the regular medical profession; opposed to homeopathy.

Allorrhythmia (*al-or-rith'-me-ah*) [*allos; ῥυθμός*, rhythm]. Variation in intervals of the pulse.

Allotherm (*al'-o-therm*) [*allos; θέρμη*, heat]. An organism whose temperature is directly dependent on its culture-medium.

Allotoxin (*al-o-toks'-in*) [*allos; τοξικόν*, poison]. Any substance, produced by tissue-metamorphosis within the organism, that tends to shield the body by destroying microorganisms or toxins that are inimical to it.

Allotriodontia (*al-ot-re-o-don'-she-ah*) [*ἀλλότριος*, strange; *ὀδούς*, tooth]. 1. The transplanting of teeth from one person to another. 2. The existence of teeth in abnormal situations, as in tumors.

Allotriogeustia (*al-ot-re-o-gūs'-te-ah*) [*allotrios; γεῦσις*, taste]. Perversion of the sense of taste; abnormity of the appetite.

Allotriophagy (*al-ot-re-off'-a-je*) [*allotrios; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Depraved or unnatural appetite.

Allotropic (*al-o-trop'-ik*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *τρόπος*, turn]. 1. Characterized by allotropism. 2. Relating to or marked by isomerism.

Allotropism (*al-ot'-rop-izm*) [see *Allotropic*]. 1. The term expresses the fact of certain elements existing in two or more conditions with differences of physical properties; thus, carbon illustrates allotropism by existing in the forms of charcoal, plumbago, and the diamond. 2. Appearance in an unusual or abnormal form.

Alloxamid (*al-oks'-am-id*) [*alloxan; ammonia*]. A substance, $C_8H_4N_4O_4$, obtained from alloxan by the action of ammonia.

Alloxan (*al-oks'-an*) [*allantoin; oxalic*], $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. A crystalline substance produced by the oxidation of uric acid.

Alloxantin (*al-oks-an'-tin*) [*alloxan*], $C_8H_4N_4O_7 + 3H_2O$. A substance obtained by reducing alloxan with $SnCl_2$, zinc, and HCl, or H_2S in the cold. It occurs in small, hard, colorless prisms that turn red when treated with ammonia.

Alloxin (*al-oks'-in*) [*allantoin*]. Any of a series of xanthin bases, the result of the splitting-up of chromatin, and which on oxidation produce uric acid.

Alloxur, Alloxuric (*al-oks'-ur, al-oks-u'-rik*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *οὖρον*, sharp]. A term applied by Kossel and Krüger to the xanthin bases, from the fact that these, like uric acid, contain alloxan and urea groups. **A. Bases, A. Bodies,** xanthin, hypoxanthin, guanin, paraxanthin, adenin.

Alloxuremia (*al-oks-u-re'-me-ah*) [*alloxur; uremia*]. Toxemia due to the resorption of the xanthin or alloxur bases.

Alloxuria (*al-oks-u'-re-ah*) [*alloxur; οὖρον*, urine]. The pathologic secretion of alloxur bodies (uric acid, xanthin, hypoxanthin, paraxanthin, adenin, carnin, etc.) in the urine.

Alloy (*al-oi'*) [from the French *aloi*, a contraction of *à la loi*]. 1. A compound of two or more metals by fusion. 2. The least valuable of two or more metals that are fused together.

Allspice (*awl'-spīs*). The fruit of *Eugenia pimenta*. **A., Carolina,** the leaves of *Calycanthus floridus*, having the properties of an aromatic stimulant. See *Pimenta*.

Allus (*al'-us*) [L.]. The great toe. **A. pollex,** the thumb.

Allyl (*al'-il*) [*allium*, garlic], C_3H_5. A univalent alcohol radicle. Syn., *Allylum; Acryl*. **A. Acetate.** 1. $C_3H_5 . C_2H_3O$, an aromatic liquid with sharp taste, boiling at 103°–104° C. 2. A salt of allylacetic acid. **A. Alcohol,** C_3H_5HO. A colorless, inflammable liquid, with pungent odor, boiling at 97° C. **A. Aldehyd,** C_3H_4O. A synonym of *Acrolein*. **A. Borate,** $(C_3H_5)_3BO_3$, a liquid giving off pungent, irritating vapors which cause a flow of tears; it boils at 168°–175° C. **A. Bromid,** C_3H_5Br, a liquid with pungent odor; sp. gr., 1.436 at 15° C.; soluble in alcohol and ether; boils at 70°–71° C. Syn., *Bromopropylene*. **A. Carbamin,** $CN . C_3H_5$, a liquid obtained by heating allyl iodid with silver cyanid; it has an extremely foul and penetrating odor; boils at 96°–106° C. Syn., *Allyl cyanid; Allyl isocyanid*. **A. Carbimid,** $CO . NC_3H_5$, a foul liquid causing flow of tears, formed by the action of potassium pseudocyanate upon allyl iodid. Syn., *Allyl isocyanate; Allyl carboxylamin; Allyl pseudocyanate*. **A. Chlorid,** C_3H_5Cl, a pungent liquid; sp. gr., 0.937 at 20° C.; boils at 45° C. Syn., *Chlorotritylen*. **A. Cyanamid.** See *Sinamin*. **A. Dioxid,** $C_6H_{16}O_3$, a colorless liquid obtained from allyl alcohol by action of glycerol and oxalic acid; sp. gr., 1.16 at 16° C.; boils at 171°–172° C.; soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform. Syn., *Diallyl oxid*. **A. Iodid,** C_3H_5I, a pungent liquid; sp. gr., 1.848 at 12° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 100°–102° C. It is a reaction-product of phosphorus, iodin, and allyl alcohol. **A. Mustard Oil,** $CS . N . C_3H_5$. The principal constituent of ordinary mustard oil. Syn., *Allyl pseudosulfocyanate; Allyl pseudothiocyanate; Allyl isothiocyanate; Allyl isosulfocyanate; Allyl thiocarbimid*. **A. Nitrate,** $C_3H_5 . NO_3$, a mobile liquid of pungent odor, boiling at 106° C., formed from silver nitrate by action of allyl bromid. **A. Phenol,** $C_9H_{10}O$, a body obtained from anisic aldehyd by action of potash; it forms laminar crystals. **A. Sulfate,** $C_3H_5HSO_4$, a substance acting as a monobasic acid and forming salts called allyl sulfates. Syn., *Allyl-*

sulfuric acid; Allyl and hydrogen sulfate. **A. Sulfid,** $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the essential oil of garlic. It is stomachic and sedative. Dose 1 tablespoonful of a 1 : 600 mixture every ½ hour. It is also used as an enema in cholera and subcutaneously in 0.5 % solution in sterilized olive oil in tuberculosis. **A. Thiocyanate,** NC . SC_3H_5, a colorless, strongly refracting, oily liquid, with odor of garlic and hydrocyanic acid, isomeric with allyl mustard oil and producing headache, nervous excitement, and nausea when inhaled. Syn., *Artificial oil of mustard; Allyl sulfocyanid.* **A. Tribromid,** $C_3H_5Br_3$, a colorless liquid used as an antispasmodic. Dose 5 drops. Unof.

Allylamin (*al'-il-am-in*) [*allium; ammonia*], $NH_2(C_3H_5)$. Ammonia in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl. It is a caustic liquid.

Allylene (*al'-il-ēn*), $CH_3 . C{\equiv}CH$. A gas with strong odor, taking fire readily and burning with a smoky flame; was first obtained by Markownikow by heating propylene bromid with alcoholic potash. Syn., *Propine; Methylacetylene.*

Almén's Reagent for Blood. A liquid containing blood or blood-coloring matters, if well shaken with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of guaiacum and oil of turpentine, becomes blue. **A.'s Test for Glucose,** heat the liquid with a solution of bismuth subnitrate dissolved in caustic soda and rochelle salts; if it contains glucose, the liquid becomes cloudy, dark brown, or nearly black in color, and finally a black deposit appears.

Almond (*ah'-mond*) [ME., *almonde*]. See *Amygdala.* **A.-bread,** a variety of bread made from almond flour, for use in diabetes as a substitute for ordinary bread. **A.-eyed,** applied to the Mongolian race on account of the peculiar elliptic form and slanting appearance of the eyelids. **A. of the Ear, A. of the Throat,** the tonsil. **A. Mixture.** See under *Amygdala.* **A. Oil,** oleum amygdalæ. See *Amygdala.* **A. Oil, Bitter,** oleum amygdalæ amaræ. See under *Amygdala.* **A.-paste,** a magma of bitter almonds, alcohol, white of egg, and rose-water, used to soften the skin and prevent the hands and lips from chapping.

Alnus (*al'-nus*) [L.]. 1. Alder-bark. 2. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Cupuliferæ. A. glutinosa,* common European alder, has astringent bark and leaves, which are used in intermittent fever and as an application in wounds and ulcers. *A. serrulata* contains tannic acid. The decoction of bark and leaves is astringent and used as a gargle and as a lotion for wounds and ulcers. Dose of *powdered bark* 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.). *A. incana* has qualities similar to *A. serrulata.* It is recommended as a hemostatic.

Alochia (*ah-lo'-ke-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λόχια*, the lochia]. Absence of the lochia.

Aloe (*al'-o*). A genus of liliaceous plants. See *Aloes.* **A. americana.** See *Agave.* **A.-resin,** an amorphous resinous constituent of aloes obtained as a deposit from a hot aqueous solution of aloes on cooling.

Aloeretin (*al-o-e-re'-tin*). See *Aloe-resin.*

Aloes (*al'-oz*) [*ἀλόη*, the aloe]. The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, of which *Aloe socotrina, A. barbadensis,* and *A. capensis* are most commonly used. Its properties are due to a glucosid, *aloin,* $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$. It is a tonic astringent, useful in amenorrhea, chronic constipation, and atonic dyspepsia. It is also an emmenagog and anthelmintic. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **A.-bitter,** a bitter principle obtained from aloes by evaporation of the aqueous extract from which the aloe-resin has been extracted. **A.-bitter, Artificial,** a body obtained from aloes by action of nitric acid. **A., Decoctum, Compositum** (B. P.), Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and saffron, of each, 2 parts; potassium carbonate, 4 parts; licorice-juice, 24 parts; water, 768 parts; reduce by boiling to 642 parts and add 192 parts of compound tincture of cardamom. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). **A., Enema** (B. P.), aloes, potassium carbonate, and mucilage of starch. **A. et Asafœtidæ, Pilulæ** (B. P.), aloes and asafetida, of each, 1⅓ gr. (0.1 Gm.). **A. et Ferri, Pilulæ** (U. S. P., B. P.), contain 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) each of aloes, ferrous sulfate, and aromatic powder, incorporated with confection of roses. **A. et Mastiches, Pilulæ** (U. S. P., B. P.), "Lady Webster's pills," contain aloes, 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.); mastic and red rose, ½ gr. (0.032 Gm.). **A. et Myrrhæ, Pilulæ** (U. S. P., B. P.), each contains aloes, 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.); myrrh, 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.); aromatic powder, ½ gr. (0.032 Gm.), mixed with syrup. **A. et Myrrhæ, Tinctura** (U. S. P., B. P.), aloes, 10; myrrh, 10; alcohol, 100 parts. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **A., Extractum** (U. S. P.). Dose 2 gr. (0.12 Gm.). **A., Extractum, Aquosum,** prepared by mixing aloes 1 part with 10 parts boiling water, straining and evaporating. Dose ½–5 gr. (0.032–0.32 Gm.). **A., Hepatic,** dark, liver-colored aloes, mostly Barbadian. **A., Pilulæ** (U. S. P., B. P.), aloes and soap, of each, 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.). **A. purificata** (U. S. P.), the common drug purified by solution in alcohol and evaporation. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **A. Socotrinæ, Pilula** (B. P.), contains Socotrine aloes, hard soap, oil of nutmeg, and confection of roses. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **A., Tinctura** (U. S. P., B. P.), consists of aloes, 10; licorice, 10; dilute alcohol, 100 parts. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **A., Vinum** (B. P.), has aloes, 6; cardamom, 1; ginger, 1; white wine, 100 parts. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.).

Aloetic (*al-o-et'-ik*) [*aloes*]. Containing or pertaining to aloes.

Aloetin (*al-o-e'-tin*). 1. Aloe-resin. 2. A yellow, crystalline principle obtainable from aloes.

Aloin (*al'-o-in*) [*aloes*]. A bitter principle found in aloes. It forms fine needles, possesses a very bitter taste, and acts as a strong purgative. Several glucosids of this name

are described, as, *barbaloin*, *nataloin*, *zanaloin*, *socaloin*. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.).

Alopecia (*al-o-pe'-she-ah*) [ἀλωπεκία, a disease of foxes resembling mange]. Deficient hair; baldness. It may be universal or partial, congenital or acquired. It follows a large number of systemic affections. Syn., *Lapsus capillorum; Defluxio capillorum; Vulpis morbus*. **A. adnata.** See *A., Congenital.* **A. areata,** that condition in which, suddenly or slowly, one or several, usually asymmetrically distributed, patches of baldness appear upon the hairy regions of the body, more often upon the scalp and parts covered by the beard. Syn., *Area celsi; Tinea decalvans; Porrigo decalvans; Alopecia circumscripta.* **A., Cachectic,** that due to general malnutrition. **A. circumscripta.** See *A. areata.* **A., Congenital,** a rare form, seldom complete, due to absence of hair-bulbs. **A. furfuracea,** a form of baldness associated with a disorder of the scalp, marked by hyperemia, itching, and exfoliation of dry or fatty scales from its surface. It may be acute or chronic, and produce a dryness, brittleness, and lack of luster in the hair. Syn., *Alopecia pityroides capillitii; Pityriasis capitis; Seborrhœa capillitii; Pityriasis simplex.* **A. localis,** that form occurring in one or more patches at the site of an injury or in the course of a nerve. Syn., *Alopecia neuritica.* **A. neurotica,** a name given to baldness of trophoneurotic origin. **A. orbicularis.** Same as *A. circumscripta.* **A. pityroides capillitii.** See *A. furfuracea.* **A. pityroides universalis,** a rapid and general denudation of hair occurring in debilitated states, preceded by abundant desquamation of fatty scales. **A. senilis,** that occurring in old age. **A. simplex,** the idiopathic premature baldness of young adults. It is most common in males, and is often associated with premature grayness. **A. syphilitica,** that due to syphilis. **A. unguis, A. unguium,** the falling-off of the nails. Syn., *Onychoptosis.* **A. universalis,** that in which there is a general falling-out of the hairs of the body.

Aloxanthin (*al-oks-an'-thin*), $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. A yellow substance obtained from barbaloin and socaloin by the action of potassium dichromate.

Alpenstich (*alp'-en-stik*) [Ger.]. A form of severe pleurisy or pleuropneumonia with typhoid symptoms peculiar to mountainous regions. It occurred as an epidemic in the Swiss Alps in 1771 and in North Germany in 1832.

Alpha (*al'-fah*) [ἄλφα, the first letter of the Greek alphabet]. The Greek letter *a*, used in combination with many chemic terms to indicate the first of a series of isomeric bodies, as alphanaphthol. **A.-eigon,** a compound of iodin and albumin containing 15% of iodin and soluble in water. **A.-leukocyte,** one disintegrating during blood-coagulation.

Alphenols (*al'-fe-nolz*). A class of compounds having the characteristics of both alcohols and phenols.

Alphodeopsoriasis (*al-fo-de-o-so-ri'-a-sis*) [ἀλφώδης, leprous; ψωρίασις, psoriasis]. A form of psoriasis resembling leprosy.

Alphodermia (*al-fo-der'-me-ah*) [ἀλφός, white; δέρμα, the skin]. Achromatosis; any disease marked by lack of pigmentation.

Alphol (*al'-fol*), $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$. The salicylic ether of alphanaphthol, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in fatty oils, and insoluble in water; melts at 83° C. It is an internal antiseptic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.52–1.0 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Betol.*

Alphos (*al'-fos*) [ἀλφός, vitiligo]. 1. An old name for leprosy. 2. Psoriasis.

Alphosis (*al-fo'-sis*) [see *Alphos*]. Albinism; leukoderma.

Alphus (*al'-fus*). 1. See *Alphos.* 2. A scrofulous pustular disease of the skin attended with the formation of white crusts. **A. confertus,** a scrofulous form of impetigo with clustered lesions attended with formation of white crusts. **A. leuce,** Plenck's name for a skin disease marked by white spots, which penetrate the skin deeply and involve the hairs, and if pricked, a milky fluid exudes. Syn., *Vitiligo leuce; Leuce.* **A. simplex,** Plenck's name for a skin disease marked by white patches not involving the hairs and wandering from one part to the other, with roughening of the skin. **A. sparsus,** a scrofulous disseminated ecthyma attended with formation of white crusts.

Alpinia (*al-pin'-e-ah*) [*Alpinus*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century]. A genus of zingiberaceous tropical plants. *A. chinensis, A. officinarum,* and other species furnish galangal.

Alsace Gum (*al-sās'*). See *Dextrin.*

Alstonia (*al-sto'-ne-ah*). A genus of apocynaceous trees and shrubs. *A. constricta,* the Australian fever-tree, yields the alkaloid *alstonin.* The bark is tonic, antiperiodic, and antipyretic, and is used in intermittent fevers. Dose of *fluidextract* 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.). *A. scholaris,* the devil-tree, a native of the East Indies, furnishes dita-bark; it is tonic, astringent, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic.

Alstonidin (*al-ston'-id-in*). An amorphous substance contained in a variety of dita-bark.

Alstonin (*al-sto'-nin*). 1. An amorphous substance contained in a variety of dita-bark. 2. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$, obtained from *Alstonia constricta.*

Alter (*awl'-ter*). To castrate or spay.

Alterant (*awl'-ter-ant*). Same as *Alterative.*

Alterative (*awl'-ter-a-tiv*) [*alterativus*]. 1. A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition, restoring, in some unknown way, the normal functions of an organ or of the system. The most important alteratives are arsenic, iodin, the iodids, mercury, and gold. 2. Changing; alterant; reestablishing healthy nutritive processes.

Alternate (*awl'-ter-nāt*) [*alternare,* to do by

turns]. Occurring successively in space or time. **A. Hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.*

Alternating (*awl'-ter-na-ting*) [see *Alternate*]. Occurring successively. **A. Currents,** electric currents the direction of which is constantly changing. **A. Insanity,** a form of insanity in which there are regular cycles of exaltation and depression.

Alternation (*awl-ter-na'-shun*) [see *Alternate*]. Repeated transition from one state to another.

Alternator (*awl'-ter-na-tor*). An apparatus for converting the direct dynamo current into an alternating current.

Althaus' Oil. An oil made as follows: Metallic mercury, 1 part; pure lanolin, 4 parts; 2% phenol, 5 parts. It is used in the treatment of syphilis in injections of 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) at a dose.

Althea, Althæa (*al-the'-ah*) [L.]. Marshmallow. The peeled root of *Althæa officinalis,* a plant of the mallow family. It consists of about one-third of vegetable mucus and starch, together with the alkaloids *asparagin* and *althein* (latterly regarded as identical). Its decoction is employed as a mucilaginous drink. **A., Ointment of** (*unguentum althææ*), an ointment composed of marshmallow root, 2 parts; turmeric, flaxseed, and fenugreek, each, 1 part; water, 70 parts; lard, 44 parts; yellow wax, 6 parts. Unof. **A., Syrup of** (*syrupus althææ*), contains 4% althea. Dose indefinite. *Asparagin* possesses sedative and diuretic properties, and is useful in ascites and gout. Dose 2–3 gr. (0.13–0.19 Gm.).

Altitude (*al'-ti-tūd*) [*altitudo,* height]. The elevation of a place above the sea-level.

Altmann's Granules. Round bodies staining readily with carbolfuchsin, and regarded as cell-derivatives which have grown through the assimilation of fat. They are probably allied to Russell's bodies.

Alum (*al'-um*) [*alumen,* alum]. Any one of a class of double sulfates formed by the union of one of the sulfates of certain non-alkaline metals with a sulfate of some alkaline metal. The standard (or common commercial) alum, the official *alumen* (U. S. P.), is the aluminium-and-potassium sulfate, $AlK(SO_4)_2+12H_2O$. It is a powerful astringent and styptic, and is also extensively used in the arts. **A., Alumina-,** a mixture of alum and aluminium sulfate. **A., Aluminium-,** an alum composed of a double sulfate of aluminium and another radicle. **A., Ammonia,** the same as the standard, except that the potassium is replaced by ammonium. It is official in Great Britain, and is extensively used on account of its cheapness. What is known as *concentrated* or *patent* alum is the normal aluminium sulfate (*alumini sulphas,* U. S. P.), which is not a true alum. **A., Ammonioferric** (*ferri et ammonii sulphas,* U. S. P.), is strongly styptic, and is useful in leukorrhea. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **A., Burnt,** alum dried by heat; a spongy, pulverizable substance. It is used as an astringent and on fungous growths. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.333–2.0 Gm.). Syn., *Calcined alum; Alumen exsiccatum; Alumen ustum.* **A., Feather, A., Feathered.** 1. Alum occurring in a fibrous form. 2. Asbestos. **A.-hematoxylin,** a purple stain for tissues, obtained from an alcoholic solution of hematoxylin by addition of an aqueous solution of potash alum. **A., Potash, A., Potassa, A., Potassic, A., Potassium,** an alum containing potassium, particularly ordinary alum, or aluminium-and-potassium sulfate. **A., Potassioferric,** is similar to ammonioferric alum. **A., Soda,** double sulfate of sodium and aluminium; it is too soluble for ordinary uses. **A.-whey,** a preparation obtained by boiling 2 dr. of alum in a pint of milk and straining. It is used as an astringent and internal hemostatic in wineglassful doses.

Alumen (*al-u'-men*) [L., gen., *aluminis*]. See *Alum.* **A. exsiccatum** (U. S. P.), burnt or dehydrated alum. See *Alum, Burnt.*

Alumil (*al'-u-mil*). Alumina in combination with acids.

Alumina (*al-u'-min-ah*) [L.], Al_2O_3. Aluminium oxid; the principal ingredient of clay and of many stones, earths, and minerals.

Aluminate (*al-u'-min-āt*) [*alumina*]. A basic salt of alumina.

Aluminated Copper. See *Lapis divinus.*

Aluminic, Aluminicus (*al-u-min'-ik, -us*). Relating to or having the nature of alum.

Aluminiferous (*al-u-min-if'-er-us*) [*alum; ferre,* to bear]. Yielding alum.

Aluminium (*al-u-min'-i-um*) [L.], Al=27. Quantivalence II, IV. A silver-white metal distinguished by its low sp. gr.—about 2.6. It is largely used in the arts and for certain surgical instruments. **A. Acetate,** $Al_2O_3.4C_2H_3O_2 + 4H_2O$. Used as an internal and external disinfectant. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) 3 times daily. **A. Acetoborate,** antiseptic and disinfectant. **A. Acetoglycerinate,** glycerite of aluminium acetate. It has one-fifth the strength of aluminium acetotartrate; used in 50% solution in diseases of the nose, throat, and ear. **A. Acetotartrate,** an energetic nontoxic disinfectant and astringent. It is applied in 0.5 to 2% solutions in diseases of the air-passages; for chilblains, in 50% solution. **A. Boroformate,** prepared from freshly precipitated aluminium hydroxid dissolved in 2 parts of formic acid, 1 part of boric acid, and 7 parts of water. It is used as an astringent and antiseptic. **A. Borotannate,** a reaction-product from tannic acid with borax and aluminium sulfate, containing 76% tannin, 13.23% alumina, 10.71% boric acid; used as a disinfectant and astringent in skin diseases, applied pure or attenuated in ointment or dusting-powder. Syn., *Cutal; Cutol.* **A. Borotannotartrate,** a compound of aluminium borotannate and tartaric acid; is used externally in skin diseases and in gonorrhea in 0.5 to 10% solution. Syn.,

Soluble cutal or *cutol*. **A. Borotartrate,** an energetic, astringent, nonirritant antiseptic, used externally in inflammatory diseases of the throat and nose, and applied in substance or in solution with the addition of glycerol. Syn., *Boral*. **A. Bromid,** Al_2Br_6. In combination with aluminium chlorid it is used as a gargle in diphtheria or taken internally. **A. Caseinate,** an intestinal astringent. Dose 4–5 gr. (0.25–0.3 Gm.). **A. Chlorid,** Al_2Cl_6, colorless hexagonal plates which fume in moist air. It is astringent and antiseptic, and is also used in bleaching teeth. **A. Gallate, Basic,** a brown, antiseptic dusting-powder made by precipitating a solution of aluminium sulfate with a solution of gallic acid to which sodium hydroxid has been added. **A. Hydroxid** (*alumini hydroxidum*, U. S. P.), $Al_2(HO)_6$, a tasteless white powder, feebly astringent. Dose 3–20 gr. (0.2–1.3 Gm.). Syn., *Aluminium hydrate*. **A. Oleate,** $Al(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, a yellowish mass, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in benzene, and in oleic acid. It is used as an antiseptic in skin diseases. **A.-and-potassium Sulfate,** $AlK(SO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$, a valuable astringent, used in catarrh, leukorrhea, gonorrhea. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). In teaspoonful doses it is an emetic. Syn., *Alum*. **A.-and-potassium Sulfocarbolate,** $Al_2K_2(C_6H_4HSO_4)_8$, an antiseptic, astringent, and styptic; it is used externally in a 5 to 20% aqueous solution in cases of cancer and putrid ulcerations, and as a mouth-wash. **A. Salicylate,** $Al(C_7H_5O_3)_3$, a reddish-white antiseptic powder used in nasal catarrh and ozena. Syn., *Salumin*. **A. Salicylate, Ammoniated,** a yellowish-white powder used as an antiseptic and astringent in inflammation of the nose and throat by dry insufflations or painting with a 20% solution in 50% of glycerol and 30% of water. Syn., *Soluble salumin*. **A.-and-sodium Silicate,** $Na_2SiO_3Al_4(SiO_4)_3$, obtained by adding aluminium hydroxid to a boiling solution of sodium silicate and sodium hydroxid. It is used in surgical dressings. **A. Sozoiodolate,** is used as an antiseptic wash in 2 to 3% solution. **A. Sulfate** (*alumini sulphas*, U. S. P.), $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, an antiseptic and astringent used as a lotion in 5% solution. **A. Sulfocarbolate,** $Al_2(C_6H_4HSO_4)_6$, white crystals, soluble in water, in glycerol, and in alcohol. It is recommended as an antiseptic in cystitis and suppurating sores. Syn., *Sozal*. **A. Tannate,** a compound of aluminium and tannic acid. **A. Tannotartrate,** yellowish-white plates or powder, soluble in water; used as an astringent and antiseptic insufflation or gargle in laryngeal or catarrhal troubles. Syn., *Soluble tannal*. **A.-and-zinc Sulfate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3ZnSO_4$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water. It is used as a caustic.

Aluminol, Alumnol (*al-u'-min-ol, al-um'-nol*) [*aluminium*]. An astringent and antiseptic sulfur compound of aluminium, used in gonorrhea, endometritis, and diseases of the ear, nose, skin, etc. Unof.

Aluminous (*al-u'-min-us*). Relating to or containing alum, alumina, or aluminium. **A. Chalybeate,** a term applied to mineral waters containing alum and iron.

Alumroot. The root of *Heuchera americana*. Its properties are due to gallic and tannic acids. It is very astringent. Dose of the *fluidextract* 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.). Also the root of *Geranium maculatum*, a mild astringent.

Alveated (*al'-ve-a-ted*) [*alveatus*, hollowed out like a trough]. Honeycombed; channeled; vaulted like a beehive.

Alvegniat's Pump. A mercurial air-pump used in estimating the gaseous constituents of the blood.

Alveola (*al-ve'-o-lah*) [*alveolus*, a small hollow]. A little depression.

Alveolar (*al-ve'-o-lar*) [see *Alveola*]. Pertaining to an alveolus. **A. Abscess,** a gum-boil. **A. Arch,** the alveolar surface of the jaw. **A. Artery,** a branch of the internal maxillary artery. **A. Border,** the margin of the jaws. **A. Index,** in craniometry, the gnathic index; the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point, to the distance between the basion and the nasal point, multiplied by 100. (Sometimes the basilar index is called the alveolar index.) **A. Passages,** the ultimate division of the bronchi, emptying into the infundibula. **A. Points.** See *Craniometric Points*. **A. Process,** the border of the superior maxilla, in which the alveoli are placed. **A. Sarcoma.** See *Sarcoma*.

Alveolitis (*al-ve-o-li'-tis*) [*alveolus*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the alveolus of a tooth.

Alveolodental (*al-ve'-o-lo-den-tal*) [*alveolus*; *dens*, a tooth]. Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.

Alveolomaxillary (*al-ve'-o-lo-maks-il-a-re*). The buccinator muscle.

Alveolus (*al-ve'-o-lus*) [L.]. 1. The bony socket of a tooth. Syn., *Phatne; Phatnia; Phatnion*. 2. An air-cell of the lung. 3. A cavity, depression, pit, cell, or recess. **A. of a Gland,** the terminal lobule of a racemose gland. **A. laryngeus.** See *Pouch, Laryngeal*. **A. of the Stomach,** one of the honeycomb-like depressions found in the stomach.

Alvine (*al'-vin* or *al'-vīn*) [*alvus*, belly]. Pertaining to the belly. **A. Concretion,** an intestinal calculus. **A. Dejections, A. Discharges,** the feces. **A. Obstruction,** constipation.

Alvus (*al'-vus*) [L., pl. and gen., *alvi*]. 1. The belly or its contained viscera. 2. Diarrhea. **A. adstricta, A. astricta,** an extreme degree of constipation. **A. dura,** constipation. **A. renis,** the pelvis of the kidney.

Alymphia (*ah-lim'-e-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *lympha*, lymph]. A deficiency of lymph.

Alyssus (*al-is'-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *λύσσα*, madness]. Preventing or curing rabies.

Ama (*ah'-ma*) [*ἄμη*, a water-pail]. An enlargement at the end opposite the ampulla of a

bony canal of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Amacrine (*am'-ak-rēn*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μακρός*, long; *ἴς*, a fiber]. Applied to nerve-cells entirely devoid of axis-cylinder processes.

Amadou (*am'-a-doo*) [Fr., *amadouer*, to coax]. German tinder or touchwood; *Boletus igniarius*, a fungus found on old tree-trunks, used to stanch local hemorrhage and as a dressing for wounds, etc. **A. de Panamá,** a hemostatic prepared from the leaf-hairs of *Micronia mucronata*.

Amalgam (*am-al'-gam*) [*μάλαγμα*, a soft mass]. 1. A combination of mercury with any other metal. 2. Any soft alloy. **A., Dental,** compounds of a basal alloy of silver and tin with mercury, used for filling teeth. Gold, platinum, copper, zinc, or bismuth is frequently added as a third metal to the basal alloy.

Amalgamation (*am-al-gam-a'-shun*) [see *Amalgam*]. In metallurgy, the process of combining mercury with some other metal, as practised in separating silver and gold from ores.

Amanitin (*am-an'-it-in*) [*ἀμανῖται*, a kind of fungi]. 1. A principle identical with cholin, obtained from the fly-agaric. 2. A poisonous glucosid obtainable from various species of agaric.

Amara (*am-a'-ra*) [*amarus*, bitter]. 1. Bitters. 2. The bitter alkaloids. 3. [*ἀμάρα*, a trench.] A sewer, drain, or stream. In the plural, *amaræ*, the hollows of the outer ear.

Amaril (*am'-ar-il*) [Sp., *amarillo*, yellow]. The poison induced by *Bacillus icteroides*.

Amarin (*am'-ar-in*) [see *Amara*], $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, triphenyldihydroglyoxalin. It results from boiling hydrobenzamid with caustic potash. It has a poisonous effect on animals.

Amaroids (*am'-ah-roids*). All distinctly bitter vegetable extractives of definite chemic composition other than alkaloids and glucosids. Their names end in *-in* or *-inum*. Also called "bitter principles."

Amarum (*am-a'-rum*) [see *Amara*]. 1. A bitter. 2. Magnesium sulfate. **A., Genuine,** magnesium sulfate. **A. purum,** any simple bitter.

Amarylism (*am'-ar-il-izm*) [see *Amaril*]. Yellow fever.

Amasesis (*ah-mas-e'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μάσησις*, chewing]. Inability to chew.

Amastia (*ah-mas'-ti-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μαστός*, breast]. Absence of the mammas or nipples.

Amativeness (*am'-at-iv-nes*) [*amare*, to love]. The sexual passion.

Amaurosis (*am-au-ro'-sis*) [*ἀμαυρόειν*, to darken]. Blindness, especially that occurring without demonstrable lesion of the eye. Syn., *Paropsis amaurosis; Gutta serena; Cataracta nigra*. **A., Albuminuric,** that due to renal disease. **A. atonica,** that due to physical debility. **A. centralis,** that due to disorder of the central nervous system. **A., Cerebral,** that due to disease of the brain. **A. compressionis,** cerebral amaurosis caused by pressure upon the optic nerve. **A. congestiva,** that due to cerebral congestion. **A., Epileptiform, A., Epileptoid,** sudden blindness not confined to epileptics, but considered by some to be epileptic in its nature. Dilation of the retinal veins has been noted, but no changes in the retinal arteries have been observed. Syn., *Retinal epilepsy; Ophthalmemicrania*. **A. ex hæmorrhagia, A. ex hyperopsia,** an incurable, inexplicable blindness occurring suddenly after hemorrhages, especially of the stomach. **A. intermittens larvata,** a blindness, often unilateral, occurring with mild intermittent fever, which is frequently followed by atrophy of the optic nerve. **A., Intermittent,** bilateral amaurosis occurring as a complication of intermittent fever. It usually begins with the chill and continues until the sweating stage. **A., Progressive,** the progressive atrophy of the intraocular optic nerve-endings. **A., Reflex,** that resulting from a reflex action upon the optic nerve from some remote source of irritation. **A., Saburral,** sudden temporary blindness occurring in an attack of acute gastritis. **A., Spasmodic,** blindness due to convulsions. **A., Spinal,** that caused by atrophy of the optic nerve, due to lateral or multiple sclerosis. Syn., *Rachialgic amaurosis*. **A. sympathica, A., Sympathetic,** functional disorder of one eye from reflex transmission of disease of the other eye.

Amaurotic (*am-au-rot'-ik*) [see *Amaurosis*]. Relating to or affected with amaurosis. **A. Cat's-eye,** a light-reflex through the pupil in suppurative choroiditis.

Amazia (*ah-ma'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μαζός*, the breast]. Absence of the mammary gland.

Amber (*am'-ber*). See *Succinum*.

Ambergris (*am'-ber-gris*) [*amber;* Fr., *gris*, gray]. A substance excreted by the sperm-whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*. It is not known whether or not it is a pathologic product. It exhales a fragrant, musky odor when warmed, and is used in adynamic fevers, chronic catarrh, and nervous diseases. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). Unof.

Ambidexter (*am-bi-deks'-ter*) [*ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand]. An ambidextrous person.

Ambidextrous (*am-bi-deks'-trus*) [see *Ambidexter*]. Able to use both hands equally well.

Ambiopia (*am-bi-o'-pe-ah*). See *Diplopia*.

Ambitus (*am'-bit-us*) [*ambire*, to surround]. A circumference. **A. cerebelli,** Burdach's term for the cerebellum, pons, and oblongata taken together.

Amblotic (*am-blot'-ik*) [*ἀμβλωτικός*]. Abortifacient.

Amblyopia (*am-ble-o'-pe-ah*) [*ἀμβλύς*, dulled; *ὤψ*, eye]. Dimness of vision, especially that not due to refractive errors or organic disease of the eye. It may be *congenital* or *acquired*, the *acquired* being due to the use of *tobacco* (*amblyopia nicotinica*), *alcohol*, or other *toxic* influences; to *traumatism;* or it may be *hysteric*. *Nyctalopia*

and *hemeralopia* are other forms; it may arise from *entoptic phenomena*, such as *muscæ volitantes*, *micropsia*, *megalopsia*, *metamorphopsia*, etc. It may take the form of *contracted fields of vision*, of *color-blindness*, or *anesthesia of the retina*. Syn., *Obfuscatio; Offuscatio*. **A., Crossed, A. cruciata,** amblyopia occurring through lesion of the brain, in which a dimness of vision with contraction of the field of vision exists in the eye on the side opposite to the lesion. **A. ex anopsia,** amblyopia from disuse or from nonuse.

Amboceptoid (*am-bo-sep'-toid*). A degenerated amboceptor which has lost its binding group (haptophore) on the one hand for the cell, or, on the other hand, for the complement.

Amboceptor (*am-bo-sep'-tor*) [*ambo*, both; *capere*, to receive]. In Ehrlich's lateral or side-chain theory, an immune body having two uniting processes. Syn., *Intermediary body* (Ehrlich); *Copula* (Müller); *Sensitizer; Substance sensibilisatrice* (Bordet); *Desmon* (London); *Philocytase; Hemotoxic sensitizer* (Metchnikoff).

Ambra (*am'-bra*) [L.]. 1. Amber. 2. Ambergris. 3. Spermaceti. **A. alba.** 1. Spermaceti. 2. A light-colored amber obtained in Brazil. **A. atrum.** See *A. nigra*. **A. cineracea, A. cineraceus, A. cineria, A. cineritia.** See *Ambergris*. **A. flava, A. fulvum.** See *Succinum*. **A. nigra,** general name for any dark-colored amber or ambergris or dark, resinous substance; also lignite and jet.

Ambrosia (*am-bro'-zhe-ah*) [*ἀμβροσία*, the food of the gods]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs. *A. artemisiæfolia*, common hogweed of North America; stimulant, tonic, antiperiodic, and astringent. *A. trifida* has properties similar to *A. artemisiæfolia*. The pollen of these plants is by some regarded as a cause of hay-fever.

Ambulance (*am'-bu-lans*) [*ambulare*, to walk about]. In Europe the term is applied to the surgical staff and arrangements of an army in service. In the United States the word is restricted to a vehicle for the transference of the sick or wounded from one place to another.

Ambulant, Ambulating, Ambulatory (*am'-bu-lant, am'-bu-lā-ting, am'-bu-la-to-re*). Relating to walking or changing location; not confined to bed. **A. Blister,** a blister that changes its location. **A. Clinic,** a clinic for patients that can walk. **A. Erysipelas,** erysipelas that shifts from place to place. **A. Tumor,** a pseudotumor. **A. Typhoid,** walking typhoid; enteric fever in which the patient does not, or will not, take to his bed.

Ambustion (*am-bus'-chun*) [*ambustio*, a burn]. A burn or scald.

Ameba, Amœba (*am-e'-bah*) [*ἀμοιβή*, a change]. A colorless, single-celled, jelly-like, protoplasmic organism found in sea and fresh waters, constantly undergoing changes of form and nourishing itself by englobing surrounding objects. **Amœba coli,** the ameba of dysentery. This is a protoplasmic mass, resembling the water ameba, 20 to 30 μ in diameter, and composed of a nucleus and a highly granular protoplasm containing vacuoles. It is found in large numbers in the stools of certain forms of dysentery, in the intestinal mucous membrane, and at times in the socalled dysenteric abscess of the liver. Whether it is the real cause of the disease is not definitely established. **A.-enteritis,** chronic enteritis due to invasion of *Amœba coli*.

Amebic (*am-e'-bik*) [see *Ameba*]. Pertaining to or characterized by amebas. **A. Dysentery,** dysentery associated with the presence in the bowel of *Amœba coli*.

Amebism, Amœbism, Amebaism, Amœbaism (*am'-e-bizm, am-e'-ba-izm*). A pathologic condition due to the invasion of the system by amebas.

Ameboid (*am-e'-boid*) [*ameba; εἶδος*, resemblance]. Resembling an ameba in form or in movement, as the white blood-cells.

Amebula, Amœbula (*am-e'-bu-lah*). E. Ray Lankester's name for the amebiform parasite which develops from the exotospore of the malaria parasite.

Ameburia (*am-e-bu'-re-ah*). The occurrence of amebas in the urine.

Amelia (*ah-me'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μέλος*, limb]. Absence of the limbs.

Amelioration (*am-ēl-yo-rā'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *melior*, better]. Improvement.

Ameloblast (*am-el'-o-blast*) [Anglo-French, *amel*, enamel; *βλαστός*, a germ] An enamel-cell, one of the cylindric cells covering the papilla of the enamel organ of the teeth, and forming a beautifully regular epithelial layer that produces the enamel.

Amelus (*am'-el-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μέλος*, limb]. A monstrosity without limbs.

Amenia (*ah-me'-ne-ah*). See *Amenorrhea*.

Amenorrhea (*ah-men-or-e'-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μήν*, month; *ῥεῖν*, to flow]. Abnormal absence of menstruation. Syn., *Paramenia obstructionis; Amenia*. **A., Ovarian, A., Radical,** that due to nonovulation. **A., Physiologic,** absence of menstruation during pregnancy. **A., Primitive,** a term applied to those cases in which the catamenia have not appeared at the proper time. **A., Secondary,** that in which the discharge has been arrested after it has existed during the reproductive period.

Amenorrheal (*ah-men-or-e'-al*) [see *Amenorrhea*]. Pertaining to amenorrhea.

Amentia (*ah-men'-she-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *mens*, mind]. Defective intellect; idiocy.

Ameristic (*ah-mer-is'-tik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μέρος*, a part]. Not segmented.

Amesiality (*ah-me-ze-al'-it-e*). The throwing of a part, as the pelvis, to one side of the mesial line of the figure.

Ametria (*ah-me'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μήτρα*,

womb]. 1. Absence of the uterus. 2. [*ἀ*, priv.; *μέτρον*, a measure.] Immoderation; asymmetry.

Ametrometer (*ah-met-rom'-et-er*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring ametropia.

Ametropia (*ah-met-ro'-pe-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὄψις*, sight]. The condition when an imperfect image is formed upon the retina, due to defective refractive power of the media or to abnormities of form of the eye. In *myopia* the anteroposterior diameter is too great or the power of the refractive media is too great; *hyperopia* (or *hypermetropia*) is the exact reverse; *astigmatism* is due to imperfect curvature of the cornea or of the retina, or to inequality of refracting power in different parts of the lens; *presbyopia* is due to inelasticity of the lens, producing insufficient accommodation; *aphakia*, or absence of the lens, produces both insufficient refracting power and loss of accommodation.

Ametropic (*ah-met-rop'-ik*) [see *Ametropia*]. Affected with or pertaining to ametropia.

Ametrous (*ah-met'-rus*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μήτρα*, womb]. Lacking a uterus.

Amianthinopsy (*am-i-an-thin-op'-se*). [*ἀ*, priv.; *ἰάνθινος*, violet-colored; *ὄψις*, sight]. Violet-blindness; incapacity to distinguish violet rays.

Amici's Disc, A.'s Stria. See *Krause's Disc.*

Amid (*am'-id*) [*ammonia*]. A chemic compound produced by the substitution of an acid radicle for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia. The amids are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms have been so replaced. They are white, crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases. **A. Bases.** See *Amin, Primary.*

Amidin (*am'-id-in*) [Fr., *amidon*, starch]. 1. Starch altered by heat into a horny, transparent mass; soluble starch; the part of starch that is soluble in water. 2. [*ammonia.*] One of a class of monacid bases produced from the nitrites by heating with ammonium chlorid. In the free condition they are quite unstable. They contain the group C . NH .-NH_2.

Amidoacetic Acid (*am-id-o-as-e'-tik*). See *Glycocoll* and *Glycin.*

Amidoacetophenetidin (*am-id-o-as-et-o-fe-net'-id-in*). See *Phenocoll.*

Amidoacid (*am-id-o-as'-id*) [*ammonia; acetum*, vinegar]. An acid containing the amido-group NH_2.

Amidocaffein (*am-id-o-ka-e'-in*), $C_8H_9(NH_2)N_4O$. Fine acicular crystals obtained by heating bromcaffein with alcoholic ammonia.

Amidogen (*am-id'-o-jen*) [*amid; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The hypothetic radicle, NH_2, regarded as an essential part of all amids. See *Amid.*

Amidoguaiacol (*am-id-o-gwi'-ak-ol*). A product of acetoanisidin by nitration and reduction. It melts at 184° C. The salts are employed in the preparation of colors and medicines.

Amidosuccinamic Acid (*am-id-o-suk-sin-am'-ik*). Same as *Asparagin.*

Amidosulfonal (*am-id-o-sul'-fon-al*). Amidoacetone ethyldisulfon, a sedative.

Amidulin (*am-id'-u-lin*) [see *Amidin*]. Soluble starch; prepared by the action of H_2SO_4 on starch, thus removing the starch-cellulose.

Amimia (*ah-mim'-i-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μῖμος*, a mimic]. Loss of the power of imitation or of making gestures.

Amin (*am'-in*) [*ammonia*]. The *amins* are chemic compounds produced by the substitution of a basic atom or radicle for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia; or basic derivatives of carbon, containing nitrogen and viewed as ammonia derivatives. In deportment they bear some similarity to ammonia. The lower members are gases with ammoniacal odor, and are readily soluble in water; they differ from ammonia in their combustibility. The highest members are liquids soluble in water; only the highest are sparingly soluble. They are called *monamins, diamins, triamins*, etc., according to the number of amidogen molecules, NH_2, substituted for H. **A., Primary,** an amin in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by a univalent alkyl. **A., Secondary,** an amin in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by univalent alkyls. **A., Tertiary,** an amin in which three hydrogen atoms are replaced by univalent alkyls.

Aminol (*am'-in-ol*) [*amin*]. A gaseous substance derived from the methylamin of herring-brine mixed with milk of lime. It is disinfectant, and has been used in the purification of sewage.

Amitosis (*ah-mit-o'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μίτος*, a thread]. Cell-multiplication by direct division or simple cleavage.

Amitotic (*ah-mit-ot'-ik*) [see *Amitosis*]. Of the nature of, or characterized by, amitosis. **A. Cell-division,** direct cell-division, as distinguished from karyokinesis.

Ammic (*am'-ik*). See *Ammoniac.*

Ammonemia (*am-o-ne'-me-ah*). The supposed presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood.

Ammonia (*am-o'-ni-ah*) [from the name of Jupiter *Ammon*, from the neighborhood of whose temple in Libya ammonium chlorid was obtained]. A colorless, pungent gas, NH_3, very soluble in water. The preparations of ammonia are used as antacids and as gastric and cardiac stimulants, in headache, hysteria, etc. It is a stimulant to the heart, and, in its elimination through the lungs, stimulates and liquefies the bronchial secretion. **Ammoniæ, Aqua** (U. S. P.), water of ammonia, a solution containing 10% of the gas in water. Dose 5 min.–½ dr. (0.3–2.0 Cc.), well diluted. **Ammoniæ, Aqua, Fortior** (U. S. P.), contains 28% of the gas in solution. **Ammoniæ, Linimentum** (U. S. P.), ammonia-water, 35; cot-

ton-seed oil, 60; alcohol, 5%. **Ammoniæ, Spiritus** (U. S. P.), a 10% solution of ammonia-water in alcohol. Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.), diluted. **Ammoniæ, Spiritus, Aromaticus** (U. S. P.), aromatic spirit of ammonia, an alcoholic solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with lemon, lavender, and pimenta. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Ammoniac (*am-o'-ne-ak*). See *Ammoniacum*.

Ammoniacal (*am-o-ni'-ak-al*) [*ammonia*]. Containing or relating to ammonia.

Ammoniacum (*am-o-ni'-ak-um*) [*ammonia*]. Ammoniac. A gum obtained from a Persian plant, *Dorema ammoniacum*. It is a stimulating expectorant and laxative, resembling asafetida, employed in chronic bronchial affections. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). Unof. **Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, Emplastrum,** ammoniac, 72; mercury, 18%, with sulfur, acetic acid, and oil, q. s. Unof. **Ammoniaci, Emplastrum,** 100 parts of ammoniac digested with 140 parts of acetic acid, diluted, strained, and evaporated. Unof. **Ammoniaci, Emulsum,** a 4% emulsion in water. Dose ½–1 oz. (15–30 Cc.). Unof.

Ammoniameter (*am-o-ni-am'-et-er*) [*ammonia; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for testing the strength of ammonia solutions.

Ammoniated (*am-o'-ni-a-ted*) [*ammonia*]. Combined with ammonia.

Ammonium (*am-o'-ni-um*) [*ammonia*]. A hypothetic univalent alkaline base, having the composition NH_4. It exists only in combination. **A. Acetate, Liquor of** (*liquor ammonii acetatis*, U. S. P.), spirit of mindererus, dilute acetic acid neutralized with ammonia. Dose 1 dr.–1 oz. (3.75–30.0 Cc.). **A. Anacardate,** an ammonium compound of the resinous acids of cashew-nut. It is a doughy mass, soluble in alcohol, and used as a hair-dye. **A. Arsenate,** $(NH_4)_2HAsO_4$. It is used as an alterative in skin diseases. Dose ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.), gradually increased, 3 times daily. **A. Benzoate** (*ammonii benzoas*, U. S. P.), $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **A. Bisulfate,** NH_4HSO_4. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **A. Bisulfite,** NH_4HSO_3. It is antiseptic and used internally in fermentive dyspepsia, externally in skin diseases. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **A. Bitartrate,** $NH_4HC_4H_4O_6$, a white, crystalline acid powder. It is used in the manufacture of baking-powder. **A. Borate,** $2(NH_4HB_2O_4)+3H_2O$, used in renal colic; in combination with codein it is used in tuberculosis of the lungs. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.) every hour in water with licorice. **A. Borobenzoate,** an intestinal antiseptic. **A. Bromid** (*ammonii bromidum*, U. S. P.), NH_4Br, used in epilepsy, cough, and rheumatism. Dose 10 gr.–½ dr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **A. Carbamate,** $NH_4NH_2CO_2$, a white, crystalline, volatile powder, stimulant, a reaction-product of carbon dioxid and ammonia gas. Syn., *Ammonium carbonate anhydrid*. **A. Carbazotate.** See *A. Picrate*. **A. Carbolate,** $C_6H_5O \cdot NH_4$, antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose 2–6 gr. (0.13–0.4 Gm.). Syn., *Ammonium phenate; Ammonium phenylate*. **A. Carbonate** (*ammonii carbonas*, U. S. P.), $C_2H_{11}N_3O_5$, a compound of ammonium and carbonic acid. It is a stimulant expectorant and cardiac stimulant. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **A. Chlorid** (*ammonii chloridum*, U. S. P.), NH_4Cl, sal ammoniac, is used in bronchitis, rheumatism, and liver disease. Dose 1–20 gr. (0.065–1.3 Gm.). **A. Chlorid, Troches of** (*trochisci ammonii chloridi*, U. S. P.), each lozenge contains 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.) of the salt. **A. Embelate,** the ammonium salt of embellic acid, $NH_4C_9H_{13}O_2$. It is a teniacide. Dose for children 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.); for adults 6 gr. (0.4 Gm.). **A. Fluorid,** used in enlargement of the spleen. Dose $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.003–0.032 Gm.). It is recommended in dyspeptic flatulence, 16 gr. (1 Gm.) dissolved in 10 oz. (300 Cc.) of distilled water; 1 tablespoonful after each meal. **A. Formate,** NH_4CHO_2, used in chronic paralysis. Dose 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.). **A. Glycerinophosphate,** $(NH_4)_2PO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2$, soluble in water. It is used in neurasthenia, Addison's disease, etc. Dose 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.26 Gm.) several times daily. **A. Glycyrrhizate,** an expectorant. Unof. **A. Hypophosphite,** $NH_4PH_2O_2+H_2O$, white, laminate crystals, soluble in water. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.) 3 times daily. **A. Iodid** (*ammonii iodidum*, U. S. P.), NH_4I. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **A. Nitrate,** NH_4NO_3, used in preparing nitrous oxid. **A. Persulfate,** $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, colorless crystals, soluble in water with turbidity. It is a disinfectant and deodorizer. Application, 0.5 to 2% solution. **A. Phosphate,** $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **A. Phosphate, Dibasic,** $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. Used in rheumatism and gout. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in ½ oz. water. **A. Picrate,** $C_6H_2(NH_4)(NO_2)_3O$, a salt in yellow needles, of bitter taste; like other picrates, it is explosive, and must be handled with care. It is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and tends to correct gastric disturbances. Dose 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.) in 24 hours. Syn., *Ammonium carbazotate*. **A. Salicylate** (*ammonii salicylas*, U. S. P.), $NH_4C_7H_5O_3$, an antirheumatic, antipyretic germicide and expectorant. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **A. Silicofluorid,** $2NH_4F \cdot SiF_4$, an energetic antiseptic and reconstituent. It is used by inhalation in diseases of the nose and throat. **A. Succinate,** $(NH_4)C_4H_4O_4$; recommended, 1 part in 120 parts of water, as a specific in colic. Dose 1 tablespoonful every 15 minutes. **A. Sulfate,** $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, used in the preparation of other ammonium salts. **A. Sulfite,** $(NH_4)_2SO_3$, an antiseptic used in fermentive dyspepsia. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 Gm.). Applied externally in skin diseases, 1 part in 10 parts of water. **A. Sulfocarbolate,** $NH_4C_6H_4HSO_4$, antiseptic. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 Gm.). **A. Sulforicinate,** brown, ointment-like masses, solu-

ble in alcohol and water. It is antiseptic and deodorant, and applied in 20% solution in skin diseases or on ulcerated mucous membranes. **A. Tartrate,** $(NH_4)_2C_4H_4O_6$, clear crystals, soluble in water. It is an expectorant. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.3–2.0 Gm.). **A. Thiosulfate,** $(NH_4)_2S_2O_3$, soluble in water; antiseptic. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.3–2.0 Gm.) in water. **A. Tungstate,** fine white crystalline powder or needles, soluble in water. **A. Urate,** $(NH_4)C_5H_3N_4O_3$, white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water. It is antiseptic and used in 4% ointment in chronic eczema. Ammonium urate occurs in alkaline urine and at times in urinary calculi. **A. Valerate,** $NH_4C_5H_9O_2$, is used as a sedative in hysteria. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.).

Ammoniuria (*am-o-ni-u'-re-ah*) [*ammonia; οὖρον*, urine]. A condition marked by excess of ammonia in the urine.

Ammonol (*am'-on-ol*), $C_6H_5NH_2$. A proprietary remedy said to be ammoniated phenylacetamid; pale-yellow crystals, said to be analgesic and antipyretic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 Gm.). **A. Salicylate,** a remedy for headache. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

Ammotherapy (*am-o-ther'-a-pe*) [*ἄμμος*, sand; *θεραπεύειν*, to heal]. The use of sand-baths in the treatment of disease.

Amnesia (*am-ne'-se-ah*) [*ἀμνησία*, forgetfulness]. Loss of memory, especially of the ideas represented by words. **A., Auditory,** word-deafness. **A., Retroanterograde,** a perversion of memory in which recent events are referred to a far-removed past, while the occurrences of the remote past seem recent. **A., Retrograde,** loss of memory for incidents and events which occurred a shorter or longer time before the attack of the disease. Besides that which may result from severe infectious disease or from epilepsy, it may be due to trauma or to hysteria. **A., Visual,** word-blindness, or inability to recognize printed or written words.

Amnesic (*am-ne'-sik*). Relating to amnesia. **A. Aphasia.** See *Amnesia.*

Amniochorial (*am-ne-o-ko'-re-al*) [*amnion; χόριον*, a membrane]. Pertaining to both amnion and chorion.

Amniocleptic, Amnioclepticous (*am-ne-o-klep'-tik, -us*) [*amnion; κλεπτεύν*, to steal away]. Relating to the unmarked escape of the liquor amnii.

Amnion (*am'-ne-on*) [*ἀμνίον*, a young lamb]. The innermost of the fetal membranes; it is continuous with the fetal epidermis at the umbilicus, forming a complete sheath for the umbilical cord and a sac or bag in which the fetus is inclosed. It contains one or two pints of *liquor amnii.* It is a double, nonvascular membrane, the inner layer or *sac* derived from the epiblast, the outer from the mesoblast. The cavity of the inner folds is called the *true amnion,* that of the outer, the *false.* Syn., *Agnina membrana; Agnina pellicula; Membrana agnina; Agnina tunica; Abgas; Abghas.* **A., Dropsy of,** excessive secretion of liquor amnii.

Amnionic (*am-ne-on'-ik*) [*amnion*]. Relating to the amnion.

Amniorrhea (*am-ne-o-re'-ah*) [*amnion; ῥοία*, a flow]. The discharge of the liquor amnii.

Amniotic (*am-ne-ot'-ik*) [*amnion*]. Relating to the amnion. **A. Cavity,** the sac of the amnion. **A. Fluid,** the liquor amnii. See *Amnion.*

Amœba (*am-e'-bah*). See *Ameba.*

Amœboid (*am-e'-boid*). See *Ameboid.*

Amomum (*am-o'-mum*) [*ἄμωμον*, an Eastern spice plant]. A genus of scitaminaceous plants to which the cardamom (*A. cardamomum*) and "grains of paradise" (*A. granum paradisi*) belong.

Amor (*am'-or*) [L.]. Love. **A. insanus.** See *Erotomania.* **A. sui,** love of self; vanity. **A. veneris,** Columbus' term for the clitoris.

Amorpha (*ah-morf'-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μορφή*, shape]. 1. A cutaneous eruption having no definite form. 2. A macula. 3. Apparent diseases in which no lesions can be discovered. 4. Intertrigo. **A. infantilis, A. lactantium,** infantile intertrigo. **A. vulgaris,** intertrigo.

Amorphia (*ah-mor'-fe-ah*) [see *Amorpha*]. Shapeless condition.

Amorphism (*ah-mor'-fizm*) [see *Amorpha*]. The state of being amorphous or without shape; want of crystalline structure.

Amorphous (*ah-mor'-fus*) [see *Amorpha*]. Formless; shapeless; not crystalline.

Ampelotherapy (*am-pel-o-ther'-a-pe*) [*ἄμπελος*, a grape-vine; *θεραπεύειν*, to heal]. The grape-cure (*q. v.*).

Amperage (*am-pār'-ahj*) [*Ampère*, a French physicist]. The number of amperes passing in a given circuit.

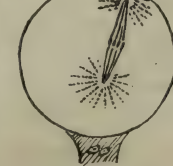
Ampere (*am'-pār*) [see *Amperage*]. A unit of measurement of an electric current. It is the electromotive force of one volt produced in a circuit having one ohm of resistance.

Amperemeter (*am-pār'-me-ter*) [*ampere; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the strength of the current of an electric circuit in amperes.

Amphemeros, Amphemerus (*am-fem'-er-os, -us*). 1. Quotidian. 2. A quotidian fever.

Amphiarkyochrome (*am-fe-ar'-ke-o-krōm*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *ἄρκυς*, net; *χρώμα*, color]. A term applied by Nissl to a nerve-cell the stainable portion of whose cell-body is in the form of a pale network, the nodal points of which are joined by an intensely staining network.

Amphiarthrosis (*am-fe-ar-thro'-sis*) [*amphi-; ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A form of mixed articulation in which the surfaces of the bones are connected by broad discs of fibrocartilage or else are covered with fibrocartilage and connected by external ligaments. It is distinguished by limited flexion in every direction, as, *e. g.*, between the vertebras.



Amphiaster in an Ovarian Egg.

Amphiaster (*am'-fe-as-ter*) [*amphi-; ἀστήρ*, a star]. The figure formed in indirect cell-division by the

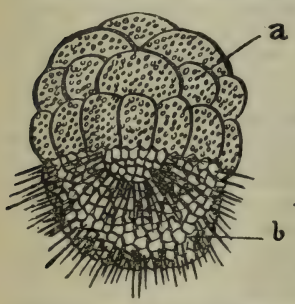
achromatin threads and chromatin granules united to form the socalled nuclear spindle, together with the threads of cell-protoplasm radiating from a rounded clear space at each end of the spindle, known as the stars or suns.

Amphibia (*am-fib'-e-ah*) [*amphi-; βίος*, life]. A class of the *Vertebrata*, living both in the water and upon the land, as the frog, newt, etc.

Amphibious (*am-fib'-e-us*) [see *Amphibia*]. Living both on land and in water.

Amphiblastic (*am-fe-blas'-tik*) [*amphi-; βλαστός*, a germ]. Pertaining to that form of complete segmentation that gives rise to an amphiblastula.

Amphiblastula (*am-fe-blas'-tu-lah*) [*amphi-; blastula*, dim. of *βλαστός*, a germ]. The mulberry-mass or morula-stage in the development of a holoblastic egg. It follows the stage known as amphimorula.



AMPHIBLASTULA.—(*After Balfour.*)
a. Granular cells which will form the epiblast. *b*. Ciliated cells which become invaginated to form the hypoblast.

Amphibolia (*am-fe-bo'-le-ah*) [*ἀμφιβολία*, uncertainty]. The vacillating period of a fever or disease.

Amphibolic (*am-fe-bol'-ik*) [see *Amphibolia*]. Uncertain; doubtful. Applied to a period in the febrile process occurring between the fastigium and the defervescence, and marked by exacerbations and remissions.

Amphicrania (*am-fe-krā'-ne-ah*) [*amphi-; κρανίον*, the skull]. Headache affecting both sides of the head.

Amphicreatin (*am-fe-kre'-at-in*) [*amphi-; κρέας*, flesh], $C_7H_{19}N_7O_4$. One of the muscle-leukomains. It crystallizes in brilliant oblique prisms of a yellowish-white color, and is faintly basic.

Amphicreatinin (*am-fe-kre-at'-in-in*) [see *Amphicreatin*], $C_9H_{10}N_7O_4$. A member of the creatinin group of leukomains derived from muscle.

Amphicroic (*am-fe-kro'-ik*) [*amphi-; κρούειν*, to test]. Having the power to turn blue litmus-paper red and red litmus-paper blue.

Amphidiarthrosis (*am-fe-di-ar-thro'-sis*) [*amphi-; διάρθρωσις*, articulation]. The articulation of the lower jaw, as it partakes of the nature both of ginglymus and of arthrodia.

Amphigony (*am-fig'-o-ne*) [*amphi-; γόνος*, offspring]. The sexual process in its broadest sense; gamogenesis.

Amphimicrobian (*am-fe-mi-kro'-be-an*) [*amphi-; μίκρος*, small; *βίος*, life]. Both aerobian and anaerobian.

Amphimixis (*am-fi-miks'-is*) [*amphi-; μῖξις*, mixing]. The mingling of two individuals or their germs; sexual reproduction.

Amphimorula (*am-fe-mor'-u-lah*) [*amphi-; morula*, a mulberry]. The morula, or globular mass of cleavage cells resulting from unequal segmentation, the cells of the hemispheres being unlike in size.

Amphistoma (*am-fis'-to-mah*) [*amphi-; στόμα*, mouth]. A genus of trematode worms, named from the mouth-like apparatus at either end. One species, *A. hominis*, has been found in the large intestine of man.

Amphitrichous (*am-fit'-rik-us*) [*amphi-; θρίξ*, a hair]. Applied to the type of flagellation in bacteria in which there is a single flagellum at each pole.

Amphodiplopia (*am-fo-dip-lo'-pe-ah*) [*ἄμφω*, both; *διπλόος*, double; *ὤψ*, eye]. Double vision affecting each of the eyes.

Amphophil, Amphophilous (*am'-fo-fil, am-fof'-il-us*) [*ἄμφω*, both; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Readily stainable alike with acid and with basic dyes.

Amphoric (*am-for'-ik*) [*amphora*, a vase with two handles]. Resembling the sound produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. **A. Breathing,** breath-sounds with musical quality heard in diseased conditions of the lung, especially in pulmonary tuberculosis with cavity-formation. **A. Resonance,** in auscultation, a metallic sound like that of blowing into a bottle, caused by the reverberation of sound in a cavity of the lung. **A. Respiration.** See *A. Breathing*.

Amphorophony (*am-for-of'-o-ne*) [*amphora; φωνή*, a sound]. An amphoric resonance or sound.

Amphoteric, Amphoterous (*am-fo-ter'-ik, am-fot'-er-us*) [*ἀμφότεροι*, both of two]. Double-sided; having the power of altering the color of both red and blue litmus test-paper; a condition sometimes presented by the urine.

Amplification (*am-plif-ik-a'-shun*) [*amplificare*, to enlarge]. In microscopy, increase of the visual area.

Amplifier (*am'-ple-fi-er*) [see *Amplification*]. An apparatus used in microscopy for increasing the magnification. It consists of a diverging lens or combination placed between the objective and the ocular, and gives to the image-forming rays from the objective an increased divergence.

Amplitude (*am'-ple-tūd*) [*amplus*, broad]. The range or extent, as of vibrations and undulations, the pulse-wave, etc.

Ampulla (*am-pul'-ah*) [L., "a Roman wine-jug"]. 1. The trumpet-mouthed or dilated extremity of a canal, as of the lacrimal canal, the receptaculum chyli, the fallopian tubes, mammary ducts, semicircular canals, vas deferens, etc. 2. A bulla or blister. **A. chyli,** the receptaculum chyli. **A., Galen's,** a dilation of the vena magna galeni, occurring in the middle of Bichat's fissure, between

the splenium and the quadrigeminal bodies. It receives the two basilar and several small cerebral and cerebellar veins. **A., Henle's.** 1. The fusiform dilation of the vas deferens near its junction with the seminal vesicle. 2. The expanded outer half of the fallopian tube. **A., Lieberkühn's,** the cecal terminus of one of the lacteals in the villi of the intestine. **A. lorenzini,** the dilated internal end of Lorenzini's tubes. **A. of Rectum,** the portion above the perineal flexure. **A. of Vater,** a depression in the internal and posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum, into which the ductus communis choledochus and the pancreatic duct open.

Ampullaceous (*am-pul-a'-shus*). 1. Flask-shaped; big-bellied; gibbous. 2. Relating to an ampulla. 3. Attended with the formation of bullas or blebs.

Amputation (*am-pu-ta'-shun*) [*amputare,* to cut away]. The removal of a limb or any projecting part of the body. Amputation may be by the knife, ligature, or other means, or it may be the result of pathologic processes, as gangrene, constriction (*e. g.,* of the cord in the fetus). **A., Accidental,** the separation of a limb by some form of accident. **A., Bloodless,** one in which there is but slight loss of blood, on account of the circulation being controlled by mechanic means. **A., Central,** one in which the scar is situated at or near the center of the stump. **A., Circular,** that performed by making a single flap, by circular sweeps of a long knife, through skin and muscles, in a direction vertical to the long axis of the limb. **A., Circular Skin-flap,** a modification of the circular, in which the skin-flap is dissected up, and the muscles divided at a higher level. **A., Coat-sleeve,** a modification of the circular, in which the cutaneous flap is made very long, the end being closed by being gathered together by means of a tape. **A., Congenital,** amputation of fetal portions, due to constriction by bands of lymph. **A., Consecutive,** an amputation during the period of suppuration or later. **A. in the Contiguity,** amputation at a joint. **A. in the Continuity,** amputation of a limb elsewhere than at a joint. **A., Cutaneous,** one in which the flaps are composed exclusively of the integuments. **A., Diclastic,** one in which the bone is broken with an osteoclast and the soft tissues divided by means of an écraseur. Its object is to avoid hemorrhage and purulent infection. **A., Double Flap,** one in which two flaps are formed from the soft tissues. **A., Dry.** See *A., Bloodless.* **A., Eccentric,** one in which the scar is situated away from the center of the stump. **A., Elliptic,** one that may be performed by a single sweep, as in the circular method; the wound, however, having an elliptic outline, on account of the oblique direction of the incision. **A. of Expediency,** one performed for cosmetic effect. **A., Flap,** one in which one or more flaps are made from the soft tissues, the division being made obliquely. **A., Flapless,** one in which, on account of destruction of the soft parts, flaps cannot be formed, the wound healing by granulation. **A., Galvanocaustic,** one in which the soft parts are divided with the galvanocautery, followed by division of the bone by the saw. **A., Immediate,** one done within 12 hours after the injury, during the period of shock. **A., Intermediary, A., Intermediate, A., Intrapyretic,** one performed during the period of reaction and before suppuration. **A., Intrauterine.** See *A., Congenital.* **A., Major,** amputation of an extremity above the wrist- or ankle-joint. **A., Mediate.** See *A., Intermediary.* **A., Mediotarsal.** 1. Chopart's amputation. See *Operation, Chopart's.* 2. An amputation through the tarsus, preserving the scaphoid bone. **A., Minor,** amputation of a small part, as a finger. **A., Mixed,** a combination of the circular and flap methods. **A., Multiple,** amputation of two or more members at the same time. **A., Musculocutaneous,** one in which the flaps consist of skin and muscle. **A., Musculotegumentary.** See *A., Musculocutaneous.* **A., Natural.** See *A., Congenital.* **A., Oblique.** See *A., Oval.* **A., Osteoplastic,** one in which there are section and apposition of portions of bone in addition to the amputation. **A., Oval,** a modification of the elliptic, in which the incision consists of two reversed spirals instead of the one oblique. **A., Partial.** 1. One in which but a portion of the extremity is removed. 2. An incomplete congenital amputation. **A., Pathologic,** one done for tumor or other diseased condition. **A., Primary,** one done after the period of shock and before the occurrence of inflammation. **A., Racket,** a variety of the oval amputation in which there is a single longitudinal incision continuous below with a spiral incision on either side of the limb. **A., Secondary,** one performed during the period of suppuration. **A., Spontaneous.** See *A., Congenital.* It also occurs in the disease, ainhum. **A., Subastragalar,** a partial amputation of the foot, leaving only the astragalus. **A., Subperiosteal,** one in the continuity, the cut end of the bone being covered by periosteal flaps. **A., Supracondylar.** See *Operation, Gritti's.* **A., Synchronous.** See *A., Multiple.* **A., Tertiary,** that performed after the inflammatory reaction stage has passed. **A. by Transfixion,** one done by thrusting a long knife completely through a limb and cutting the flaps from within out.

Amusia (*ah-mu'-se-ah*) [*ἀ,* priv.; *μοῦσα,* muse]. Loss of the ability to produce or comprehend music or musical sounds; an abnormity as regards music analogous to aphasia as regards the faculty of speech. **A., Motor,** that in which music is understood, but the power of singing or otherwise reproducing music is lost. **A., Sensory,** musical deaf-

ness, or the loss of the power of comprehension of musical sounds.

Amussat's Valves. See *Heister's Valves.*

Amussis (*am-us'-is*) [L., "a carpenter's rule or level"; pl., *amusses*]. One of two portions into which a median fissure divides the posterior commissure of the brain.

Amyctic (*am-ik'-tik*) [*ἀμυκτικός*, mangling]. 1. Caustic; irritating. 2. A caustic or corrosive drug.

Amyelencephalia (*ah-mi-el-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μυελός*, marrow; *κεφαλή*, the head]. Absence of both brain and spinal cord.

Amyelia (*ah-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μυελός*, marrow]. Absence of the spinal cord.

Amyelic (*ah-mi-e'-lik*) [see *Amyelia*]. Relating to amyelia.

Amyelinic (*ah-mi-el-in'-ik*). Without myelin.

Amyelonic (*ah-mi-el-on'-ik*). 1. Amyelic. 2. Without marrow.

Amyelotrophy (*ah-mi-el-ot'-ro-fe*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μυελός*, marrow; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amyelus (*ah-mi'-el-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μυελός*, marrow]. A fetal monstrosity with partial or complete absence of the spinal cord.

Amygdala (*am-ig'-dal-ah*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, almond]. 1. The tonsil. 2. A small lobule on the lower surface of each cerebellar hemisphere, projecting into the fourth ventricle. 3. Almond. The seeds of *A. amara* and *A. dulcis*, containing the principle *emulsin*. The former contains *amygdalin*. The expressed oil of the sweet almond is a demulcent and is useful in skin affections; in doses of 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.), a mild laxative; that of *A. amara* is used in cosmetics. **A. amara** (U. S. P.), the bitter almond. **A. dulcis** (U. S. P.), the sweet almond. **Amygdalæ amaræ, Aqua** (U. S. P.), a 1:1000 solution of the oil of bitter almonds in water. Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **Amygdalæ amaræ, Oleum** (U. S. P.), contains 3–14% of hydrocyanic acid and has similar uses. Dose ¼–1 min. (0.016–0.065 Cc.). **Amygdalæ amaræ, Spiritus** (U. S. P.), the spirit of bitter almonds. **Amygdalæ, Emulsum** (U. S. P.), oil of sweet almonds 6%; sugar, water, and acacia q. s. **Amygdalæ Expressum, Oleum** (U. S. P.), expressed oil of almonds. Dose 1 oz. (30 Cc.). **Amygdalæ, Syrupus** (U. S. P.), syrup of almond; demulcent and slightly sedative. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Amygdalectomy (*am-ig-dal-ek'-to-me*) [*amygdala; ἐκτομή*, a cutting-out]. Excision of a tonsil.

Amygdalin (*am-ig'-dal-in*) [see *Amygdala*], $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$. A glucosid formed in bitter almonds, in various plants, and in the leaves of the cherry-laurel. Under the influence of emulsin, contained in the almond, it splits up into glucose and hydrocyanic acid.

Amygdaline (*am-ig'-dal-ēn*) [see *Amygdala*]. 1. Almond-like. 2. Pertaining to the tonsil.

Amygdalitis (*am-ig-dal-i'-tis*) [*amygdala; ιτις*, inflammation]. Tonsillitis.

Amygdaloid (*am-ig'-dal-oid*) [*amygdala; εἶδος*, form]. Resembling an almond. **A. Fossa,** the depression for the lodgment of the tonsil. **A. Tubercle,** a projection of gray matter at the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is attached to the temporal lobe, and appears to be nearly isolated by white substance.

Amygdalolith (*am-ig-dal'-o-lith*) [*amygdala; λίθος*, a stone]. A concretion or calculus found in the tonsil.

Amygdalopathy (*am-ig-dal-op'-ath-e*) [*amygdala; πάθος*, a disease]. Any disease of the tonsils.

Amygdalotome (*am-ig'-dal-o-tōm*) [*amygdala; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument used in cutting the tonsils.

Amygdalotomy (*am-ig-dal-ot'-o-me*) [see *Amygdalotome*]. Tonsillotomy.

Amygdophenin (*am-ig-dof'-en-in*), $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH \cdot OC \cdot CH(OH)C_6H_5$. A grayish-white, crystalline powder, derived from paramidophenol. It is antirheumatic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) from 1 to 6 times daily in powder. Syn., *Phenylglycolphenetidin.*

Amygmus (*am-ig'-mus*) [*ἀμυγμός*]. Scarification.

Amyl (*am'-il*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch]. The radicle, C_5H_{11}, of amylic alcohol, the fifth member of the series of alcohol radicles, C_nH_{2n+1}. **A.-alcohol.** See *Amylic Alcohol.* **A. Bromid,** $C_5H_{11}Br$, a transparent, colorless liquid, soluble in alcohol. It is antiseptic and germicidal. **A. Colloid,** a fluid preparation consisting of amyl hydrid, 480 parts; aconitin, 1 part; veratrin, 6 parts; collodion, to 960 parts. It is painted on the skin in neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Syn., *Anodyne colloid.* **A. Hydrate.** See *Amylic Alcohol.* **A. Hydrid,** a fractional product of petroleum ether; it is an antiseptic. Syn., *Hydramyl; Pentylene; Pentylhydrid.* **A. Iodid,** $C_5H_{11}I$, the reaction-product of isoamylic alcohol, iodin, and phosphorus. It is sedative and antiseptic, and is used as an inhalation in dyspnea. **A. Nitrite,** $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, a clear, yellowish, volatile liquid, of a penetrating odor. It produces vascular dilation and stimulates the heart's action, and is useful in angina pectoris, respiratory neuroses, etc. Dose, *internally,* ¼–1 min. (0.016–0.065 Cc.) dissolved in alcohol; by *inhalation,* 2–5 min. (0.12–0.3 Cc.). **A. Nitrite, Carbureted,** amyl nitrite saturated with carbon monoxid. It is suggested as a substitute for pure amyl nitrite, to obviate pressure in the head and other secondary objectionable properties. **A. Salicylate,** a compound obtained from the action of chlorin on a saturated solution of salicylic acid in amylic alcohol. It is said to have the sedative properties of the amylic derivatives as well as antirheumatic qualities. Dose in acute rheumatism 10 capsules of 3 gr. (0.2

Gm.) each, daily. **A. Valerate, A. Valerianate,** $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. It is a cholesterin solvent and is used as a sedative in gall-stone colic. Dose 2–3 gr. (0.13–0.2 Gm.). Syn., *Apple oil.*

Amylaceous (*am-il-a'-se-us*) [see *Amyl*]. Containing starch; starch-like.

Amylamin (*am-il'-am-in*). See *Isoamylamin.* **A. Hydrochlorate,** $C_5H_{14}NCl$, a reaction-product of amyl cyanate, potassium hydrate, and hydrochloric acid, occurring as deliquescent scales or crystals. It is an antipyretic. Dose 7–15 gr. (0.45–1.0 Gm.).

Amylate (*am'-il-āt*). 1. A combination formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl molecule in amylic alcohol with a metal or basic radicle. 2. A compound of starch with a radicle.

Amylene (*am'-il-ēn*) [see *Amyl*], C_5H_{10}. A liquid hydrocarbon having anesthetic properties. See *Anesthetic.* **A.-chloral,** $CCl_3 . CH . OH . O . C . (CH_3)_2C_2H_5$, dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol-chloral. It is hypnotic. Syn., *Dormiol.* **A. Hydrate,** $C_5H_{12}O$, a tertiary alcohol used as a hypnotic. Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof.

Amylic (*am-il'-ik*) [see *Amyl*]. Pertaining to amyl. **A. Alcohol,** fusel oil; potato-starch alcohol; amyl hydrate. An alcohol having the composition $C_5H_{12}O$, produced in the continued distillation of fermented grain. It was formerly used to adulterate whisky. It is a solvent and reagent.

Amylin (*am'-il-in*) [see *Amyl*]. The insoluble wall of the starch-grain.

Amyloform (*am-il'-o-form*). An odorless white powder produced by the chemic combination of starch with formaldehyd. It is non-toxic, quite insoluble, and is not decomposed under 180° C. It is recommended as a surgical antiseptic.

Amylogenic (*am-il-o-jen'-ik*) [*amylon; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Starch-producing.

Amyloid (*am'-il-oid*) [*amylon; εἶδος*, form]. 1. Starch-like. 2. A starchy substance. 3. Glycogen. 4. Virchow's name for a waxy body found in animal tissue as a result of disease and resembling starch only in the one particular that it was stained by iodin. Cf. *Amyloid Degeneration.* **A. Bodies,** bodies resembling starch-grains, found in the nervous system, the prostate, etc. They are the result of a localized amyloid degeneration. **A. Degeneration,** waxy or lardaceous degeneration. A degeneration characterized by the formation of an albuminous substance, resembling starch in its chemic reactions. The process affects primarily the connective tissue of the blood-vessels of various organs, and is connected with or due to chronic suppuration in the body. Amyloid substance gives a brown color with iodin, a red color with gentian-violet, and turns blue on being treated with iodin and sulfuric acid. **A. Kidney.** See *Bright's Disease.*

Amylolysis (*am-il-ol'-is-is*) [*amylon; λύσις*, solution]. The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

Amylolytic (*am-il-o-lit'-ik*) [see *Amylolysis*]. Pertaining to or effecting the digestion of starch, as the ferments in the saliva and pancreatic juice that convert starch into sugar.

Amylon (*am'-il-on*) [L.]. 1. Starch. 2. Glycogen. 3. A principle found in grape-juice.

Amylophosphin (*am-il-o-fos'-fin*). A phosphin in which the hydrogen is replaced by amyl.

Amylopsin (*am-il-op'-sin*) [*amylon; ὄψις*, appearance]. A ferment found in the pancreatic juice which changes starch into sugar.

Amylose (*am'-il-ōs*) [*amylon*]. Any one of the group of carbohydrates, comprising starch, glycogen, dextrin, inulin, gum, cellulose, and tunicin.

Amylum (*am'-il-um*) [L.], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch. **Amyli, Glyceritum** (U. S. P.), contains starch, 10; water, 10; glycerol, 80%; used for external application. **A. iodatum,** contains starch, 95%; iodin, 5%, triturated with distilled water and dried. Dose 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Gm.). **Amyli, Mucilago** (B. P.), used in making enemas.

Amyocardia (*am-i-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μύς*, muscle; *καρδία*, the heart]. Lack of muscular power in the heart's contractions.

Amyostasia (*am-i-os-ta'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μύς*, muscle; *στάσις*, standing]. An abnormal trembling of the muscles while in use, often seen in locomotor ataxia.

Amyosthenia (*am-i-os-the'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μύς*, muscle; *σθένος*, force]. Deficient muscular power.

Amyotrophia (*am-i-o-tro'-fe-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μύς*, muscle; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Atrophy of a muscle.

Amyotrophic (*am-i-o-tro'-fik*) [see *Amyotrophia*]. Characterized by muscular atrophy. **A. Lateral Sclerosis,** lateral sclerosis combined with muscular atrophy. The lesion is in the pyramidal tracts and in the ganglion-cells of the anterior gray horns of the spinal cord. The disease has a marked tendency to involve the medulla. **A. Paralysis,** that due to muscular atrophy.

Amyxia (*am-iks'-i-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *μύξα*, mucus]. Absence or deficiency of mucous secretion.

Amyxis (*ah-miks'-is*) [*ἀμύσσειν*, to scarify]. Scarification.

Amyxodes (*ah-miks-o'-dēz*). 1. Deficient in mucus; relating to amyxia. 2. Scarified; relating to amyxis.

Anabasis (*an-ab'-as-is*) [*ἀναβαίνειν*, to go up]. The increasing stage of acute disease.

Anabatic (*an-ab-at'-ik*) [see *Anabasis*]. Increasing; growing more intense; as the *anabatic* stage of a fever.

Anabiosis (*an-ab-i-o'-sis*) [*ἀναβιόειν*, to come to life again]. The reappearance of vitality in an apparently lifeless organism.

Anabolergy (*an-ab-ol'-er-je*) [*ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up; *ἔργον*, work]. The force ex-

pended or work performed in anabolism or in anabolic processes.

Anabolic (*an-ab-ol'-ik*) [*ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up]. Pertaining to or characterized by anabolism.

Anabolin (*an-ab'-o-lin*) [see *Anabolic*]. Any substance formed during the anabolic process.

Anabolism (*an-ab'-o-lizm*) [see *Anabolic*]. Synthetic or constructive metabolism. Activity and repair of function; opposed to katabolism.

Anacampsis (*an-ah-kamp'-sis*) [*ἀνακάμπτειν*, to bend back]. A flexure.

Anacamptic (*an-ah-kamp'-tik*) [see *Anacampsis*]. Reflected, as sound or light; pertaining to or causing a reflection.

Anacamptometer (*an-ah-kamp-tom'-et-er*) [*ἀνακάμπτειν*, to bend back; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring reflexes.

Anacardium (*an-ah-kar'-de-um*) [*ἀνά*, up; *καρδία*, the heart, from its heart-shaped seeds]. 1. A genus of tropical trees. *A. occidentale* yields cashew-gum and the cashew-nut. 2. The oil of the pericarp of the cashew-nut, known as cardol, and used as an escharotic. It is said to be of value in leprosy. **A., Ointment of,** 1 part of the tar to 8 of lard or vaselin, used as a blistering ointment. Unof. **A., Tincture of,** 1 to 10 of rectified spirit. Dose 2–10 min. (0.12–0.6 Cc.).

Anachlorhydria (*an-ah-klor-hi'-dre-ah*). The lack of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Anaclasis (*an-ak'-las-is*) [*ἀνάκλασις*, a breaking-off or back]. 1. Reflection or refraction of light or sound. 2. A fracture; forcible flexion of a stiff joint.

Anacrotic (*an-ak-rot'-ik*) [*ἀνά*, up; *κρότος*, a stroke]. Relating to or characterized by anacrotism.

Anacrotism (*an-ak'-ro-tizm*) [see *Anacrotic*]. The condition in which there is one or more notches on the ascending limb of the pulse-curve.

Anacusia (*an-ak-oo'-se-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Complete deafness.

Anadenia (*an-ad-e'-ne-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἀδήν*, gland]. Insufficiency of glandular function. **A. gastrica,** Ewald's name for achylia gastrica. **A. ventriculi.** See *Achylia gastrica*.

Anadesma (*an-ah-dez'-mah*) [*ἀναδέσμη*, a fillet]. A band or fascia.

Anadicrotic (*an-ah-di-krot'-ik*) [*ἀνά*, up; *δίς*, twice; *κρότος*, a stroke]. Characterized by anadicrotism.

Anadicrotism (*an-ah-di'-krot-izm*) [see *Anadicrotic*]. Dicrotism of the pulse-wave occurring in the upward stroke.

Anadidymous (*an-ad-id'-im-us*) [*ἀνά*, up; *δίδυμος*, a twin]. Cleft upward into two, while single below—said of certain joined twins.

Anadidymus (*an-ad-id'-im-us*) [see *Anadidymous*]. An anadidymous monster.

Anadipsia (*an-ah-dip'-se-ah*) [*ἀνά*, intensive; *δίψα*, thirst]. Intense thirst.

Anadrome (*an-ad'-ro-me*) [*ἀναδρομή*, a running up]. 1. An upward determination of the blood. 2. A pain ascending from the lower to the higher portion of the body. 3. The ascent of sap in plants. 4. See *Globus hystericus*.

Anæmia (*an-e'-me-ah*). See *Anemia*.

Anaerobe (*an-a'-er-ōb*). See *Anaerobion*.

Anaerobia (*an-a-er-o'-be-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἀήρ*, air; *βίος*, life]. Plural of *anaerobion*. Microorganisms having the power of living without air or free oxygen. **A., Facultative,** applied to organisms normally or usually living in the presence of oxygen, but capable of becoming anaerobic.

Anaerobic (*an-a-er-o'-bik*) [see *Anaerobia*]. Living in the absence of the oxygen or air. See *Aerobic*.

Anaerobion (*an-a-er-o'-be-on*). See *Anaerobia*.

Anaerobiosis (*an-a-er-o-bi-o'-sis*) [see *Anaerobia*]. Life sustained in the absence of free oxygen; the power of living where there is no free oxygen.

Anaerobiotic, Anaerobious (*an-a-er-o-bi-ot'-ik, an-a-er-o'-be-us*) [see *Anaerobia*]. Capable of existing without free oxygen.

Anæsthesia (*an-es-thē'-ze-ah*). See *Anesthesia*.

Anæsthetic (*an-es-thet'-ik*). See *Anesthetic*.

Anagoge, Anagogia (*an-a-go'-je, an-a-go'-je-ah*) [*ἀναγωγή*, a bringing up]. Vomiting. **A. hæmatis, A. sanguinis,** a rush of blood to the head.

Anagraph (*an'-a-graf*) [*ἀναγραφή*, a writing out]. A physician's prescription or recipe.

Anakusis (*an-ak-oo'-sis*). See *Anacusia*.

Anal (*a'-nal*) [*anus*, the fundament]. Pertaining to the anus.

Analdia (*an-al'-de-ah*). See *Marasmus*.

Analepsia (*an-al-ep'-se-ah*). See *Analepsis*.

Analepsis (*an-al-ep'-sis*) [see *Analeptic*]. 1. Recovery of strength after disease. 2. Suspension, as in a swing. 3. Epilepsy with gastric aura.

Analeptic (*an-al-ep'-tik*) [*ἀναληπτικός*, restorative]. 1. Restorative. 2. Any agent restoring health after illness.

Analgen (*an-al'-jen*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain], $C_{26}H_{14}N_2O_4$. A white, tasteless, crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol, but more readily in hot alcohol and dilute acids. It melts at 406.4° F. It is employed as an analgesic, antineuralgic, and antipyretic. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.).

Analgesia (*an-al-je'-ze-ah*) [see *Analgen*]. Insensibility to or absence of pain. **A. panaris.** Synonym of *Morvan's disease*.

Analgesic (*an-al-je'-sik*) [see *Analgen*]. 1. Anodyne; relieving pain. 2. Affected with analgesia. 3. A remedy that relieves pain.

Analgesin (*an-al'-je-sin*). See *Antipyrin*.

Analgic (*an-al'-jik*) [see *Analgen*]. Analgesic.

Analgin (*an-al'-jin*). Synonym of *Creolin*.

Analog (*an'-al-og*) [*ἀνάλογος*, conformable]. A part or organ having the same function as another, but with a difference of structure. The correlative term, *homolog*, denotes identity of structure with difference of function. The wing of the butterfly and that

of the bird are *analogous*, but the wing of a bird and the arm of a man are *homologous*.

Analogous (*an-al'-o-gus*) [see *Analog*]. Conforming to, proportionate, answering to.

Analysis (*an-al'-is-is*) [ἀναλύειν, to unloose]. The resolution of a compound body into its constituent parts. **A., Absorptiometric,** the determination of the composition of gaseous bodies by observation of the amount of absorption which occurs on exposure to a liquid in which the coefficient of absorption of different gases is already known. **A., Gasometric,** the determination of the constituents of gaseous compounds, especially the determination of the amount of oxygen in specimens of atmospheric air. **A., Gravimetric,** the quantitative determination, by weight, of the elements of a body. **A., Indirect,** a quantitative estimation of the elements of a compound obtained not by isolating them, but by causing them to form new combinations and observing the relation of the molecular weight of these to that of the original body. **A., Organic,** the determination of the elements of matter formed under the influence of life. The analysis of animal and vegetable tissues. **A., Proximate,** the determination of the simpler compound into which a substance may be resolved. **A., Qualitative,** the determination of the nature of the elements that compose a body. **A., Quantitative,** the determination of the proportionate parts of the various elements of a compound. **A., Radiation,** a method of analysis based upon discoveries of Becquerel and taking advantage of the comparative radioactivity of various metals. **A., Spectral,** the determination of the composition of a body by means of the spectroscope. **A., Ultimate,** the resolution of a compound into its ultimate elements. **A., Volumetric,** the quantitative determination of a constituent by volume. **A., Wet,** analysis conducted by means of solutions and precipitations.

Analyzer (*an'-al-i-zer*) [see *analysis*]. 1. An analyst. 2. In microscopy, the Nicol prism, which exhibits the properties of light after polarization. 3. An apparatus for recording the excursions of tremor movements.

Anamid (*an'-am-id*) [*a*, priv.; *amid*]. A compound formed from an amid by abstracting the ammonia.

Anamirta (*an-am-er'-ta*). A genus of *Menispermaceæ*. *A. paniculata*, or *Menispermum cocculus*, is the source of cocculus indicus.

Anamnesis (*an-am-ne'-sis*) [ἀνάμνησις, a recalling to mind]. 1. The faculty of memory; recollection. 2. That which is remembered; information gained from the patient regarding the past history of a case.

Anamnestic (*an-am-nes'-tik*) [see *Anamnesis*]. 1. Recalling to mind. 2. Restorative of the memory.

Anamniotic (*an-am-ne-ot'-ik*) [ἀν, priv.; ἀμνίον, amnion]. Without an amnion.

Ananabasia (*an-an-ab-a'-ze-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ἀνάβασις, an ascending]. A form of abulia manifested by incapacity to ascend heights.

Ananastasia (*an-an-as-ta'-ze-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ἀνάστασις, a rising up]. A form of abulia characterized by inability to rise from a sitting posture.

Anandria (*an-an'-dre-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ἀνήρ, man]. Lack of virility; impotence.

Anapeiratic (*an-ap-i-rat'-ik*) [ἀναπειρᾶσθαι, to do again]. A condition due to excessive use of certain parts, or of certain muscles, as in writers' and in telegraphers' cramp.

Anaphases (*an-af-a'-sēz*) [ἀνά, up; φάσις, a phase]. The phenomena of karyokinesis immediately preceding the formation of the daughter-stars, and up to the formation of the resting daughter-nuclei.

Anaphia (*an-a'-fe-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ἀφή, touch]. 1. Defect in the sense of touch. 2. A state of abnormal sensitiveness to the touch. 3. A state in which nothing can be learned by palpation.

Anaphora (*an-af'-or-ah*) [ἀναφορά, a bringing up]. 1. A bringing up, as by coughing. 2. Recovery from illness. 3. Rush of blood to the head. 4. A violent inspiration or respiration.

Anaphoresis (*an-af-or-e'-sis*) [ἀν, priv.; φέρειν, to carry]. A diminution in the activity of the sweat-glands.

Anaphoria (*an-af-o'-re-ah*) [see *Anaphoresis*]. An upward tendency of the eyes and of the visual axes.

Anaphrodisia (*an-af-ro-diz'-e-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]. Absence or impairment of sexual appetite.

Anaphrodisiac (*an-af-ro-diz'-e-ak*) [see *Anaphrodisia*]. 1. Relating to, affected by, or causing anaphrodisia. 2. An agent that allays the sexual desire.

Anaphylactic (*an-ah-fil-ak'-tik*) [ἀν, priv.; φύλαξ, a guardian]. 1. Having the property of diminishing immunity instead of reinforcing it. 2. A serum which diminishes immunity.

Anaphylaxy (*an-ah-fil-aks'-e*) [see *Anaphylactic*]. Induction of disease; specifically, an intoxication resulting from the union of a foreign substance with antibodies produced by previous introduction of the same substance; opposed to prophylaxy.

Anaplastic (*an-ap-las'-tik*) [ἀναπλάσσειν, to build up]. 1. Relating to anaplasty; restoring a lost or defective part. 2. An agent that facilitates repair.

Anaplasty (*an'-ap-las-te*) [see *Anaplastic*]. An operation for the restoration of lost parts; plastic surgery.

Anapnograph (*an-ap'-no-graf*) [ἀναπνοή, respiration; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus registering the movements of inspiration and expiration, together with the quantity of air inhaled.

Anapnoic (*an-ap-no'-ik*) [ἀνά, against; ἄπνοια, want of breath]. Relieving dyspnea.

Anapophysis (*an-ap-of'-is-is*) [ἀνά, back; ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot]. An accessory process of a lumbar or dorsal vertebra, corresponding to

the inferior tubercle of the transverse process of a typical dorsal vertebra.

Anarthria (*an-ar'-thre-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ἄρθρον, articulation]. 1. Defective articulation. 2. Absence of vigor. **A. centralis,** partial aphasia due to central lesion. **A. literalis,** stammering.

Anasarca (*an-ah-sar'-kah*) [ἀνά, through; σάρξ, the flesh]. An accumulation of serum in the subcutaneous areolar tissues of the body. Syn., *Catasarca; Episarcidium; Hydrodermus; Intercus; Hydrops cellularis.* **A., Acute,** a form in which the flesh preserves its normal color and the depression made by the finger disappears quickly. **A. a fluxu,** that due to loss of body-fluids, as in diarrhea or diabetes. **A. americana,** a South American disease marked by sleepiness, headache, debility, and swelling of the abdomen, said to be due to the ingestion of sea-crabs. **A., Essential,** that due to malnutrition. **A. exanthematica,** that attributed to the suppression of an exanthem, especially erysipelas. **A. urinosa,** that due to suppression of urine. Syn., *Urinary leukophlegmasia.*

Anasarcin (*an-ah-sar'-sin*). A remedy for dropsy, said to consist of the active principles of *Oxydendron arboreum, Sambucus nigra,* and *Urginea scilla.*

Anasarcous (*an-ah-sar'-kus*) [see *Anasarca*]. Affected with anasarca.

Anaspadias (*an-as-pa'-de-as*) [ἀνά, up; σπάειν, to draw]. A urethral opening upon the upper surface of the penis.

Anaspasis (*an-ah-spa'-sis*) [see *Anaspadias*]. 1. A contraction. 2. Revulsion.

Anastaltic (*an-as-tal'-tik*) [ἀναστaλτικός, checking; putting back]. 1. Strongly astringent. 2. Centripetal; afferent.

Anastasis (*an-as'-tas-is*) [ἀνάστασις, a setting up]. 1. Recovery; convalescence. 2. An upward afflux of the body humors. 3. Resuscitation of one apparently dead.

Anastatic (*an-as-tat'-ik*) [see *Anastasis*]. Tending to recovery; restorative.

Anastigmatic (*an-ah-stig-mat'-ik*). Free from astigmatism; said especially of photographic objectives which are corrected for astigmatism as well as for spheric and chromatic aberration.

Anastole (*an-as'-to-le*) [ἀναστολή, retracted]. Retraction; shrinking away, as of the lips of a wound.

Anastomosis (*an-as-to-mo'-sis*) [ἀναστομόειν, to bring to a mouth]. 1. The intercommunication of blood-vessels. 2. The establishment of a communication between two hollow parts or between two distinct portions of the same organ. See *A., Intestinal.* 3. A whetting of the appetite. **A., Crucial,** an arterial anastomosis in the upper part of the thigh, formed by the anastomotic branch of the sciatic, the first perforating, the internal circumflex, and the transverse branch of the external circumflex arteries. **A., Entero-.** See *Enteroanastomosis.* **A., Hyrtl's,** the transection of two arteries. Syn., *Dehiscentia decussantium.* **A., Intestinal,** an operation consisting in establishing a communication between two parts of the intestine. **A., Jacobson's,** the tympanic plexus.

Anastomotic (*an-as-to-mot'-ik*) [see *Anastomosis*]. 1. Pertaining to anastomosis. 2. Sharpening the appetite. 3. Aperient. 4. Causing dilation of the peripheral blood-vessels. 5. A communicating artery or vein. See under *Artery* and under *Vein.*

Anastomotica (*an-as-to-mot'-ik-ah*). 1. A communicating artery or vein. 2. Tonic, aperient, or deobstruent medicines. **A. magna.** See under *Artery.*

Anastomotris (*an-as-to-mo'-tris*) [L.; pl., *anastomotrides*]. Any kind of a dilating instrument.

Anastrophe (*an-as'-tro-fe*) [ἀναστρέφειν, to turn upside down]. Inversion, particularly of the viscera.

Anatherapeusis (*an-ath-er-ap-u'-sis*) [ἀνά, up; θεραπεύσις, medical treatment]. Treatment by increasing doses.

Anatomic (*an-at-om'-ik*) [*anatomy*]. Pertaining to anatomy. **A. Tubercle.** See *Verruca necrogenica.*

Anatomicopathologic, Anatomopathologic (*an-at-om-ik-o-path-o-loj'-ik, an-at-om-o-path-o-loj'-ik*). Pertaining to anatomy and pathology.

Anatomist (*an-at'-om-ist*) [see *anatomy*]. One who is skilled in anatomy.

Anatomy (*an-at'-o-me*) [ἀνατομία]. The science of the structure of organs or of organic bodies. **A., Applied,** anatomy as concerned in the diagnosis and treatment of pathologic conditions. **A., Comparative,** the investigation and comparison of the anatomy of different orders of animals or of plants, one with another. **A., Descriptive,** a study of the separate and individual portions of the body, apart from their relationship to surrounding parts. **A., Gross,** anatomy dealing with the naked-eye appearance of tissues. **A., Homologic,** the study of the correlations of the several parts of the body. **A., Medical,** the application of anatomy to a study of the causation and symptomatology of nonsurgical diseases. **A., Microscopic, A., Minute,** that studied under the microscope. **A., Morbid, A., Pathologic,** a study of diseased structures. **A., Physiognomonic,** the study of expressions depicted upon the exterior of the body, especially upon the face. **A., Practical,** dissection. **A., Regional,** a study of limited parts or regions of the body, the divisions of which are collectively or peculiarly affected by disease, injury, operations, etc. **A., Surgical,** the application of anatomy to surgery. **A., Topographic,** the anatomy of a part in its relation to other parts. **A., Veterinary,** the anatomy of domestic animals.

Anatresis (*an-at-re'-sis*) [ἀνατιτρᾶν, to bore through]. Perforation; trephining.

Anatripsis (*an-at-rip'-sis*) [ἀνάτριψις, a rubbing]. 1. Rubbing; the removal of a part

or growth by scraping or rubbing; inunction. 2. An upward or centripetal movement in massage. 3. A crushing, as of calculi. 4. Itching; scratching to allay itching.

Anatriptic (*an-at-rip'-tik*) [see *Anatripsis*]. A medicine to be applied by rubbing.

Anaxon, Anaxone (*an-aks'-on*) [ἀν, priv.; *axis*]. A neuron devoid of axis-cylinder processes. Syn., *Amacrine cell.*

Anazotic (*an-az-ot'-ik*) [ἀν, priv.; *azotum*, nitrogen]. Without azote or nitrogen.

Anazoturia (*an-az-ot-u'-re-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; *azotum*, nitrogen; οὖρον, urine]. A condition of deficient excretion of nitrogen in the urine, the urea being chiefly diminished.

Anchone (*ang'-ko-nē*) [ἄγχειν, to strangle]. A spasmodic constriction of the throat observed in hysteria.

Anchoralis (*an-ko-ra'-lis*) [*ancora*, an anchor]. The coronoid process of the ulna.

Anchusin (*ang'-ku-sin*) [ἄγχουσα, alkanet], $C_{35}H_{40}O_8$. The red coloring-matter found in alkanet-root. See *Alkanet.*

Anchyloglossia (*ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah*). See *Ankyloglossia.*

Anchylosis (*ang-kil-o'-sis*). See *Ankylosis.*

Anchylostomiasis (*ang-kil-o-sto-mi'-as-is*). See *Ankylostomiasis.*

Anchylostomum (*ang-kil-os'-to-mum*). See *Ankylostoma.*

Ancipital (*an-sip'-it-al*) [*anceps*, double]. Two-edged.

Ancistrum (*an-sis'-trum*) [ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook]. A surgical hook.

Anconagra (*ang-kon-a'-grah*) [ἀγκών, the elbow; ἄγρα, a seizure]. Arthritic pain at the elbow.

Anconal, Anconeal (*ang'-kon-al, ang-ko'-ne-al*) [ἀγκών, the elbow]. Pertaining to the elbow.

Anconeus (*ang-ko-ne'-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Ancyroid (*an'-sir-oid*) [ἄγκυρα, anchor; εἶδος, form]. Shaped like an anchor.

Andernach's Ossicles. See *Wormian Bones.*

Andersch's Ganglion. The petrosal ganglion.

A.'s Nerve. See *Jacobson's Nerve.*

Anderson's Pill. The compound gamboge pill.

A.'s Reaction for Distinguishing between Quinolin and Pyridin Salts, the chloroplatinates of the latter, when boiled with water, are changed into insoluble double salts with the elimination of hydrogen chlorid, whereas the former remain in solution.

Andral's Decubitus. The position usually assumed in the early stage of pleurisy by the patient, who seeks to alleviate the pain by lying on the sound side.

Andreasch's Reaction for Cystein. To the hydrochloric acid solution add a few drops of dilute ferric chlorid solution and then ammonia. The liquid will become a dark purplish red.

Androgalactozemia (*an-dro-gal-ak-to-ze'-me-ah*) [ἀνήρ, man; γάλα, milk; ζημία, loss]. The oozing of milk from the male mamma.

Androgyna (*an-droj'-in-ah*) [*aner*; γυνή, woman]. A hermaphrodite; a female in whom the genital organs are similar to those of the male.

Androgyneity (*an-droj'-in-e-it-e*) [see *Androgyna*]. Hermaphroditism.

Androgynus (*an-droj'-in-us*) [see *Androgyna*]. A hermaphrodite. A male with genital organs similar to those of the female.

Androlepsia (*an-dro-lep'-si-ah*) [ἀνδροληψία, a seizure of men]. The process of fecundation in the female.

Andrology (*an-drol'-o-je*) [ἀνήρ, man; λόγος, science]. 1. The science of man, especially of the male sex. 2. The science of the diseases of the male genitourinary organs.

Andromania (*an-dro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*aner*; μανία, madness]. Nymphomania.

Androphobia (*an-dro-fo'-be-ah*) [*aner*; φόβος, fear]. Fear or dislike of the male sex.

Androsymphysia, Androsymphysis (*an-dro-sim-fiz'-e-ah, an-dro-sim'-fiz-is*) [*aner*; σύν, together; φύειν, to grow]. 1. A monstrosity formed by the fusion of two male fetuses. 2. The growing together of the male genitalia.

Anecpyetous (*an-ek-pi-e'-tus*) [ἀνεκπύητος]. 1. Not suppurating. 2. Preventing suppuration; insuppurable.

Anedeus (*an-e'-de-us*) [ἀ, priv.; αἰδοια, the genitals]. Lacking genital organs.

Anel's Operation for Aneurysm. Ligation on the cardiac side close to the aneurysm.

A.'s Probe, A.'s Sound, a fine probe used in operations upon the lacrimal passages.

A.'s Syringe, a syringe used in injecting fluids into the lacrimal passages.

Anelectrode (*an-el-ek'-trōd*) [ἀνά, upward; *electrode*]. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anelectrotonic (*an-el-ek-tro-ton'-ik*) [ἀν, priv.; ἤλεκτρον, electricity; τόνος, tension]. Relating to anelectrotonus.

Anelectrotonus (*an-el-ek-trot'-o-nus*) [see *Anelectrotonic*]. The decreased irritability that is present in a nerve in the neighborhood of the anode.

Anemia (*an-e'-me-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; αἷμα, blood]. Deficiency of blood as a whole, or deficiency of the number of the red corpuscles or of the hemoglobin. It may be *general* or *local.* Local anemia, or *ischemia*, is the result of mechanic interference with the circulation of the affected part. General anemia is either idiopathic or symptomatic.

A., Addison's, A., Biermer's. See *Pernicious Anemia.*

A., Cytogenic. Synonym of *A., Idiopathic.*

A., Essential. Synonym of *A., Idiopathic.*

A., Idiopathic, a form in which the lesion is in the blood or in the blood-making organs.

A., Lymphatic. Synonym of *Hodgkin's disease.* See *Lymphadenoma.*

A., Malignant. See *Pernicious Anemia.*

A., Myelogenous, anemia attended with hyperplasia of myelogenous tissue.

A., Paludal, anemia associated with or caused by malaria.

A., Pernicious. See *Pernicious Anemia.*

A., Primary. See *A., Idiopathic.*

A., Secondary, that due to a distinct cause, as hemorrhage, cancer, wast-

ing discharges, poisons, etc. Syn., *Symptomatic anemia.* **A., Splenic,** chronic anemia with enlarged spleen, blood-changes, chloranemia, leukopenia, hemorrhages from the stomach, and pigmentation of the skin.

Anemic (*an-em'-ik*) [see *Anemia*]. Pertaining to anemia. **A. Infarct,** a wedge-shaped area of coagulation-necrosis occurring in organs possessing terminal arteries. It is the result of the sudden stopping of such an artery by a thrombus or an embolus. **A. Murmur,** a murmur heard in anemic conditions, soft and blowing in character, and disappearing with the anemia. It is generally heard over the base of the heart. **A. Necrosis,** the coagulation-necrosis of tissues resulting from the sudden stoppage of the supplying artery.

Anemometer (*an-em-om'-et-er*) [*ἄνεμος*, wind; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind.

Anemone (*an-em'-o-ne*) [*ἀνεμώνη*, the windflower]. A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, most of which have active medicinal and poisonous qualities. See *Pulsatilla.*

Anemonin (*an-em'-o-nin*) [see *Anemone*], $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. The active principle of the anemone. It is given in bronchitis, asthma, and spasmodic cough. Dose ¼–¾ gr. (0.016–0.048 Gm.) twice daily.

Anemopathy (*an-em-op'-ath-e*) [*ἄνεμος*, wind; *πάθος*, disease]. Therapeutic treatment by inhalation.

Anemydria, Anæmydria (*an-em-id'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *αἷμα*, blood; *ὕδωρ*, water]. Insufficiency of the watery element in blood.

Anencephalia (*an-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. Absence of the brain.

Anencephalic (*an-en-sef-al'-ik*) [see *Anencephalia*]. Pertaining to or characterized by anencephalia.

Anencephalus (*an-en-sef'-al-us*) [see *Anencephalia*]. A species of single autositic monsters in which there is no trace of the brain.

Anergia (*an-er'-je-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἔργον*, work]. Sluggishness; inactivity.

Anergic (*an-er'-jik*) [see *Anergia*]. Characterized by sluggishness; as, *anergic* dementia.

Aneroid (*an'-er-oid*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *νηρός*, wet; *εἶδος*, form]. Working without a fluid. **A. Barometer.** See *Barometer.*

Anerythropsia (*an-er-ith-rop'-se-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἐρυθρός*, red; *ὄψις*, sight]. Impaired color-perception of red.

Aneson (*an-es-on*). See *Acetone Chloroform.*

Anesthecinesis, Anæsthecinesis (*an-es-the-sin-e'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *αἴσθησις*, feeling; *κίνησις*, movement]. A condition marked by loss of sensibility and motor capacity.

Anesthesia, Anæsthesia (*an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling]. A condition of total or partial insensibility, particularly to touch. **A., Central,** due to disease in the nerve-centers. **A., Cerebral,** that due to disease of the cerebrum. **A., Crossed,** anesthesia on one side of the body, due to a central lesion of the other side. **A. dolorosa,** severe pain experienced after the occurrence of complete motor and sensory paralysis, a symptom observed in certain diseases of the spinal cord. **A., Dolorous** (of Liebreich), the transient but painful anesthesia produced by the injection of water in sufficient quantity to edematize the papillary layer of the derm and subjacent layers. The pain is due to the inhibitory swelling of the cells. **A., Efferent,** that due to disorder of the nerve-terminations, disturbing their conductivity. **A., Electric,** anesthesia caused by the passage of an electric current through a part. **A., Facial,** anesthesia of those parts to which the sensory branches of the fifth cranial nerve are distributed. **A., General,** anesthesia of the entire body, including the abolition of all perceptive power with consequent loss of consciousness. **A., Girdle,** a zone of anesthesia encircling the body, due to circumscribed disease of the spinal cord. **A., Infiltration-,** local anesthesia effected by subcutaneous injections. **A., Javanese,** that produced by pressure upon the carotids. **A., Korff's.** See under *Anesthetic.* **A., Local,** that limited to a part of the body. **A., Mixed,** that partially produced and prolonged by the administration of morphin or other cerebral anodyne before the anesthetic is given. **A., Muscular,** loss of the muscular sense. **A., Peripheral,** that depending upon changes in the peripheral nerves. **A., Primary,** a temporary insensibility to slight pain occurring in the beginning of anesthesia and during which minor operations can be performed. **A., Surgical,** that induced by the surgeon by means of anesthetics for the purpose of preventing pain, producing relaxation of muscles, or for diagnostic purposes.

Anesthesin (*an-es-the'-sin*), $C_6H_4{<}^{NH_2}_{COOC_2H_5}$. E. Ritsert's name for paramidobenzoic acid ester; it is used as a local anesthetic.

Anesthetic (*an-es-thet'-ik*) [see *Anesthesia*]. 1. Without feeling; insensible to touch or pain. 2. A substance that produces insensibility to touch or to pain, diminished muscular action, and other phenomena. Anesthetics may be general, local, partial, and complete. **A., General,** one used for securing general anesthesia. The following substances have been used for this purpose: Amylene, C_5H_{10} (*pental*), a thin, colorless, translucent liquid; action rapid, producing partial anesthesia. It should not be brought near a flame. Carbon Tetrachlorid, not so irritating to the organs of respiration, but far more dangerous than chloroform. Chloral Hydrate, action indirect and incomplete, and now rarely, if ever, used. Chloroform, by inhalation. Largely employed in general surgery. It seems to have a selective action upon the nervous system, and also exercises a direct influence upon the muscular tissues of the heart. It paralyzes the vasomotor system, and death results from cardiac

paralysis. Chloroform should always be administered freely mixed with air. The *Edinburgh Method* of administering chloroform consists in giving as little of the anesthetic as will bring about rapid and complete narcosis, as evinced by lack of reflexes and muscular excitability. *Franck-Rosenberg's Method*, the preliminary cocainization of the nares before the use of chloroform; same as *Gerster's Method*. The *Lister Method*, also known as the *Scotch* or *Open Method*, consists in pouring a small amount of the anesthetic upon a common towel arranged in a square of 6 folds, and holding this as near to the face as can be borne without inconvenience. *Wohlgemuth's Method*, the use of oxygen combined with chloroform by means of a special apparatus; also called the *chloroform - oxygen method*. ETHENE CHLORID, formerly called *ethylene chlorid*, *Dutch liquid*, *chloric ether*, closely resembles chloroform, but is less depressant to the heart, and is considered safer than chloroform. Death results from paralysis of the respiratory centers. ETHER, by inhalation, is probably the safest known agent for the production of prolonged narcosis. Its action is directed largely to the nervous system, which becomes profoundly affected. It frequently causes spasmodic action and suspension of respiration. Death results from paralysis of respiration. It may be administered alone or in combination with nitrous oxid gas, in which case the patient is more rapidly narcotized. In *Cole's Method* of administering ether the anesthetic is preceded by inhalation of nitrous oxid gas. *Kocher's Method; Poitou-Duplessy's Method:* the use of ethyl bromid as a preliminary to etherization. The *Schleich Method* for general anesthesia consists in the administration of small doses of chloroform, petroleum ether, and sulfuric ether. ETHIDENE CHLORID is similar in its action to chloroform. Patients take a longer time to recover consciousness than when chloroform is used, but they experience fewer after-effects. Anesthetization occurs in from 3 to 5 minutes. HYDROBROMIC ETHER (*ethyl bromid*) produces unconsciousness and anesthesia in one minute, and complete muscular relaxation in 2 or 3 minutes. The heart's action is somewhat weakened. Return to consciousness after withdrawal of the ether is very prompt. Its use may be followed by vomiting. According to some observers, death results from cardiac failure, while others believe it kills by direct action upon the respiratory center. It is best administered by an Allis inhaler, and is of most service in minor surgery for short operations. NITROUS OXID, by inhalation, is much used by dentists as an anesthetic in the extraction of teeth. The symptoms resemble those of asphyxia, hence it is more important to watch the respiration than the pulse. It may be employed in minor surgical operations. There are but few after-effects, those most often observed being headache and malaise. **A. (General) Mixtures,** contain combinations of substances for producing anesthesia. The following are the most important: A. C. E. MIXTURE: Alcohol, sp. gr. 0.838, 1 part; chloroform, sp. gr. 1.497, 2 parts; ether, sp. gr. 0.735, 3 parts. BILLROTH'S: Chloroform, 3 parts; alcohol and ether, each, 1 part. LINHART'S: Alcohol, 1; chloroform, 4. It is administered similarly to chloroform. MARTINDALE'S: A volumetric mixture, the ingredients of which evaporate almost uniformly; it consists of absolute alcohol, sp. gr. 0.795, 1 volume; chloroform, sp. gr. 1.498, 2 volumes; pure ether, sp. gr. 0.720, 3 volumes. MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON: Ether, 3; chloroform, 2; alcohol, 1. METHYLENE or METHYLENE BICHLORID: A mixture of methylic alcohol 30% and chloroform 70%. The socalled "*liquid of Régnault*" consisted of 80% chloroform, 20% methylic alcohol. Methylene is not much used, several deaths from cardiac paralysis having occurred from its employment. M. S. MIXTURE: Ether, 57 parts; chloroform, 43 parts. NUSSBAUM'S: Ether, 3; chloroform, 1; alcohol, 1. RICHARDSON'S: Alcohol, 2; chloroform, 2; ether, 3. SANFORD'S: The socalled "*chloramyl*" is a mixture of chloroform and amyl nitrite in the proportion of 2 drams of the nitrite to the pound of chloroform. It is a dangerous mixture, both drugs depressing the heart. VIENNA GENERAL HOSPITAL: Ether, 9; chloroform, 30; alcohol, 9. VIENNA MIXTURE: Ether, 3; chloroform, 1. VON MERING'S: Chloroform, 1 volume; dimethylacetal, 2 volumes. It is said not to produce failure of respiration or of heart nor lowering of the blood-pressure. WACHMUTH'S: One-fifth part of oil of turpentine is added to the chloroform. It is said to prevent any danger of heart-failure. **A., Local,** an anesthetic that, locally applied, produces absence of sensation in the organ or tissue so treated. ALCOHOL, locally, removes sensation to pain, while tactile sense persists. Cool the alcohol to about 10° below the freezing-point, by placing it in ice and salt, and place the part to be numbed in it. CHLORETHYL, in vapor form, is useful in minor and dental surgery. CHLORID OF METHYL, CH_3Cl, allowing the liquid chlorid to drop on the skin or mucous membrane. Unless kept carefully under control, the vitality of the tissues may be affected by the substance. COCAIN is used in subcutaneous injections by painting over mucous or cutaneous surfaces, or, in the case of the eye, by instillation. As a paint, a 20% solution is used, weaker preparations being of little value over cutaneous surfaces; several coats are necessary. A 10% solution should be used on mucous surfaces; for the eye, a 2 to 4% solution will answer, and this solution is strong enough when

cocain is employed as a spray. Hypodermatically, 2–5 min. (0.12–0.3 Cc.) of a 10 to 20% solution are usually injected, and this may be repeated 2 or 3 times during the operation. DISULFID OF CARBON, by spray or irrigation, is a local anesthetic, but has a disgusting odor and is a powerful poison. ETHER, in spray, is also a local anesthetic. The anesthesia thus produced is confined to the skin and is very transient. It may produce a slough from excessive freezing. HYDROGEN DIOXID injected under the epidermis is recommended for complete and immediate anesthesia. ISOTONIC SOLUTION, in anesthesia, any solution of the same specific gravity and the same freezing-point as the normal tissue; it can be employed without causing pain from osmotic disturbances. PHENOL painted over the skin—its action, however, is caustic. RHIGOLENE, in spray, is used in a manner similar to that of ether. *Bernard's Method* of local anesthesia. Same as *Nussbaum's Method*. In *Ceci's Mixed Morphin-cocain Method* the local anesthetic action of an analgesic drug is preceded or supplemented by the action of morphin or other cerebral anodyne. The *Corning-Bier Method* consists in the injection of a solution of cocain hydrochlorid into the subarachnoid space through a puncture made in the lumbar or lumbosacral region. *Crile's Blocking Method* is identical in principle and technic with the Corning-Bier method, except that it is applied at a higher level, by injecting the brachial plexus in the supraclavicular space. *Cushing's Method*, the morphin-cocain-chloroform anesthesia: in addition to a preliminary hypodermatic injection of morphin the local anesthetic action of cocain or other local analgesic is preceded or supplemented by the effects of a general inhalation-anesthetic, such as chloroform. *Infiltration, Neural, Method*, preliminary infiltration of the derm precedes the cocainization of the nerve-fibers which supply the area of the operation. *Intraneural Method*, after preliminary anesthesia of the skin the large nerve-trunks that supply the region are brought to view by dissection and directly injected with the needle. *Korff's Method*, a modification of Schneiderlin's, in that the use of hypodermatic injections of scopolamin hydrobromid, $\frac{1}{151}$ gr. (0.4 mg.), and morphin, $\frac{1}{7}$ gr. (0.9 cg.), is followed by the administration of a few drops of chloroform by the mask. *Krogin's Method*. Same as *Oberst's Method*. *Kummer's Method*, the application of an elastic constrictor to intensify the action of ether spray. *Oberst's Method*, the injection of a weak solution of cocain along the nerve-trunks supplying the parts. *Paraneural Method*, the anesthetizing solution is injected in the vicinity of the nerve-trunk, or as closely as possible to the nerve supplying the area of operation. *Schleich Infiltration Method*, is produced by the hypodermatic injection of cocain combined with a weak salt solution, and by the addition of a little morphin the anesthetic action is prolonged. (Cocain hydrochlorid, 1½ gr. (0.097 Gm.); morphin hydrochlorid, ⅓ gr. (0.02 Gm.); common salt, 3 gr. (0.19 Gm.), dissolved in 3 oz. and 3 dr. (100 Cc.) of sterilized water.) *Schneiderlin's Method*, the use of a combination of scopolamin hydrobromid (hyoscin hydrobromid) $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. (0.3 mg.), and morphin, $\frac{1}{7}$ gr. (0.9 cg.). To be administered hypodermatically and repeated after 1 or 2 hours. It is asserted to be absolutely free from danger to life. *Scopolamin-morphin*. See *Korff's Method*. *Spinal Subarachnoid Method*. See *Corning-Bier Method*. *Tait and Caglieri's Method*, spinal cocainization by injection of cocain into the sixth cervical intervertebral space. *Tuffier's Method*. See *Corning-Bier Method*. **A. (Local) Mixtures:** BAGOT'S MIXTURE, contains cocain hydrochlorid, 0.04; spartein sulfate, 0.05; this is dissolved in 1 or 2 Cc. of boiled water. BONAIN'S MIXTURE, for anesthesia of the external surface of the tympanic membrane: Phenol, menthol, cocain hydrochlorid, of each, 1.0; or phenol, 2.9; menthol, 0.5; cocain hydrochlorid, 1.0. HEINZE AND BRAUN'S SOLUTION for general infiltration: β-eucain, 0.1; sodium chlorid, 0.8; distilled water, 100. LOHMANN'S (W.) SOLUTION: 4% β-eucain solution with 8% of sodium chlorid. LUXENBURGER'S SOLUTION, a 2% solution of nirvanin. RECLUS' SOLUTION, a 2% β-eucain solution.

Anesthetization (*an-es-thet-iz-a'-shun*) [*ἀν-αἰσθητος*, insensible]. The act of placing under the influence of an anesthetic.

Anesthetize (*an-es'-thet-īz*) [see *Anesthetization*]. To put under the influence of an anesthetic.

Anesthetizer (*an-es'-thet-i-zer*) [see *Anesthetization*]. One who administers an anesthetic.

Anesthyl (*an-es'-thil*). A local anesthetic said to consist of ethyl chlorid, 5 parts; methyl chlorid, 1 part.

Anethol (*an'-eth-ol*) [*anethum; oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{12}O$. The chief constituent of the essential oils of anise and fennel. It is employed in preparing the *elixir anethi* (N. F.), being more fragrant and agreeable than the anise oil. **A., Liquid,** an isomeric modification of anethol; it is an antiseptic, oil-like liquid. Syn., *Isanethol*.

Anethum (*an-e'-thum*) [*ἀνά*, up; *αἴθειν*, to burn, from the pungency of the seeds]. Dill; the dried fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*, indigenous to southern Europe. It is aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Dose of the *oil* (*oleum anethi*, B. P.) 1–4 min. (0.06–0.24 Cc.).; of the *water* (*aqua anethi*, B. P.) 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.).

Anetodermia (*an-et-o-der'-me-ah*) [*ἀνετός*, relaxed; *δέρμα*, skin]. Relaxation of the skin.

Aneuria (*ah-nu'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *νεῦρον*, a nerve]. Lack of nervous power.

Aneuric (*ah-nu'-rik*) [see *Aneuria*]. Characterized by aneuria.

Aneurysm (*an'-u-rizm*) [*ἀνεύρυσμα*, a widening]. A circumscribed dilation of the walls of an artery. The symptoms of aneurysm depend upon the location of the aneurysmal tumor. Expansive pulsation and a bruit are important; very significant are the socalled pressure-symptoms, which vary with the organ or part pressed upon. Syn., *Abscessus spirituosus*.

A., Abdominal, an aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. **A., Active,** cardiac dilation with hypertrophy. **A., Acute,** an ulceration of the heart-wall which, by communicating with one of the chambers of the heart, forms an aneurysmal pouch. **A., Ampullary,** a small saccular aneurysm; it is most common in the arteries of the brain. **A. by Anastomosis,** a dilation of a large number of vessels,—small arteries, veins, and capillaries,—the whole forming a pulsating tumor under the skin. This form of aneurysm is especially seen upon the scalp. **A., Arteriovenous,** the simultaneous rupture of an artery and a vein, the blood from both being poured out into the cellular tissue and forming a false aneurysm. A *varicose aneurysm* is produced by the rupture of an aneurysm into a vein. An *aneurysmal varix* results from the establishment of a communication between an artery and a vein, the latter becoming dilated and pulsating. **A., Bell's,** aneurysmal varix. **A., Bérard's,** a varicose aneurysm with the sac in the tissues immediately around the vein. **A., Cardiac,** an aneurysm of the heart. **A., Circumscribed,** an aneurysm, either true or false, in which the contents are still within the artery though there may be rupture of one or two of its coats. **A., Cirsoid,** a tortuous lengthening and dilation of a part of an artery. **A., Compound,** one in which one or several of the coats of the artery are ruptured and the others merely dilated. **A., Consecutive, A., Diffused,** follows rupture of all the arterial coats, with infiltration of surrounding tissues with blood. **A., Dissecting,** one in which the blood forces its way between the coats of an artery. **A., Ectatic,** an expansion of a portion of an artery due to yielding of all the coats. **A., Endogenous,** one formed by disease of the vessel-walls. **A., Exogenous,** one due to traumatism. **A., External.** 1. One remote from the great body-cavities. 2. One in which the cavity of the tumor is entirely or chiefly outside of the inner coat of the artery. **A., False, A., Spurious,** one due to a rupture of all the coats of an artery, the effused blood being retained by the surrounding tissues. **A., Fusiform,** a spindle-shaped dilation of an artery. **A., Hernial,** one in which the internal coat of the artery, with or without the middle coat, forms the aneurysmal sac which has forced its way through an opening in the outer coat. **A., Lateral,** an aneurysm projecting on one side of a vessel, the rest of the circumference being intact. **A., Miliary,** a sac-like dilation of an arteriole, often the size of a pin's head. **A., Osteoid,** a pulsating tumor of a bone. **A., Park's,** a variety of arteriovenous aneurysm in which the arterial dilation communicates with two contiguous veins. **A., Partial.** 1. See *A., Lateral.* 2. An aneurysmal dilation of a portion of the heart. **A., Passive, A., Passive Cardiac,** cardiac dilation with thinning of



Aneurysm Laid Open.—(*Moullin.*)



Aneurysmal Varix.—(*Moullin.*)



Cirsoid Aneurysm of Scalp.—(*Moullin.*)

the heart-wall. **A., Peripheral, A., Peripheric,** one involving the whole circumference of an artery. **A., Pott's.** Same as *Aneurysmal Varix*. **A., Racemose.** See *A., Cirsoid*. **A., Rasmussen's,** dilation of an artery in a tuberculous cavity; its rupture is a frequent cause of hemorrhage. **A., Rodrigues',** a varicose aneurysm in which the sac is immediately contiguous to the artery. **A., Sacculated,** a sac-like dilation of an artery communicating with the main arterial trunk by an opening that is relatively small. **A., Spurious.** See *A., False*. **A., Subclavicular,** an aneurysm of the axillary artery at a point too high to admit of ligation below the clavicle. **A., Surgical.** See *A., External*. **A., True,** one in which the sac is formed of one, two, or all of the arterial coats. **A., Varicose.** See under *A., Arteriovenous*.

Aneurysmal (*an-u-riz'-mal*) [see *Aneurysm*]. Of the nature of or pertaining to an aneurysm. **A. Varix.** See under *Aneurysm, Arteriovenous*.

Anex (*an'-eks*). An abbreviation of *anode excitation*.

Angeio- (*an-je-o-*). See *Angio-*.

Angelica (*an-jel'-ik-ah*) [L.]. The seeds and root of *Angelica archangelica*. It is an aromatic stimulant and emmenagog. Dose of the *seeds* or *roots* 30 gr.–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.).

Angel's Wing (*ān'-jelz wing*). A deformity of the scapula in which it turns forward and then backward, giving the shoulder a peculiar dorsal bulge.

Angi (*an'-jē*). Inguinal buboes.

Angiectasis (*an-ji-ek'-tas-is*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ἔκτασις*, dilation]. Abnormal dilation of a vessel.

Angiitis, Angeitis (*an-je-i'-tis*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymph-vessel or of a blood-vessel.

Angina (*an'-jin-ah* or *an-ji'-nah*) [*angere*, to strangle]. Any disease attended by a sense of choking or suffocation, particularly an affection of the fauces or pharynx presenting such symptoms. **A. acuta,** simple sore throat. Syn., *Angina simplex*. **A. aphthosa, A., Aphthous,** a form attended with the formation of aphthas in some part of the throat. **A., Cardiac,** angina pectoris. **A. cruris,** intermittent lameness. **A. exsudativa,** croup. **A. externa.** Synonym of *Mumps*. **A., Fibrinous,** a noninfectious disease of the throat simulating diphtheria, marked by the formation of a layer of fibrinous exudation which is chiefly confined to the tonsils. The constitutional symptoms are slight. **A., Follicular,** clergyman's sore throat. See *Pharyngitis, Granular*. **A., Herpetic,** angina observed in connection with smallpox and herpes, marked by formation of vesicles in the throat which may be attended with patches of exudation. **A. laryngea.** Synonym of *Laryngitis*. **A. lingualis.** Same as *Glossitis*. **A. ludovici, A., Ludwig's,** acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the submaxillary glands. **A. maxillaris,** mumps. **A. membranacea.** Synonym of *Diphtheria*. **A. parotidea,** the mumps, or parotitis. **A. pectoris,** a paroxysmal neurosis with intense pain and oppression about the heart. It usually occurs in the male after 40 years of age, and is generally associated with diseased conditions of the heart and aorta. There is a sense of impending death, and frequently there is a fatal termination. **A. pectoris vasomotoria,** a term given by Nothnagel and Landois to an angina associated with vasomotor disturbances, coldness of the surface, etc. **A., Phlegmonous.** 1. An inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissues of the throat, with a tendency to extend more deeply, attended by edematous swelling. 2. Acute inflammation of the deep-seated structures of the throat, with a tendency to pus-formation. **A., Pseudo-,** a neurosis occurring in anemic females, simulating angina pectoris, but characterized by a less grave set of symptoms and never resulting fatally. **A., Pultaceous,** an affection of the throat marked by the presence of whitish or grayish patches which are easily detached, as they are not true exudations. **A., Rheumatic,** a form of catarrhal angina in rheumatic persons, marked by sudden onset of intense pain on swallowing. **A. serosa, A., Serous.** 1. Catarrhal angina. 2. Edema of the glottis. **A. simplex.** See *A. acuta*. **A., Thymic.** 1. Laryngismus stridulus. 2. Bronchial asthma. **A. tonsillans,** quinsy. **A. trachealis,** croup. **A., Ulceromembranous.** See *Tonsillitis, Herpetic*. **A. varicosa,** dyspnea due to enlarged tonsillar vessels. **A. vera, A. vera et legitima,** quinsy. **A., Vincent's,** diphtheroid angina (ulceromembranous angina) due to *Bacillus pseudodiphtheriæ*.

Anginoid (*an'-jin-oid*) [see *Angina*]. Resembling angina.

Anginose (*an'-jin-ōs*) [see *Angina*]. Pertaining to angina; characterized by symptoms of suffocation.

Angio- (*an-je-o-*). A prefix signifying relating to a vessel.

Angioataxia (*an-je-o-at-aks'-e-ah*) [*angio-; ἀταξία*, want of order]. An irregularity in the tension of the blood-vessels.

Angioblast (*an'-je-o-blast*) [*angio-, βλαστός*, a germ]. An embryonic cell developing into vascular tissue.

Angiocardiokinetic (*an-je-o-kar-de-o-kin-et'-ik*) [*angio-; καρδία*, heart; *κινεῖν*, to move]. 1. Stimulating or affecting the action or movements of the heart and blood-vessels. 2. A drug which stimulates or affects the movements of the heart and blood-vessels.

Angiocavernous (*an-je-o-kav'-er-nus*). Relating to cavernous angioma.

Angioceratodeitis. See *Angiokeratoditis*.

Angiocheiloscope (*an-je-o-ki'-lo-skōp*) [*angio-; χείλος*, a lip; *σκοπεῖν*, to look]. An instrument by means of which the blood-circulation

in the capillaries of the mucosa of the lips is magnified for observation.

Angiocholitis (*an-je-o-ko-li'-tis*) [*angio-; χολή*, bile; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the biliary ducts.

Angioderma pigmentosum (*an-je-o-der'-mah pig-men-to'-sum*). See *Atrophoderma*.

Angiofibroma (*an-je-o-fi-bro'-mah*). A fibrous degenerating angioma.

Angiogenesis, Angiogeny (*an-je-o-jen'-es-is, an-je-og'-en-e*) [*angio-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The development of the vessels.

Angioglioma (*an-je-o-gli-o'-mah*) [*angio-; glioma*]. A glioma rich in blood-vessels.

Angiograph (*an'-je-o-graf*) [*angio-; γράφειν*, to write]. A variety of sphygmograph.

Angiography (*an-je-og'-ra-fē*) [see *Angiograph*]. A description of the vessels; angiology.

Angiokeratoditis (*an-je-o-ker-at-o-di'-tis*) [*angio-; κέρας*, cornea; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Vascular keratitis.

Angiokeratoma (*an-je-o-ker-at-o'-mah*) [*angio-; κέρας*, horn; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Lymphangiectasis; telangiectatic wart; a very rare disease of the extremities, characterized by warty-looking growths that develop on dilated vessels in persons with chilblains, etc. Dark vascular spots the size of pin-points or pin-heads develop as an attack of chilblains is subsiding. The disease is peculiar to childhood.

Angiokinesis (*an-je-o-kin-e'-sis*) [*angio-; κινεῖν*, to move]. Excitation or action of the blood-vessels.

Angioleucitis (*an-je-o-lu-si'-tis*) [*angio-; λευκός*, white; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Angioleukasia (*an-je-o-lu-ka'-zhe-ah*) [*angio-; λευκός*, white; *ἔκτασις*, dilation]. Dilation of the lymphatics.

Angiolithic (*an-je-o-lith'-ik*) [*angio-; λίθος*, a stone]. A term applied to neoplasms in which crystalline or mineral deposits take place, with hyaline degeneration of the coats of the vessels.

Angiology (*an-je-ol'-o-je*) [*angio-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Angiolymphitis (*an-je-o-limf-i'-tis*). Same as *Angioleucitis*.

Angiolymphoma (*an-je-o-limf-o'-mah*) [*angio-; lympha*, lymph; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor formed of lymphatic vessels.

Angioma (*an-je-o'-mah*) [*angio-; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor formed of blood-vessels. **A., Cavernous,** an angioma with communicating blood-spaces, like the cavernous tissue of the penis, originating chiefly from the distended veins. Syn., *Angioma cavernosum; Angioma circumscriptum.* **A., Fissural,** Virchow's name for a nevus which he judged, from its location, corresponding to that of a fetal fissure, might be due to a disposition to form anomalies on the part of the region adjacent to the fissures. **A., Plexiform,** one consisting of enlarged, tortuous capillaries forming a patch varying in color from claret to steel-blue; if there is great increase of blood-vessels, the growth has the character of a tumor, and large examples of this variety are lobular in structure. **A., Telangiectatic,** an angioma composed of dilated blood-vessels. **A., Tuberose, A., Tuberous,** one occurring in subcutaneous tissue and presenting the appearance of a lipoma as it gradually replaces the adipose tissue, or it may be accompanied by a true fatty growth.

Angiomalacia (*an-je-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*angio-; μαλακία*, a softening]. Softening of the blood-vessels.

Angiometer (*an-je-om'-et-er*). See *Sphygmograph*.

Angiomyces (*an-je-o-mi'-sēz*) [*angio-; μύκης*, a fungus; an excrescence]. A fungoid or spongy dilation of the capillaries.

Angiomyocardiac (*an-je-o-mi-o-kar'-de-ak*) [*angio-; μῦς*, muscle; *καρδία*, the heart]. Pertaining to the muscles of the vessels of the heart.

Angiomyopathy (*an-je-o-mi-op'-a-the*) [*angio-; μῦς*, muscle; *πάθος*, disease]. Any affection of the vessels involving the musculature.

Angiomyosarcoma (*an-je-o-mi-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor containing elements of angioma, myoma, and sarcoma.

Angioneurectomy (*an-je-o-nu-rek'-to-mē*) [*angio-; νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Resection of all the cord-elements of the prostate except the vas, with its artery and vein.

Angioneuroedema (*an-je-o-nu-ro-e-de'-mah*). See *Angioneurotic Edema*.

Angioneurosis (*an-je-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*angio-; neurosis*]. A neurosis of the blood-vessels; a disturbance of the vasomotor system, either of the nature of a spasm of the blood-vessels (*angiospasm*) or of paralysis (*angioparalysis*).

Angioneurotic (*an-je-o-nu-rot'-ik*) [see *Angioneurosis*]. Pertaining to angioneurosis. **A. Edema,** an acute circumscribed swelling of the subcutaneous or submucous tissues, probably due to vasomotor lesion. The disease often runs in families. It is at times periodic, and is associated with colic and gastric disturbances.

Angiopancreatitis (*an-je-o-pan-kre-at-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the vascular tissue of the pancreas.

Angioparalysis (*an-je-o-par-al'-is-is*) [*angio-; παράλυσις*, paralysis]. Vasomotor paralysis.

Angioparalytic (*an-je-o-par-al-it'-ik*) [see *Angioparalysis*]. Relating to or characterized by angioparalysis.

Angioparesis (*an-je-o-par'-es-is*) [*angio-; πάρεσις*, paresis]. Partial paralysis of the vasomotor apparatus.

Angiopathy (*an-je-op'-a-the*) [*angio-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the vascular system.

Angiophorous (*an-je-of'-or-us*) [*angio-; φορεῖν*, to bear]. Applied to tissue which accompanies and supports vessels.

Angioplerosis (*an-je-o-pler-o'-sis*) [*angio-;*

πλήρωσις, a filling-up]. Engorgement of the vessels.

Angiopressure (*an-je-o-presh'-ur*). The production of hemostasis by means of angiotribe and forceps without ligation.

Angiorhigosis (*an-je-o-ri-go'-sis*) [*angio-*; *ῥίγος*, cold]. Rigidity of the vessels.

Angiorrhexis (*an-je-or-eks'-is*) [*angio-*; *ῥῆξις*, a bursting]. Rupture of a blood-vessel.

Angiosarcoma (*an-je-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*angio-*; *σάρξ*, flesh; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A vascular sarcoma.

Angiosclerosis (*an-je-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*angio-*; *σκληρός*, hard]. The induration and thickening of the walls of the blood-vessels.

Angiosialitis (*an-je-o-si-al-i'-tis*) [*angio-*; *σίαλον*, saliva; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the duct of a salivary gland.

Angiosis (*an-je-o'-sis*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel]. Any disease of blood-vessels or of lymphatics.

Angiospasm (*an'-je-o-spazm*) [*angio-*; *σπασμός*, a spasm]. A vasomotor spasm.

Angiospastic (*an-je-o-spas'-tik*) [see *Angiospasm*]. Characterized by or of the nature of angiospasm.

Angiostenosis (*an-je-o-sten-o'-sis*) [*angio-*; *στένωσις*, a narrowing]. Narrowing of a vessel.

Angiosteogenic, Angiosteogenous (*an-je-o-ste-oj'-en-ik, -us*) [*angio-*; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Relating to, producing, or produced by calcification of the vessels.

Angiosymphysis (*an-je-o-sim'-fiz-is*) [*angio-*; *σύμφυσις*, a growing together]. The growing together of vessels.

Angiosynizesis (*an-je-o-sin-e-ze'-sis*) [*angio-*; *συνιζάνειν*, to collapse]. The collapse of the walls of a vessel and subsequent growing together.

Angiotelectasia, Angiotelectasis (*an je-o-tel-ek-tā'-ze-ah, an-je-o-tel-ek'-ta-sis*). See *Telangiectasis*.

Angiotenic (*an-je-o-ten'-ik*) [*angio-*; *τείνειν*, to stretch]. Due to or marked by distention of the blood-vessels.

Angioteria (*an-je-o-te'-re-ah*) [*angio-*; *τέρας*, a wonder]. An abnormal development of the vascular system.

Angiothlipsis (*an-je-o-thlip'-sis*) [*angio-*; *θλίβειν*, to rub; to gall]. The abrasion of a vessel.

Angiotitis (*an-je-o-ti'-tis*) [*angio-*; *otitis*]. Inflammation of the blood-vessels of the ear.

Angiotome (*an'-je-o-tōm*) [*angio-*; *τομή*, a cutting]. The vascular tissue of an embryonic metamere.

Angiotomy (*an-je-ot'-o-me*) [see *Angiotome*]. 1. Incision into a vessel. 2. That branch of anatomy relating to the vascular system.

Angiotribe (*an'-je-o-trīb*) [*angio-*; *τρίβειν*, to grind or bruise]. A clamp furnished with powerful jaws used by Tuffier to occlude arteries in vaginal hysterectomy.

Angiotripsy (*an-je-o-trip'-sē*) [see *Angiotribe*]. Vascular torsion and compression by means of the angiotribe.

Angle, Angulus (*ang'-gl, ang'-gu-lus*) [*angulus*, an angle]. 1. A corner. 2. The degree of divergence of two lines or planes that meet each other; the space between two such lines. **A. of Aberration.** See *A. of Deviation*. **A., Acromial,** that formed between the head of the humerus and the clavicle. **A., Alpha,** in optics, that formed by the intersection of the visual line and optic axis. **A., Alveolar,** that formed between a line passing through a spot beneath the nasal spine and the most prominent point of the lower edge of the alveolar process of the superior maxilla and the cephalic horizontal line. **A. of Aperture,** in optics, that included between two lines joining the opposite points of the periphery of a lens and the focus. **A., Biorbital,** in optics, that formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. **A., Costal,** the angle formed by the meeting of ribs at the ensiform cartilage. **A., Critical,** that made by a beam of light passing from a rarer to a denser medium, with the perpendicular, without being entirely reflected. **A. of Deviation.** 1. In magnetism, the angle traversed by the needle when disturbed by some magnetic force. 2. In optics, that formed by a refracted ray and the prolongation of the incident ray. **A. of Elevation,** in optics, that made by the visual plane with its primary position when moved upward or downward. **A. of Incidence,** in optics, the angle at which a ray of light strikes a denser medium and undergoes reflection or refraction. **A. of Inclination (of Pelvic Canal),** in obstetrics, that formed by the anterior wall of the pelvis with the conjugate diameter. **A. of Inclination (of Pelvis),** in obstetrics, that formed by the pelvis with the general line of the trunk, or that formed by the plane of the inferior strait with the horizon. **A. of Jaw,** the junction of the lower border of the ramus of the mandible with its posterior border. **A., Limiting.** See *A., Critical*. **A. of the Lips,** that formed by the union of the lips at each extremity of the mouth. **A., Louis',** that between the manubrium and gladiolus of the sternum. **A., Ludwig's.** See *A., Louis'*. **A., Meter-,** in optics, the degree of convergence of the eyes when centered on an object one meter distant from each. **A., Optic,** that included between lines joining the extremities of an object and the nodal point. The smallest is about 30 seconds. **A. of Polarization,** in optics, the angle of reflection at which light is most completely polarized. **A. of the Pubes,** that formed by the junction of the pubic bones at the symphysis. **A. of Reflection,** in optics, that which a reflected ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the point of incidence. **A. of Refraction,** in optics, that which exists between a refracted ray of light and a line drawn perpendicular to the point of incidence. **A., Rolandic,** the acute angle formed by the fissure of Rolando with the superior

border of the cerebral hemisphere. **A., Sacrovertebral,** that which the sacrum forms with the last lumbar vertebra. **A., Sternoclavicular,** that existing between the clavicle and the sternum. **A., Subcostal.** See *A., Costal.* **A., Subpubic,** that formed at the pubic arch. **A., Sylvian,** the angle formed by the posterior limb of the sylvian fissure with a line perpendicular to the superior border of the hemisphere. **A., Visual.** See *A., Optic.* **A., Xiphoid,** that formed by the sides of the xiphoid notch.

Anglesey Leg (*an'-gl-se*) [so called after the Marquis of *Anglesey*]. An artificial limb formed from a solid piece of wood hollowed out to receive the stump and provided with a steel joint at the knee. The ankle-joint was made of wood, to which motion was communicated by strong catgut strings posteriorly and a spiral spring anteriorly.

Angophrasia (*an-go-fra'-ze-ah*) [ἄγχειν, to choke; φράσις, utterance]. A speech-defect consisting of a choking, drawling utterance, occurring in paralytic dementia.

Angor (*an'-gor*) [*angor*, a strangling]. Synonymous with *Angina.* **A. animi,** a sense of imminent dissolution. **A. pectoris,** angina pectoris.

Anguillula (*an-gwil'-u-lah*) [dim. of *anguilla*, an eel]. A genus of parasitic roundworms. **A. stercoralis.** See *Threadworm.*

Angular (*an'-gu-lar*) [*angulus*, an angle]. Pertaining to an angle. **A. Artery,** the terminal branch of the facial artery. **A. Gyrus, A. Convolution,** a convolution of the brain. See *Convolution.* **A. Movement,** the movement between two bones that may take place forward and backward or inward and outward. **A. Processes,** the external and internal extremities of the orbital arch of the frontal bone.

Angulation (*an-gu-la'-shun*). The formation of angular loops in the intestine.

Angulus (*an'-gu-lus*). [L.]. See *Angle.*

Angustura (*an-gus-tu'-rah*) [Sp., *Angostura*, a S. A. town]. Cusparia bark. The bark of *Galipea cusparia.* It is a stimulant tonic and febrifuge, used in malignant bilious fever, intermittent fever, and dysentery. In large doses it is emetic. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.); of the *bark* 10–40 gr. (0.6–2.5 Gm.); of the *infusion* (*infusum cusparіæ*, B. P.) 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.).

Anhalonin (*an-hal-o'-nin*) [*Anhalonium*, a genus of cacti], $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. A poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalonium lewinii.* It forms salts with the ordinary acids. **A. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3HCl$, is a cardiac and respiratory stimulant and is used as is strychnin in angina pectoris, asthma, and pneumothorax.

Anhelation (*an-hel-a'-shun*) [*anhelare*, to pant]. Shortness of breath; dyspnea.

Anhelitus (*an-hel'-it-us*) [L.]. 1. Respiration. 2. Difficult respiration; asthma.

Anhematosis (*an-hem-at-o'-sis*) [ἀν, priv.; αἱματόειν, to make bloody]. Defective formation of the blood.

Anhidrosis (*an-hid-ro'-sis*) [ἀν, priv.; ἱδρώς, sweat]. Partial or complete absence of sweat secretion.

Anhidrotic (*an-hid-rot'-ik*) [see *Anhidrosis*]. 1. Tending to check sweating. 2. An agent that checks sweating.

Anhydremia (*an-hi-dre'-me-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὕδωρ, water; αἷμα, blood]. The opposite of hydremia. A diminution of the watery constituents of the blood.

Anhydrid (*an-hi'-drid*) [ἀν, priv.; ὕδωρ, water]. A chemic compound, particularly an acid, formed by the withdrawal of a molecule of water. Carbon dioxid and sulfur dioxid are examples.

Anhydrite (*an-hi'-drīt*). Anhydrous calcium sulfate.

Anhydrous (*an-hi'-drus*) [see *Anhydrid*]. In chemistry, a term used to denote the absence of water.

Anianthinopsy (*an-e-an-thin-op'-se*). See *Amianthinopsy.*

Anideus (*an-id'-e-us*) [ἀν, priv.; εἶδος, form]. The lowest form of omphalosite, in which the parasitic fetus is reduced to a shapeless mass of flesh covered with skin.

Anidrosis (*an-id-ro'-sis*). See *Anhidrosis.*

Anidrotic (*an-id-rot'-ik*). See *Anhidrotic.*

Anilid (*an'-il-id*) [Ar., *al*, the; *nīl*, dark blue]. A compound formed by the action of acid chlorid or acid anhydrid upon anilin. The anilids are very stable derivatives.

Anilidmetarsenite (*an-il-id-met-ar'-sen-īt*), $C_6H_6NO_2ASC_6H_5NHAsO_2$. A white, odorless powder containing 37.69% of arsenic, about half as much as arsenic trioxid. It dissolves in water up to 20%, and is used by subcutaneous injection in skin diseases. Dose ¾–3 gr. (0.05–0.2 Gm.) of 20% solution a day. Syn., *Atoxyl.*

Anilin (*an'-il-in*) [see *Anilid*], C_6H_7N. Amidobenzene; formed in the dry distillation of bituminous coal, bones, indigo, isatin, and other nitrogenous substances. It is made by reducing nitrobenzene. It is a colorless liquid with a faint, peculiar odor, boiling at 183°; its sp. gr. at 0° is 1.036. When perfectly pure, it solidifies on cooling, and melts at —8°. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether. Combined with chlorin, the chlorates, and hypochlorites, it yields the various anilin dyes known by the names of *a. purple, a. green, a. black, a. blue,* etc. It is used in chorea and epilepsy in ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.) doses. Unof. Syn., *Phenylamin; Benzidam; Crystallin; Cyanol.*

Anilism (*an'-il-izm*) [*anilin*]. An acute or chronic disease produced in workmen in anilin factories by the poisonous fumes. The symptoms are debility, vertigo, gastrointestinal disturbance, and cyanosis.

Animal (*an'-i-mal*) [*anima*, the spirit, breath, or life]. An organism capable of ingesting

and digesting food. No sharp line of distinction exists between the lowest animals and certain vegetables. The higher animals are distinguished by the power of locomotion and the possession of a nervous system. **A. Charcoal,** bone-black, ivory-black, etc., is the product of the calcining of bones in closed vessels. **A. Chemistry,** that concerned with the composition of animal bodies. **A. Electricity,** electricity generated in the body. **A.-gum,** $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + 2H_2O$. A substance prepared from mucin by Landwehr, and so named on account of its resemblance to the gum of commerce. It occurs in many tissues of the body, is soluble in water, and in alkaline solution readily dissolves cupric oxid, the solution not being reduced on boiling. It yields no coloration with iodin, and is very feebly dextrorotatory. **A. Heat,** the normal temperature of the body in man—about 98.5° F. (37° C.). **A. Magnetism,** mesmerism; hypnotism. **A. Starch.** See *Glycogen.*

Animalcule (*an-im-al'-kūl*) [*animalculum,* a minute animal]. An animal organism so small as to require the microscope for its examination.

Anime (*an'-im-e*) [Fr., *animé,* origin doubtful]. A name of various resins, especially that of *Hymenæa courbaril,* a tree of tropical America; sometimes used in plaster, etc. Unof.

Aniodol (*an-i'-o-dol*). A glycerol solution of trioxymethylene, useful as an antiseptic in 1% solution.

Anion (*an'-i-on*) [ἀνά, up; ἰών, going]. In electrolysis, an electronegative element.

Aniridia (*an-i-rid'-e-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ἶρις, the rainbow]. Absence or defect of the iris.

Anisalol (*an-is'-al-ol*), $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO_2C_6H_5$. The phenyl ester of anisic acid, forming colorless crystals. It is antirheumatic and analgesic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.52–1.0 Gm.).

Anisalyl (*an-is'-al-il*) [*anisic; alcohol*], C_8H_9O. The univalent radicle of anisic alcohol. **A. Hydrate,** anisic alcohol.

Anisamid (*an-is'-am-id*), $C_8H_9NO_2$. The amid of anisic acid; anisyl amid.

Anisated (*an'-is-a-ted*) [*anisum,* anise]. Containing anise.

Anise (*an'-is*). See *Anisum.*

Aniseed (*an'-i-sēd*). Anise-seed. The seed of *Pimpinella anisum.* See *Anisum.*

Anisic Acid. See *Acid, Anisic.*

Anisidin (*an-is'-id-in*), $N(C_7H_7O)H_2$. A base obtained from nitranisol by action of ammonium sulfid in alcoholic solution; with acids it forms crystalline compounds. Syn., *Methylphenidin; Methylamidophenol.* **A. Citrate,** an analgesic similar to phenetidin citrate.

Anisin (*an'-is-in*) [*anisum,* anise], $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$. A crystalline alkaloid, a derivative of anise.

Anisochromatic (*an-is-o-kro-mat'-ik*) [ἄνισος, unequal; χρῶμα, color]. Not having the same color throughout; said of solutions containing two pigments used in testing for color-blindness.

Anisocoria (*an-is-o-ko'-re-ah*) [*anisos; κορή,* pupil]. Inequality of the diameter of the pupils.

Anisol (*an'-is-ol*) [see *Anisin*], C_7H_8O. Methylphenyl ether, produced by heating phenol with potassium and methyl iodid or potassium methyl sulfate in alcoholic solution. It is an ethereal-smelling liquid, boiling at 152°; its sp. gr. at 15° is 0.991.

Anisomelous (*an-is-om'-el-us*) [*anisos; μέλος,* a limb]. Having limbs of unequal length.

Anisometropia (*an-is-o-met-ro'-pe-ah*) [*anisos; μέτρον,* a measure; ὤψ, the eye]. A difference in the refraction of the two eyes.

Anisometropic (*an-is-o-met-rop'-ik*) [see *Anisometropia*]. Affected with anisometropia.

Anisopia (*an-is-o'-pe-ah*) [*anisos; ὤψ,* eye]. Inequality of visual power in the two eyes.

Anisosthenic (*an-is-o-sthen'-ik*) [*anisos; σθενός,* strength]. Not of equal power; used of pairs of muscles.

Anisotachys (*an-is-ot'-a-kis*) [*anisos; ταχύς,* quick]. Applied to an accelerated pulse of varying rapidity.

Anisotropal, Anisotropic, Anisotropous (*an-is-o-trop'-al, an-is-o-trop'-ik, an-is-ot'-ro-pus*) [*anisos; τρόπος,* turning]. Not possessing the same light-refracting properties in all directions; a term applied to doubly refracting bodies. In biology, varying in irritability in different parts or organs.

Anisotrophy (*an-is-ot'-ro-fē*) [see *Anisotropal*]. The quality of being doubly refractive or unequally refractive in different directions; or of being unequally responsive to external influences.

Anisum (*an'-is-um*) [L.]. Anise. The fruit of *Pimpinella anisum.* Its properties are due to a volatile oil. It is slightly stimulant to the heart action. It liquefies bronchial secretions, and is therefore a favorite ingredient in cough-mixtures. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **Anisi, Aqua** (U. S. P.), oil of anise, 1; water, 500 parts. Dose indefinite. **Anisi, Essentia** (B. P.). Dose 10–20 min. (0.6–1.2 Cc.). **Anisi, Oleum** (U. S. P.), an ingredient in tinctura opii camphorata. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Gm.). **Anisi, Spiritus** (U. S. P.), a 10% solution of the oil in alcohol. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

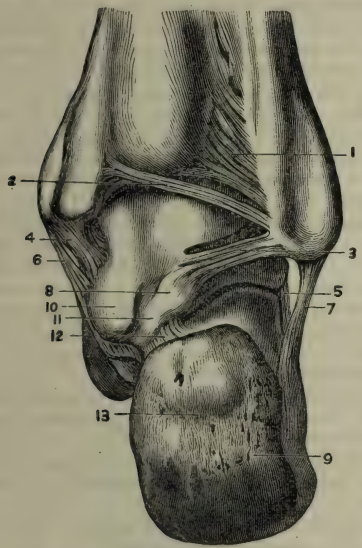
Anisyl (*an'-is-il*) [*anisum*], $C_8H_7O_2$. A hypothetic radicle supposed to be found in anise and its derivatives.

Anitin (*an'-it-in*). A brownish powder obtained from ichthyol. In 33% aqueous solution it combines with phenols, etc., to form anitols. Syn., *Ichthyosulfonic acid.*

Anitol (*an'-it-ol*). Any one of the soluble compounds formed by anitin with phenols, cresols, etc.; they possess germicidal properties.

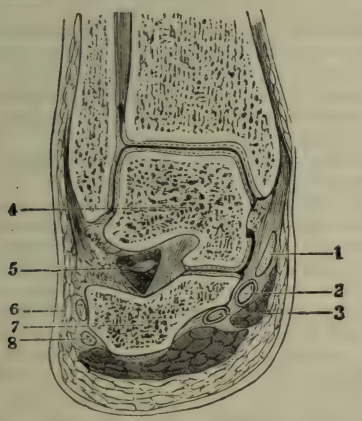
Anitrogenous (*ah-ni-troj'-en-us*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *nitrogen*]. Nonnitrogenous.

Ankle (*ang'-kl*) [ME., *ancle*]. The joint between the leg and the foot. It is a ginglymus joint, with three ligaments, the anterior, internal, and external. **A.-bone,** the astragalus. **A.-clonus,** the succession of a number of rhythmic muscular contractions in the calf of the leg when the foot is suddenly flexed by pressure upon the sole. It is a symptom of various diseases of the spinal cord, especially those involving the lateral pyramidal tracts. **A.-jerk.** See *A.-clonus.* **A.-joint.** See *Ankle.* **A. Reflex.** See *A.-clonus.* **A., Tailors',** a ganglion or synovial sac over the external malleolus in tailors, due to their constrained posture when at work. **A. Valgus,** a debilitated condition of the ankle-joint due to laxity of the internal lateral ligament, permitting the foot to act as in talipes valgus.



Posterior View of the Ankle-joint.—(*Sappey.*)

1. Posterior inferior tibiofibular ligament. 2. Transverse ligament. 3. Posterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament. 4, 6. Internal lateral ligament. 5. External calcaneoastragalar ligament. 7. Middle fasciculus of external lateral ligament. 8. Tubercle on outer side of groove for flexor longus pollicis. 9. Posterior tuberosity of os calcis. 10. Tubercle on inner side of groove for flexor longus pollicis. 11. Groove on astragalus for flexor longus pollicis. 12. Posterior calcaneoastragalar ligament. 13. Point of insertion of achilles tendon.



Vertical Section of Ankle-joint.—(*Henle.*)

1. Tibialis posticus. 2. Flexor longus digitorum. 3. Flexor longus hallucis. 4. Astragalus. 5. Astragalocalcanean ligament. 6. Peroneus brevis. 7. Os calcis. 8. Peroneus longus.

Ankola (*an-ko'-lah*) [Hind.]. The bitter, emetic root-bark of *Alangium lamarkii,* a tree of tropical Asia and Africa. It is used in India in skin diseases and leprosy.

Ankyla, Ankyle (*ang'-kil-ah, -e*) [*ἀγκύλη,* anything bent]. 1. An angular part, particularly the elbow. 2. Ankylosis of a joint with flexion. 3. Abnormal adhesion of parts.

Ankyloblepharon (*ang-kil-o-blef'-ar-on*) [*ankyle; βλέφαρον,* the eyelid]. The adhesion of the ciliary edges of the eyelids.

Ankylocheilia, Ankylochilia (*ang-kil-o-ki'-le-ah*) [*ankyle; χεῖλος,* lip]. Adhesion of the lips.

Ankylocolpos (*ang-kil-o-kol'-pos*) [*ankyle; κόλπος,* the vagina]. Atresia of the vagina or vulva.

Ankylodeire, Ankylodere, Ankyloderis (*ang-kil-o-di'-re, -de'-re, ang-kil-od'-er-is*) [*ankyle; δειρή,* the neck]. Wry-neck; torticollis.

Ankyloglossia, Ankyloglossum (*ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah, ang-kil-o-glos'-um*) [*ankyle; γλῶσσα,* the tongue]. Tongue-tie.

Ankylomele (*ang-kil-om'-el-e*) [*ankyle; μέλος,* a limb]. The abnormal growing together of limbs (as of the fingers or toes).

Ankylose (*ang'-kil-ōs*) [*ἀγκύλη,* a loop]. To be, or to become, consolidated or firmly united.

Ankylosis (*ang-kil-o'-sis*) [see *Ankylose*]. Union of the bones forming an articulation, resulting in a stiff joint. **A., Capsular,** that due to cicatricial shrinking of the joint-capsule. **A., Cartilaginous,** a form observed as a sequel of subacute coxitis in the young, marked with great muscle tension and absence of suppuration; the cartilages may remain intact for a long time, although the shrunken synovial membrane has ceased to secrete. **A., Central,** that due to causes present within the joint. **A., Extracapsular,** that due to rigidity of the parts external to the joint. **A., False, A., Spurious,** that due to the rigidity of surrounding parts. **A., Generalized,** ankylosis affecting many joints, or a tendency toward it. **A., Intracapsular,** that due to rigidity of the structures within a joint. **A., Ligamentous,** when the medium is fibrous. **A., Muscular,** that due to muscular contraction. **A., True, A., Bony,** that in which the connecting material is bone.

Ankylostoma, Ankylostomum (*ang-kil-os'-to-mah, -mum*) [*ἀγκύλος,* crooked; *στόμα,* **a**

mouth]. A genus of nematode worms, one species of which, *A. duodenale*, is sometimes found in the human intestine. It produces a condition analogous to pernicious anemia.

Ankylostomiasis (*ang-kil-os-to-mi'-as-is*) [see *Ankylostoma*]. The morbid condition produced by the presence of the parasite *Ankylostoma duodenale* in the human intestine. It is especially prevalent among brickmakers and other workmen in Europe. Syn., *Dochmiasis; Brickmakers' anemia; Tunnel anemia; Miners' cachexia; Egyptian chlorosis; Uncinariasis; Hookworm disease.*

Ankylotia (*ang-kil-o'-she-ah*) [ἀγκύλη, a loop; οὖς, ear]. Union of the walls of the meatus auditorius.

Annatto (*an-at'-o*). See *Annotto.*

Annectent (*an-ek'-tent*) [*ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind]. Linking or binding together. **A. Convolutions.** See *Convolution.*

Annidalin (*an-id'-al-in*). 1. Dithymoltriiodid. A substitute for iodoform and aristol. 2. See *Aristol.*

Annotto (*an-ot'-o*) [native American]. A coloring-matter obtained from the pellicles of the seeds of *Bixa orellana*. It is used to color plasters and as an artificial color for butter. Syn., *Annatto; Arnotto.*

Annuens (*an'-u-enz*) [*annuere*, to nod]. The rectus capitis anticus minor muscle.

Annular (*an'-u-lar*) [*annulus*, a ring]. Ring-like. **A. Cartilage,** the cricoid cartilage. **A. Finger,** the ring-finger. **A. Ligament,** the ligament surrounding the wrist and the ankle. **A. Muscle of Müller,** the circular fibers of the ciliary muscle. **A. Process, A. Protuberance,** the pons varolii. **A. Reflex** (of macula), a ring-like reflection sometimes seen with the ophthalmoscope around the macula.

Annulus (*an'-u-lus*) [see *Annular*]. A ring-shaped or circular opening. **A. abdominalis,** the external or internal abdominal ring. **A. abdominis,** the inguinal ring. **A. ciliaris,** the boundary between the iris and the choroid. **A. fibrosus.** 1. The external part of the intervertebral discs. 2. Firm connective tissue containing elastic fibers surrounding the auriculoventricular openings of the heart. Syn., *Annulus fibrosus atrioventricularis.* **A. inguinalis abdominalis,** the internal abdominal ring. **A. inguinalis cutaneus,** the external abdominal ring. **A. membranæ tympani,** an incomplete bony ring that forms the fetal auditory process of the temporal bone. **A. migrans,** a disease of the tongue marked by crescentic bands of a light-colored rash which spread over its dorsal surface and sometimes over the sides and under surface. Syn., *Annulus errans.* **A. osseus,** the tympanic plate. **A. ovalis,** the rounded or oval margin of the foramen ovale. **A. tracheæ,** a tracheal ring. **A. umbilicus,** the umbilical ring. **A. ventriculi,** the pylorus.

Anoceliadelphous (*an-o-se-le-ah-del'-fus*) [ἄνω, upward; κοιλία, a cavity; ἀδελφος, a brother]. United by the thorax or upper part of the abdomen.

Anocheiloschisis, Anochiloschisis (*an-o-ki-los-ki'-sis*) [ἄνω, upward; χεῖλος, a lip; σχίζειν, to split]. An operation of splitting the upper lip for reducing its size.

Anococcygeal (*an-o-kok-sij'-e-al*) [*anus*, the fundament; κόκκυξ, the coccyx]. Pertaining to the anus and the coccyx. **A. Ligament,** a ligament that connects the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter ani muscle.

Anodal (*an'-o-dal*) [ἀνά, up; ὁδός, a way]. Relating to the anode; electropositive. **A. Closure,** the closure of an electric circuit with the anode placed in relation to the muscle or nerve which is to be affected. **A. Closure Clonus, A. Closure Contraction.** See *Contraction, Anodal Closure.* **A. Duration,** the duration of an anodal closure contraction.

Anode (*an'-ōd*) [see *Anodal*]. The positive pole of a galvanic battery. **A., Soluble,** Sprague's term for an anode formed of the metal which is deposited.

Anodermous (*an-o-der'-mus*) [ἀ, priv.; δέρμα, the skin]. Without the appearance of an epidermis.

Anodinia (*an-o-din'-e-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; ὠδίς, the pain of childbirth]. Absence of labor-pains.

Anodontia (*an-o-don'-she-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀδούς, tooth]. Absence of the teeth.

Anodyne (*an'-o-dīn*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀδύνη, pain]. A medicine that gives relief from pain. **A., Hoffmann's.** See under *Ether.*

Anodynia (*an-o-din'-e-ah*) [see *Anodyne*]. 1. Freedom from pain. 2. Loss of sensation. Cf. *Anodinia.*

Anoesia (*an-o-e'-ze-ah*) [ἀνοησία, a want of sense]. Want of understanding.

Anoia (*an-oi'-ah*) [ἄνοια, idiocy]. Synonym of *Idiocy.*

Anomalous (*an-om'-al-us*) [see *Anomaly*]. Irregular; characterized by deviation from the common or normal order.

Anomaly (*an-om'-al-e*) [ἀνωμαλία, irregularity]. A marked deviation from the normal; an abnormal thing or occurrence.

Anomous (*an-o'-mus*) [ἀ, priv.; ὦμος, the shoulder]. Without shoulders.

Anona (*an-o'-nah*) [Malay, *menona*]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Anonaceæ*, native of tropical America. *A. ambotay* is a native of French Guiana. The bark is applied to malignant ulcers. *A. glabra* is a West Indian species. The juice of the unripe fruit is applied to ulcers. *A. muricata*, sour-sop, rough anona, is an American tree, but cultivated in all tropical countries, where the ripe fruit is a favorite food and used in a cooling drink for fevers. The astringent unripe fruit is used in intestinal atony. The bark is astringent and irritant; the root-bark is used in cases of disease resulting from ingestion of poisonous fish;

the leaf is anthelmintic and externally a suppurant. The edible fruit of *A. obtusifolia* is used in South America and in the West Indies by the natives as a narcotic. *A. reticulata*, custard-apple, is a West Indian tree, but cultivated throughout the tropics. The unripe dried fruit and seeds are used as an intestinal astringent; the kernels of the seeds are very poisonous; the leaves are anthelmintic. *A. spinescens*, of Brazil; the seeds are used to poison vermin; the fruit as a poultice. *A. squamosa*, sweet-sop, bullock's-heart, is an American tree cultivated throughout the tropics for its fruit, which is used medicinally as is *A. muricata*. The seeds are used to destroy insects; the bark is employed by the Malays and Chinese as a tonic.

Anonyma (*an-on'-im-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὄνυμα, name]. The innominate artery.

Anonymos (*an-on'-im-us*) [see *Anonyma*]. The cricoid cartilage.

Anonymous (*an-on'-im-us*) [see *Anonyma*]. Nameless. **A. Bone.** See *Innominatum.*

Anoperineal (*a-no-per-in-e'-al*). Relating to the anus and the perineum.

Anopheles (*an-of'-el-ēz*) [ἀνωφελής, harmful]. A genus of dipterous insects (mosquitos) founded by Meigen (1818), belonging to the family *Culicidæ*. **A. christophersé,** of India, harbors sporozoits, and in districts where present the endemic index of malaria varies from 40 to 72%. **A. maculipennis,** is the common form of northern and central Europe and America, and the common agent in the transmission of the malaria parasite. Syn., *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. **A. rossii,** the most widely distributed species in India, breeding in foul water; does not carry the parasite of benign nor of malignant tertian fever, and in Calcutta, where this is the prevalent species, the endemic index of malaria is zero.

Anophthalmia (*an-of-thal'-me-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Congenital absence of the eyes. **A. cyclopica,** a congenital malformation in which the eye-socket is very ill-developed and the orbit rudimentary or altogether absent.

Anophthalmus (*an-of-thal'-mus*) [see *Anophthalmia*]. A person born without eyes.

Anopia (*an-o'-pe-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὤψ, the eye]. Absence of sight, especially that due to defect of the eyes.

Anopubic (*a-no-pu'-bik*). Relating to the anus and the pubes.

Anorchia (*an-or'-ke-ah*). See *Anorchism.*

Anorchism (*an'-or-kizm*) [ἀν, priv.; ὄρχις, the testicle]. Absence of the testicles.

Anorectal (*a-no-rek'-tal*). Pertaining to the anus and the rectum.

Anorexia (*an-or-ek'-se-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὄρεξις, appetite]. Absence of appetite. **A. nervosa,** a hysteric affection occurring chiefly in young neurotic females, and characterized by a great aversion to food.

Anorrhorrhea (*an-or-or-e'-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀρρός, serum; ῥοία, a flow]. A diminished or defective secretion of serous substance.

Anorthography (*an-or-thog'-ra-fe*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀρθός, straight; γράφειν, to write]. Incapacity to write correctly; motor agraphia.

Anorthopia (*an-or-tho'-pe-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀρθός, straight; ὄψις, vision]. 1. A defect in vision in which straight lines do not seem straight, and parallelism or symmetry is not properly perceived. 2. Squinting; obliquity of vision.

Anorthosis (*an-or-tho'-sis*) [ἀν, priv.; ὄρθωσις, a making straight]. Absence or defect of erectility.

Anoscope (*a'-no-skōp*) [*anus;* σκοπεῖν, to look]. An instrument for examining the rectum.

Anosmia (*an-oz'-me-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὀσμή, smell]. Absence of the sense of smell. **A., Afferent,** that due to the loss of the conductivity of the olfactory nerves. **A., Central,** that due to cerebral disease. **A., Organic,** that due to disease of the nasal pituitary membrane. **A., Peripheral,** that due to disease of the peripheral ends of the olfactory nerves.

Anosphrasia (*an-os-fra'-ze-ah*). See *Anosmia.*

Anospinal (*a-no-spi'-nal*) [*anus; spina*, the backbone]. Relating to the anus and the spinal cord. **A. Center,** a center that controls the anal sphincters. It is situated in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.

Anotus (*an-o'-tus*) [ἀν, priv.; οὖς, the ear]. Destitute of ears.

Anovesical (*a-no-ves'-ik-al*) [*anus; vesica*, the bladder]. Pertaining conjointly to the anus and urinary bladder.

Anoxoluin, Anoxolyin (*an-oks-ol'-u-in, -i-in*) [ἀ, priv.; ὀξύς, sharp; λύειν, to dissolve]. The substance opposed to oxolyin, which, according to Le Conte, exists with it in fibrin, albumin, globulin, and casein, and which is not soluble in glacial acetic acid.

Anozol (*an'-o-zol*). A combination of iodoform and thymol; deodorous iodoform.

Ansa (*an'-sah*) [L., "à handle"]. A loop. **A. atlantis,** the uppermost cervical ansa. **A. capitis,** the zygomatic arch. **A., Cervical,** one of the intercommunicating branches of the anterior cervical nerves. **A., Coccygeal.** See *A. sacralis.* **A., Galvanocaustic,** the wire loop of a galvanic cautery. Syn., *Ligatura candens.* **A., Haller's,** the loop formed by the nerve joining the facial and glossopharyngeal nerves. **A., Henle's.** See *Henle's Loop.* **A. hypoglossi,** a loop formed at the side of the neck by the junction of the descendens noni nerve, with branches of the second and third cervical nerves. **A. lenticularis,** a bundle of fibers proceeding from the neural laminas between the divisions of the lenticular nucleus. Syn., *Ansa lentiformis; Lenticular loop.* **A. lumbalis, A. lumbaris,** one of the connecting ramifications between the branches of the lumbar nerves. **A. sacralis,** a loop joining the

ganglion impar with the sympathetic trunks of the two sides. **A., Sternal,** the interclavicular notch. **A. subclavialis, A., Subclavian.** See *A. of Vieussens.* **A. supramaxillaris,** one of communication between the ventral and dorsal superior dental nerves. **A. of Vieussens,** a loop extending from the third cervical ganglion and surrounding the subclavian artery. **A. of Wrisberg,** the nerve joining the right great splanchnic and right pneumogastric nerves.

Anserine (*an'-ser-ēn*) [*anser*, a goose]. Resembling a goose. **A. Disease,** a wasting of the muscles of the hands, rendering the tendons unduly prominent, and suggesting the appearance of a goose's foot. **A. Skin,** goose-skin.

Ansiform (*an'-si-form*) [*ansa*, a handle; *forma*, shape]. Loop-shaped.

Antacid (*ant-as'-id*) [*anti*, against; *acidus*, acid]. 1. Neutralizing acidity. 2. A substance counteracting or neutralizing acidity.

Antacidin (*ant-as'-id-in*). Saccharate of lime.

Antagonism (*an-tag'-on-izm*) [see *Antagonist*]. Opposition; opposed action, as of two sets of muscles or of two remedial agents.

Antagonist (*an-tag'-o-nist*) [*ἀνταγωνιστής*, counteracting]. A term applied to a drug that neutralizes the therapeutic effects of another. In anatomy, a muscle that acts in opposition to another. **A., Associated,** a name given to that muscle of a healthy eye that turns the globe in the same direction as the affected muscle of the opposite eye would, if normal, turn the eye to which it belongs.

Antagonistic (*an-tag-o-nis'-tik*) [see *Antagonist*]. Opposing.

Antalgic (*ant-al'-jik*) [*anti-; ἄλγος*, pain]. 1. Relieving pain. 2. A remedy that relieves pain.

Antalkaline (*ant-al'-kal-īn*) [*anti-; alkali*]. 1. Neutralizing alkalis. 2. An agent neutralizing alkalis, as acids.

Antanacathartic (*ant-an-ah-kath-ar'-tik*) [*anti-; ἀνά*, up; *κάθαρσις*, purgation]. 1. Checking expectoration. 2. An agent which checks expectoration.

Antaphrodisiac (*ant-af-ro-diz'-e-ak*). See *Anaphrodisiac.*

Antapoplectic (*ant-ap-o-plek'-tik*) [*anti-; ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy]. Efficient in preventing or treating apoplexy.

Antarthritic (*ant-ar-thrit'-ik*) [*anti-; ἀρθριτικός*, gouty]. 1. Relieving gout. 2. A medicine for the relief of gout.

Antasphyctic (*ant-as-fik'-tik*) [*anti-; ἄσφυκτος*, pulseless]. 1. Efficient in preventing asphyxia. 2. An agent efficacious in preventing asphyxia.

Antasthenic (*ant-as-then'-ik*) [*anti-; ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. Tending to correct debility and restore the strength.

Antasthmatic (*ant-az-mat'-ik*) [*anti-; ἄσθμα*, short-drawn breath]. 1. Relieving asthma. 2. A medicine serving for the relief of asthma.

Antebrachium (*an-te-bra'-ke-um*). See *Antibrachium.*

Antecurvature (*an-te-kur'-va-tūr*) [*ante*, forward; *curvatus*, bent]. A forward curvature.

Antefixatio uteri (*an-te-fiks-a'-she-o u'-ter-ī*). The operative suturing of the uterus in retroflexion.

Anteflexion (*an-te-flek'-shun*) [*ante*, before; *flectere*, to bend]. A bending forward. **A. of Uterus,** a condition in which the fundus of the uterus is bent forward.

Antemetic (*ant-em-et'-ik*). See *Antiemetic.*

Ante mortem (*an'-te mor'-tem*) [L.]. Before death. **A. partum,** before delivery.

Anteneasmum, Anteneasmus (*an-ten-e-az'-mum, -mus*). P. Zacchias' term for a form of dementia marked by restlessness and a suicidal tendency.

Antephialtic (*ant-ef-e-al'-tik*) [*anti-; ἐφιάλτης*, nightmare]. Preventive of nightmare.

Antepileptic (*ant-ep-il-ep'-tik*) [*anti-; ἐπίληψις*, epilepsy]. Relieving epilepsy.

Anteprostatic (*an-te-pros-tat'-ik*) [*ante*, before; *προστάτης*, one who stands before]. Situated before the prostate. **A. Glands,** certain small accessory glands sometimes found between Cowper's gland and the prostate.

Antepyretic (*an-te-pi-ret'-ik*) [*ante; πυρετός*, fever]. Prior to the development of fever.

Antereisis (*ant-er-i'-sis*) [*ἀντέρεισις*, resistance]. The resistance opposed by a dislocation during its reduction.

Anterior (*an-te'-re-or*) [L., "before"]. Situated before or in front of; pertaining to the part or organ situated toward the ventral aspect of the body. **A. Poliomyelitis,** inflammation of the anterior horns of the spinal cord, giving rise to a characteristic paralysis, common in children. **A. Rotation,** the forward turning of the presenting part in labor.

Antero- (*an'-te-ro-*) [*anterior*, before]. A prefix signifying position in front.

Anteroinferior (*an-te-ro-in-fe'-re-or*) [*antero-; inferior*, lower]. Situated in front and below.

Anterolateral (*an-te-ro-lat'-er-al*) [*antero-; latus*, a side]. In front and to or on one side; from the front to one side.

Anteroparietal (*an-te-ro-par-i'-et-al*) [*antero-; parietal*]. Anterior and also parietal. **A. Area,** the anterior part of the parietal area of the cranium.

Anteroposterior (*an-te-ro-pos-te'-re-or*) [*antero-; posterior*, backward]. Extending from before backward.

Anterosuperior (*an-te-ro-su-pe'-re-or*) [*antero-; superior*, upper]. Situated in front and above.

Anteversion (*an-te-ver'-shun*) [*ante*, forward; *vertere*, to turn]. A turning forward. **A. of Uterus,** a tilting forward of the uterus.

Anthectic (*an-thek'-tik*) [*anti-; ἐκτικός*, hectic]. 1. Efficacious against tuberculosis. 2. An agent or remedy efficient against tuberculosis.

Anthelix (*an'-the-liks*) [*ἀνθέλιξ*, the inner curvature of the ear]. The ridge surrounding the concha of the external ear posteriorly.

Anthelmintic (*an-thel-min'-tik*) [*anti-*; *ἕλμινς*, a worm]. 1. Efficacious against worms. 2. A vermicide.

Anthema (*an'-the-mah*) [*ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom]. An exanthem; a skin eruption.

Anthemis (*an'-them-is*) [*ἀνθεμίς*, a flower]. Camomile The flower-heads of *A. nobilis*, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil, a camphor, and a bitter principle. It is useful in coughs and spasmodic infantile complaints, and is an excellent stomachic tonic. Infusion of 4 dr. to 1 pint, given in doses of 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **Anthemidis, Extractum** (B. P.). Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **Anthemidis, Infusum** (B. P.). Dose 1–4 oz. (30–120 Cc.). **Anthemidis, Oleum,** the volatile oil of camomile. Dose 2–10 min. (0.12–0.6 Cc.).

Anthemorrhagic (*ant-hem-or-aj'-ik*) [*anti-*; *αἷμα*, blood; *ῥαγία*, a bursting]. Checking or preventing hemorrhage.

Anthocephalous, Anthocephalus (*an-tho-sef'-al-us*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *κεφαλή*, a head]. Having a flower-shaped head; *e. g.*, *Tænia anthocephala*.

Anthony's Fire, St. See *Erysipelas*.

Anthracemia (*an-thras-e'-me-ah*) [*anthrax*; *αἷμα*, blood]. 1. Woolsorter's disease; splenic fever of animals; a disease due to the presence in the blood of *Bacillus anthracis*. 2. Asphyxia due to carbon monoxid poisoning.

Anthracene (*an'-thra-sēn*) [*anthrax*], $C_{14}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon formed from many carbon compounds when they are exposed to a high heat; also from coal-tar. It crystallizes in colorless, monoclinic tables, showing a beautiful blue fluorescence; dissolves with difficulty in alcohol and ether, but easily in hot benzene; melts at 213°. It is the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared.

Anthracia (*an-thra'-se-ah*) [*anthrax*]. A name for diseases characterized by the formation of carbuncles. **A. pestis,** the plague. **A. rubula.** Synonym of *Frambesia*.

Anthracic (*an'-thras-ik*) [*anthrax*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of anthrax.

Anthracin (*an'-thras-in*) [*anthrax*]. A toxic ptomain derived from pure cultures of the bacillus of anthrax.

Anthracina (*an-thras-e'-nah*). Melanotic carcinoma.

Anthracion (*an-thras'-e-on*) [*anthrax*]. Contagious anthrax.

Anthracoid (*an'-thrak-oid*) [*anthrax*; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling carbon, anthrax, or the gem carbuncle.

Anthracolemus, Anthracolœmus (*an-thrakol-e'-mus*) [*anthrax*; *λοιμός*, a plague]. Contagious anthrax.

Anthracoma (*an-thrak-o'-mah*) [*anthrax*]. A carbuncle.

Anthracometer (*an-thrak-om'-et-er*) [*anthrax*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the amount of carbon dioxid in the air.

Anthraconecrosis (*an-thrak-o-ne-kro'-sis*) [*anthrax*; *νέκρωσις*, death]. The necrotic transformation of a tissue into a black mass, as in dry gangrene.

Anthracopestis (*an-thrak-o-pes'-tis*) [*anthrax*; *pestis*, a plague]. Malignant anthrax.

Anthracophlyctis (*an-thrak-o-flik'-tis*) [*anthrax*; *φλυκτίς*, a pustule]. The same as *Anthracopestis*.

Anthracosis (*an-thrak-o'-sis*) [*anthrax*; *νόσος*, disease]. 1. "Miners' lung." A diseased condition of the lung produced by the inhalation of coal-dust. It is a form of pneumokoniosis. 2. A malignant or corroding ulcer; a carbuncle.

Anthraflavon (*an-thra-flav'-on*) [*anthracene*; *flavus*, yellow], $C_{14}H_8O_4$. A substance acting as a dibasic acid, forming yellow needles subliming without fusion at temperatures above 300° C.

Anthrapurpurin (*an-thra-pur'-pu-rin*) [*anthracene*; *purpurin*], $C_{14}H_8O_5$. A derivative of anthraflavic acid and an isomer of purpurin and of flavopurpurin, almost identical with the latter; it forms orange-colored needles. **A. Acetate, A. Diacetate,** a fine yellow, tasteless powder, freely soluble in glacial acetic acid and xylol, sparingly so in alcohol; insoluble in water. It is used as an aperient and laxative (it colors the urine red). Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.). Syn., *Purgatin; Purgatol*.

Anthraquinolin (*an-thra-kwin'-ol-in*) [*anthracene*; *quina*, bark], $C_{17}H_{11}N$. A crystalline substance melting at 170° C., boiling at 446° C.; its solutions exhibit an intensely blue fluorescence.

Anthraquinone (*an-thra-kwin'-ōn*) [*anthracene*; *quinone*], $C_{14}H_8O_2$. A substance produced by oxidizing anthracene with HNO_3. It sublimes in yellow needles, melting at 277° C., and is soluble in hot benzene and HNO_3.

Anthrarobin (*an-thra-ro'-bin*), $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$. A derivative of alizarin, similar to chrysarobin. It is a yellowish-white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and dilute alkaline solutions. It is useful in psoriasis, herpes, pityriasis versicolor. Unof.

Anthrax (*an'-thraks*) [*ἄνθραξ*, a coal or a carbuncle]. 1. A carbuncle. 2. An acute infectious disease due to *Bacillus anthracis*. It is most common in cattle and sheep, but may occur in man. Infection in man may occur—(*a*) through a wound, the resulting lesion being a boil or carbuncle, whence the disease becomes disseminated through the blood. (*b*) Through the intestinal tract. In this case there are marked local lesions, either such as resemble the dermal boils or a hemorrhagic infiltration of the mucous membrane. (*c*) Through the respiratory tract. The results are inflammatory processes in the lungs and pleura. Syn., *Milzbrand; Charbon; Woolsorter's disease; Splenic fever; Splenic apoplexy; Siberian cattle plague; Plaga ignis; Acacanthrax; Mal de Chabert;*

Abscessus gangrænescens; Abscessus gangrænosus. **A., Contagious,** malignant anthrax. **A., Malignant.** See *Anthrax* (2). **A., Pulmonary,** gangrene of the lungs. **A., Symptomatic.** See *Black-leg.*

Anthropo- (*an-thro-po-*) [*ἄνθρωπος*, a man; a human being]. A prefix signifying relating to man or to the human race.

Anthropogenesis (*an-thro-po-jen'-es-is*) [*anthropo-; γένεσις*, generation]. The development of man, as a race (*phylogenesis*) and as an individual (*ontogenesis*).

Anthropoglot (*an'-thro-po-glot*) [*anthropo-; γλῶσσα*, the tongue]. Human-tongued, as a parrot.

Anthropography (*an-thro-pog'-ra-je*) [*anthropo-; γράφειν*, to write]. A treatise upon the human structure or organism.

Anthropoid (*an'-thro-poid*) [*ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *εἶδος*, like]. Man-like.

Anthropology (*an-thro-pol'-o-je*) [*anthropo-; λόγος*, discourse]. The science of man.

Anthropometallism (*an-thro-po-met'-al-izm*) [*anthropo-; metal*]. Hypnotism or the like condition, induced by looking at a metallic disc.

Anthropometry (*an-thro-pom'-et-re*) [*anthropo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. The determination of the measurement, weight, strength, and proportions of the parts of the human body.

Anthropomorphic (*an-thro-po-mor'-fik*) [*anthropo-; μορφή*, form]. Man-like.

Anthropophagy (*an-thro-pof'-a-je*) [*anthropo-; φαγεῖν*, to devour]. 1. Cannibalism. 2. Sexual perversion leading to rape, mutilation, and cannibalism.

Anthropophobia (*an-thro-po-fo'-be-ah*) [*anthropo-; φόβος*, fear]. A symptom of mental disease consisting in fear of society.

Anthropotoxin (*an-thro-po-toks'-in*) [*anthropo-; τοξικόν*, poison]. The toxic substance supposed to be excreted by the lungs of human beings.

Anthydropic (*ant-hi-drop'-ik*) [*anti-; ὕδρωψ*, dropsy]. Effective against dropsy.

Anthypnotic (*ant-hip-not'-ik*) [*anti-; ὕπνος*, sleep]. 1. Preventive of sleep. 2. An agent that tends to induce wakefulness.

Anthysteric (*ant-his-ter'-ik*) [*anti-; ὑστέρα*, the womb]. Overcoming hysteria.

Anti- (*an-ti-*) [*ἀντί*, against]. A prefix meaning against.

Antiades (*an-ti'-ad-ēz*) [pl. of *ἀντιάς*, tonsil]. The tonsils.

Antiagglutinin (*an-te-ag-lu'-tin-in*). A substance opposed in action to an agglutinin.

Antiaggressin (*an-te-ah-gres'-in*) [*anti-; aggressin*]. A hypothetic content of the serum of an animal immunized to aggressin-containing serous exudate produced in a second animal by bacterial inoculation.

Antialbumate (*an-te-al'-bu-māt*) [*anti-; albumen*, white of egg]. Parapeptone; a product of the imperfect digestion of albumin. It is changed by the pancreatic ferment into antipeptone.

Antialbumin (*an-te-al'-bu-min*) [see *Antialbumate*]. One of the products of the action of the digestion of albumin; it is probably one of the preformed substances existing in the proteid molecule.

Antialbumose (*an-te-al'-bu-mōs*) [see *Antialbumate*]. One of the albumoses produced by the action of pancreatic juice on albumin. It resembles syntonin or acidalbumin, and is convertible into antipeptone.

Antiaphrodisiac (*an-te-af-ro-diz'-e-ak*). See *Anaphrodisiac.*

Antiarin (*an-te'-ar-in*) [Javanese, *antiar* or *antjar*], $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$. The active principle of *Antiaris toxicaria* or *Upas antiar*, the Javanese poison-tree. It is intensely poisonous and is used as an arrow-poison. It is a cardiac depressant. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00065 Gm.). Unof.

Antiarthritic (*an-te-ar-thrit'-ik*). See *Antarthritic.*

Antiasthmatic (*an-te-az-mat'-ik*). See *Antasthmatic.*

Antibacterial (*an-te-bak-te'-re-al*) [*anti-; bacteria*]. Acting against bacteria.

Antibacterin (*an-te-bak'-ter-in*). 1. A pale yellow fluid said to consist of boric acid, 6.25 parts; iron chlorid solution, 1.5 parts; ether chlorate, to make 100 parts. It is used by inhalation in tuberculosis, beginning with 150 gr. (10 Gm.) daily and increasing to 10 times that quantity. 2. Crude aluminium sulfate mixed with soot.

Antibiotic (*an-te-bi-ot'-ik*) [*anti-; βίος*, life]. Tending to destroy life.

Antiblennorrhagic (*an-te-blen-or-aj'-ik*) [*anti-; βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥήγνυναι*, to burst]. Efficient in preventing or curing gonorrhea.

Antibodies (*an-te-bod'-ēz*). Characteristic constituents of the blood and fluids of the immune animal; substances antagonistic to the harmful action of bacteria; *e. g.*, antitoxins, agglutinins, precipitins, etc. They cause the envelop surrounding the bacterial bodies to swell, and on this account they are called by Gruber *glabrificins*. This swelling of the bacteria renders them amenable to the action of the alexins, through which their death ensues. Cf. *Antitoxin.*

Antibrachial (*an-te-bra'-ke-al*) [*anti-; βραχίων*, the arm]. Pertaining to the forearm.

Antibrachium (*an-te-bra'-ke-um*) [see *Antibrachial*]. The forearm.

Anticardium (*an-te-kar'-de-um*) [*anti-; καρδία*, the heart]. The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach; the infrasternal depression.

Anticheirotonus, Antichirotonus (*an-te-kir-ot'-o-nus*) [*anti-; χείρ*, hand; *τόνος*, tension]. Forcible and steady inflection of the thumb, seen at times in or before attacks of epilepsy.

Antichlor (*an'-te-klor*). 1. Sodium thiosulfate. 2. Potassium sulfite.

Anticholerin (*an-te-kol'-er-in*) [*anti-; χολέρα*, cholera]. A product isolated by Klebs from cultures of cholera bacilli. Immunizing and curative properties have been ascribed to it.

Anticipating (*an-tis'-ip-a-ting*) [*anticipare*, to take before]. Occurring before the regular

or expected time, as an *anticipating* intermittent fever, one in which the paroxysms occur earlier on successive days.

Anticlinal (*an-te-kli'-nal*) [*anti-; κλίνειν*, to slope]. Sloping in opposite directions. **A. Vertebra,** in man, the tenth thoracic vertebra, where the thoracic vertebras begin to assume the characters of the lumbar.

Anticnemion (*an-tik-ne'-me-on*) [*anti-; κνήμη*, leg]. The shin or front of the leg.

Anticnesmatic (*an-tik-nes-mat'-ik*) [*anti-; κνήσμός*, itching]. 1. Efficient against itching. 2. A remedy for itching.

Anticoagulant (*an-te-ko-ag'-u-lant*) [*anti-; coagulum*]. 1. Opposed to or preventive of coagulation. 2. A substance preventing coagulation.

Anticomplement (*an-te-kom'-ple-ment*) [*anti-; complement*]. A substance held by Ehrlich in his lateral-chain theory to enter into the composition of an antihemolysin (*q. v.*). Cf. *Antiimmune Body* under *Body*.

Anticope (*an-tik'-op-e*) [*ἀντικοπή*, a beating back]. Resonance; reaction; repercussion; counterstroke.

Anticrisis (*an-te-kri'-sis*) [*anti-; crisis*]. An agent or phenomenon preventing a crisis.

Anticus (*an-ti'-kus*) [*anticus*, that in front]. Anterior; in front of.

Anticyclic Acid. See *Acid, Anticyclic.*

Antidiabeticum (*an-te-di-a-bet'-ik-um*). A preparation recommended for diabetes, said to consist of wheat starch, sugar of milk, sulfur, powdered senna leaves, and fennel. Syn., *Glycosolveol; Glycosolvol.*

Antidiabetin (*an-te-di-ab-et'-in*). A mixture of saccharin and mannite, used instead of sugar by diabetics.

Antidiastole (*an-te-di-as'-to-le*) [*ἀντιδιαστολή*, distinction]. Differential diagnosis.

Antidinic (*an-te-din'-ik*) [*anti-; δῖνος*, a whirl]. Curing or preventing vertigo.

Antidiphtherin (*an-te-dif'-ther-in*). A solution containing cultures of *Bacillus diphtheriæ* with 0.2% of orthocresol and some glycerol. It is used externally and subcutaneously in diphtheria. **A., Klebs',** a preparation obtained by precipitation with alcohol from the culture-fluid of *Bacillus diphtheriæ* after removal of the bacilli.

Antidotal (*an-te-do'-tal*) [*anti-; δοτός*, given]. Having the nature of an antidote.

Antidote (*an'-te-dōt*) [see *Antidotal*]. An agent preventing or counteracting the action of a poison. **A., Arsenical** (G. Ph.), is prepared by dissolving 100 parts of the hydrated sulfate of iron in 250 parts of water, to which 15 parts of burnt magnesia and 250 parts of water are added. **A., Chemic,** one that changes the chemic nature of the poison so that it becomes insoluble or harmless. **A., Mechanic,** one that prevents absorption by holding the poison in mechanic suspension or by coating the stomach. **A., Physiologic,** one that counteracts the physiologic effects of a poison. **A., Universal,** a mixture of 1 part of dissolved iron sulfate in 2 parts of magnesia water.

Antidotism (*ant'-id-o-tizm*) [see *Antidotal*]. Therapeutic or physiologic antagonism; the possession of antidotal properties; the act of giving antidotes.

Antidynamic (*an-te-di-nam'-ik*) [*anti-; δύναμις*, force]. Weakening.

Antidysenteric (*an-te-dis-en-ter'-ik*) [*anti-; δυσεντερία*, dysentery]. 1. Serviceable against dysentery. 2. A remedy for dysentery.

Antiemetic (*an-te-em-et'-ik*) [*anti-; ἐμετικός*, causing vomit]. Preventing emesis; relieving nausea.

Antifebrin (*an-te-feb'-rin*) [*anti-; febris*, a fever], $C_6H_5 . C_2H_3O . NH$. The proprietary name of acetanilid or phenylacetamid. A white, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is antipyretic and analgesic. The drug's official name is *acetanilidum*. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 Gm.).

Antiferment (*an-te-fer'-ment*) [*anti-; fermentum*, leaven]. An agent that prevents fermentation.

Antifermentative (*an-te-fer-men'-ta-tiv*) [*antifermenl*]. Preventing fermentation.

Antigalactic (*an-te-gal-ak'-tik*) [*anti-; γάλα*, milk]. 1. Lessening the secretion of milk. 2. A drug that lessens the secretion of milk.

Antigermin (*an-te-jer'-min*). A compound of copper and an acid, forming a yellowish-green, tenacious mass, soluble in 200 parts of water. It is said to be disinfectant, deodorant, and bactericidal.

Antigerminal (*an-te-jer'-min-al*) [*anti-; germen*, germ]. Relating to the pole of the ovum opposed to the germinal pole.

Antihelix (*an-te-he'-liks*). See *Anthelix.*

Antihemolysin (*an-te-hem-o-li'-sin*) [*anti-; αἷμα*, blood; *λύσις*, solution]. A complex substance developed in the blood-serum as the result of inoculations with hemolysins. It is composed of anticomplements and antiimmune bodies.

Antihemolytic (*an-te-hem-o-lit'-ik*). Relating to an antihemolysin; not capable of dissolving blood-corpuscles.

Antihidrotic (*an-te-hi-drot'-ik*) [*anti-; ἱδρώς*, sweat]. 1. Diminishing the secretion of sweat. 2. An agent lessening the secretion of sweat.

Antihydropin (*an-te-hi'-dro-pin*) [*anti-; ὕδωρ*, water]. A crystalline principle obtainable from the common cockroach, *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, and said to be diuretic. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.6–1.3 Gm.).

Antikamnia (*an-te-kam'-ne-ah*) [*anti-; κάμνειν*, to suffer pain]. A proprietary remedy said to be composed of sodium bicarbonate, acetanilid, and caffein. It is used as an analgesic in doses of 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Antikathode (*an-te-kath'-ōd*) [*anti-; kathode*]. A piece of platinum foil so placed in a Crookes tube as to intercept the kathode rays; being

thus rendered fluorescent, it becomes a source of röntgen-rays.

Antikol (*an'-tik-ol*). A proprietary antipyretic mixture said to contain acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid.

Antilemic, Antilœmic, Antiloimic (*an-te-le'-mik, an-te-loi'-mik*) [*anti-; λοιμός*, the plague]. Efficacious against the plague or other pestilence.

Antileptic (*an-til-ep'-tik*) [*ἀντίληψις*, a receiving in return]. Revulsive.

Antilithic (*an-te-lith'-ik*) [*anti-; λίθος*, a stone]. 1. Efficacious against calculus. 2. An agent preventing the deposit of urinary sediment.

Antilœmic (*an-ti-le'-mik*). See *Antilemic.*

Antiluetic (*an-te-lu-et'-ik*) [*anti-; lues*, the plague; syphilis]. Efficacious against syphilis.

Antilypyrin (*an-te-le-pī'-rin*). An antipyretic and analgesic substance obtained by heating acetanilid, 1 part, with antipyrin, 2 parts. Dose 7–8 gr. (0.45–0.52 Gm.).

Antilysin (*an-te-li'-sin*) [*anti-; λύσις*, a loosing]. A substance opposed to the activity of a lysin.

Antilysis (*an-til'-is-is*). The condition due to the activity of antilysins.

Antilyssic (*an-te-lis'-ik*) [*anti-; λύσσα*, rabies]. 1. Tending to cure rabies. 2. A remedy for rabies.

Antimetropia (*an-te-met-ro'-pe-ah*) [*anti-; metropia*]. A condition characterized by opposing states of refraction in the two eyes, as, for example, the existence of myopia in one eye and of hyperopia in the other.

Antimiasmatic (*an-te-mi-as-mat'-ik*) [*anti-; μίασμα*, exhalation]. Preventive of malaria.

Antimonial (*an-te-mo'-ne-al*) [*antimonium*, antimony]. Containing antimony.

Antimonic (*an-te-mon'-ik*) [see *Antimonial*]. A term applied to those compounds of antimony that correspond to its higher oxid.

Antimonious (*an-te-mo'-ne-us*) [see *Antimonial*]. A term denoting those compounds of antimony that correspond to its lower oxid.

Antimonium (*an-te-mo'-ne-um*). See *Antimony.*

Antimony (*an'-te-mo-ne*) [L., *antimonium*]. Sb = 122; quantivalence III and V. A metallic, crystalline element possessing a bluish-white luster. The symbol Sb is derived from the old name, *stibium*. Antimony is found native, as the sulfid, Sb_2S_3, as the oxid, and is a constituent of many minerals. It is used commercially chiefly for making alloys. Type-metal, Britannia metal, and Babbitt antifriction metal are alloys of antimony. In medicine antimonium salts are used less frequently than formerly. The salts are cardiac and arterial depressants, diaphoretic and emetic, and in large doses powerful gastrointestinal irritants, producing symptoms resembling those of Asiatic cholera. Antimony has been used as an antiphlogistic in sthenic inflammation, as a diaphoretic and expectorant, and as an emetic. **A. Arsenate,** a heavy white powder; it is used in syphilitic affections of the skin. Dose $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.) 4 times daily. **A. Arsenite,** a fine white powder; it is used in skin diseases. **A. Chlorid,** $SbCl_3$, the "butter" of antimony; a strong caustic. **A. Iodid,** SbI_3, red crystals, decomposed by water, soluble in carbon disulfid; melts at 167° C. It is alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.) in pills. **A. Oxychlorid,** the "powder of algaroth"; now little used. **A. Pentoxid,** Sb_2O_5, antimonic acid, combines with bases to form antimoniates. **A., Pills of, Compound** (*pilulæ antimonii compositæ*, B. P.), Plummer's pills, contain calomel and sulfureted antimony, of each, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.032 Gm.). **A. and Potassium Tartrate** (*antimonii et potassii tartras*, U. S. P.; *antimonium tartaratum*, B. P.), $2KSbOC_4H_4O_6 . H_2O$, "tartar emetic." Dose $\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.004–0.016 Gm.). **A., Powder of** (*pulvis antimonialis*, B. P.), antimonial powder, James' powder, consists of antimonious oxid 33, and calcium phosphate 67 parts, and is diaphoretic; in large doses, emetic and cathartic. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.). **A. Sulfid,** Sb_2S_3, black sulfid of antimony. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). **A. Sulfid, Golden,** Sb_2S_5, a fine, odorless, orange-yellow powder, soluble in alkaline solutions. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.01–0.1 Gm.) several times daily. **A., Sulfurated** (*antimonium sulphuratum*, B. P.), the sulfid with a small but indefinite amount of the oxid. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **A. Tartrate,** $(SbO)_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$, a white, crystalline powder. Used internally as a substitute for arsenic in affections of the skin. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.0065 Gm.) 3 to 5 times daily. **A. Trioxid,** antimonious acid, Sb_2O_3; soluble in hydrochloric and tartaric acids. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). It is an ingredient of James' powder. **A., Vegetable,** boneset. **A., Wine of** (*vinum antimonii*, U. S. P.), boiling water, 60; tartar emetic, 4; stronger white wine, 1000 parts. It contains about 2 gr. of tartar emetic to the ounce. Dose 5–15 min. (0.3–1.0 Cc.).

Antimycotic (*an-te-mi-kot'-ik*) [*anti-; μύκης*, a fungus]. Destructive to microorganisms.

Antimydriatic (*an-te-mid-re-at'-ik*) [*anti-; μυδρίασις*, mydriasis]. 1. Opposed to or arresting dilation of the pupils. 2. A drug efficacious against mydriasis.

Antinarcotic (*an-te-nar-kot'-ik*) [*anti-; νάρκωσις*, a benumbing]. Preventing narcosis.

Antineuralgic (*an-te-nu-ral'-jik*) [*anti-; νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Overcoming neuralgia.

Antinonnin (*an-te-non'-in*), $C_6H_2 . (NO_2)_2 . CH_3$-OK, potassium orthodinitrocresylate. See *Dinitrocresol.*

Antiotomia, Antiotomy (*an-te-o-to'-me-ah, an-te-ot'-om-e*) [*ἀντιάς*, a tonsil; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Excision of the tonsils.

Antipaludean (*an-te-pal-u'-de-an*) [*anti-; palus*,

a marsh]. Efficient against malarial diseases.

Antiparasitic (*an-te-par-as-it'-ik*) [*anti-; παράσιτος*, a parasite]. 1. Destroying parasites. 2. An agent destroying parasites.

Antiparastata (*an-te-par-as'-tat-ah*) [*anti-; παραστάτης*, testicle]. Cowper's glands.

Antipeptone (*an-te-pep'-tōn*) [*anti-; πέπτειν*, to cook; digest]. A variety of peptone not acted upon by trypsin.

Antiperiodic (*an-te-pe-ri-od'-ik*) [*anti-; περίοδος*, a going round]. 1. Preventing periodic attacks of a disease. 2. A remedy against periodic disease. **A. Tincture.** See *Warburg's Tincture.*

Antiperistalsis (*an-te-per-is-tal'-sis*) [*anti-; περί*, around; *στάλσις*, compression]. Reversed peristalsis.

Antiperistaltic (*an-te-per-is-tal'-tik*) [see *Antiperistalsis*]. Relating to antiperistalsis.

Antiperonosporin (*an-te-per-o-nos'-por-in*). Topasol G. I, an antiseptic preparation of zinc and copper sulfates.

Antiphlogistic (*an-te-flo-jis'-tik*) [*anti-; φλόγωσις*, inflammatory heat]. 1. Counteracting fever. 2. An agent subduing or reducing inflammation or fever. 3. Applied to the pneumatic theory of Lavoisier as having supplanted Stahl's phlogistic theory. **A. Treatment,** bloodletting, the application of cold, the administration of antipyretics, etc.

Antiphlogistin (*an-te-flo-jis'-tin*). A paste said to consist of kaolin, glycerol, and antiseptics; it is a substitute for poultices.

Antiphlogosis (*an-te-flo-go'-sis*) [see *Antiphlogistic*]. 1. The reduction of inflammation. 2. Inflammation purposely excited to counteract other inflammation.

Antiphthisin (*an-te-ti'-sin*). Dilute tuberculin, made from the slight residue after precipitation with sodium bismuth iodid.

Antiplastic (*an-te-plas'-tik*) [*anti-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. 1. Unfavorable to granulation or to the healing process. 2. An agent impoverishing the blood. 3. Preventing or checking plastic exudation.

Antipodal (*an-tip'-od-al*) [*anti-; πούς*, a foot]. Situated directly opposite. **A. Cells,** a term applied to a group of four cells formed in the lower end of the embryo-sac opposite to the cells constituting the egg-apparatus. **A. Cone,** the cone of astral rays opposite to the spindle-fibers.

Antipraxia (*an-te-praks'-e-ah*) [*anti-; πράσσειν*, to do]. Antagonism of functions or of symptoms.

Antiprostatitis (*an-te-pros-tat-i'-tis*) [*anti-; προστάτα*, the prostate; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of Cowper's glands. Syn., *Antiparastatitis.*

Antipruritic (*an-te-pru-rit'-ik*) [*anti-; pruritus*, itching]. 1. Relieving the sensation of itching. 2. A drug that relieves the sensation of itching.

Antipsoric (*an-tip-so'-rik*) [*anti-; ψώρα*, the itch]. Effective against itching or the itch.

Antipyresis (*an-te-pi-re'-sis*) [*anti-; πυρετός*, fever]. The reduction of fever by means of antipyretics.

Antipyretic (*an-te-pi-ret'-ik*) [see *Antipyresis*]. 1. Cooling; lowering the temperature. 2. An agent reducing temperature. The most important antipyretic agents are cold, diaphoretics, and the newer remedies, many of which are coal-tar products, such as antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, etc.

Antipyrin (*an-te-pi'-rin*) [*anti-; πῦρ*, fever heat], $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. Phenazon. The scientific name is dimethyloxychinicin-phenyldimethylpyrazolon, or dihydrodimethylphenylpyrazin. An alkaloidal product of the destructive distillation of coal-tar. It may be produced by heating acetoacetic ester with methylphenylhydrazin. It is a grayish or reddish-white, crystalline powder, slightly bitter, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform, and crystallizes from an ethereal solution in shining leaflets melting at 113°. It reduces temperature, causes sweating, at times vomiting, peculiar eruptions, pruritus, coryza, etc. Not rarely a cyanotic condition of the face and hands is produced. Antipyrin is incompatible with nitrous compounds. It is a powerful antipyretic and analgesic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.3–1.0 Gm.). **A. Bichloral,** a trituration-product of 94 parts of antipyrin with 165.5 parts of chloral hydrate; it is hypnotic and analgesic. Maximum dose 45 gr. (3 Gm.). Syn., *Dichloralantipyrin.* **A. Mandelate,** a crystalline compound of antipyrin and amygdalic acid, used as a remedy for whooping-cough. Dose ¾–8 gr. (0.05–0.5 Gm.). Syn., *Tussol; Phenylglycollate.* **A. Salicylate, A. Salol,** a brown liquid obtained by fusing together equal parts of phenyl salicylate and antipyrin. It is recommended as an antiseptic, and as a hemostatic in uterine hemorrhage, applied by means of cotton tampons. Syn., *Salipyrin.* **A., Test for.** See *Fieux.*

Antirabic (*an-te-ra'-bik*) [*anti-; rabies*, madness]. Preventing or curing rabies.

Antirennene (*an-te-ren'-ēn*). Morgenroth's name for the principle which appears in the blood of an animal following the introduction of rennet. It has the power of impeding the action of rennet on milk.

Antirheumatic (*an-te-ru-mat'-ik*) [*anti-; rheumatism*]. Preventing or curing rheumatism.

Antirheumaticum (*an-te-ru-mat'-ik-um*). A compound of sodium salicylate, and methylene-blue. It occurs in blue, prismatic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose 1–1½ gr. (0.06–0.09 Gm.).

Antirheumatin (*an-te-ru'-mat-in*). An ointment used in treatment of rheumatism, and said to contain fluorphenetol, 1 part; difluordiphenyl, 4 parts; vaselin, 10 parts; wool-fat, 85 parts.

Antirrhinum (*an-te-ri'-num*) [L.]. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants. *A. linaria*, called also *Linaria vulgaris*, toadflax, ramsted, "butter-and-eggs," is a herbaceous plant of Europe and North America; diuretic, cathartic, and irritant; used as a poultice and fomentation.

Antiscorbutic (*an-te-skor-bu'-tik*) [*anti-; scorbutus*, scurvy]. 1. Effective against scurvy. 2. A remedy useful in scurvy.

Antisensitizer (*an-te-sen'-sit-i-zer*). In Ehrlich's side-chain theory, a substance antagonistic in its action to that of the intermediary body or sensitizer.

Antisepsin (*an-te-sep'-sin*) [*anti-; σήψις*, putrefaction], $C_6H_4BrNHC_2H_3O$. Asepsin; bromated acetanilid; soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic. Dose 6–7 gr. (0.39–0.45 Gm.).

Antisepsis (*an-te-sep'-sis*) [see *Antisepsin*]. Exclusion of the germs that cause putrefaction.

Antiseptic (*an-te-sep'-tik*) [see *Antisepsin*]. 1. Having power to prevent the growth of the bacteria upon which putrefaction depends. 2. An agent that prevents development of bacteria. Among the principal antiseptics are mercuric chlorid, creolin, phenol, iodoform, thymol, salicylic acid, boric acid, formaldehyd, and potassium permanganate. **A. Gauze,** open cotton cloth charged with an antiseptic. **A. Ligature,** catgut or other material rendered aseptic by soaking in antiseptic solutions. **A. Treatment of Wounds,** this looks to thorough antisepsis as regards the wound, the instruments, the operator's hands, the dressings, etc.

Antisepticism (*an-te-sep'-tis-izm*) [see *Antisepsin*]. The theory or systematic employment of antiseptic methods.

Antisepticize (*an-te-sep'-tis-īz*) [see *Antisepsin*]. To render antiseptic; to treat with antiseptics.

Antiseptin (*an-te-sep'-tin*) [see *Antisepsin*]. 1. Zinc borothymoliodid. It consists of 85 parts zinc sulfate, 2.5 parts each of zinc iodid and thymol, and 10 parts boric acid. It is an antiseptic. 2. A proprietary preparation said to consist of sodium or potassium silicate, 2 parts, and a 0.1% solution of mercuric chlorid, 1 part.

Antiseptol (*an-te-sep'-tol*) [see *Antisepsin*]. Cinchonin iodosulfate, an odorless and fairly effective substitute for iodoform.

Antiserum Method. A method of differentiating human from other blood; modified Uhlenhuth's antiserum method. Human blood-serum is injected into the peritoneal cavity of rabbits in doses of 10 Cc. every 8 or 10 days. After 6 injections their blood is collected and preserved on ice; the serum is pipeted off after 24 hours. Some rabbits, as control-animals, are not injected. The blood to be tested is, if dried, first dissolved, and then, as is fluid blood, diluted with ordinary water and salt solution. Several drops of the test-serum are added and the tubes placed at a temperature of 35°. If the blood to be tested is human, a turbidity appears invariably; if not human, it remains clear.

Antisialagog (*an-te-si-al'-a-gog*) [*anti-; σίαλον*, saliva; *ἀγωγός*, leading]. 1. Preventing or checking salivation. 2. A remedy that is effective against salivation.

Antisialic (*an-te-si-al'-ik*) [*anti-; σίαλον*, saliva]. 1. Checking the flow of saliva. 2. An agent that checks the secretion of saliva.

Antisideric (*an-te-sid-er'-ik*) [*anti-; σίδερος*, iron]. 1. Incompatible with iron and counteracting its effects; impoverishing the blood. 2. An agent or drug opposed to the action of iron; one which impoverishes the blood.

Antispasmin (*an-te-spaz'-min*), $C_{23}H_{26}NO_8Na + 3NaC_7H_6O_3$. A compound of 1 molecule of narcein sodium united with 3 molecules of sodium salicylate, occurring as a white, slightly hygroscopic powder containing about 50% of narcein. It is sedative and hypnotic. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.01–0.1 Gm.).

Antispasmodic (*an-te-spaz-mod'-ik*) [*anti-; σπασμός*, a spasm]. 1. Tending to relieve spasm. 2. An agent relieving convulsions or spasmodic pains, as the narcotics, the nitrites, etc.

Antispastic (*an-te-spas'-tik*) [*anti-; σπαστικός*, drawing]. 1. Revulsive; counterirritant. 2. Antispasmodic. 3. A revulsive agent.

Antistaphylolysin (*an-te-staf-il-o-li'-sin*) [*anti-; Staphylococci*, a genus of bacteria; *λύσις*, a loosing]. A substance antagonistic to the toxic products of staphylococci, contained in healthy blood-serum.

Antistreptococcic (*an-te-strep-to-kok'-sik*) *anti-; Streptococci*, a genus of bacteria]. Antagonistic to or preventing the action of streptococci.

Antisudoral (*an-te-su'-dor-al*) [*anti-; sudor*, sweat]. Checking the secretion of sweat.

Antisyphilitic (*an-te-sif-il-it'-ik*) [*anti-; syphilis*]. 1. Effective against syphilis. 2. A remedy used in the treatment of syphilis.

Antithenar (*an-tith'-en-ar*) [*anti-; θέναρ*, the flat of the hand or the sole of the foot]. 1. Opposite to thenar. 2. A muscle that extends the thumb or opposes it to the hand; an antithenar muscle. **A. Eminence,** the border of the palm of the hand from the base of the little finger to the wrist. **A. Muscles,** of the toe and of the thumb; the abductor pollicis pedis and the flexor brevis pollicis manus; also, the first dorsal interosseous muscle.

Antithermic (*an-te-ther'-mik*) [*anti-; θέρμη*, heat]. Cooling; antipyretic.

Antithermin (*an-te-ther'-min*) [see *Antithermic*], $C_{11}H_{14}O_2N_2$. Phenylhydrazinlevulinic acid, a coal-tar derivative used as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic. Dose 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.). Unof.

Antitoxic (*an-te-toks'-ik*) [*anti-; τοξικόν*, poison]. Antidotal; counteracting poisons.

Antitoxin (*an-te-toks'-in*) [see *Antitoxic*]. 1. A counterpoison or antidote elaborated by the body to counteract the toxins of bacteria. According to some authorities, antitoxins are, like the toxins, bacterial products. Antitoxins are used in the treatment of certain infectious diseases and also to confer immunity against these diseases. 2. The commercial name for a fine white powder said to be a coal-tar product and used as an analgesic and antipyretic. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.) in from 1 to 4 hours. **A., Artificial,** an antitoxin prepared by passing an electric current through a toxic bouillon. **A., Diphtheria,** one prepared from the blood-serum of an animal inoculated with *Bacillus diphtheriæ*. **A., Tetanus,** one prepared from the blood-serum of an animal inoculated with *Bacillus tetani*. **A. Unit,** 10 times the amount of serum requisite to neutralize completely 10 times the minimum fatal dose of diphtheria toxin in a half-grown guinea-pig; or the amount of antitoxin which, when inoculated into a guinea-pig of 250 Gm. weight, will neutralize 100 times the minimum fatal dose of toxin of standard weight.

Antitragic (*an-te-traj'-ik*) [*anti-; τράγος*, the tragus]. Pertaining to the antitragus. **A. Muscle,** a mere rudiment in man; it arises from the antitragus, and extends to the cauda of the helix.

Antitragus (*an-te-tra'-gus*) [see *Antitragic*]. An eminence of the external ear opposite the tragus.

Antitrismus (*an-te-tris'-mus*) [*anti-; τρισμός*, a creaking]. A condition in which the open mouth cannot be closed.

Antitrope (*an'-te-trōp*) [*anti-; τρέπειν*, to turn]. Any organ set over against another to form a symmetric pair. Thus, the right eye is an antitrope to the left.

Antityphoid (*an-te-ti'-foid*). Opposed to typhoid. **A. Extract,** a preparation obtained by injecting repeatedly cultures of typhoid bacilli of increasing virulence into the peritoneal cavity of rabbits. The animals are killed as soon as they do not react to poisonous doses, and extracts are made of the thymus, spleen, bone-marrow, brain, and spinal cord, by soaking these organs in a solution of salt, glycerol, and alcohol, with the addition of some pepsin. The filtrate is injected in typhoid cases.

Antitypic (*an-te-tip'-ik*) [*anti-; τύπος*, a type]. 1. Efficient against the periodic recurrence of a paroxysm or fever. 2. Irregular; not conformable to a type. 3. An antiperiodic.

Antiuratic (*an-te-u-rat'-ik*). 1. Efficacious against the deposition of urates. 2. An agent that prevents the deposit of urates.

Antivenin (*an-te-ven'-in*) [*anti-; venenum*, poison]. A serum perfected by Calmette by injecting cobra venom mixed with solutions of calcium hypochlorite into horses. It is used in doses of 2½–5 dr. (10–20 Cc.) in bites of venomous serpents. Syn., *Antivenene*.

Antivenomous (*an-te-ven'-om-us*). Antagonistic to venom; a term applied to immunized animals, to certain serums, and to antitoxins.

Antivirulent (*an-te-vir'-u-lent*) [*anti-; virus*, a poison]. Effective against viruses.

Antizymotic (*an-te-zi-mot'-ik*) [*anti-; ζύμωσις*, fermentation]. 1. Preventing or checking fermentation. 2. An agent preventing the process of fermentation; an antiferment.

Antocular (*ant-ok'-u-lar*) [*ante*, before; *oculus*, the eye]. Situated in front of the eye.

Antorbital (*ant-orb'-it-al*) [*ante*, before; *orbita*, the orbit]. Located in front of the orbit.

Antracele (*an'-tra-sēl*) [*antrum; κήλη*, a tumor]. Dropsy of the antrum; an accumulation of fluid in the maxillary sinus.

Antral (*an'-tral*) [*antrum*]. Relating to an antrum.

Antrectomy (*an-trek'-to-me*) [*antrum; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Surgical removal of the walls of the antrum.

Antritis (*an-tri'-tis*) [*antrum; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an antrum.

Antronalgia (*an-tron-al'-je-ah*) [*antrum; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the antrum.

Antrophore (*an'-tro-for*). Cacao-butter bougies, containing tannin, 5 %; resorcinol, 5 %; thallin sulfate, 2 to 5 %; zinc sulfate, 0.5 %.

Antroscope (*an'-tro-skōp*) [*antrum; σκοπεῖν*, to look]. An instrument for examining the maxillary sinus.

Antrotome (*an'-tro-tōm*) [*antrum; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for the performance of mastoid antrotomy.

Antrotomy (*an-trot'-o-me*). Incision of an antrum.

Antrotympanic (*an-tro-tim-pan'-ik*) [*antrum; τύμπανον*, a drum]. Relating to the cavity of the tympanum and to the tympanic antrum.

Antrum (*an'-trum*) [L.]. A cavity or hollow space, especially in a bone. **A., Cardiac,** Luschka's name for a dilation sometimes found in the esophagus immediately above its passage through the diaphragm. **A., Duodenal,** the normal dilation presented by the duodenum near its origin. **A. ethmoidale,** the ethmoid sinus. **A. highmorianum,** antrum of Highmore, a cavity in the superior maxillary bone. Syn., *Antrum genæ*. **A. highmori testis.** See *Mediastinum testis*. **A., Mastoid,** the hollow space beneath the roof of the mastoid process. **A., Maxillary.** See *A. highmorianum*. **A. pyloricum willisii,** the cavity of the pylorus. **A. tubæ,** a sac-like dilation of the fallopian tube about an inch from the fimbriated extremity, regarded by some as occurring only in pregnancy.

Anuresis (*an-u-re'-sis*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *οὖρον*, urine]. Anuria.

Anuretic (*an-u-ret'-ik*) [see *Anuresis*]. Pertaining to or affected with anuria.

Anuria (*an-u'-re-ah*) [see *Anuresis*]. Suppression of the urine.

Anuric (*an-u'-rik*) [see *Anuresis*]. Pertaining to anuria.

Anurous (*an-u'-rus*) [ἀν, priv.; οὐρά, a tail]. Without a tail.

Anus (*a'-nus*) [L., "the fundament"]. The extremity of the rectum; the lower opening of the alimentary canal. **A., Artificial,** an opening established from the bowel to the exterior at a point above the normal anus, most commonly from the colon, either in the lumbar or in the iliac region. **A., Fissure of,** a slight tear in the mucous membrane at the anus, usually due to passage of hardened feces. It is very painful. **A., Fistula of,** fistula in ano, a sinus opening from the rectum into the connective tissue about the rectum or discharging externally. **A., Imperforate,** absence of the anus, the natural opening being closed by a membranous septum. **A., Infundibuliform,** a relaxed condition of the anus with destruction of the natural folds. **A., Preternatural,** an abnormal aperture serving as an anus, whether congenital, made by operation, or due to disease or injury. Syn., *Fecal fistula; Anus præternaturalis.* **A., Preternatural Ileovaginal, A., Preternatural Vaginal, A. præternaturalis vestibularis,** the rare abnormity of the rectum opening through the vulva. **A., Rusconi's,** the blastopore. **A., Umbilical,** a preternatural anus located in the umbilical region. **A. vulvovaginalis,** an anal opening communicating with the vulva.

Anvil (*an'-vil*). See *Incus.*

Anydremia, Anydræmia (*an-id-re'-me-ah*). See *Anhydremia.*

Anypnia (*an-ip'-ne-ah*) [ἀν, priv.; ὕπνος, sleep]. Sleeplessness.

Anytol. See *Anitol.*

Aorta (*a-ort'-ah*) [ἀορτή, aorta]. The large vessel arising from the left ventricle and distributing, by its branches, arterial blood to every part of the body. It ends by bifurcating into the common iliacs at the fourth lumbar vertebra. The *arch,* that extending from the heart to the third dorsal vertebra, is divided into an *ascending,* a *transverse,* and a *descending* part. The *thoracic* portion extends to the diaphragm; the *abdominal,* to the bifurcation. **A., Cardiac,** that part of the embryonic vascular system giving rise to the aortic arches. **A., Dorsal.** 1. The embryonic vessel formed by the junction of the two primitive aortas. Syn., *Primordial aorta; Subvertebral aorta.* 2. The thoracic aorta. **A., Inferior,** the abdominal aorta. **A., Left,** the embryonic division of the vascular system which finally becomes the aorta. **A., Main,** the embryonic vessel formed by the junction of the two primitive aortas. **A., Pectoral,** the thoracic aorta. **A., Pelvic,** the middle sacral artery. **A., Pericardiac,** the part of the aorta within the pericardial cavity. **A., Primitive.** 1. That part of the aorta extending from its origin to the point where it first branches. 2. Two embryonic branches of the cardiac aorta extending through the first visceral arch and uniting to form the dorsal aorta. **A., Right,** the embryonic division of the aortic bulb which finally forms the pulmonary artery. **A., Root of,** the origin of the aorta at the heart. Syn., *Radix aortæ.* **A., Superior,** the thoracic aorta. **A., Systemic.** See *A., Left.* **A., Thoracic.** See under *Aorta.*

Aortal (*a-ort'-al*) [see *Aorta*]. Relating to the aorta.

Aortic (*a-ort'-ik*) [see *Aorta*]. Pertaining to the aorta. **A. Arch.** See *Aorta* and *Arch.* **A. Foramen.** See *A. Opening of Diaphragm.* **A. Murmur,** a murmur produced by disease of the aortic valves. **A. Opening of Diaphragm,** the aperture in, or really behind, the diaphragm, through which the aorta passes. **A. Opening of Heart,** the opening between the heart and the aorta. **A. Plexus,** the plexus of sympathetic nerves, situated on the front and sides of the aorta, between the origins of the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. **A. Sinus,** a deep depression between the leaflets of the aortic valve and the aortic wall. **A. Valve,** the three semilunar valves closing the aortic opening during the cardiac diastole.

Aortitis (*a-ort-i'-tis*) [*aorta; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the aorta. **A., Nummular,** that characterized by white, circular patches in the inner coat.

Aortoclasia, Aortoclasis (*a-or-to-kla'-ze-ah, -sis*) [*aorta; κλάσις*, a breaking]. Rupture of the aorta.

Aortolithia (*a-or-to-lith'-e-ah*). A calcareous deposition in the aorta.

Aortomalacia, Aortomalaxia (*a-ort-o-mal-a'-se-ah, -aks'-e-ah*) [*aorta; μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of the aorta.

Aortosclerosis (*a-ort-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*aorta; σκληρός*, hard]. Induration of the aorta.

Aortostenosis (*a-ort-o-sten-o'-sis*) [*aorta; στενός*, narrow]. Stenosis or narrowing of the aorta.

Apatropin (*ap-at'-ro-pin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *atropin*], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$. A compound derived from atropin by the action of nitric acid. It is said to produce peculiar convulsions.

Ape (*āp*) [ME.]. A man-like monkey. **A. Fissures,** those fissures of the human brain that are also found in apes. **A.-hand,** a peculiar shape of the hand produced by the wasting of the thumb-muscles; it is seen in some cases of progressive muscular atrophy.

Apellous (*ah-pel'-us*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πέλλα*, skin]. Skinless.

Apepsia (*ah-pep'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πέπτειν*, to digest]. Cessation or absence of the digestive function. **A., Hysteric,** apepsia due to hysteria. Syn., *Hysteric anorexia.* **A. nervosa.** See *Anorexia nervosa.*

Apeptic (*ah-pep'-tik*) [see *Apepsia*]. Affected with apepsia.

Aperient (*ap-e'-ri-ent*) [*aperire*, to open]. 1. Laxative; mildly purgative. 2. A mild purgative; a laxative.

Aperistalsis (*ah-per-is-tal'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *περί*, around; *στάλσις*, constriction]. Cessation of the peristaltic movements of the intestine.

Apertometer (*ap-ur-tom'-et-er*) [*aperture; μέτρον*, a measure]. An optic device for determining the angle of aperture of microscopic objectives. The *apertometer of Abbé*, which is mostly used, consists of a semicircular piece of thick glass with the straight edge beveled at 45 degrees. Light entering the curved edge is reflected upward by the beveled edge. This is received by the objective of the microscope. By means of two metal slides moving on the curved edge the exact angle of the light required to fill the back lens of the objective is indicated on the curved edge and can be read off directly.

Aperture (*ap'-er-chūr*) [*apertura*, an opening]. An opening. **A., Angular,** in the microscope, the angle formed between a luminous point placed in focus and the most divergent rays that are capable of passing through the entire system of an objective. **A., Numeric,** the capacity of an objective for admitting rays from the object and transmitting them to the image.

Apex (*a'-peks*) [L., "the extreme end of a thing"; pl., *apices*]. The summit or top of anything; the point or extremity of a cone. **A.-beat,** the impulse of the heart felt in the fifth intercostal space, about 3½ inches from the middle of the sternum. **A. of the Lung,** the upper extremity of the lung behind the border of the first rib. **A. Murmur,** a murmur heard over the apex of the heart.

Aphacia (*ah-fa'-se-ah*). See *Aphakia.*

Aphacic (*ah-fa'-sik*). See *Aphakic.*

Aphagia (*ah-fa'-je-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Inability to eat or to swallow.

Aphakia (*ah-fa'-ke-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φακός*, a lentil; the crystalline lens]. The condition of an eye without the lens.

Aphakic (*ah-fa'-kik*) [see *Aphakia*]. Not possessing a crystalline lens.

Aphasia (*ah-fa'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φάσις*, speech]. Partial or complete loss of the power of expressing ideas by means of speech or writing. Aphasia may be either motor or sensory. *Motor* or *ataxic aphasia* consists in a loss of speech owing to inability to execute the various movements of the mouth necessary to speech, the muscles not being properly coordinated, owing to disease of the cortical center. It is usually associated with *agraphia*, "aphasia of the hand," inability to write, and right-sided hemiplegia. Some aphasiacs can write, but are unable to articulate words or sentences; this variety is variously named *aphemia, alalia,* or *anarthria,* according as the impairment of speech is more or less marked. Charcot supposes the center for articulate language divided into 4 subcenters—a visual center for words, an auditory center for words, a motor center of articulate language, and a motor center of written language. Lesions of one or more of these centers produce the characteristic forms of aphasia, all of which have clinical exemplifications. *Sensory aphasia,* or *amnesia,* is the loss of memory for words, and may exist alone or in association with motor aphasia. Amnesia appears clinically in 3 distinct forms: 1. Simple loss of memory of words. 2. *Word-deafness,* or inability to understand spoken words (there is usually some paraphasia connected with this form). 3. *Word-blindness,* or inability to understand written or printed words. **A., Broca's,** motor aphasia. **A., Conduction,** such as is due to defect in some commissural connection between centers. **A., Cortical, A., Pictorial, A., True,** destruction of the function of the auditory speech-center. **A., Functional,** that in which there is no manifest lesion, but it occurs as a result of excitement in hysteria or in severe constitutional disorders. **A., Gibberish,** a form of transcortical aphasia in which the speech is confused, words or syllables being transposed or jumbled together, due to disruption of the tracts associating cortical speech-centers. Syn., *Jargon aphasia.* **A., Kussmaul's,** voluntary mutism, simulating aphasia, which sometimes affects the insane, particularly paranoiacs, with mystic ideas. **A., Mixed,** combined motor and sensory aphasia. **A., Optic,** inability to give the names for objects seen, due to interrupted connection between the centers for vision and speech. **A., Pure, A., Isolated, A., Subcortical, A., Subpictorial,** aphasia arising from a lesion interrupting impulses toward the afferent tracts proceeding to the auditory speech-center. **A., Supracortical, A., Suprapictorial,** that form of lesion completely severing the connection of the auditory center with the cortical center, but not destroying the auditory speech-center, the afferent tracts proceeding to it or the efferent tracts passing from it to the motor speech-center. **A., Tactile,** inability to recognize objects by the sense of touch, due to lesion in the central parietal lobule. **A., Total, A. universalis,** inability to utter a single word. **A., Wernicke's,** cortical sensory aphasia.

Aphasiac (*ah-fa'-ze-ak*) [see *Aphasia.*] One who is aphasic.

Aphasic (*ah-fa'-zik*) [see *Aphasia*]. Relating to or affected with aphasia.

Aphemesthesia (*ah-fem-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φήμη*, voice; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Word-blindness; word-deafness.

Aphemia (*ah-fe'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φήμη*, voice]. Motor aphasia; inability to articulate words or sentences from centric and not from peripheral disease. See *Aphasia.*

Aphemic (*ah-fem'-ik*) [see *Aphemia.*] Relating to or affected with aphemia.

Aphlogistic (*ah-flo-jist'-ik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φλόξ*, a flame]. 1. Noninflammable. 2. Burning without flame.

Aphonia (*ah-fo'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φωνή*, voice]. Loss of speech, due to some peripheral lesion, as in clergyman's sore throat; it may be due to hysteria.

Aphonic (*ah-fon'-ik*) [see *Aphonia*]. Speechless; voiceless.

Aphorama, Aphorema (*af-o-ra'-mah, -re'-mah*) [*ἀφοράω*, to have in full view]. The state of having projecting eyes, enabling one to see at a distance on each side without moving the head.

Aphoria (*ah-fo'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φέρειν*, to bear]. Sterility; unfruitfulness. **A. impercita,** that attributed to aversion. **A. impotens,** that due to impairment of conceptive power. **A. incongrua,** that attributed to nonresponsive condition of the conceptive power to the seminal fluid. **A. paramenica,** that due to menstrual disorder. **A. polyposa,** that attributed to the existence of a uterine polyp.

Aphrasia (*ah-fra'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φράζειν*, to utter]. Absence of the power to utter connected phrases. **A., Paralytic,** that due to paralysis of the ideation faculty. **A., Superstitious,** the voluntary avoidance of certain words from scruples of nicety or religion.

Aphrodescin, Aphrodæscin (*af-ro-des'-in*) [*ἀφρώδης*, foamy], $C_{52}H_{82}O_{23}$. A glucosid constituent of the cotyledons of horse-chestnut. It is a colorless, amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol and water, its watery solution frothing like soap.

Aphrodisia (*af-ro-diz'-e-ah*) ['Αφροδίτη, Venus]. Sexual desire, especially when morbid or immoderate; sexual congress.

Aphrodisiac (*af-ro-diz'-e-ak*) [see *Aphrodisia*]. 1. Stimulating the sexual appetite; erotic. 2. An agent stimulating the sexual passion.

Aphtha (*af'-tha*) [*ἄφθα*, an eruption; pl., *aphthæ*]. A form of stomatitis characterized by the presence of small white vesicles in the mouth, occurring chiefly in children under 3 years, and supposed to be due to a special microorganism. Syn., *Acacos; Acacus; Ophlyctis; Morbus aphthosus; Thrush; Sprue; Angina aphthosa; Aphthous stomatitis.* **A. anginosa,** a form of sore throat attended by slight fever, redness, and enlargement of the fauces, with the formation of small whitish specks on the tongue and mucosa of the throat. It usually occurs in cold, damp weather and in women and children. **Aphthæ, Bednar's,** two symmetrically placed ulcers seen at times on the hard palate of cachectic infants, one on each side of the mesial line. **Aphthæ, Cachectic,** those appearing beneath the tongue, and associated with grave constitutional symptoms; Riga's disease. Syn., *Cardarelli's aphthæ.* **A. epizootica.** See *Foot-and-mouth Disease.* **A. febrilis,** ulceration of the mouth, extending to the esophagus and stomach, and accompanied by fever. **A. serpens, Aphthæ serpentes.** See *Cancrum oris.* **Aphthæ tropicæ,** a disease of the tropics marked by epigastric fulness, pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and redness of the tongue, with the formation of small, white, painful spots on it. Syn., *Tropical sprue; Psilosis; Gastroenteritis aphthosa indica; Phlegmasia membranæ mucosæ gastropulmonalis.* **Aphthæ, Valleix's.** See *Aphthæ, Bednar's.*

Aphthoid (*af'-thoid*) [see *Aphtha*]. Resembling aphthæ.

Aphthongia (*af-thon'-ge-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *φθόγγος*, a sound]. A peculiar form of aphasia due to spasm of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

Aphthous (*af'-thus*) [see *Aphtha*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with aphthæ. 2. Presenting the appearance of a surface covered with little ulcers.

Apical (*a'-pik-al*) [*apex*, the top]. Pertaining to the apex.

Apicifixed (*a-pis'-e-fikt*). Attached by the apex.

Apiciform (*a-pis'-e-form*) [*apex*, the top; *forma*, form]. Sharp-pointed.

Apicilar (*a-pis'-il-ar*) [*apex*, the top]. Attached to or located upon an apex.

Apiin (*ap'-e-in*) [*apium*, parsley], $C_{27}H_{32}O_{16}$. A glucosid obtained from the leaves, stems, and seeds of parsley, *Apium petroselinum.* It is a yellowish-white, crystalline powder, soluble in hot water and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water, insoluble in ether.

Apinoid (*ah'-pin-oid*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πίνος*, dirt; *εἶδος*, form]. Clean; not foul. **A. Cancer,** scirrhus; so called from its cleanly section.

Apiol (*ap'-e-ol*) [*apium*, parsley; *oleum*, oil], $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$. A principle occurring in parsley-seeds; it crystallizes in long white needles, with a slight odor of parsley; melts at 30° C. (86° F.), and boils at 294° C. (572° F.). It is used in dysmenorrhea and in malaria. In large doses it produces ringing in the ears and frontal headache. Syn., *Parsley-camphor.* Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.). **A., Green,** crude ethereal oil from seeds of parsley, *Apium petroselinum.* It is used as an emmenagog and antiperiodic. Dose, in dysmenorrhea, 5–10 min. (0.3–0.6 Cc.) 2 or 3 times daily; in malaria, 15–30 min. (1–2 Cc.). **A., Liquid,** an alcoholic extract of parsley-seeds.

Aplacental (*ah-plas-en'-tal*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *placenta*]. Destitute of placenta.

Aplanatic (*ah-plan-at'-ik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πλανάσθαι*, to wander]. Not wandering; rectilinear. **A. Focus,** that focus of a lens the rays from which do not undergo spheric aberration in their passage through the lens. **A. Lens,** a lens corrected for aberration of light and color; a rectilinear lens.

Aplasia (*ah-pla'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Incomplete or defective development. Syn., *Agenesis.*

Aplastic (*ah-plas'-tik*) [see *Aplasia*]. 1. Structureless; formless. 2. Incapable of forming new tissue. 3. Relating to aplasia. 4. Defective in fibrin. 5. Applied to inflammations unattended with organizable exudation. **A.**

Lymph, a nonfibrinous material incapable of coagulation or organization.

Apnea, Apnœa (*ap-ne'-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πνεῖν*, to breathe]. 1. A transient cessation of respiration from an overabundance of oxygen, as, *e. g.*, after forcible respiration. 2. Asphyxia. **A., Cardiac,** the period of apnea in Cheyne-Stokes respiration. **A., Nervous,** that due to disorders of the centers of respiration. **A., Placental,** placental tuberculosis. **A., Uterine,** a form of dyspnea observed in hysteric patients, due to no manifest disease. Syn., *Uterine asthma.*

Apneumatosis (*ap-nu-mat-o'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πνευμάτωσις*, inflation]. Collapse of the air-cells.

Apoaconitin (*ap-o-ak-on'-it-in*) [*ἀπό*, from; *aconitum*, aconite], $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$. An alkaloid prepared from aconitin by dehydration.

Apoatropin (*ap-o-at'-ro-pin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *atropin*], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$. An alkaloid obtained by the action of HNO_3 on atropin.

Apocenosis (*ap-o-sen'-o-sis*) [*ἀποκενόειν*, to drain]. 1. An increased flow or evacuation of blood or other humors. 2. A partial evacuation. In the plural, *apocenoses,* Cullen and Swediaur's term for diseases marked by fluxes and unattended by fever.

Apochromatic (*ap-o-kro-mat'-ik*) [*ἀπό*, away; *χρῶμα*, color]. Without color. **A. Lens,** a lens of a special variety of glass, corrected for spheric and chromatic aberration.

Apocodein (*ap-o-ko'-de-in*) [*ἀπό*, from; *codein*], $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid prepared from codein by dehydration. It is emetic and expectorant, with other qualities much like those of codein, and is recommended in chronic bronchitis. The hydrochlorate is generally used. Dose 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 Gm.). Unof.

Apocoptic (*ap-o-kop'-tik*) [*ἀποκόπτειν*, to cut off]. Affected by or occurring from the removal of a part.

Apocynin (*ap-os'-in-in*) [see *Apocynum*]. The precipitate from a tincture of *Apocynum cannabinum;* tonic, alterative, and cathartic. Dose ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). Unof.

Apocynum (*ap-os'-in-um*) [*apocynon*, dogbane]. Canadian hemp. The root of *A. cannabinum*, the properties of which are due to *apocynin.* It is a good expectorant; in full doses it is emetic and cathartic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.2 Gm.); of *tincture* 5–40 min. (0.3–2.5 Cc.). Another American species, *A. androsæmifolium,* has similar properties. Unof. **A., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum apocyni,* U. S. P.). Dose 5–20 min. (0.3–1.2 Cc.).

Apodia (*ah-po'-de-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πούς*, a foot]. Absence of feet.

Apolar (*ah-po'-lar*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *πόλος*, the end of an axis]. Not possessing a pole. **A. Cells,** nerve-cells without processes.

Apollinaris Water (*ap-ol-in-a'-ris*). A German alkaline mineral water, highly charged with carbonic acid, and largely used as a diluent in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Apolysin (*ap-ol'-is-in*), $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH_8C_6O_6$. A compound of citric acid and phenetidin. It is antipyretic and analgesic. Dose 8–90 gr. (0.5–5.0 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Monophenetidin citric acid.*

Apomorphin (*ap-o-mor'-fin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *Morpheus*, the god of sleep], $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$. An artificial alkaloid, derived from morphin by the abstraction of a molecule of water. **A. Hydrochlorid** (*apomorphinæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. P.), is the salt used, and is a grayish, crystalline powder. It acts as a centric emetic. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.0065 Gm.), hypodermatically, or $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.0065–0.01 Gm.) by the mouth. It is expectorant in small doses.

Apomorphosis (*ap-o-mor-fo'-sis*) [*ἀπομορφοῦν*, to change the form]. A chemic change by which one substance acting upon another takes something away from it.

Aponeurosis (*ap-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*ἀπό*, from; *νεῦρον*, a tendon]. A fibrous, membranous expansion of a tendon giving attachment to muscles or serving to inclose and bind down muscles. Important are the *infraspinous,* inclosing the infraspinous muscle; that *of the deltoid muscle, of the external oblique* or *abdominal, of the forearm, of the leg, of the transversalis, of the head,* etc. **A. of Occipitofrontalis Muscle,** the aponeurosis that separates the two slips of the occipitofrontalis muscle. **A. of Soft Palate,** a thin, firm, fibrous layer, attached above to the hard palate, and becoming thinner toward the free margin of the velum. **A., Subscapular,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, and affording attachment by its inner surface to some of the fibers of the subscapularis muscle. **A., Supraspinous,** a thick and dense membranous layer that completes the osseofibrous case in which the supraspinatus muscle is contained, affording attachment by its inner surface to some of the fibers of the muscle. **A., Vertebral,** a thin aponeurotic lamina extending along the whole length of the back part of the thoracic region, serving to bind down the erector spinæ, and separating it from those muscles that unite the spine to the upper extremity.

Aponeurositis (*ap-on-u-ro-si'-tis*) [*aponeurosis; ἰτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

Aponeurotic (*ap-on-u-rot'-ik*) [*aponeurosis*]. Pertaining to an aponeurosis.

Apophysis (*ap-of'-is-is*) [*ἀπό*, from; *φύσις*, growth; pl., *apophyses*]. A process, outgrowth, or swelling of some part or organ, as of a bone. **Apophyses, False.** See *Epiphyses.* **A. lenticularis,** the orbicular process of the temporal bone. **A. raviana,** the processus gracilis of the malleus. **Apophyses, True,** those which have never been epiphyses.

Apoplectic (*ap-o-plek'-tik*) [*apoplexy*]. Pertaining to or affected with apoplexy. **A. Equivalents,** a name given to the premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, indicating that the brain is subject to alterations in blood-pressure.

Apoplectiform (*ap-o-plek'-tif-orm*) [*apoplexy; forma*, form]. Resembling apoplexy.

Apoplexy (*ap'-o-pleks-e*) [ἀπό, off; πλήσσειν, to strike]. The symptom-complex resulting from hemorrhage or the plugging of a vessel in the brain or spinal cord. The term is sometimes also applied to the bursting of a vessel in the lungs, liver, etc. **A., Asthenic,** that due to vital depression. **A., Atonic,** that which comes on gradually and does not attain a high degree of development. Syn., *Imperfect apoplexy*. **A., Atrabilious,** deep melancholy attributed to resorption of bile. **A., Bulbar,** that due to hemorrhage into the substance of the oblongata, causing paralysis of one or both sides of the body, inability to swallow, difficulty in protruding the tongue, dyspnea, gastric disorders, and tumultuous action of the heart. **A., Capillary,** one resulting from rupture of capillaries. **A., Consecutive,** that due to the arrest of some habitual discharge or eruption. **A., Cutaneous.** 1. See *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. 2. A sudden effusion of blood to the skin and subcutaneous tissue. **A., Dysarthritic,** a form accompanying arthritic diseases, in which the pain disappears from the joints, and vertigo, pain in the head, etc., appear. **A., Epileptic,** coma with epileptoid symptoms, sometimes observed in cerebral and acute inflammatory diseases. **A., Febrile,** paroxysmal fever attended with deep sleep and stertor. Syn., *Apoplexia febricosa*. **A., Fulminant,** a sudden and fatal apoplexy. **A., Ingravescent,** a term applied to a form of apoplexy in which there is a slowly progressive loss of consciousness, due to a gradual leakage of blood from a ruptured vessel. **A., Muscular,** an escape of blood into the muscular tissue. **A., Nervous.** 1. Acute anemia of the brain. 2. A condition marked by symptoms of cerebral congestion and hemorrhage which are due to functional disturbance of the nervous system. **A. of the Ovary, A., Ovarian,** hemorrhage into the stroma of the ovary, through the rupture of a follicle, converting the organ into a cyst or hematoma. The blood is gradually absorbed, though it gives rise to great pain; the cause is unknown. **A., Phlegmonous,** a condition attributed to inflammation of the brain and its membranes; it is marked by delirium, fever, severe headache, conjunctival injection, lacrimation, and a hard pulse. **A., Pituitous,** serous apoplexy. **A., Placental, A., Placentary,** escape of blood into the placental substance. **A., Progressive,** that in which there is a very gradual increase of the paralysis and other symptoms. **A., Pulmonary,** escape of blood into the pulmonary parenchyma. **A., Pulmonary, Vascular,** very acute and extensive congestion of the lungs, leading to apoplectic symptoms and a fatal termination. **A., Sanguineous,** hemorrhage into or upon the brain. **A., Serous,** that due to an effusion of serous matter into or upon the brain. **A., Simple,** the name given to those cases of death from coma in which no cerebral lesion is found. **A., Spinal,** rupture of a blood-vessel of the spinal cord. **A., Suppurative,** that due to purulent processes and fever. **A., Symptomatic,** that attributed to another disease or to the arrest of some habitual evacuation. **A., Uterine,** escape of blood into the muscular tissue of the uterus. **A., Venous,** that due to congestion of the veins.

Apoquinamin (*ap-o-kwin'-am-in*), $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An artificial alkaloid occurring as a white, amorphous substance derived from quinamin, conquinamin, or quinamidin by action of hydrochloric acid.

Aporetin (*ap-o-re'-tin*) [ἀπό, from; ῥητίνη, a resin]. A resinous substance found in rhubarb.

Aporocephalous (*ap-o-ro-sef'-al-us*) [ἄπορος, difficult to distinguish; κεφαλή, the head]. Having a head scarcely distinguishable.

Apositia (*ap-o-sit'-e-ah*) [ἀπό, from; σῖτος, food]. Aversion to or loathing of food.

Apostasis (*ap-os'-tas-is*) [ἀπόστασις, a standing away from]. 1. An abscess. 2. The end or the crisis of an attack of disease; termination by crisis. 3. An exfoliation.

Aposthia (*ah-pos'-the-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; πόσθη, penis; prepuce]. Absence of the penis or of the prepuce.

Apostoli's Method. The use of strong electrolytic or chemic galvanocaustic currents in the treatment of diseases of the female generative organs, especially uterine fibroids.

Apothecaries' Weight. A system of weights and measures used in compounding medicines. The troy pound of 5760 grains is the standard. It is subdivided into 12 ounces. The ounce is subdivided into 8 drams, the dram into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains. For fluid measure the quart of 32 fluidounces is subdivided into 2 pints, the pint into 16 fluidounces, the ounce into 8 fluidrams, and the fluidram into 60 minims. The following symbols and abbreviations are used:

♏, *minim*.	℥, *uncia*, an ounce (480 grains).
℈, *scrupulus*, a scruple (20 grains).	℔, *libra*, a pound.
ʒ, *drachma*, a dram (60 grains).	O., *octarius*, a pint.
	gr., *granum*, a grain.
	ss., *semissis*, one-half.

See *Weights and Measures*.

Apothem, Apothema (*ap'-o-them, ap-oth'-em-ah*) [ἀπό, from; θέμα, a deposit]. A brown powder deposited from vegetable infusions or decoctions exposed to the air.

Apothesis (*ap-oth'-es-is*) [ἀπόθεσις, a putting back]. The reduction of a fracture or luxation.

Apotheter (*ap-oth'-et-er*). A navel-string repositor devised by Braun, consisting of a staff with a sling attached in which the prolapsed funis is placed and carried up into the uterine cavity.

Apozem, Apozema (*ap'-o-zem, ap-oz'-em-ah*) [ἀπό, away; ζεῖν, to boil]. A decoction, especially one to which medicines are added.

Apparatus (*ap-ar-a'-tus*) [*apparatus*, preparation]. 1. A collection of instruments or devices used for a special purpose. 2. Anatomically the word is used to designate collectively the organs performing a certain function. 3. A collection of pathologic phenomena. **A., Absorbent,** the blood-vessels and lymphatics. **A. ligamentosus colli,** the occipitoaxoid ligament, a broad band at the front surface of the spinal canal that covers the odontoid process.

Apparition (*ap-ar-ish'-un*) [*apparitio*, an appearance]. 1. A visual delusion or hallucination. 2. The sudden aggregation of scattered principles into an element or corpuscle.

Appendage (*ap-en'-dāj*) [*appendere*, to weigh; hang]. Anything appended, usually something of minor importance. **A., Auricular.** 1. The projecting part of the cardiac auricle. 2. Virchow's name for a round or elongated cartilaginous prominence in front of the tragus. **A.s, Cutaneous, A.s, Dermal,** the nails, hair, sebaceous glands, and sweat-glands. **A.s, Epiploic.** See *Appendices epiploicæ* under *Appendix*. **A.s of the Eye,** the eyelashes, eyebrows, lacrimal gland, lacrimal sac and ducts, and conjunctiva. **A.s, Fetal,** the placenta, amnion, chorion, and umbilical cord. **A., Ovarian,** the parovarium. **A., Pineal,** the epiphysis. **A., Pituitary,** the hypophysis. **A.s, Uterine,** the ovaries and oviducts.

Appendalgia (*ap-end-al'-je-ah*) [*appendix*; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the appendicular region.

Appendectomy (*ap-en-dek'-to-me*). See *Appendicectomy*.

Appendiceal, Appendicial (*ap-en-di-se'-al, ap-en-di'-she-al*). See *Appendicular*.

Appendicectomy (*ap-en-dis-ek'-to-me*) [*appendix*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the vermiform appendix.

Appendicitis (*ap-en-dis-i'-tis*) [*appendix*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. Syn., *Paratyphlitis; Epityphlitis; Abscess of iliac form*. **A., Gangrenous,** that in which the vermiform appendix is found gangrenous and sloughing, usually with one or more perforations and free leakage, a large section of the right groin full of lemon-colored, septic fluid, a puddle of filth underneath the cecum and ileum, the omentum fixed with a cluster of bowel adhesions beneath. Syn., *Green groin*. **A. larvata,** an incipient or latent form of appendicitis. **A. obliterans,** an inflammation characterized by the progressive obliteration of the lumen of the appendix, by the disappearance of the epithelial lining and glandular structure. The symptoms are acute attacks of brief duration, moderate swelling at the seat of disease, and persistence of tenderness in the region of the appendix during the intermissions.

Appendicular (*ap-en-dik'-u-lar*) [*appendicula*, a small appendix]. Pertaining to the vermiform appendix. **A. Colic,** a spasmodic colicky pain originating in the appendix.

Appendiculate (*ap-en-dik'-u-lāt*). Having appendages or protruding accessory parts.

Appendix (*ap-en'-diks*) [*appendere*, to hang upon or to]. An appendage. **A. auricularis.** See *Appendage, Auricular* (1). **A. cerebri,** the pituitary body. **A., Ensiform.** See *Xiphoid*. **A. epididymidis,** the vas aberrans. **Appendices epiploicæ,** fatty projections of the serous coat of the large intestine. **A. lobularis,** the flocculus. **A., Suprasphenoid, A. ventriculi,** the hypophysis. **A., Vermiform, A. vermiformis,** the small, blind gut projecting from the cecum. **A., Xiphoid.** See *Xiphoid*.

Apperception (*ap-er-sep'-shun*) [*appercipere*, to perceive]. The conscious reception or perception of a sensory impression; the power of receiving and appreciating sensory impressions.

Appetence, Appetency (*ap'-e-tens, ap'-e-ten-se*) [*appetentia*, appetite]. An appetite or desire; the attraction of a living tissue for those materials that are appropriate for its nutrition.

Appetite (*ap'-e-tīt*) [*appetere*, to desire]. The desire for food; also any natural desire; lust. **A., Perverted,** that for unnatural and indigestible things, frequent in disease and in pregnancy.

Applanate (*ap'-lan-āt*) [*ad*, to; *planus*, flat]. Horizontally flattened.

Applanatio, Applanation (*ap-lan-a'-she-o, ap-lan-a'-shun*) [L.]. A flattening. **A. corneæ,** flattening of the entire surface of the cornea from disease.

Apple (*ap'-l*) [AS., *æppel*, an apple]. The fruit of the tree, *Pyrus malus*. **A., Adam's.** See *Pomum adami*. **A.-brandy,** an alcoholic spirit distilled from cider; cider-brandy. **A. Extract.** See *Extractum jerri pomatum* under *Extract*. **A. Eye.** Synonym of *Exophthalmos*. **A. Head,** a term for the broad, thick skull of dwarfs. **A. Oil,** amyl valerinate.

Applicator (*ap'-lik-a-tor*) [L.]. An instrument used in making applications.

Apposition (*ap-o-zish'-un*) [*apponere*, to apply to]. 1. The act of fitting together; the state of being fitted together. 2. An addition of parts. 3. Development by accretion.

Apraxia (*ah-praks'-e-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; πράσσειν, to do]. Soul-blindness; mind-blindness; object-blindness; an affection in which the memory for the uses of things is lost, as well as the understanding of the signs by which the things are expressed.

Aproctia (*ah-prok'-she-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; πρωκτός, anus]. Absence of the anus.

Apron (*a'-pron*) [ME., *apern*]. 1. A cloth or rubber covering to prevent the clothing from becoming soiled. 2. The omentum. **A., Hottentot,** artificially elongated labia minora. Syn., *Pudendal apron*. **A., Masonic,** a name sometimes given to a support, attached to the waist, for the penis and testicles in gonorrheal cases. **A. of Succor,** a canvas appliance borne by two men, and used for the transportation of wounded persons.

Aprosexia (*ah-pro-seks'-e-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *προσέχειν*, to give heed]. A mental disturbance consisting in inability to fix the attention upon a subject. An inability to think clearly and to comprehend readily what is read or heard; a condition sometimes observed in the course of chronic catarrh of the nose or of the nose and pharynx.

Aprosopia (*ah-pro-so'-pe-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *πρόσωπον*, the face]. A form of fetal monstrosity with absence of part or all of the face.

Apselaphesia (*ap-sel-af-e'-ze-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ψηλάφησις*, touch]. Loss of the tactile sense.

Apsithyria, Apsithurea (*ah-psith-i'-re-ah, -u'-re-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ψιθυρίζειν*, to whisper]. Hysteric aphonia, in which the patient loses the voice and is also unable to whisper.

Apsychia (*a-si'-ke-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ψυχή*, spirit]. Unconsciousness; a faint or swoon.

Aptyalia, Aptyalism (*ah-ti-a'-le-ah, ah-ti'-al-izm*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *πτυαλίζειν*, to spit]. 1. Deficiency or absence of saliva. 2. Psychic salivation; debility and general disorder from loss of oxydases due to excessive expectoration.

Apyknomorphous (*ah-pik-no-morf'-us*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *πυκνός*, compact; *μορφή*, form]. Applied by Nissl to feebly staining cells, or those in which the stainable portions are not arranged in close proximity.

Apyonin (*ah-pi'-on-in*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *πῦον*, pus]. A remedy introduced as a substitute for pyoktanin in ophthalmic practice. It is said to be identical with yellow pyoktanin. Unof.

Apyretic (*ah-pi-ret'-ik*) [see *Apyrexia*]. Without fever.

Apyrexia (*ah-pi-rek'-se-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *πυρετός*, fever]. Absence of fever.

Apyrexial (*ah-pi-rek'-se-al*) [see. *Apyrexia*]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by apyrexia.

Aqua (*a'-kwah*) [L.]. Water. An oxid of hydrogen, having the composition H_2O. It is a solid below 32°, a liquid between 32° and 212°, vaporizes at 212° at the sea-level (bar. 760 mm.), giving off vapor of tension equal to that of the air. It covers four-fifths of the surface of the earth, but is never pure in nature, containing from a trace of soluble matter, in rain-water, to 26% of soluble mineral salts, in the Dead Sea. Water is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. In the human body it forms 2% of the enamel of the teeth, 77% of the tissues, 78% of the blood, and 93% of the urine. Water is a valuable antipyretic; internally, it is diuretic. It is the most useful of all the solvents. *Aquæ*, in pharmacy, designates various medicated waters. **A. ammoniæ** (U. S. P.), ammonia-water. Dose 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.). **A. ammoniæ fortior** (U. S. P.), stronger ammonia-water, used externally. **A. amygdalæ amaræ** (U. S. P.), bitter almond water. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **A. anethi** (B. P.), dill-water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **A. anisi** (U. S. P.), anise water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **A. aurantii florum** (U. S. P.), orange-flower water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **A. aurantii florum fortior** (U. S. P.), triple orange-flower water. **A. bulliens,** boiling water. **A. camphoræ** (U. S. P.), camphor-water. Dose ½–1 oz. (15–30 Cc.). **A. carbolisata,** 22 parts of liquefied phenol in 978 parts of distilled water. Dose 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Cc.). **A. chlori** (*liquor chlori compositus*, U. S. P.), chlorin water. Dose 1–4 dr. (3.7–15.0 Cc.). **A. chloroformi** (U. S. P), chloroform-water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **A. cinnamomi** (U. S. P.), cinnamon-water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **A. communis,** common water. **A. creosoti** (U. S. P.), creasote-water. Dose 1–4 dr. (3.7–15.0 Cc.). **A. destillata** (U. S. P.), distilled water. **A. ferrata,** a chalybeate water. **A. fervens,** hot water. **A. fluvialis,** river-water. **A. fœniculi** (U. S. P.), fennel-water. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **A. fontana,** well- or spring-water. **A. fortis.** See *Acid, Nitric.* **A. hamamelidis** (U. S. P.), hamamelis water. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **A. hydrogenii dioxidi** (U. S. P.), solution of hydrogen dioxid, used chiefly locally. **A. labyrinthi,** the clear fluid existing in the labyrinth of the ear. **A. laurocerasi** (B. P.), cherry-laurel water. Dose 5–30 min. (0.3–2.0 Cc.). **A. levico,** water from springs at Levico in the Tyrol, containing arsenic, iron, and copper. **A. marina,** sea-water. **A. menthæ piperitæ** (U. S. P.), peppermint-water. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **A. menthæ viridis** (U. S. P.), spearmint water. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **A. oculi,** the aqueous humor. **A. omnium florum,** a liquid distillation-product of cow-dung collected during the month of May; formerly used in pulmonary tuberculosis. **A. pimentæ** (B. P.), allspice water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **A. pluvialis,** rain-water. **A. putealis, A. puteana,** well-water. **A. regia.** See *Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.* **A. rosæ** (U. S. P.), rose-water. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **A. rosæ fortior** (U. S. P.), used for making rose-water. **A. vitæ,** brandy or spirit.

Aquacapsulitis (*a-kwah-kap-su-li'-tis*) [*aqua; capsula; itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet; serous iritis.

Aquæductus (*ak-we-duk'-tus*). See *Aqueduct.*

Aquapuncture (*a-kwah-pungk'-chūr*) [*aqua; punctura*, a puncture]. 1. Counterirritation by means of a very fine jet of water impinging upon the skin; it is useful in neuralgic disorders. 2. The hypodermatic injection of water as a placebo.

Aquatic (*a-kwat'-ik*) [*aqua*]. Pertaining to water. **A. Cancer.** Synonym of *Cancrum oris.*

Aqueduct, Aquæductus (*ak'-we-dukt, ak-we-duk'-tus*) [*aqua; ductus*, a leading]. A canal for the passage of fluid; any canal. **Aquæductus cerebri,** the infundibulum. **Aquæductus cochleæ,** aqueduct of the cochlea. **A., Communicating, Aquæductus communicationis,** a small canal

sometimes found at the junction of the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the petrosa, which transmits a venous branch to the end of the transverse sinus. **A. of Cotunnius,** the aqueduct of the vestibule, extending from the utricle to the posterior wall of the pyramid in the brain. **Aquæductus fallopii.** See under *Fallopian.* **Aquæductus sylvii,** the aqueduct of Sylvius, the passageway from the third to the fourth ventricle, the *iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum.* Syn., *Ventricular aqueduct.* **A., Temporal,** an inconstant canal at the dorsal part of the superior angle of the petrosa, for passage of the squamosopetrosal sinus. **Aquæductus vestibuli,** the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear.

Aqueous (*a'-kwe-us*) [*aqua*]. Watery. **A. Chamber of the Eye,** the space between the cornea and the lens; the iris divides it into an anterior and a posterior chamber. **A. Extract,** a solid preparation of a drug made by evaporation of its aqueous solution. **A. Humor,** the fluid filling the anterior chamber of the eye.

Aquocapsulitis (*a-kwo-kap-su-li'-tis*). See *Aquacapsulitis.*

Aquosity (*a-kwos'-it-e*) [*aquositas,* watery]. The state or condition of being watery.

Aquozon (*ak'-wo-zon*). Ozonized, distilled, and sterilized water, containing 3 % by volume of ozone.

Arabic Acid (*ar'-ab-ik*). See *Arabin.* **A., Gum-.** See *Acacia.*

Arabin (*ar'-ab-in*) [*arabic*], $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2 + H_2O$. Arabic acid. A transparent, glassy, amorphous mass, an exudate from many plants. It is soluble in water, and is the principal constituent of gum-arabic.

Arabinose (*ar'-ab-in-ōs*) [*arabic*], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. One of the glucoses made from gum-arabic on boiling with dilute H_2SO_4. It crystallizes in shining prisms that melt at 100°; is slightly soluble in cold water, has a sweet taste, and reduces Fehling's solution, but is not fermented by yeast.

Arabite (*ar'-ab-īt*) [*arabinose*], $C_5H_{12}O_5$. A substance formed from arabinose by the action of sodium amalgam. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in shining needles, melting at 102°. It has a sweet taste, but does not reduce Fehling's solution.

Arachnitis (*ar-ak-ni'-tis*) [*arachnoid; ἴτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain. Syn., *Leptomeningitis externa; Arachnodeitis; Arachnoiditis; Arachnoideitis; Arachnoitis.* **A., Rachidian, A., Spinal,** spinal meningitis.

Arachnoid (*ar-ak'-noid*) [*ἀράχνη,* a spider's web; *εἶδος,* form]. 1. Resembling a web. 2. The arachnoid membrane. Syn., *Membrana media cerebrê; Meningion; Meningium; Meninx arachnoidea; Meninx media; Meninx serosa.* 3. Pertaining to a membrane. 4. Thready; feeble; said of the pulse. **A. Membrane,** the delicate membrane of the brain and cord between the dura and pia mater. It is separated from the pia by the subarachnoid space, and passes over the convolutions without dipping down into the fissures between them.

Arachnoidal (*ar-ak-noid'-al*) [see *Arachnoid*]. Pertaining to the arachnoid membrane.

Arachnolysin (*ar-ak-no-li'-sin*) [*ἀράχνη,* a spider; *λύσις,* a loosing]. A very active hemolytic substance extracted from spiders. It is destroyed by heating to 70° or 72° C., and is probably identical with Kobert's toxalbumin of spiders.

Arack (*ar'-ak*). See *Arrack.*

Aræometer (*ar-e-om'-et-er*). See *Areometer.*

Aralia (*ar-a'-le-ah*) [L.]. A genus of plants, order *Araliaceæ,* embracing several species, having aromatic, diaphoretic, and resolvent properties. Ginseng, wild sarsaparilla, pettymorrel, and other plants esteemed in popular medicine belong here; few have active qualities of high value in any disease.

Aran's Green Cancer. See under *Cancer.* **A.'s Law,** fractures of the base of the skull are the result of injury to the vault, the extension taking place by irradiation along the line of the shortest circle. The fractures of the base which occur by contre-coup are exceptions to this law.

Aran-Duchenne's Disease. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Araneous (*ar-a'-ne-us*) [*aranea,* a spider's web]. 1. Full of webs; resembling a cobweb. 2. Applied to a thready, feeble pulse. 3. Consisting of separate filaments. **A. Membrane,** the arachnoid membrane.

Arantius, Bodies of. See *Corpora arantii.* **A., Canal of, A., Duct of,** the ductus venosus. The smaller of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen; it empties into the ascending vena cava and becomes obliterated after birth. **A., Ligament of,** the obliterated ductus venosus of Arantius. **A., Ventricle of,** a small culdesac in the medulla oblongata, forming the lower termination of the fourth ventricle.

Araroba (*ar-ar-o'-bah*) [Brazil]. Goa powder. An oxidation-product of the resin found deposited in the wood of the trunk of *A. andira,* of Brazil. Its active principle is *chrysarobin* or *chrysophanic acid.* It is largely used in skin affections.

Arbor (*ar'-bor*) [L.]. A tree. A name for the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum. **A. vitæ.** 1. A term applied to the arborescent appearance of a section of the cerebellum, and also to a similar appearance of the folds of the interior of the cervix uteri. 2. The *Thuja occidentalis.*

Arborescent (*ar-bor-es'-ent*) [*arbor*]. Branching like a tree.

Arborization (*ar-bor-iz-a'-shun*) [*arbor*]. A form of nerve-termination in which nerve-fiber is brought into contact with muscle-fiber by means of an expansion. **A., Terminal.** 1. A branched end of a sensory

nerve. 2. A motor end-plate. **A., Vascular,** a tree-like branching of blood-vessels.

Arbutin (*ar'-bu-tin*) [*arbutus*], $C_{12}H_{15}O_7$. A bitter glucosid obtained from *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi,* or bearberry. It is neutral, crystalline, and resolvable into glucose and hydroquinon. It is diuretic. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). See *Uva ursi.*

Arbutus (*ar-bu'-tus*) [L.]. A genus of ericaceous shrubs and trees. *A. menziesii,* the madroño of California, has an astringent bark, useful in diarrhea. Unof. *A. unedo,* the European arbutus, is astringent and narcotic. **A., Trailing.** See *Epigæa.*

Arc (*ark*) [*arcus,* a bow]. A part of the circumference of a circle; a more or less curved passageway. **A., Bigonial** (of lower jaw), a measurement around the anterior margin of the jaw. **A., Binauricular,** a measurement from the center of one auditory meatus to the other, directly upward across the top of the head. **A., Bregmatolambdoid,** a measurement along the sagittal suture. **A., Diastaltic Nervous,** Marshall Hall's term for the nerves concerned in a reflex action. **A., Frontal,** the measurement from the nasion to the bregma. **A., Maximum Transverse,** the measurement across the face from points just anterior to the external auditory meati. **A., Nasobregmatic,** a line measured from the root of the nose to the bregma. **A., Nasomalar,** measurement between the outer margins of the orbits over the nasion. **A., Nasooccipital,** measurement from the root of the nose to the lowest occipital protuberance. **A., Occipital,** measurement from the lambda to the opisthion. **A., Parietal,** measurement from the bregma to the lambda. **A., Reflex,** the pathway for a reflex act, comprising the center, the afferent and efferent nerve. **A., Voltaic,** the band of light formed by the passage of a strong electric current between two adjacent carbon points.

Arcade (*ar-kād'*) [see *Arc*]. 1. A series of arches; an arch. 2. The bow of a pair of spectacles. **A., Crural,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Flint's,** the arteriovenous arch about the base of the renal pyramids. **A., Temporal, A., Temporal, Inferior,** the zygoma. **A., Temporal, Superior,** the orbital arch.

Arcanum (*ar-ka'-num*) [L., "a secret"]. A secret medicine.

Arcate (*ar'-kāt*) [*arcatus,* bow-shaped]. Bow-shaped; curved; arcuate.

Arch (*arch*) [*arcus,* a bow]. 1. A structure having a curved outline resembling that of an arc or a bow. 2. A part of a circle. **A., Abdominothoracic,** the lower boundary of the front of the thorax. **A., Alveolar,** that marking the outlines of the alveolar processes of the jaw. **A., Anastomotic,** one uniting two veins or arteries. **A., Anterior Hyoid,** a general term which includes the tympanohyal, epihyal, stylohyal, and ceratohyal arches. **A.s, Aortic,** five pairs of vascular arches existing in the fetus. **A.s, Axillary,** twigs of the latissimus dorsi, sometimes passing over the vessels and nerves to the anterior part of the axilla, where they disappear in the tissues. **A.s, Branchial,** the cartilaginous arches that support the gills of fishes. They are also present in the human fetus. **A.s, Cervical,** the fourth and fifth postoral arches. **A., Cortical,** that portion of the renal substance which stretches from one column to another and surrounds the base of the pyramids. **A., Costal,** the arch of the ribs. **A., Cotylosacral,** one formed by the sacrum and the osseous structures extending to the coxofemoral joints. Syn., *Standing arch.* **A., Crural,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Dental.** 1. The parabolic curve formed by the cutting-edges and masticating surfaces of the teeth. 2. The alveolar arch. **A., Epencephalic,** the bones lying over the epencephalon, uniting in man to form the occipital bone. Syn., *Neurooccipital arch.* **A., Facial,** the first postoral arch. **A., Femoral.** Same as *A., Crural.* **A., Femoral, Deep,** a band of fibers originating apparently in the transverse fascia, arching across the crural sheath and attached to the middle of Poupart's ligament and the pectineal line. Syn., *Deep crural arch.* **A.s of the Foot,** certain arches formed by the bones of the foot; the most distinct is the transverse in the line of the tarsometatarsal articulations. The inner longitudinal is composed of the os calcis, the astragalus, the navicular, the 3 cuneiforms, and the first 3 toes, and the outer longitudinal is made up of the os calcis, the cuboid, and the fourth and fifth toes. **A., Gluteal,** an opening in the gluteal fascia transmitting the gluteal vessels and nerves. **A., Hemal,** Owen's term for the inferior loop of the typical vertebra. It is so called because it surrounds the essential portion of the vascular system. It is formed dorsally by the centrum, laterally by the pleurapophyses and hemapophyses, and inferiorly by the hemal spine. Syn., *Infravertebral arch; Subcentral arch; Vertebral ventral arch.* **A., Hyoid,** the second branchial arch of vertebrates. Syn., *Lingual arch; Arch of tongue; Parietohemal arch.* **A., Inguinal,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Ischiopubic,** that formed by the pubis and the ischiopubic branches. **A., Ischiosacral,** one formed by the sacrum, the descending branches of the ischiums, and the iliums lying between. Syn., *Sitting arch.* **A., Laryngeal,** Callender's term for one in the embryo composed of a membranous plate extending from the lower portion of the skull and developing into the inferior constrictor muscle, the cartilages of the larynx, the superior portion of the trachea, and the thyroid body. **A.s, Lateral Inferior** (of the skull), the bones encircling the mouth, nose, and larynx. **A.s, Lateral Superior,** the bones encircling the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the oblongata. **A.,**

Mandibular, the first branchial arch, developing into the lower jaw. Syn., *Maxillary arch.* **A., Maxillary.** 1. See *A., Mandibular.* 2. See *A., Palatomaxillary.* **A., Mesencephalic,** one formed by the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones. Syn., *Neuroparietal arch.* **A., Nasal,** one uniting the two frontal veins. **A., Neural,** the superior loop of the typical vertebra inclosing the neural canal. Syn., *Dorsal vertebral arch; Supravertebral arch.* **A., Occipitohemal.** See *Girdle, Shoulder-.* Syn., *Pectoral arch; Scapular arch; Scapuloclavicular arch; Scapulocoracoid arch.* **A., Osteoblastic,** those formed imperfectly or completely by the osteoblasts, arising from the bony trabeculas already developed and finally becoming bony. **A., Palatal,** the concavity of the hard palate when seen in transverse section. **A. of the Palate, Posterior,** that formed by the posterior pillars of the fauces. Syn., *Palatopharyngeal arch.* **A., Palatine,** that formed by the anterior pillars of the fauces. Syn., *Anterior arch of the palate.* **A., Palatomaxillary,** one formed by the palatine, maxillary, and premaxillary bones or their analogs; it is looked upon as the hemal arch of the nasal vertebra. Syn., *Maxillary arch.* **A., Palmar,** the arch formed by the radial artery and ulnar arteries in the palm of the hand; there are two—a superficial and a deep. Syn., *Radial arch.* **A., Palmar, Superficial,** the continuation of the ulnar artery across the palm. **A., Pelvic,** the bones of the pelvis considered as the hemal arches of the sacral vertebras. **A., Plantar,** the arch made by the external plantar artery. **A.s, Postoral,** arches in the fetus, five in number, that develop into the lower jaw and throat. See *A., Branchial.* Syn., *Cephalic, Poststernal, Skeletal, Subaxial, Vascular, Visceral arches.* **A., Prosencephalic,** one considered as the neural arch of the frontomandibular vertebra; it is formed by the frontal, presphenoid, and orbitosphenoid bones. Syn., *Neurofrontal arch.* **A. of Pubes,** that part of the pelvis formed by the convergence of the rami of the ischiums and pubes on each side. Syn., *Subpubic arch.* **A., Radial.** See *A., Palmar.* **A., Rhinencephalic,** the neural arch of the nasal vertebra, formed by the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones. Syn., *Neuronasal arch.* **A., Riolan's,** the arch of the mesentery which is attached to the transverse mesocolon. **A., Stylohyoid,** the hemal arch of the parietal vertebra formed by the stylohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, basihyal, glossohyal, and urohyal bones. **A., Supraorbital,** the curved and prominent margin of the frontal bone that forms the upper boundary of the orbit. **A.s, Tarsal,** the arches of the palpebral arteries. **A., Thyrocartilaginous,** a communicating branch between the superior thyroid arteries of the two sides, lying at about the level of the angle of the thyroid cartilage. **A., Thyrohyal, A., Thyrohyoid,** the third of the postoral arches; it develops into the hyoid body and the greater cornua of the hyoid bone. **A., Tonsillar.** See *Isthmus of the Fauces.* **A., Trabecular,** one formed by the junction of the middle trabeculas of the skull, containing the hypophysis and the infundibulum. **A. of a Vertebra,** the part of a vertebra, formed of two pedicles and two laminas, inclosing the spinal foramen. **A., Vertebral.** 1. A neural arch. 2. A hemal arch. **A., Zygomatic,** the arch formed by the malar and temporal bones. Syn., *Subocular arch; Suborbital arch; Temporal arch.*

Arch-, Archi [*ἀρχή*, primitive]. Prefixes denoting first, chief, or principal.

Archameba (*ark-am-e'-bah*) [*arch-; ἀμοιβή*, change]. Haeckel's hypothetic progenitor of all amebas and of all higher forms of life.

Archamphiaster, Archiamphiaster (*ark-am-fe-as'-ter, ar-ke-am-fe-as'-ter*) [*arch-; ἀμφί*, around; *ἀστήρ*, star]. In biology, those amphiasters concerned in the production of the polar globules.

Archangelica (*ark-an-jel'-ik-ah*) [*ἀρχάγγελος*, archangel]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. See *Angelica.*

Archebiosis (*ar-ke-bi-o'-sis*) [*arch-; βίος*, life]. Spontaneous generation.

Archegenesis (*ark-e-jen'-es-is*). The same as *Archebiosis.*

Archenteron (*ark-en'-ter-on*) [*arch-; ἔντερον*, intestine]. The embryonic alimentary cavity.

Archetype (*ar'-ke-tīp*) [*arch-; τύπος*, a type]. In comparative anatomy, an ideal type or form with which the individuals or classes may be compared. A standard type.

Archiblast (*ar'-ke-blast*) [*archi-; βλαστός*, germ]. In embryology, the granular areola surrounding the germinal vesicle. It is composed of three layers, the outer, or *epiblast,* from which the skin and its adnexa, the nervous system, and the terminal portions of the alimentary canal are formed; the middle, or *mesoblast,* from which the epithelium of the genitourinary organs and the smooth and striated muscle-tissue are derived; and the inner, or *hypoblast,* for the development of the epithelium of the respiratory tract and of the alimentary canal. In pathology, the important tissues of the body as contrasted with the *parablast,* or connective tissues.

Archiblastic (*ar-ke-blas'-tik*) [see *Archiblast*]. Derived from the archiblast. The parenchymatous tissues are regarded as archiblastic.

Archiblastoma (*ar-ke-blas-to'-mah*) [*archiblast; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor composed of archiblastic tissue, such as myoma, neuroma, papilloma, adenoma, carcinoma, etc.

Archiblastula (*ar-ke-blas'-tu-lah*) [see *Archiblast*]. In embryology, a ciliated, vesicular morula, resulting from complete and regular yelk-division and by invagination forming the archigastrula.

Archicytula (*ar-ke-sit'-u-lah*) [*archi-; κύτος*, a cell]. A fertilized egg-cell in which the nucleus is discernible.

Archigaster (*ar-ke-gas'-ter*) [*archi-; γαστήρ*, belly]. The primitive, perfectly simple intestine; archenteron.

Archigastrula (*ar-ke-gas'-tru-lah*) [see *Archigaster*]. The gastrula as it is observed in the most primitive types of animal development; called also bell-gastrula, from its shape.

Archigenesis (*ar-ke-jen'-es-is*). See *Archebiosis*.

Archil (*ar'-kil*) [ME., *orchell*]. A coloring-matter similar to litmus, chiefly obtained from the lichen, *Roccella tinctoria;* used for staining animal tissues.

Archimonerula (*ar-ke-mon-er'-u-lah*) [*archi-; μονήρης*, single; solitary]. In embryology, a special name given by Haeckel to the monerula stage of an egg undergoing primitive and total cleavage.

Archimorula (*ar-ke-mor'-u-lah*) [*archi-; μόρον*, a mulberry]. In embryology, the solid mass of cleavage cells, or mulberry mass, arising from the segmentation of an archicytula, and preceding the archiblastula and archigastrula.

Archinephron (*ar-ke-nef'-ron*) [*archi-; νεφρός*, kidney]. The primitive or embryonic stage of the kidney or renal apparatus.

Archineuron (*ar-ke-nu'-ron*) [*archi-; νεῦρον*, a nerve]. 1. A primitive neuron. 2. The neuron at which the impulse starts in any physiologic act involving the nervous system.

Archistome (*ar'-kis-tom*). See *Blastopore*.

Architis (*ar-ki'-tis*) [*ἀρχός*, anus; *itis*, inflammation]. Proctitis; inflammation of the anus.

Archoplasm, Archoplasma (*ar'-ko-plazm, ar-ko-plaz'-mah*) [*ἄρχων*, a ruler; *πλάσμα*, a thing formed]. Boveri's term for the substance from which the attraction-sphere, the astral rays, and the spindle-fibers of mitosis are derived and of which they consist. Syn., *Kinoplasm*.

Arciform (*ar'-se-form*) [*arcus*, bow; arch; *forma*, form]. Arcuate; especially used to designate certain sets of fibers in the medulla oblongata.

Arctation (*ark-ta'-shun*) [*arctatio*, to draw close together]. Contraction of an opening or canal.

Arctium (*ark'-she-um*) [L.]. Burdock. See *Lappa*.

Arcual (*ar'-ku-al*) [*arcualis*, arched]. Arched; bent or curved.

Arcuate (*ar'-ku-āt*) [*arcuatio*, a bowing]. Arched; curved; bow-shaped. **A. Fibers of the Cerebellum,** associating fibers connecting one lamina with another. **A. Fibers of the Cerebrum,** associating fibers connecting adjacent convolutions.

Arcuation (*ar-ku-a'-shun*) [*arcuatio*, a bowing]. Curvature, especially of a bone.

Arcula (*ark'-u-lah*) [*arcula*, a casket]. The orbit. **A. cordis,** the pericardium.

Arcus (*ar'-kus*) [L., "a bow"]. A bow or arch. **A. dentalis,** the dental arch. **A. senilis,** a ring of fatty degeneration seen about the periphery of the cornea in old persons. **A. senilis lentis,** an opaque ring in the equator of the crystalline lens; it sometimes occurs in the aged. **A. vasculosi renales,** arches at the bases of the malpighian pyramids, formed by anastomoses of tiny ramifications of the renal artery. They give off vessels supplying the cortex of the kidneys, the malpighian corpuscles, and the capillary plexuses about the uniniferous tubules. Syn., *Fornices vasculosi renum*. **A. zygomaticus,** the zygomatic arch.

Ardor (*ar'-dor*) [L., "heat"]. Violent heat; burning. **A. urinæ,** burning pain in the inflamed urethra during micturition.

Area (*a'-re-ah*) [L., "an open space"]. A limited extent of surface. **A., Auditory,** the cerebral center for hearing. **A., Broca's.** See under *Broca*. **A. celsi.** See *Alopecia areata*. **A.s, Cohnheim's,** certain clear-cut areas seen in a transverse section of muscle-fibers. **A., Cord,** that part of the cortex in which lesions would produce degeneration of the spinal cord. **A., Crural,** a space at the base of the brain included between the pons and chiasm. **A. diffluens,** alopecia areata. **A., Diffraction,** a clear area seen in the microscopic image around all bodies of greater or less refractive power, and which by Nägeli and Schwendener was referred partly to the direct reflection of the incident light at the edge of the body in question, partly to the interference of this reflected light which comes through unreflected. **A. germinativa,** or embryonic spot, the oval germinating spot of the embryo. **A., Martegiani's,** the slight widening of the hyaloid canal at its beginning in front of the optic disc. **A.s, Motor,** the convolutions on either side of the rolandic fissure, containing the centers for voluntary motion. **A., Non-nucleated,** one of the clear spaces found at times between the endothelial cells of blood-vessels; they have no nuclei, are smaller than endothelial cells, and are considered to be due to the removal of parts of the surrounding endothelium. **A. opaca,** the opaque circle about the *A. pellucida*. **A. pellucida,** the light central portion of the *A. germinativa*. **A., Rolandic,** the excitomotor area of the cerebral hemispheres, comprising the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **A., Septal,** the inner surface of each of the laminas which make up the septum lucidum. **A., Spencer's,** a cortical area in the frontal lobe just outside of the olfactory tract and anterior to the point where it joins the temporosphenoid lobe, as indicated by the crossing of the sylvian artery. Faradic stimulation of this area influences the respiratory movements, causing stoppage of the respiration when sufficiently intense. **A. vasculosa,**

the vascular area of the *A. opaca*. **A.s, Viscerocutaneous,** areas of skin and viscera corresponding to different spinal segments. **A., Visual,** the occipital lobe and the angular gyrus. **A., Vocal,** the portion of the glottis lying between the vocal bands.

Arecane, Arekane (*ar'-ek-ān*). An oily and volatile basic substance obtainable from areca-nut; said to be a purgative and sialagog, and to slow the pulse.

Areca-nut (*a-re'-kah-nut*). See *Betel.*

Arecin (*ar'-es-in*) [Sp., *areca*], $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O$. 1. An organic base isomeric with brucin, derived from cinchona-bark. 2. A brown-red coloring-matter obtained from areca-nuts. Syn., *Areca red.*

Arecolin (*ar-e'-ko-lin*) [*areca*], $C_8H_{13}NO_2$. A liquid alkaloid isolated from the seeds of *Areca catechu.* It is a powerful poison, affecting the heart similarly to muscarin. It has anthelmintic properties. Dose $\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.004–0.006 Gm.). **A. Hydrobromate,** is used as a miotic, applied in 1% solution, and in the treatment of glaucoma. In veterinary practice it is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Injection for horse, $\frac{1}{2}$–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 Gm.).

Areola (*ar-e'-o-lah*) [dim. of *area*, an open space]. 1. The brownish space surrounding the nipple of the female breast. This is sometimes called *areola papillaris.* A *second areola,* surrounding this, occurs during pregnancy. The pigmentation about the umbilicus is called the *umbilical areola.* 2. Any interstice or minute space in a tissue. **A., Primary,** cell-spaces still containing cartilage-cells in the matrix of ossifying cartilage-bone. Syn., *Primary marrow cavities; Medullary spaces.*

Areolar (*ar-e'-o-lar*) [see *Areola*]. Relating to or characterized by areolas. **A. Tissue,** cellular tissue; loose connective tissue.

Areometer (*ar-e-om'-et-er*) [ἀραιός, rare; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring specific gravity.

Argentamin (*ar-jen'-tam-in*). A colorless alkaline liquid consisting of an 8% solution of silver phosphate in a 15% aqueous solution of ethylenediamid. It is applied in gonorrhea and conjunctivitis in 1 : 4000 solution. Syn., *Ethylenediamid silver phosphate.*

Argentation (*ar-jen-ta'-shun*) [*argentum*]. 1. Staining with a preparation of silver. 2. The act of silvering. 3. The process of injecting mercury into the vessels of an anatomic specimen. 4. Argyria.

Argentic (*ar-jen'-tik*). Containing silver.

Argentine (*ar'-jen-tin*). Containing or resembling silver.

Argentol (*ar'-jen-tol*), $C_9H_5N \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Ag$. Silver quinaseptol, a yellow powder, sparingly soluble in water; used as a surgical antiseptic and astringent in ointment 1 : 100 or 2 : 100, in solution 1 : 1000 to 3 : 1000.

Argentum (*ar-jen'-tum*) [L.]. Silver. Ag = 108; quantivalence, 1; specific gravity, 10.4 to 10.5. A malleable and ductile metal of brilliant white luster. It tarnishes only in the presence of free sulfur, sulfur gases, and phosphorus. **Argenti cyanidum** (U. S. P), AgCN, silver cyanid, is used in the preparation of diluted hydrocyanic acid. **Argenti iodidum,** AgI, sometimes used internally instead of argenti nitras. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). **Argenti nitras** (U. S. P.), $AgNO_3$, silver nitrate, argentic nitrate, "lunar caustic," a powerful astringent and an escharotic of moderate strength. It stains skin and other tissues black. If too long administered, it leaves a slate-colored, insoluble deposit of silver under the skin (*argyria*). It is used in gastric catarrh, in gastric ulcer, in intestinal ulceration, and as an alterative in scleroses of the nervous system. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.01–0.032 Gm.). **Argenti nitras fusus** (U. S. P.), "stick caustic," contains 4% of silver chlorid. It is used locally. **Argenti nitras mitigatus** (U. S. P.), the mitigated caustic, or diluted stick, is fused with an equal amount of potassium nitrate. **Argenti oxidum** (U. S. P.), Ag_2O, explosive when treated with ammonia. Used internally for the same conditions in which the nitrate is used. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). **Argenti vivum,** an old name for mercury or quicksilver.

Argilla (*ar-jil'-ah*) [ἄργιλλος, potter's clay]. White or potter's clay; alumina.

Argol (*ar'-gol*) [ἀργός, white]. The impure tartar derived from wine.

Argon (*ar'-gon*) [ἀργός, idle; inactive]. An inert gaseous element discovered in the atmosphere by Lord Rayleigh and Wm. Ramsay (1894). Its symbol is A; atomic weight, 19.7. Argon may be obtained by freeing air, which has been deprived of its carbon dioxid and water, from oxygen by means of red-hot copper, and then absorbing the nitrogen by means of metallic magnesium. The residual gas, the passage of the gases being repeated a number of times, is argon. Chemically, it is the most inert element known.

Argyll Robertson Pupil. Loss of the pupil reflex to light; it is seen in tabes dorsalis, paretic dementia, in some cases of encephalomalacia, senile brain atrophy, syphilis, hydrocephalus, etc.

Argyria (*ar-ji'-re-ah*) [*argentum*]. A form of discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes produced by the prolonged administration of silver, the granules of silver being deposited in much the same position as those of the natural pigment of the skin.

Argyrol (*ar'-jir-ol*). A soluble silver salt obtained by combining a proteid of wheat with 30% of silver. It is used in gonorrhea. Syn., *Silver vitellin.*

Argyrosis (*ar-ji-ro'-sis*). Same as *Argyria* (*q. v.*).

Arica Bark. Calisaya bark exported from Arica, Chili. It contains the alkaloid, aricin.

Aricin (*ar'-is-in*)[*Arica*], $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid obtained from several varieties of cinchona-bark.

Aristocardia (*ar-is-to-kar'-de-ah*) [*ἀριστερός*, left; *καρδία*, heart]. Deviation of the heart to the left side.

Aristol (*ar'-is-tol*) [*ἄριστος*, best], $(C_6H_2CH_3\text{-}OI\,.\,C_3H_7)_2$. Dithymoliodid. It is also called annidalin, although this is dithymoltriiodid. An iodin compound used as a substitute for iodoform as an antiseptic dressing. It has the advantage of being odorless, and is used either in the powder form or as a 5 to 10% ointment with vaselin or lanolin.

Aristolochia (*ar-is-to-lo'-ke-ah*) [*ἄριστος*, best; *λοχεία*, the lochia]. A genus of exogenous herbs, many species of which have active medicinal qualities. *A. clematitis*, of Europe, has been used as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. *A. cymbifera*, of South America, furnishes a part of the drug called *guaco*, and is a good tonic and stimulant. *A. rotunda*, a species of southern Europe, with offensive odor and bitter taste, is employed as an emmenagog and in gout. *A. serpentaria*, Virginia snakeroot, is at present more used in medicine than any other species. See *Serpentaria*.

Aristolochin (*ar-is-to-lo'-kin*) [see *Aristolochia*]. A bitter principle found in Virginia snakeroot. See *Serpentaria*.

Aristotle's Experiment. The eyes being closed, when a small spheric object is placed between two crossed fingers of one hand so that it touches the radial side of one and the ulnar side of the other, the sensation produced is that of two objects.

Arithmomania (*ar-ith-mo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἀριθμός*, a number; *μανία*, madness]. An insane anxiety with regard to the number of things that fall under the observation. Sometimes it consists in constant or uncalled-for counting of objects, sometimes in the mere repeating of consecutive numbers.

Arkyochrome (*ar'-ke-o-krōm*) [*ἄρκυς*, a net; *χρῶμα*, a color]. A somatochrome nerve-cell in which the stainable portion of the cell-body appears in the form of network.

Arkyostichochrome (*ar-ke-o-stik'-o-krōm*) [*ἄρκυς*, a net; *στίχος*, a row or rank; *χρῶμα*, a color]. Applied by Nissl to a nerve-cell in which the chromophilic particles of its cell-body present a combination of both the striated (stichochrome) and network (arkyochrome) arrangements, so that it is difficult to decide which dominates; *e. g.*, the Purkinje cells of the cerebral cortex.

Arlt's Ointment. An ointment containing 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.) of belladonna to 1¼ dr. (5 Gm.) of blue ointment. **A.'s Recess, A.'s Sinus,** a small depression, directed forward and outward, in the lower portion of the lacrimal sac; it is not constant. **A.'s Trachoma,** granular conjunctivitis; trachoma.

Arm [*armare*, to arm]. 1. The upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist. 2. That portion of the stand connecting the body or tube of a microscope with the pillar. **A. Center,** the cortical center for the movement of the arm; it is situated in the middle third of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Armanni-Ehrlich's Degeneration. See *Degeneration, Armanni-Ehrlich's*.

Armature (*ar'-mat-chūr*) [*armatura*, equipment]. 1. A mass of soft iron at the extremity of a magnet. Also, the core of iron around which coils of insulated wire are wound. 2. Any protective investment of an organism. 3. A condenser.

Army Itch. A distressing, chronic form of itch prevalent in the United States at the close of the civil war. The itching was intense. The eruption was seen especially on the arms forearms, chest, abdomen, and lower extremities, particularly on the ulnar side of the forearm and inner aspect of the thigh. It resembled prurigo associated with vesicles, pustules, and eczema.

Arnica (*ar'-nik-ah*) [L.]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The *arnica* of the U. S. P. is the dried flower-heads of the plant commonly known as "leopardsbane," *A. montana*. The root (*arnicæ radix*) is official in the B. P. Its properties are probably due to an alkaloid, *trimethylamin*, C_3H_9N. In small doses it is a cardiac stimulant; in larger doses, a depressant. It is a popular remedy, when locally applied, for sprains, bruises, and surface wounds. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **A., Infusion of** (20 parts flowers, 100 parts water), superior to the tincture for local use. **A. Plaster,** contains extract of root, 33; lead-plaster, 67 parts. **A. Root, Extract of.** Dose 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 Gm.). **A. Root, Fluidextract of.** Dose 5–10 min. (0.3–0.065 Cc.). **A. Root, Tincture of,** 10%. Dose 5–30 min. (0.3–2.0 Cc.). **A., Tincture of** (*tinctura arnicæ*, U. S. P.), 20%. Dose 15–30 min. (1–2 Cc.).

Arnicin (*ar'-nis-in*) [*arnica*], $C_{20}H_{30}O_4$. A brownish, bitter glucosid extracted from the root of *Arnica montana*.

Arnold's Bundle. The fibers which form the inner third of the crusta of the cerebral peduncles. **A.'s Canal,** a small canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting Arnold's nerve. **A.'s Fold.** See *Béraud's Valve*. **A.'s Ganglion,** the otic ganglion. **A.'s Ground Plexus,** a plexus formed by the axis-cylinders of nonmedullated nerve-fibers in smooth muscular tissue. **A.'s Innominate Canal,** a nonconstant canal in the base of the skull, internally to the foramen rotundum; it transmits the superficial and deep petrosal branches that have become fused into one nerve. **A.'s Ligament,** the ligament connecting the body of the incus with the roof of the tympanic cavity. **A.'s Membrane,** the pigmentary layer of the iris. **A.'s Nerve,** the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. **A.'s Operculum,** the operculum of the island of Reil. **A.'s Recurrent Nerve,** a sensory branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminus that anastomoses with the trochlear nerve and is distributed to the ten-

torium cerebelli and the posterior part of the falx cerebri. **A.'s Stratum Reticulatum,** the network formed by the fibers connecting the occipital lobe with the optic thalamus before they enter the latter.

Aroma (*ar-o'-mah*) [ἄρωμα, spice]. The fragrance or odor emanating from certain vegetable substances, especially those used for food and drink.

Aromatic (*ar-o-mat'-ik*) [see *Aroma*]. 1. Having a spicy odor. 2. A substance characterized by a fragrant, spicy taste and odor, as cinnamon, ginger, the essential oils, etc. 3. A qualification applied to any carbon compound originating from benzin, C_6H_6. Their stability is relatively great as compared with that of the fatty bodies. **A. Acids,** those derived from the benzin group of hydrocarbons. **A. Compound,** any benzyl derivative. **A. Fluidextract,** aromatic powder, 100; alcohol, sufficient to make 100 Cc. **A. Group,** a series of hydrocarbons having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$. **A. Powder.** See *Cinnamomum.* **A. Sulfuric Acid.** See *Acid, Sulfuric.* **A. Vinegar,** any mixture of aromatic oils in vinegar. **A. Wine,** a wine containing in each 100 parts 1 part each of lavender, origanum, peppermint, rosemary, sage, and wormwood.

Aromin (*ar-o'-min*) [see *Aroma*]. An alkaloid obtainable from urine. When heated, it emits a fragrant odor.

Arrack (*ar'-ak*) [Ind.]. A liquor distilled from malted rice. Any alcoholic liquor is called arrack in the East.

Arrector (*ar-ek'-tor*) [L., "an erector"]. An erector. **A. pili,** a fan-like arrangement of a layer of smooth muscular fibers surrounding the hair-follicle, the contraction of which erects the follicle and produces *cutis anserina,* or "goose-skin."

Arrhenal (*ar'-en-al*). A monomethyl sodium arsenate, recommended in treatment of tuberculosis. Dose ¾ gr. (0.05 Gm.) daily.

Arrhinencephalia (*ar-in-en-sef-al'-e-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; ῥίς, nose; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain]. A form of partial anencephalia in which there is malformation of the nose.

Arrhinia (*ah-rin'-e-ah*). Congenital absence of the nose.

Arrhythmia (*ah-rith'-me-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; ῥυθμός, rhythm]. Absence of rhythm.

Arrhythmic (*ah-rith'-mik*) [see *Arrhythmia*]. Without rhythm; irregular.

Arrosion (*ar-o'-zhun*) [*arrodere,* to gnaw]. The gnawing or destruction of vessel-walls by ulcerous processes.

Arrow-poison (*ar-o-poi'-zun*). See *Curara.*

Arrowroot (*ar'-o-root*) [ME., *arow; roote*]. A variety of starch derived from *Maranta arundinacea* of the West Indies, southern United States, etc. It is a popular remedy for diarrhea, and is widely used as a food. Many other starchy preparations are sold as arrowroot.

Arsenate, Arseniate (*ar'-sen-āt, ar-se'-ne-āt*) [*arsenic*]. Any salt of arsenic acid. **A., Acid,** a monohydric or dihydric arsenate. **A., Basic,** an arsenate combined with the oxid or hydrate of a base. **A., Dihydric.** 1. An acid arsenate containing two atoms of hydrogen. 2. See *Pyroarsenic Acid.* **A., Monohydric.** 1. An acid arsenate containing one atom of hydrogen. 2. Metarsenic acid, $HAsO_3$, a crystalline substance obtained from arsenic trioxid by heating above 200° C. **A., Neutral.** 1. A normal arsenate. 2. A pyroarsenate.

Arsenauro (*ar-sen-aw'-ro*). A double bromid of gold and arsenic; 10 min. contain $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. each of gold and arsenic bromids. It is an alterative and a tonic. Dose 5–15 min. (0.3–1.0 Cc.) in water three times daily.

Arsenhemol (*ar-sen-hem'-ol*). A compound of hemol and 1% of arsenic trioxid, forming a brown powder. It is used as a substitute for arsenic as an alterative and hematinic. Dose 2 gr. (0.1 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Arsenic, Arsenicum, Arsenum (*ar'-sen-ik, ar-sen'-i-kum, ar-se'-num*). 1. As = 75; quantivalence III, V. A brittle, crystalline metal, of a steel-gray color, tarnishing on exposure to the air. Sp. gr. 5.73. It sublimes at 180° C., and gives off a garlicky odor. It forms two oxids: arsenous oxid, As_2O_3, and arsenic oxid, As_2O_5. The sulfids are used as pigments in the arts, rarely in medicine. Scheele's green is copper arsenite; Schweinfurth and paris-green likewise contain arsenic. Arsenic is also an ingredient of certain poisons used against rodents and insects. In medicine arsenic is used as an alterative in anemia, chronic malaria, asthma, pulmonary tuberculosis, as a gastric sedative, and in chorea. 2. Arsenic trioxid. 3. Pertaining to arsenic. **A. Bromid,** $AsBr_3$, is used in diabetes. Dose $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.). **A. Bromid, Solution of** (*liquor arsenii bromidi*), Clemens' solution, a 1% solution of arsenic bromid. Dose 1–4 min. (0.06–0.24 Cc.). **A., Butter of.** See *A. Chlorid.* **A. Caseinate,** a soluble arsenic compound for internal administration. **A. Chlorid,** $AsCl_3$, a colorless, oily liquid decomposed by water. Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr. (0.001–0.004 Gm.). Syn., *Butter of arsenic; Chlorid of caustic arsenic.* **A. Disulfid,** As_2S_2, occurs native as realgar. Syn., *Sandaraca; Red sulfid of arsenic; Red arsenic.* An artificial disulfid of arsenic is prepared in the arsenic works and contains about 15% of arsenic and 27% of sulfur. Syn., *Red arsenic glass; Ruby sulfur; Red orpiment.* **A., Flowers of,** a fine white powder, formed by the sublimation of arsenic trioxid. **A. Glass,** a term applied to the vitreous mass obtained either by heating arsenic pyrites with sulfurous ores, or by the resublimation of the "flowers of arsenic" obtained by subliming arsenic pyrites. Syn., *White arsenic glass.* **A. Iodid** (*arseni iodidum,* U. S. P.), arsenous iodid, AsI_3. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.003–0.008 Gm.). **A. Iodid,**

Solution of Mercuric and of (*liquor arseni et hydrargyri iodidi*, U. S. P.), Donovan's solution; contains arsenous iodid, 10 Gm.; red mercuric iodid, 10 Gm.; distilled water, q. s. to make 1000 Gm. **A., Test for.** See *Bettendorf, Marsh.* **A. Trioxid** (*arseni trioxidum*, U. S. P.), As_2O_3; arsenous acid; "ratsbane." Dose $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.002–0.006 Gm.). Syn., *White arsenic.* **A. Trioxid, Solution of** (*liquor acidi arsenosi*, U. S. P.; *liquor arsenici hydrochloricus*, B. P.), a 1% solution of the trioxid in hydrochloric acid and distilled water. Dose 2–5 min. (0.12–0.3 Cc.). **A. Trisulfid,** As_2S_3, translucent, lemon-colored, rhombic prisms, occurring in nature; sp. gr. 3.46; a corrosive and depilating agent recommended for removal of warts. Syn., *Orpiment; Auri pigmentum; Yellow sulfid of arsenic; Arsenicum* (Pliny); *Arsenii sulphidum citrinum; King's yellow.* **A., White.** See *A. Trioxid.*

Arsenicalism, Arsenism (*ar-sen'-ik-al-izm, ar'-sen-izm*) [*arsenic*]. Chronic arsenic poisoning.

Arseniophosphate (*ar-sen-e-o-fos'-fāt*). A compound of a base with both arsenic and phosphoric acids.

Arsenite (*ar'-sen-īt*) [*arsenic*]. Any salt of arsenic trioxid.

Arsenmethyl (*ar-sen-meth'-il*), $As(CH_3)$. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle.

Arsenous (*ar-se'-nus*) [*arsenic*]. Containing arsenic. **A. Acid.** See *Arsenic Trioxid.*

Arsins (*ar'-sinz*) [*arsenic*]. Peculiar volatile arsenic bases found by Selmi to be produced by the contact of arsenic trioxid and albuminous substances.

Arsinyl (*ar'-sin-il*). The proprietary name for disodium-methylarsenate, a nontoxic substance allied to cacodyl and free from its garlicky odor. It is said to be a powerful tonic. Dose ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.) twice daily.

Arsonium (*ar-so'-ne-um*) [*arsenic; ammonium*], AsH_4. A univalent radicle in which arsenic replaces the nitrogen of ammonium.

Arsonvalization (*ar - son - val - iz - a' - shun*) [*d'Arsonval*, a French physiologist and physicist]. The therapeutic application of Tesla currents.

Arsycodile (*ar-sik-od'-il-e*). A chemically pure cacodylate of sodium (sodium dimethyl arsenic), a nontoxic salt indicated in emaciating diathesis. Dose ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.) 4 times daily.

Artefact (*ar'-te-fakt*) [*arte*, by art; *factum*, made]. In microscopy and histology, a structure that has been produced by mechanic, chemic, or other artificial means; a structure or tissue that has been changed from its natural state.

Artemisia (*ar-tem-iz'-e-ah*) ['Αρτεμις, the goddess Diana]. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. **A. abrotanum,** southernwood, is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge, and is popularly used as a vulnerary. It is similar in properties to wormwood. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–20 min. (0.6–1.2 Cc.). Unof. **A. absinthium.** See *Absinthium.* **A. abyssinica,** an African species yielding the drug *zerechtit*, applied to relieve cramps in the final stages of malaria. **A. arborescens,** of southern Europe, is stomachic and tonic, and is used as is *A. absinthium.* **A. chinensis,** of Asia, is employed by the Chinese as a tonic and emmenagog, and the down covering the leaf-surface in the preparation of moxa. **A. frigida,** wild sage, mountain sage, sierra salvia. An herb of western United States, introduced as a substitute for quinin in the treatment of periodic fevers. Also of service in diphtheria, rheumatism, and scarlatina. Dose of the *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). Unof. **A. maritima,** affords pure wormseed. **A. mexicana,** an American species, is said to be a stimulant, emmenagog, and anthelmintic. **A. pontica,** Roman wormwood; it grows in Europe and Asia, has a pleasant odor and taste, and is used as a tonic and stimulant; it is burned in Egypt during the plague to ward off contagion. **A. santonica,** a species of Persia and Tartary, a variety of wormseed sometimes imported from Russia. **A. spicata,** an Alpine species with strong aromatic properties. **A. tridentata,** sage-brush, a shrub of the elevated portion of western North America, containing a pungent volatile oil. It is diaphoretic and stimulant. The Indians use an infusion of the plant as remedial for colds and headache and as a vermifuge. **A. trifida,** is found in the valleys of Utah and Wyoming, and has properties similar to *A. tridentata.* **A. vulgaris,** mugwort, a popular remedy in various diseases.

Arteria (*ar-te'-re-ah*) [*ἀρτερία*, trachea; artery]. A hollow tube. See *Artery.*

Arterial [see *Arteria*]. Pertaining to an artery.

Arterialization (*ar-te-re-al-iz-a'-shun*) [see *Arteria*]. The process of making or becoming arterial; the change from venous blood into arterial.

Arteriasis (*ar-te-ri-a'-sis*) [see *Arteria*]. Degeneration of an artery; it may be either calcareous or fatty.

Arterin (*ar'-ter-in*) [see *Arteria*]. Hoppe-Seyler's term for the arterial blood-pigment contained in the red corpuscles.

Arteriocapillary (*ar - te - re-o - kap' - il - a - re*) [*arteria; capillus*, a hair]. Pertaining to arteries and capillaries. **A. Fibrosis,** a chronic inflammatory process characterized by an overgrowth of connective tissue in the walls of the blood-vessels. It is known also as arteriocapillary fibrosis of Gull and Sutton.

Arteriochalasis (*ar-te-re-o-kal-a'-sis*) [*arteria; χάλασις*, a slackening]. Arterial atony.

Arteriodialysis (*ar-te-re-o-di-al'-is-is*) [*arteria; διάλυσις*, dissolution]. Attenuation of the arterial walls with or without rupture.

Arteriodiplopiesmus (*ar-te-re-o-dip-lo-pi-ez'-mus*) [*arteria; διπλοός*, twofold; *πιεσμός*, pressure]. D'Etiolles' procedure for obtaining rapid coagulation of the blood in that part of an artery lying between two points upon which simultaneous pressure is made.

Arteriofibrosis (*ar-te-re-o-fi-bro'-sis*). See *Arteriocapillary Fibrosis.*

Arteriogram (*ar-te'-re-o-gram*). See *Sphygmogram.*

Arteriography (*ar-te-re-og'-ra-fe*) [*arteria; γράφη*, a writing]. 1. A description of the arteries. 2. The graphic representation of the pulse-waves.

Arteriole (*ar-te'-re-ōl*) [*arteriola*]. A very small artery. **A., Straight,** the small blood-vessels that supply the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

Arteriolith (*ar-te'-re-o-lith*) [*arteria; λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus in an artery from calcification of a thrombus.

Arteriology (*ar-te-re-ol'-o-je*) [*arteria; λόγος*, science]. The science of the arteries; the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the arteries.

Arteriomalacia (*ar-te-re-o-mal-a'-se-ah*) [*arteria; μαλακία*, softness]. Softening of the wall of an artery.

Arteriometer (*ar-te-re-om'-et-er*) [*arteria; μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for measuring the changes in the caliber of a pulsating artery.

Arterioperissia, Arterioperittia (*ar-te-re-o-per-is'-e-ah, -it'-e-ah*) [*arteria; περισσός*, excessive]. Abnormal or excessive arterial development. Syn., *Perittarteria; Perrissoarteria.*

Arterioplegmus (*ar-te-re-o-pleg'-mus*) [*arteria; πλεγμα*, anything twined or plaited]. Perplication. Syn., *Arterioploce.*

Arteriosclerosis (*ar-te-re-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*arteria; σκληρός*, hard]. A chronic inflammation of the arterial walls, especially of the intima.

Arteriosclerotic (*ar-te-re-o-skle-rot'-ik*) [see *Arteriosclerosis*]. Pertaining to arteriosclerosis. **A. Kidney,** a kidney the seat of chronic interstitial inflammation affecting primarily the blood-vessels.

Arteriosity (*ar-te-re-os'-it-e*) [*arteria*]. The quality of being arterial.

Arteriosteogenesis (*ar-te-re-os-te-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*arteria; ὀστέον*, a bone; *γένεσις*, production]. Calcification of an artery.

Arteriotomy (*ar-te-re-ot'-o-me*) [*arteria; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The cutting or opening of an artery for the purpose of bloodletting. The temporal artery is generally selected.

Arteriovenous (*ar-te-re-o-ve'-nus*) [*arteria; vena*, vein]. Both arterial and venous; involving an artery and a vein, as an *arteriovenous* aneurysm.

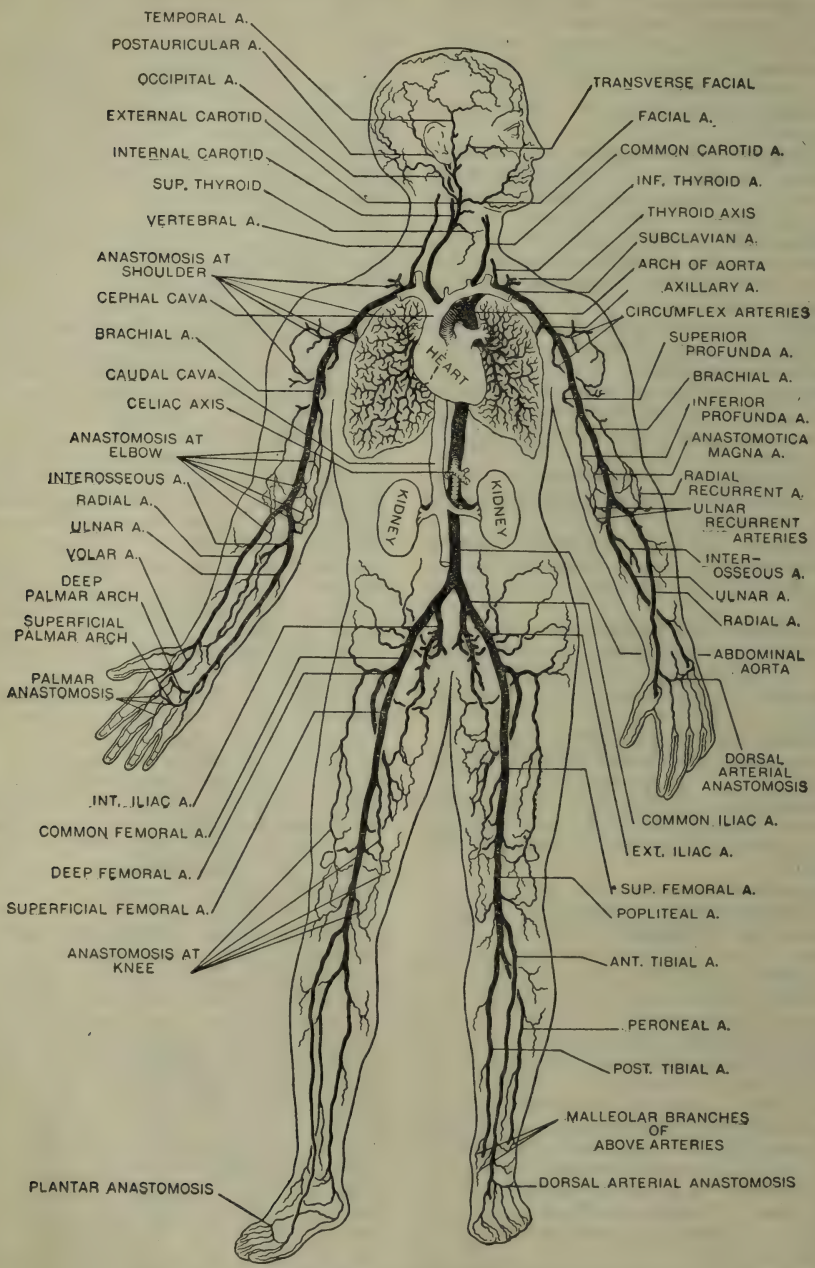
Arterioversion (*ar-te-re-o-ver'-shun*) [*arteria; vertere*, to turn]. Weber's method of arresting hemorrhage by turning vessels inside out by means of an instrument called the arterioverter.

Arterioverter (*ar-te-re-o-ver'-ter*). An instrument for performing arterioversion.

Arteritis (*ar-te-ri'-tis*) [*arteria; ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of an artery. 2. Inflammation of the external coat of an artery. **A. deformans.** See *Endarteritis, Chronic.* **A. obliterans.** See *Endarteritis obliterans.* **A. syphilitica,** endarteritis deformans caused by syphilis. **A. umbilicalis,** septic inflammation of the umbilical arteries in the newborn.

Artery (*ar'-ter-e*) [see *Arteria*]. One of the tube-like vessels through which the blood is propelled by the heart to all parts of the body. Arteries end in arterioles and capillaries. They are composed of 3 coats: the outer, or *tunica adventitia;* the middle, or *tunica media,* the muscular coat; the internal, or *intima,* composed of endothelial cells, fibrous and elastic tissue. **A., Abdominal.** See *A., Circumflex Iliac, Deep.* **A., Abdominal, External or Subcutaneous.** See *A., Epigastric, Superficial; A., Pudic, External Superior.* **A., Abdominal, Posterior.** See *A., Epigastric, Deep.* **A., Acetabular,** a branch of the internal circumflex artery distributed to the hip-joint. **A., Acromiothoracic (Thoracic Axis),** origin, second branch of first part of axillary; distribution, shoulder, arm, upper anterior part of chest, and mammary gland; branches, acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular. **A., Alar Thoracic,** origin, second part of axillary; distribution, lymphatic glands in axilla. **A.s, Anastomotic,** those which connect other arteries more or less remote from each other. **A., Anastomotic (of External Plantar),** origin, external plantar; distribution, outer border of foot; it anastomoses with the tarsal and metatarsal branches of the dorsalis pedis. **A., Anastomotic (of Internal Plantar),** origin, internal plantar; distribution, inner side of foot; it anastomoses with internal tarsal branch of the dorsalis pedis. **A., Anastomotica magna (of Brachial),** origin, brachial; distribution, elbow; branches, posterior and anterior. **A., Anastomotica magna (of Superficial Femoral),** origin, superficial femoral (in Hunter's canal); distribution, knee; branches, superficial and deep. **A., Angular,** origin, the termination of the facial; distribution, lacrimal sac and lower part of orbicularis palpebrarum; it anastomoses with infraorbital. **Aorta, Abdominal,** origin, thoracic aorta; distribution, two common iliacs; branches, phrenic (right and left), celiac axis, suprarenal or capsular (right and left), superior mesenteric, lumbar (4 pairs), renal (right and left), spermatic (right and left), inferior mesenteric, right and left common iliac, middle sacral. **Aorta, Arch,** origin, left ventricle of heart; distribution, thoracic aorta; branches, two coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian. **Aorta, Primitive,** that portion from the origin to the point at which the first branch is given off. **Aorta, Thoracic,** origin, arch of aorta;

distribution, abdominal aorta; branches, 2 or 3 pericardiac, 3 bronchial, 4 or 5 esophageal, 20 intercostal, subcostal (or twelfth dorsal), diaphragmatic, aberrans. **A., Articular, Middle** (of Knee), origin, popliteal; distribution, crucial ligaments and joint. **A., Articular, Superior External** (of Knee), origin, popliteal; distribution, crureus and knee. **A., Articular, Superior Internal,** origin, popliteal; distribution, knee. **A., Auditory, External,** a division of the first part of the internal maxillary artery;



SCHEME OF ARTERIES.—(*Hewson.*)

it enters the tympanum by the glaserian fissure and is distributed to the tympanum. **A., Auricular, Posterior,** origin, fifth branch of external carotid; distribution, back of auricle, scalp, and part of neck; branches, parotid, muscular, stylomastoid, anterior terminal or auricular, and posterior terminal or mastoid. **A., Axillary,** origin, subclavian; distribution, brachial and seven branches; branches, superior thoracic, acromiothoracic, long thoracic, alar thoracic, subscapular, anterior and posterior circumflex. **A., Azygos (of the Tongue),** a small artery formed by the junction of branches of the dorsal arteries of the tongue; it extends along the median line of the dorsum of the tongue. **A., Basilar,** origin, by confluence of right and left vertebral; distribution, brain; branches, transverse (or pontile), internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, superior cerebellar, two posterior cerebral. **A., Brachial,** origin, axillary; distribution, arm and forearm; branches, superior and inferior profunda, anastomotica magna, nutrient, muscular, radial, and ulnar. **A., Cardiac,** origin, gastric; distribution, cardiac end of stomach. **A., Carotid, Common,** origin, *right side*, innominate; *left side*, arch of aorta; distribution, external and internal carotid; branches, external and internal carotid. **A., Carotid, External,** origin, common carotid; distribution, anterior part of neck, face, side of head, integuments, and dura mater; branches, ascending pharyngeal, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, temporal, internal maxillary. **A., Carotid, Internal,** origin, common carotid; distribution, greater part of brain, the orbit, internal ear, forehead, and nose; branches, tympanic, vidian, arteria receptaculi, pituitary, gasserian, meningeal, ophthalmic, posterior communicating, anterior choroid, anterior cerebral, middle cerebral. **A., Carotid, Primitive.** See *A., Carotid, Common.* **A., Celiac,** origin, abdominal aorta; distribution, stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, and gall-bladder; branches, gastric, hepatic, splenic. **A., Central (of Retina),** origin, ophthalmic; distribution, retina. **A.s, Central System of,** Heubner's and Duret's term for the primary or secondary branches of the circle of Willis; they are distributed to the central ganglions of the brain. **A., Cerebellar, Anterior,** origin, basilar; distribution, anterior inferior surface of cerebellum. **A., Cerebellar, Inferior,** origin, vertebral; distribution, vermiform process and cortex of cerebellum; branches, inferior vermiform and the hemispheral. **A., Cerebellar, Superior,** origin, basilar; distribution, superior vermiform process and circumference of cerebellum; branches, superior vermiform and hemispheral. **A., Cerebral, Anterior,** origin, internal carotid; distribution, anterior portion of cerebrum; branches, anterior communicating, ganglionic (or central), commissural, hemispheral (or cortical). **A., Cerebral, Middle,** origin, internal carotid; distribution, middle portion of cerebrum; branches, ganglionic (or central), hemispheral (or cortical). **A., Cerebral, Posterior,** origin, basilar; distribution, temporosphenoid and occipital lobes; branches, ganglionic (or central) and hemispheral (or cortical). **A., Cervical,** origin, uterine; distribution, cervix uteri. **A., Cervical, Ascending,** origin, inferior thyroid; distribution, deep muscles of neck and spinal canal; branches, muscular, spinal, and phrenic. **A., Cervical, Deep,** origin, superior intercostal; distribution, deep muscles of neck and spinal canal; branches, muscular, anastomotic, vertebral (or spinal). **A., Cervical, Superficial,** origin, transverse cervical; distribution, trapezius, levator anguli scapulæ, splenius muscles, and posterior chain of lymphatic glands. **A., Cervical, Transverse (Transversalis colli),** origin, thyroid axis; distribution, posterior cervical and scapular regions; branches, posterior scapular and superficial cervical. **A., Circumflex, Anterior (of Axillary),** origin, axillary; distribution, pectoralis major, biceps, and shoulder-joint; branches, bicipital and pectoral. **A., Circumflex Iliac, Deep,** origin, external iliac; distribution, upper part of thigh and lower part of abdomen; branches, muscular and cutaneous. **A., Circumflex, Posterior (of Axillary),** origin, axillary; distribution, deltoid, teres minor, triceps, and shoulder-joint; branches, nutrient, articular, acromial, muscular. **A., Colic, Left,** origin, inferior mesenteric; distribution, descending colon. **A., Colic, Middle,** origin, superior mesenteric; distribution, transverse colon. **A., Colic, Right,** origin, superior mesenteric; distribution, ascending colon. **A., Colic, Transverse,** origin, colic, middle; distribution, transverse colon. **A., Comes nervi phrenici.** See *A., Phrenic, Superior.* **A., Communicating.** 1. One establishing communication between two arteries. 2. An artery having as origin the dorsalis pedis; it enters into the formation of the plantar arch and has two digital branches. **A., Communicating (or Perforating),** origin, deep palmar arch; distribution, joins proximal ends of metacarpal and second and third dorsal interosseous arteries. **A., Communicating, Anterior,** origin, anterior cerebral; it assists in formation of anterior boundary of Willis; sends branches to caudate nucleus. Syn., *Communicans willisii.* **A., Communicating, Posterior,** origin, posterior cerebral; it enters into formation of circle of Willis; sends branches to uncinate convolution and optic thalamus; branches, uncinate, middle thalamic. **A. Compressor, A. Constrictor,** an instrument for occluding an artery for the purpose of arresting or preventing hemorrhage. **A., Coronary, Inferior,** origin, facial; distribution, lower lip. **A., Coronary, Left,**

origin, left anterior sinus of Valsalva; distribution, heart; branches, left auricular, anterior interventricular, left marginal, terminal. **A., Coronary, Right,** origin, right anterior sinus of Valsalva; distribution, heart; branches, right auricular, preventricular, right marginal, posterior interventricular, transverse. **A., Coronary, Superior,** origin, facial; distribution, upper lip. **A.s, Cortical System of,** Heubner and Duret's term for the arteries distributed to the cerebral cortex and the parts immediately beneath it. **A., Diaphragmatic,** origin, thoracic aorta; distribution, diaphragm. **A., Digital,** origin, external plantar; distribution, outer side of the second and third, fourth, and fifth toes. **A., Digital, Palmar,** origin, superficial palmar arch; distribution, both sides of little, ring, and middle finger and ulnar side of index-finger. **A., Dorsal (of Penis),** origin, pudic; distribution, penis. **A., Dorsalis hallucis,** a continuation of dorsalis pedis; distribution, great and second toe. **A., Dorsalis pedis,** origin, continuation of anterior tibial; distribution, assists to form plantar arch; branches, tarsal, metatarsal, dorsalis hallucis, communicating. **A., End, A., Terminal,** an artery that does not anastomose with other arteries by means of large branches; there is usually a capillary anastomosis. **A., Epigastric, Deep (or Inferior),** origin, external iliac; distribution, abdominal wall; branches, cremasteric, pubic, muscular, cutaneous, terminal. **A., Epigastric, Superficial,** origin, common femoral; distribution, inguinal glands, skin, superficial fascia, and abdominal wall. **A., Epigastric, Superior,** origin, internal mammary; distribution, abdominal wall and diaphragm, liver, and peritoneum; branches, phrenic, xiphoid, cutaneous, muscular, hepatic, and peritoneal. **A., Epiploic,** origin, right and left gastroepiploic; distribution, omentum. **A., Esophageal.** 1. Origin, gastric; distribution, esophagus. 2. Origin, inferior thyroid; distribution, esophagus. 3. Origin, left phrenic; distribution, esophagus. 4. (4 or 5.) Origin, thoracic aorta; distribution, esophagus. **A., Esophageal, Inferior,** origin, coronary (of stomach); distribution, esophagus. **A., Facial,** origin, third branch of external carotid; distribution, pharynx and face; branches, ascending, or inferior palatine, tonsillar, glandular, muscular, submental, masseteric, buccal, inferior labial, inferior and superior coronary, lateralis nasi, angular. **A., Femoral, Common,** origin, continuation of external iliac; distribution, lower part of abdominal wall, upper part of thigh and genitalia; branches, superficial epigastric, superficial circumflex iliac, superficial external pudic, deep external pudic, profunda. **A., Femoral, Deep.** See *A., Femoral, Profunda.* **A., Femoral, Profunda,** origin, common femoral; distribution, muscles of thigh; branches, external circumflex, internal circumflex, and three perforating. **A., Femoral, Superficial,** origin, continuation of common femoral; distribution, muscles of thigh and knee-joint; branches, muscular, saphenous, anastomotica magna. **A. Forceps,** a forceps for catching or twisting an artery; a hemostat. **A., Frontal,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery; it ascends the inner part of the orbital arch and supplies the periosteum, muscles, and integument of the middle forehead. **A., Gastric (or Coronary),** origin, celiac axis; distribution, stomach, liver, and esophagus; branches, esophageal, cardiac, gastric, and hepatic. **A., Gastroduodenal,** a branch of the hepatic artery given off near the pyloric orifice of the stomach; branches, right gastroepiploic and superior pancreaticoduodenal. **A., Gluteal,** a branch of the internal iliac which runs backward between the lumbosacral cord and the first sacral nerve, turns around the upper margin of the great sacrosciatic foramen, and divides opposite the interval between the gluteus medius and pyriformis muscles, into the deep and superficial gluteal arteries. **A., Gluteal, Deep,** origin, gluteal; distribution, deep muscles of posterior gluteal region. **A., Gluteal, Inferior,** origin, sciatic; distribution, gluteus maximus. **A., Gluteal, Superficial,** origin, gluteal; distribution, gluteus maximus and integument over sacrum. **A., Gluteal, Superior,** origin, deep gluteal; distribution, muscles adjacent. **A.s, Helicine,** the arteries found in cavernous tissue, as in the testicle, uterus, ovary, etc. **A., Hemorrhoidal, Inferior (or External),** origin, pudic; distribution, sphincter muscle, levator ani. **A., Hemorrhoidal, Middle,** origin, internal iliac, anterior division; distribution, middle part of rectum. **A., Hemorrhoidal, Superior,** origin, inferior mesenteric; distribution, upper part of rectum. **A., Hepatic,** origin, celiac axis; distribution, liver, pancreas, part of duodenum, and stomach; branches, pancreatic, subpyloric, gastroduodenal, right and left terminal. **A., Iliac, Common,** origin, terminal branch of abdominal aorta; distribution, peritoneum, subperitoneal fat, ureter, and terminates in external and internal iliac; branches, peritoneal, subperitoneal, ureteric, external and internal iliac. **A., Iliac, External,** origin, common iliac; distribution, lower limb; branches, deep epigastric, deep circumflex iliac, muscular, and continues as femoral. **A., Iliac, Internal,** origin, common iliac; distribution, pelvic and generative organs and inner side of thigh; branches, anterior and posterior trunk. **A., Iliac, Internal (Anterior Trunk),** origin, internal iliac; distribution, pelvic and generative organs and thigh; branches, hypogastric, superior, middle, and inferior vesical, middle hemorrhoidal, uterine, vaginal, obturator, sciatic, internal pudic. **A., Iliac, Internal (Posterior Trunk),** origin, internal iliac; distribution, muscles of hip and sacrum; branches, iliolumbar, lateral sacral and gluteal. **A.,**

Innominate, origin, arch of aorta; distribution, right side of head and right arm; branches, right common carotid, right subclavian, occasionally thyroidea ima. **A., Intercostal, Anterior,** origin, internal mammary; distribution, intercostal muscles, ribs (upper five or six), and pectoralis major. **A., Intercostal, Anterior,** origin, musculophrenic; distribution, lower five or six intercostal spaces. **A., Intercostal, Superior,** origin, subclavian; distribution, neck and upper part of thorax; branches, deep cervical, first intercostal, arteria aberrans. **A., Interosseous, Anterior,** origin, interosseous (common); distribution, muscles of forearm. **A., Interosseous, Common,** origin, ulnar; distribution, interosseous membrane and deep muscles of the forearm; branches, anterior and posterior interosseous. **A., Interosseous, Posterior,** origin, ulnar; distribution, muscles of forearm. **A., Labial, Superior.** See *A., Coronary, Superior.* **A., Laryngeal, Superior,** origin, superior thyroid; distribution, intrinsic muscles and mucous membrane of larynx. **A., Lenticulostriate,** origin, middle cerebral; distribution, lenticular and caudate nuclei. **A., Lingual,** origin, external carotid; distribution, tongue; branches, hyoid, dorsalis linguæ, sublingual, ranine. **A., Mammary, External.** See *A., Thoracic, Long.* **A., Mammary, Internal,** origin, subclavian; distribution, structures of thorax; branches, superior phrenic, mediastinal (or thymic), pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, lateral intercostal, superior epigastric, internal mammary. **A., Maxillary, External.** See *A., Facial.* **A., Maxillary, Internal (Maxillary Group),** origin, external carotid; distribution, structures indicated by names of branches; branches, deep auricular, tympanic, middle meningeal, mandibular, small meningeal. **A., Maxillary, Internal (Pterygoid Group),** origin, external carotid; distribution, structures indicated by names of branches; branches, masseteric, posterior deep temporal, internal and external pterygoid, buccal, anterior deep temporal. **A., Maxillary, Internal (Sphenomaxillary Group),** origin, external carotid; distribution, structures indicated by names of branches; branches, posterior dental (or alveolar), infraorbital, posterior (or descending) palatine, vidian, pterygopalatine, nasal, or sphenopalatine. **A., Median (Arteria comes nervi mediani),** origin, anterior interosseous; distribution, median nerve and superficial palmar arch. **A., Mediastinal, Anterior (or Thymic),** origin, internal mammary; distribution, connective tissue, fat, and lymphatics in superior and anterior mediastinums, thymus gland. **A.s, Medullary.** 1. Those supplying the medullary substance of the brain. 2. The nutrient arteries. **A., Meningeal.** 1. Origin, ascending pharyngeal; distribution, membranes of brain. 2. Origin, posterior ethmoid; distribution, dura mater. **A., Meningeal, Anterior,** origin, internal carotid; distribution, dura mater. **A., Meningeal, Middle or Great,** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, cranium and dura mater; branches, anterior and posterior. **A., Meningeal, Posterior.** 1. Origin, occipital; distribution, dura mater. 2. Origin, vertebral; distribution, dura mater. **A., Meningeal, Small,** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, gasserian ganglion, walls of cavernous sinus, and dura mater. **A., Mesenteric, Inferior,** origin, abdominal aorta; distribution, lower half of large intestine; branches, left colic, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal. **A., Mesenteric, Superior,** origin, abdominal aorta; distribution, whole of small intestine and upper half of large; branches, inferior pancreaticoduodenal, colica media, colica dextra, ileocolic, vasa intestini tenuis. **A., Musculophrenic,** origin, internal mammary; distribution, diaphragm, fifth and sixth lower intercostal spaces, oblique muscles of abdomen; branches, phrenic, anterior intercostals, muscular. **A., Nasal,** origin, ophthalmic; distribution, lacrimal sac and integuments of nose; branches, lacrimal and transverse nasal. **A., Nasopalatine.** See *A., Sphenopalatine.* **A., Obturator,** origin, anterior division, internal iliac; distribution, pelvis and thigh; branches, iliac (or nutrient), vesical, pubic, external and internal pelvic. **A., Obturator, External,** origin, obturator; distribution, muscles about obturator foramen. **A., Occipital.** 1. Origin, fourth branch of external carotid; distribution, muscles of neck and scalp; branches, sternomastoid, posterior meningeal, auricular, mastoid, princeps cervicis, communicating, muscular, terminal. 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral artery distributed to the occipital gyri and surrounding parts. **A., Omphalomesenteric,** origin, primitive aorta; distribution, subsequently becomes the umbilical. **A., Ophthalmic,** origin, internal carotid; distribution, the eye, adjacent structures, portion of face; branches, lacrimal, supraorbital, central artery of retina, muscular, ciliary, posterior and anterior ethmoid, palpebral, frontal, nasal. **A., Ovarian,** origin, abdominal aorta; distribution, ovary, ureter, fallopian tube, uterus; branches, ureteral, fallopian, uterine, ligamentous. **A., Palatine,** origin, ascending pharyngeal; distribution, soft palate and its muscles. **A., Palatine, Ascending (or Inferior),** origin, first branch of facial; distribution, upper part of pharynx, palate, and tonsils; branches, palatine, tonsillar. **A., Palatine, Descending,** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, to soft and hard palate; branches, anterior and posterior. **A., Palmar Arch, Deep,** origin, radial and communicating of ulna; distribution, palm and fingers; branches, princeps pollicis, radialis indicis, palmar interosseous (3), recurrent carpal, posterior perforating. **A.,**

Palmar Arch, Superficial, origin, ulnar and superficialis volæ; distribution, palm and fingers; branches, digital (4), muscular, cutaneous. **A., Pancreatic.** 1. Origin, hepatic; distribution, pancreas. 2. Origin, splenic; distribution, pancreas. **A., Pancreaticoduodenal, Inferior,** origin, superior mesenteric; distribution, pancreas and duodenum. **A., Pancreaticoduodenal, Superior,** origin, gastroduodenal; distribution, duodenum and pancreas. **A., Perforating (or Posterior Communicating)** (3), origin, deep palmar arch; distribution, interosseous spaces. **A.s, Pericardiacophrenic,** the pericardiac divisions of the internal-mammary artery connecting with sternal ramifications of the same artery and with branches of the superior phrenic, bronchial, and intercostal arteries to form the subpleural mediastinal plexus. **A., Pharyngeal.** 1. Origin, pterygopalatine; distribution, roof of pharynx. 2. Origin, sphenopalatine; distribution, roof and contiguous portions of pharynx. **A., Pharyngeal, Ascending,** origin, first branch external carotid; distribution, pharynx, soft palate, tympanum, posterior part of neck, and membranes of brain; branches, prevertebral, pharyngeal, palatine, tympanic, meningeal. **A., Phrenic,** origin, ascending cervical; distribution, phrenic nerve. **A., Phrenic, Superior (Comes nervi phrenici),** origin, internal mammary; distribution, pleura, pericardium, and diaphragm. **A., Plantar Arch,** origin, external plantar artery; distribution, anterior part of foot and toes; branches, articular and plantar digital. **A., Plantar, Deep,** origin, metatarsal; distribution, assists in formation of plantar arch. **A., Plantar, External,** origin, posterior tibial; distribution, sole and toes; branches, muscular, calcaneal, cutaneous, anastomotic, posterior perforating, plantar arch. **A., Plantar, Internal,** origin, posterior tibial; distribution, inner side of foot; branches, muscular, cutaneous, articular, anastomotic, superficial digital. **A., Popliteal,** origin, continuation of femoral; distribution, knee and leg; branches, cutaneous, muscular (superior and inferior) or sural, articular, superior and inferior external, superior and inferior internal and azygos, terminal (anterior and posterior tibial). **A., Profunda (Deep Femoral),** origin, femoral; distribution, thigh; branches, external and internal circumflex, three perforating. **A., Profunda, Inferior,** origin, brachial; distribution, triceps, elbow-joint. **A., Profunda, Superior,** origin, brachial; distribution, humerus, muscles and skin of arm; branches, ascending, cutaneous, articular, nutrient, muscular. **A., Pterygopalatine (Pterygopharyngeal),** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, pharynx, eustachian tubes, and sphenoid cells; branches, pharyngeal, eustachian, sphenoid. **A., Pudic, External, Deep (Inferior),** origin, femoral, common; distribution, skin of scrotum (or labium in female). **A., Pudic, External, Superficial (Superior),** origin, common femoral; distribution, integument above pubes and external genitalia. **A., Pudic, Internal,** origin, internal iliac, anterior division; distribution, generative organs; branches, external (or inferior) hemorrhoidal, superficial perineal, muscular, arteries of bulb, crus, and dorsal of penis. **A., Pulmonary,** origin, right ventricle; distribution, lungs; branches, right and left. **A., Pyloric, Inferior,** origin, gastroduodenal or right gastroepiploic; distribution, pyloric end of stomach. **A., Pyloric, Superior,** origin, hepatic; distribution, pyloric end of stomach. **A., Radial,** origin, brachial; distribution, forearm, wrist, hand; branches, radial recurrent, muscular, anterior and posterior carpal, superficial volar, metacarpal, dorsalis pollicis, dorsalis indicis, deep palmar arch. **A., Ranine,** origin, lingual; distribution, tongue and mucous membrane of mouth. **A., Renal,** origin, abdominal aorta; distribution, kidney; branches, inferior suprarenal, capsular, ureteral. **A.s, Retinal,** the central artery of the retina and the upper and lower arteries on the nasal side and on the temporal side of the optic nerve. **A., Sacra media.** See *A., Sacral, Middle.* **A., Sacral, Middle,** origin, continuation of aorta; distribution, sacrum and coccyx. **A., Scapular, Dorsal,** origin, subscapular; distribution, muscles of infraspinous fossa; branches, infrascapular. **A., Scapular, Posterior,** origin, continuation of transverse cervical; distribution, muscles of scapular region; branches, supraspinous and infraspinous, subscapular, muscular. **A., Sciatic,** origin, internal iliac, anterior division; distribution, pelvic muscles and viscera, and branches; branches, coccygeal, inferior gluteal, muscular, anastomotic, articular cutaneous, comes nervi ischiadici, vesical, rectal, prostatic, etc. **A., Spermatic,** origin, abdominal aorta; distribution, scrotum and testis; branches, ureteral, cremasteric, epididymal, testicular. **A., Sphenopalatine (Nasopalatine),** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, pharynx, nose, and sphenoid cells; branches, pharyngeal, sphenoid, nasal, ascending septal. **A., Spinal.** 1. Origin, ascending cervical; distribution, spinal canal. 2. Origin, intercostals; distribution, spinal canal and spine. 3. Origin, lateral sacral; distribution, spinal membranes and muscles and skin over sacrum. **A., Spinal, Anterior,** origin, vertebral; distribution, spinal cord. **A., Spinal, Lateral,** origin, vertebral; distribution, vertebras and spinal canal. **A., Spinal, Posterior,** origin, vertebral; distribution, spine. **A., Splenic.** 1. Origin, celiac axis; distribution, spleen, pancreas, part of stomach, omentum; branches, small and large pancreatic, left gastroepiploic, vasa brevia, terminal. 2. Origin, left phrenic; distribution, spleen. **A., Subclavian,** origin,

right, innominate; *left*, arch of aorta; distribution, neck, thorax, arms, brain, meninges, etc.; branches, vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal. **A., Subscapular,** origin, axillary; distribution, subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi, serratus magnus, axillary glands; branches, dorsal and infrascapular. **A., Suprascapular (Transversalis humeri),** origin, thyroid axis; distribution, muscles of shoulder; branches, inferior sternomastoid, subclavian, nutrient, suprasternal, acromial, articular, subscapular, supraspinous, and infraspinous. **A., Sylvian,** the middle cerebral artery. **A., Temporal,** origin, external carotid; distribution, forehead, parotid gland, masseter muscle, ear; branches, parotid, articular, masseteric, anterior auricular, transverse facial, middle, anterior, and posterior temporal. **A., Temporal, Deep, Anterior,** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, anterior part of temporal fossa. **A., Thematic,** origin, anterior communicating; distribution, lamina cinerea and corpus callosum. **A., Thoracic, Acromial,** origin, axillary; distribution, muscles of shoulder, arm, and chest; branches, acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular. **A., Thoracic, Alar,** origin, axillary; distribution, axillary glands. **A., Thoracic, External.** See *A., Thoracic, Long.* **A., Thoracic, Internal.** See *A., Mammary, Internal.* **A., Thoracic, Long (External Mammary),** origin, axillary; distribution, pectoral muscles, serratus magnus, mammary and axillary glands. **A., Thymic,** origin, internal mammary; distribution, connective tissue, fat, and lymphatics of mediastinum and thymus. **A. of the Thyroid Axis,** origin, subclavian; distribution, shoulder, neck, thorax, spine, cord; branches, inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transverse cervical. **A., Thyroid, Inferior,** origin, thyroid axis; distribution, larynx, esophagus, and muscles of neck; branches, muscular, ascending cervical, esophageal, tracheal, and inferior laryngeal. **A., Thyroid, Superior,** origin, external carotid; distribution, omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyroid gland; branches, hyoid, sternomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid. **A., Thyroidea ima,** origin, innominate (usually); distribution, thyroid body. **A., Tibial, Anterior,** origin, popliteal; distribution, leg; branches, posterior and anterior tibial recurrent, muscular, internal and external malleolar. **A., Tibial, Posterior,** origin, popliteal; distribution, leg, heel, and foot; branches, peroneal, muscular, medullary, cutaneous, communicating, malleolar, calcanean, internal and external plantar. **A., Tonsillar.** 1. Origin, ascending palatine; distribution, tonsil and eustachian tube. 2. Origin, facial; distribution, tonsil and root of tongue. **A., Transversalis colli.** See *A., Cervical, Transverse.* **A., Ulnar,** origin, brachial; distribution, forearm, wrist, and hand; branches, anterior and posterior ulnar, recurrent, common interosseous, muscular, nutrient, anterior and posterior ulnar, carpal, palmar arch. **A., Uterine.** 1. Origin, internal iliac, anterior branch; distribution, uterus; branches, cervical, vaginal, azygos. 2. Origin, ovarian; distribution, uterus. **A., Vasa brevia,** origin, splenic; distribution, stomach. **A., Vertebral,** origin, subclavian; distribution, neck and cerebrum; branches, lateral spinal, muscular, anastomotic, posterior meningeal, posterior and anterior spinal, posterior cerebellar. **A., Vesical, Inferior,** origin, internal iliac, anterior division; distribution, bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, and vagina (in female). **A., Vesical, Middle,** origin, superior vesical; distribution, bladder. **A., Vesical, Superior,** origin, internal iliac, anterior division; distribution, bladder; branches, deferentia, ureteric, middle vesical (occasionally). **A., Vidian,** origin, internal maxillary; distribution, roof of pharynx, eustachian tube, and tympanum; branches, pharyngeal, eustachian, tympanic. **A., Vitelline.** See *A., Omphalomesenteric.*

Arthragra (*ar-thra'-grah*) [*arthron; ἄγρα*, seizure]. Gout.

Arthralgia (*ar-thral'-je-ah*) [*arthron; ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in a joint. Syn., *Arthroneuralgia; Articular neuralgia.* **A. saturnina,** pain in the joints and rigidity and cramps in the approximate muscles; it is symptomatic of lead-poisoning.

Arthralgic (*ar-thral'-jik*) [see *Arthralgia*]. Relating to arthralgia.

Arthrectasia, Arthrectasis (*ar-threk-ta'-ze-ah, ar-threk'-ta-sis*) [*arthron; ἔκτασις*, dilation]. Dilation of a joint-cavity.

Arthrectomy (*ar-threk'-to-me*) [*arthron; ἐκτομή*, a cutting-out]. Excision of a joint.

Arthrentasis (*ar-thren'-ta-sis*) [*arthron; ἔντασις*, distortion]. Distortion of the limbs due to gout.

Arthric (*ar'-thrik*). See *Arthritic* (2).

Arthrifluent (*ar-thrif'-lu-ent*) [*arthron; fluere*, to flow]. Applied to abscesses proceeding from a diseased joint.

Arthritic (*ar-thrit'-ik*) [*arthritis*]. 1. Relating to arthritis or to gout. 2. Relating to a joint.

Arthritis (*ar-thri'-tis*) [*arthron; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a joint. **A., Acute,** acute joint-inflammation, particularly that due to gout. Syn., *Arthritis vera.* **A., Acute Serous,** acute synovitis. **A. arthrodynia,** gout. **A. asthmatica,** a form observed in elderly persons subject to asthma, and mitigated by an attack of the latter. **A., Atrophic.** Synonym of *Charcot's joint disease.* **A., Blennorrhagic,** gonorrheal rheumatism. **A., Chronic,** a form in which the joints are not so much affected as are other parts of the body. **A. deformans,** chronic inflammation of a joint with deformity; rheumatoid arthritis. **A., Diaphragmatic,** angina pectoris. **A., Erratic,** retrocedent or metastatic gout. **A. fungosa,** tuberculous disease of the joints; white

swelling. **A., Gonorrheal,** gonorrheal synovitis. **A., Gouty,** that due to gout. **A. hiemalis,** winter gout, a form occurring less frequently in summer than in other seasons. **A., Internal.** See *A., Visceral.* **A., Intervertebral.** See *Spondylarthritis.* **A. ischias,** gout in the hip. **A. larvata, A., Latent,** a masked form not manifested by the usual symptoms. **A. maxillaris,** rheumatoid arthritis of the temporomaxillary joint. **A. nodosa.** See *Osteoarthritis.* **A. pauperum.** Synonym of *A., Rheumatoid.* **A. podagra,** gout in the feet. **A., Proliferating.** See *A. deformans.* **A., Retrograde,** suppressed gout. **A., Rheumatoid,** a chronic joint affection characterized by inflammatory overgrowth of the articular cartilages and synovial membranes, with destruction of those parts of the cartilages subject to intraarticular pressure; there is progressive deformity. The nature of the disease is unknown; by some it is considered a trophic disorder consequent upon spinal changes. It occurs in the young, in whom it is often acute, and in the old, in whom it is of a more mild form. The mildest type is known as Heberden's nodosities, in which small nodules appear at the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers; in severer forms nearly every articulation may become ankylosed. Syn., *Chronic rheumatoid arthritis; Osteoarthritis; Rheumatic gout; Nodular rheumatism; Arthritis deformans.* **A. sicca,** rheumatoid arthritis. **A., Strumous.** See *A. fungosa.* **A., Subdiarthrodial,** a form of fungous arthritis in which fleshy granulations occur between the bone and the cartilage of the joint. **A. syphilitica,** gonorrheal rheumatism; also the nocturnal pains of syphilis. **A. typica,** acute arthritis. **A., Urethral,** gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. urica,** gout attributed to excessive formation of uric acid. Syn., *Arthritis uratica; Panarthritis urica; Uarthritis.* **A. vertebralis,** a breakdown of the intervertebral discs. **A., Visceral,** gout affecting an internal organ, with alternating attacks in the joints.

Arthritism (*ar'-thrit-izm*) [*arthron*]. Gout or the gouty diathesis.

Arthro- (*ar-thro-*) [*arthron*]. A prefix denoting relating to the joints.

Arthrobacterium (*ar-thro-bak-te'-re-um*) [*arthro-; bacterium*]. A bacterium forming arthrospores. See under *Bacteria.*

Arthrocarcinoma (*ar-thro-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*arthro-; carcinoma*]. Carcinoma affecting a joint.

Arthrocenchriasis (*ar-thro-sen-kri'-as-is*) [*arthro-; κεγχρίας*, like a grain of millet]. A miliary eruption occurring about a joint.

Arthroclasia (*ar-thro-kla'-se-ah*) [*arthro-; κλάειν*, to break]. The breaking-down of ankyloses in order to produce free movement of a joint.

Arthrodesis (*ar-throd'-es-is*) [*arthro-; δέσις*, a binding]. Fixation of paralyzed joints.

Arthrodia (*ar-thro'-de-ah*) [*ἀρθρωδία*, a kind of articulation]. A form of joint admitting of a gliding movement.

Arthrodynia (*ar-thro-din'-e-ah*). See *Arthralgia.*

Arthrography (*ar-throg'-ra-je*) [*arthro-; γράφειν*, to write]. The description of the joints.

Arthrogryposis (*ar-thro-grip-o'-sis*) [*arthro-; γρυπός*, curved]. 1. Persistent contracture of a joint. 2. Tetany or tetanilla.

Arthrolith (*ar'-thro-lith*) [*arthro-; λίθος*, a stone]. One of the free bodies which occur in joints, arising from the segmentation of warty outgrowths of joint cartilage or of synovial membrane. Syn., *Arthrophyte; Arthremphyte; Joint-bodies; Joint-mice; Mures articulares; Corpora mobilia articulorum; Corpora libera articulorum; Tophus arthriticus; Arthrotophus.*

Arthrolithiasis (*ar-thro-lith-i'-as-is*) [see *Arthrolith*]. Gout.

Arthromeningitis (*ar-thro-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*arthro-; μήνιγξ*, membrane; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Synovitis.

Arthron (*ar'-thron*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A joint or an articulation.

Arthroneuralgia (*ar-thro-nu-ral'-je-ah*) [*arthro-; νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in a joint.

Arthropathy (*ar-throp'-a-thē*) [*arthro-; πάθος*, disease]. 1. Any joint disease. 2. A peculiar trophic disease of the joints, sometimes occurring in locomotor ataxia and syringomyelia; rarely in general paralysis of the insane and in disseminated sclerosis. Syn., *Charcot's joint.* **A., Vertebral,** arthropathy with depressions and rugosities of the vertebras.

Arthrophlysis (*ar-throf'-lis-is*) [*arthro-; φλύσις*, an eruption]. Gout accompanied with a cutaneous eruption. **A. cardiaca.** See *Miliaria arthritica.* **A. vulgaris.** See *Eczema arthriticum.*

Arthrophyma (*ar-thro-fi'-mah*) [*arthro-; φῦμα*, a swelling]. Swelling of a joint.

Arthroplasty (*ar'-thro-plas-te*) [*arthro-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. The making of an artificial joint.

Arthropodous (*ar-throp'-o-dus*) [*arthro-; πούς*, a foot]. In biology, having jointed legs.

Arthropyosis (*ar-thro-pi-o'-sis*) [*arthro-; πύωσις*, suppuration]. Pus-formation in a joint.

Arthrorrhagia (*ar-thro-ra'-je-ah*) [*arthro-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage into a joint.

Arthrosia (*ar-thro'-ze-ah*) [*arthron*]. Painful inflammatory or other affection of a joint.

Arthrosis (*ar-thro'-sis*) [*ἀρθρόειν*, to fasten by a joint]. Articulation or jointing.

Arthrospore (*ar'-thro-spōr*) [*arthro-, σπόρος*, a seed]. A permanent form assumed by some bacteria, chiefly the cocci. It is analogous to a spore.

Arthrosteitis (*ar-thro-ste-i'-tis*) [*arthro-; ὀστέον*, bone; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bone about a joint.

Arthrostenosis (*ar-thro-sten-o'-sis*) [*arthro-; στένωσις*, a narrowing]. Contraction of a joint.

Arthrosteophyma (*ar-thro-ste-o-fi'-mah*) [*arthro-*; *ὀστέον*, bone; *φῦμα*, tumor]. A tumor of the bone in a joint.

Arthrotomy (*ar-throt'-o-me*) [*arthro-*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of a joint.

Arthrotropia (*ar-thro-tro'-pe-ah*) [*arthro-*; *τροπή*, a turning]. Torsion of a limb.

Arthrotyphoid (*ar-thro-ti'-foid*). Typhoid fever with articular involvement.

Arthroxerosis (*ar-thro-zer-o'-sis*) [*arthro-*; *ξέρωσις*, a dry state]. Chronic osteoarthritis.

Artiad (*ar'-te-ad*) [*ἄρτιος*, even]. In chemistry, a term designating atoms having an even quantivalence, as oxygen, which is bivalent.

Articular (*ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*articularis*, of the joints]. Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

Articulate (*ar-tik'-u-lāt*) [*articulare*, to divide in joints]. Divided into joints; distinct. **A. Speech,** the communication of ideas by spoken words.

Articulation (*ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*articulus*, a joint]. 1. A joint; a connection between two or more bones, whether or not allowing movement between them. The articulations are divided into: (1) *Synarthroses*, immovable, subdivided into *schindyleses*, or grooved joints; *gomphoses*, in sockets, as the teeth; and *suturas*, as in the bones of the skull; (2) *diarthroses*, or movable joints, subdivided into the *arthrodia*, or gliding joints; the *ginglymus*, or hinge-like; the *enarthroses*, or ball-and-socket joints; (3) *amphiarthroses*, or those of a mixed type. 2. The enunciation of spoken speech. 3. The articulating contact of the cusps in the positions of mastication. **A., False,** one formed between the end of a dislocated bone and the contiguous parts or between the parts of a broken bone. Syn., *Pseudarthrosis*. **A., Supplementary,** a false articulation in which the ends of the fragments become rounded and covered with a fibrous capsule.

Articulo mortis, In (*ar-tik'-u-lo mor'-tis*) [L.]. At the moment of death. In the act of dying.

Articulus (*ar-tik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *artus*, a joint; pl. and gen., *articuli*]. 1. A joint; a knuckle. 2. A segment; a part; a limb. 3. A moment of time.

Artifact (*ar'-te-fakt*). See *Artefact*.

Artificial (*ar-te-fish'-al*) [*artificialis*]. Made or imitated by art. **A. Anus,** an opening in the abdomen or loin to give exit to the feces. **A. Eye,** a film of glass, celluloid, rubber, etc., made in imitation of the front part of the globe of the eye, and worn in the socket or over a blind eye for cosmetic reasons. **A. Feeding,** the feeding of an infant by other means than mother's milk. Various mixtures and foods are to be had, such as *Meigs'*, *Rotch's*, *Biedert's Mixtures*, etc. See *Table* on p. 106. **A. Leech.** See *Leech, Artificial*. **A. Palate.** See *Palate, Artificial*. **A. Pupil,** the result of removal of a piece of the iris (*iridectomy, iridodialysis*, etc.) to allow the light to pass through the opening. **A. Respiration,** the aeration of the blood by artificial means—a method of inducing the normal function of respiration, as in asphyxia neonatorum, drowning, etc. *Bain's Method:* A modification of Sylvester's method, the structures surrounding the axilla being seized so that traction is made directly upon the pectoral muscles. *Byrd's* (*H. L.*) *Method:* The physician's hands are placed under the middle portion of the child's back, with their ulnar borders in contact and at right angles to the spine. With the thumbs extended, the two extremities of the trunk are carried forward by gentle but firm pressure, so that they form an angle of 45 degrees with each other in the diaphragmatic region. Then the angle is reversed by carrying backward the shoulders and the nates. *Calliano's Method:* A modification of Sylvester's: the arms are drawn up so as to expand the thorax, and then fixed above and behind the head by fastening the wrists together; pressing with the hands upon the thorax some 18 to 20 times a minute to induce respiration. *Dew's Method:* The infant is grasped in the left hand, allowing the neck to rest between the thumb and forefinger, the head falling far over backward. The upper portion of the back and the scapulas rest in the palm of the hand, the other three fingers being inserted in the babe's left axilla, raising the arm upward and outward. The right hand grasps the knees, and the lower portion of the body is depressed to favor inspiration. The movement is reversed to favor expiration, the head, shoulders, and chest being brought forward and the thighs pressed upon the abdomen. *Forest's Method:* The child is placed on its face, and quick, firm pressure is made on the back; then it is placed in a pail of hot water, and the hands carried upward until the child is suspended by its arms, and mouth-to-mouth insufflation is practised; the arms are then lowered and the body doubled forward; these movements are repeated at the rate of 40 a minute. *Hall's Method:* By turning the body alternately upon the side or face to compress the chest, and then upon the back to allow the lungs to expand. *Howard's Method:* By pressure upon the lower ribs every few seconds. *Laborde's Method:* By rhythmic tractions of the tongue. *Pacini's Method* (for resuscitating asphyxiated infants): The child lying on its back, the operator stands at its head and grasps the axillary structures, pulling the shoulders forward and upward to compress the thorax, and allowing them to fall in order to expand the chest. *Rosenthal's Method:* Compression of the knees, hips, and spine in rapid succession in order to induce expiration; inspiration is favored by stretching the body. *Satterthwaite's Method:* Pressure upon the abdomen alternating with relaxation to allow

descent of the diaphragm. *Schroeder's Method:* The babe while in a bath is supported by the operator on the back, its head, arms, and pelvis being allowed to fall backward; a forceful expiration is then effected by bending up the body over the belly, thereby compressing the thorax. *Schultze's Method:* The child is seized from behind with both hands, by the shoulders, in such a way that the right index-finger of the operator is in the right axilla of the child from behind forward, and the left index-finger in the left axilla, the thumbs hanging loosely over the clavicles. The other three fingers hang diagonally downward along the back of the thorax. The operator stands with his feet apart and holds the child as above, practically hanging on the index-fingers in the first position, with the feet downward, the whole weight resting on the index-fingers in the axillas, the head being supported by the ulnar borders of the hands. At once the operator swings the child gently forward and upward. When the operator's hands are somewhat above the horizontal, the child is moved gently, so that the lower end of the body falls forward toward its head. The body is not flung over, but moved gently until the lower end rests on the chest. In this position the chest and upper end of the abdomen are compressed tightly. The child's thorax rests on the tips of the thumbs of the operator. As a result of this forcible expiration the fluids usually pour out of the nose and mouth of the infant. The child is allowed to rest in this position one or two seconds. The operator gradually lowers his arms, the child's body bends back, and he again holds the infant hanging on his index-fingers with its feet downward. These movements are repeated 15 to 20 times in the minute. *Sylvester's Method* consists chiefly of movements of the arms. This method is valueless in asphyxia neonatorum, owing to nondevelopment of the pectoral muscles.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

Table of Quantity Required.

Age	Interval.	Number of Feedings in 24 Hours.	Amount of Food at Each Feeding.	Total Amount in 24 Hours.
1st week	2 hours.	10	1 oz.	10 oz.
2d to 4th week .	2 "	9	1½ "	13½ "
2d to 3d month .	3 "	6	3 "	18 "
3d to 4th month .	3 "	6	4 "	24 "
4th to 5th month	3 "	6	4–4½ "	24–27 "
6th month . . .	3 "	6	5 "	30 "
8th month . . .	3 "	6	6 "	36 "
10th month . . .	3 "	5	8 "	40 "

Artistomia (*ar-te-sto'-me-ah*) [ἄρτι, exactly; στόμα, a mouth]. 1. Distinctness in utterance. 2. The condition of an aperture, especially in surgical incisions, in which the size is perfectly adapted to the purpose.

Artiyls (*ar'-te-ils*) [ἄρτιος, complete]. Löwig's name for hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n}.

Artocarpus (*ar-to-kar'-pus*) [ἄρτος, bread; καρπός, a fruit]. A genus of trees of the order *Urticaceæ*, including the breadfruit-tree, *A. incisa*. *A. blumei* is an East Indian species with an edible fruit, the oil of which is used in diarrhea; an ointment from the buds and leaves is applied to buboes. *A. integrifolia*, native in India, is prized for its wood; the root is used in diarrhea and as an external application in leprosy; the root-bark is used as a vermifuge.

Aryepiglottic (*ar-e-ep-e-glot'-ik*). Same as *Arytenoepiglottic*.

Arytenoepiglottic (*ar-it-en-o-ep-e-glot'-ik*) [ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; εἶδος, likeness; ἐπί, upon; γλωττίς, glottis]. Relating to an arytenoid cartilage and to the epiglottis; as the *arytenoepiglottic* fold (or folds), consisting of a fold of mucous membrane that extends from each arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis.

Arytenoid (*ar-it'-en-oid*) [ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Resembling the mouth of a pitcher. 2. Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages. **A. Cartilages,** two cartilages of the larynx regulating, by means of the attached muscles, the tension of the vocal bands. **A. Glands,** muciparous glands, found in large numbers along the posterior margin of the arytenoepiglottic fold in front of the arytenoid cartilages. **A. Muscle,** a muscle arising from the posterior surface of one arytenoid cartilage and inserted into the corresponding parts of the other. It is composed of three planes of fibers, two oblique and one transverse. It draws the arytenoid cartilages together.

Arytenoidectomy (*ar-e-ten-oid-ek'-to-me*) [*arytenoid;* ἐκτομή, a cutting-out]. Removal of an arytenoid cartilage.

Arytenoiditis (*ar-e-ten-oid-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the arytenoid cartilage or muscles.

Arythmia (*ar-ith'-me-ah*). See *Arrhythmia*.

Arythmic (*ar-ith'-mik*). See *Arrhythmic*.

Asab [Ar.]. An African venereal disease said to differ from syphilis.

Asafetida, Asafœtida (*as-a-fet'-id-ah*) [*asa*, gum; *fœtida*, stinking]. A gum-resin obtained from the root of *Ferula fœtida*. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and forms an emulsion with water. Its properties are due to a light volatile oil. It is antispasmodic, stimulating, expectorant, and is used in hysteria and in bronchial affections. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **A., Emulsion of** (*emulsum asafœtidæ*, U. S. P.), a 4% emulsion of asafetida. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). Syn., *Milk of asafetida*. **A., Pills of** (*pilulæ asafœtidæ*, U. S. P.), composed of asafetida, soap, and water. Dose 1–3. **A., Tincture of** (*tinctura asafœtidæ*, U. S. P.), strength, 20%. Dose 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.).

Dewees' carminative (*mistura magnesiæ et asafœtidæ*) is an unofficial preparation composed of magnesium carbonate, 5; tincture of asafetida, 7; tincture of opium, 1; sugar, 10; distilled water, sufficient to make 100 parts. Dose ½ dr.–½ oz. (1–15 Cc.).

Asaphia (*as-a'-fe-ah*) [*ἀσάφεια*, indistinctness]. Indistinctness of utterance, especially that due to cleft palate.

Asaprol (*as'-ap-rōl*), $CaC_{20}H_{14}S_2O_8 + 3H_2O$. Calcium betanaphthol-*a*-monosulfonate, a substance readily soluble in water and alcohol, and recommended in asthma, tonsillitis, and acute articular rheumatism, in doses of from 15–60 gr. (1–4 Gm.).

Asarol (*as'-ar-ol*) [*asarum; oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A camphor-like body derived from asarum.

Asarum (*as'-ar-um*) [*ἄσαρον*, asarabacca]. A genus of aristolochiaceous plants. *A. canadense*, called wild ginger, Canada snakeroot, with other North American species, is used chiefly in domestic practice. It is a fragrant, aromatic stimulant. Dose of *fluidextract* 15 min.–½ dr. (1–2 Cc.). *A. europæum* has diaphoretic, emetic, purgative, and diuretic qualities, but is now little used except in veterinary practice.

Asbestiform (*as-best'-e-form*) [*asbestos*]. Fibrous in structure.

Asbestos (*as-bes'-tos*) [*ἄσβεστος*, unquenchable]. A soft fibrous mineral made up of flexible or elastic filaments, and the best nonconductor of heat known. Mixed with plaster it is used in mechanic dentistry as a substitute for sand to form the investment preparatory to soldering. It has also a limited use in surgery.

Asbolic, Asbolicous, Asbolicus (*as-bol'-ik, -us*) [*ἄσβολος*, soot]. Sooty; due to soot; *e. g.*, *carcinoma scroti asbolicum*.

Asbolin (*as'-bol-in*) [see *Asbolic*]. A bitter, acrid, yellow oil extracted from soot; it is used in tuberculosis.

Ascariasis (*as-kar-i'-as-is*) [*ascaris*]. The symptoms produced by the presence of ascarides in the gastrointestinal canal.

Ascaricide (*as-kar'-is-īd*) [*ascaris; cædere*, to kill]. A medicine that kills ascarides.

Ascaris (*as'-kar-is*) [*ἀσκαρίς*, a species of intestinal worm; pl., *ascarides*]. A genus of parasitic worms inhabiting the intestine of most animals. **A. alata,** a variety that has rarely been found in man. **A. lumbricoides,** a variety found in the ox, hog, and man. It inhabits the small intestine, especially of children. **A. mystax,** the roundworm of the cat, rarely found in man. **A. vermicularis.** Synonym of *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Ascending (*as-end'-ing*) [*ascendere*, to rise]. Taking an upward course; rising (as parts of the aorta and colon, and as one of the venæ cavæ). **A. Current,** in electricity, one going from the periphery to a nerve-center. **A. Degeneration,** a degeneration of the nerve-fibers extending from the periphery to the center, or, in the spinal cord, from below upward toward the brain. **A. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Ascending*. **A. Tracts,** the centripetal tracts of the spinal cord, carrying afferent impulses.

Ascherson's Vesicles. The peculiar small globules formed when oil and an albuminous fluid are agitated together; formerly thought to be cells.

Ascia (*ah'-se-ah* or *as'-ke-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *σκιά*, shadow]. A spiral bandage applied without reverses, each turn of which overlaps the preceding for about one-third of its width. *Dolabra repens* is the same as the preceding, but the spirals are formed more obliquely and do not overlap each other, but are separated by a greater or less interval. Syn., *Dolabra currens; Fascia spiralis*.

Ascites (*as-i'-tēz*) [*ἀσκίτης*, a kind of dropsy; from *ἀσκός*, a bag]. An abnormal collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the peritoneum. It is either local in origin or part of a general dropsy. The ascitic fluid is usually clear, yellow, and coagulates on standing. It may be turbid, blood-stained, and contain lymph-particles or shreds. There are uniform enlargement of the abdomen, fluctuation, percussion-dulness. Its usual cause is cirrhosis of the liver. Syn., *Abdominal dropsy; Hydroperitoneum; Hydrops peritonæi*. See *Duparque's Method for Detecting Ascites*. **A., Active, A., Acute,** that in which there is a sudden large effusion due to exposure or cold. **A. adiposus,** ascites characterized by a fluid, milky appearance, due to the presence in it of numerous cells that have undergone fatty degeneration and solution. It is seen in certain cases of carcinoma, tuberculosis, and other chronic inflammations of the peritoneum. Syn., *Ascites oleosus*. **A. chylosus,** the presence of chyle in the peritoneal cavity. It follows rupture of a chyle-duct. **A. intercus,** an effusion occurring between the skin and the peritoneum. **A. intermuscularis,** edema of the abdominal muscles. **A., Mechanic, A., Passive,** that due to diseases which retard the blood-current in the portal vein. **A. saccatus.** 1. A form in which the effusion is prevented by adhesions or inflammatory exudate from entering the general peritoneal cavity. Syn., *Encysted dropsy of the peritoneum*. 2. An ovarian cystoma. **A. vaginalis,** a collection of liquid within the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **A. vulgatior,** a form apparently due to diseased kidneys, and preceded by scanty, highly colored urine.

Ascitic (*as-it'-ik*) [see *Ascites*]. Pertaining to or affected with ascites.

Asclepiadin (*as-kle-pi'-ad-in*) [*asclepias*]. A bitter glucosid obtainable from various species of *Asclepias*. It is poisonous, and has emetic, purgative, and sudorific properties. Unof.

Asclepias (*as-kle'-pe-as*) [*ἀσκληπιάς*]. 1. Pleurisy-root. The root of *Asclepias tuberosa*. A popular remedy in the Southern States for pleurisy. It is diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic. The infusion recommended has a strength of 1 oz. of the powdered root to

32 oz. of water. Dose a teacupful every 3 or 4 hours. 2. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. *A. curassavica*, bloodflower, is an herb common to tropical America; astringent, styptic, and anthelmintic against the tape-worm. Dose of *fluidextract* 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.). *A. longifolia*, of the western United States, is diaphoretic.

Asclepin (*as-kle'-pin*) [*asclepias*]. 1. A poisonous principle obtainable from asclepiadin by the separation of glucose from the latter. 2. The precipitate from a tincture of *Asclepias tuberosa;* alterative, evacuant, tonic, sedative. Dose 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 Gm.). Unof.

Ascococcus (*as-ko-kok'-us*) [*ascus;* κοκκός, a kernel]. A genus of the family of *Schizomycetes*. The ascococci are microorganisms made up of round or ovoid cells, united in massive colonies, and surrounded by tough, thick, gelatinous envelops. **A. billrothii,** a form found in putrid meat; its natural habitat is the air; it is probably not pathogenic.

Ascoidium (*as-ko-id'-e-um*) [*ascus;* εἶδος, likeness]. A genus of *Infusoria* found in the urine and feces of typhoid fever patients, in sewage, in the excrement of cattle, and in the cecum of swine.

Ascospore (*as'-ko-spōr*) [*ascus;* σπόρος, spore]. A spore produced by or in an ascus.

Ascus (*as'-kus*) [ἀσκός, a bag or bladder]. The characteristic spore-case of some fungi and lichens, usually consisting of a single terminal cell containing eight spores.

Aselli's Pancreas. A group of lymphatic glands situated at the root of the mesentery.

Asemasia (*ah-sem-a'-ze-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; σημασία, a signaling]. Absence of the power to communicate either by signs or by language.

Asepsin (*ah-sep'-sin*). See *Antisepsin.*

Asepsis (*ah-sep'-sis*) [ἀ, priv.; σῆψις, putrefaction]. Absence of pathogenic microorganisms.

Aseptic (*ah-sep'-tik*) [ἀ, priv.; σηπτός, septic]. Free from pathogenic bacteria, as *aseptic* wounds. **A. Surgery,** the mode of surgical practice in which everything that is used, as well as the wound, is in a germ-free condition.

Asepticism (*ah-sep'-tis-izm*) [see *Aseptic*]. The doctrine or principles of aseptic surgery.

Asepticize (*ah-sep'-tis-īz*) [see *Aseptic*]. To render aseptic.

Aseptin (*ah-sep'-tin*) [see *Aseptic*]. A secret preparation containing boric acid, used for preserving articles of food.

Aseptol (*ah-sep'-tol*) [see *Aseptic*], $C_6H_6SO_4$. A reddish liquid, with an odor of phenol, recommended as a disinfectant and antiseptic. It is used externally (1 to 10% solution) and internally in about the same dose as phenol. Syn., *Sozolic acid; Suljocarbolic acid.*

Aseptolin (*ah-sep'-tol-in*). A preparation of pilocarpin (0.018%) in an aqueous solution of phenol (2.74%); it is used in tuberculosis and in malaria. Dose 50–70 min. (3–4 Cc.) daily, injected subcutaneously.

Asexual (*ah-seks'-u-al*) [ἀ, priv.; *sexus*, sex]. Without sex; nonsexual.

Ash [ME., *asch*]. 1. The incombustible mineral residue that remains when a substance is incinerated. 2. See *Manna.* **A. Manna.** See *Manna.* **A., Prickly.** See *Xanthoxylum.*

Asialia (*as-e-a'-le-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; σίαλον, spittle]. Deficiency or failure of the secretion of saliva.

Asiatic (*a-zhe-at'-ik*) [*Asia*]. Pertaining or belonging to Asia. **A. Cholera.** See *Cholera, Asiatic.* **A. Pill,** a pill composed of arsenic trioxid, black pepper, powdered licorice, and mucilage.

Asimina (*as-im-e'-nah*) [L.]. A genus of trees. *A. triloba* is the papaw tree of North America.

Asitia (*ah-sit'-e-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; σῖτος, food]. The want of food; also a loathing for food.

Askelia (*ah-ske'-le-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; σκέλος, leg]. Nondevelopment of the legs.

Asoma (*ah-so'-mah*) [ἀ, priv.; σῶμα, body]. A species of omphalositic monster characterized by an absence of the trunk. The head is never well formed, and the vessels run from it to the placenta in the membranes. Beneath the head is a sac in which rudiments of body-organs may be found. This is the rarest form of omphalosites.

Asonia (*ah-so'-ne-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; *sonus*, a sound]. Tone-deafness.

Aspalasoma (*as-pal-as-o'-mah*) [ἀσπάλαξ, mole; σῶμα, body]. A variety of single autositic monsters of the species *Celosoma*, in which there is a lateral or median eventration occupying principally the lower portion of the abdomen, with the urinary apparatus, the genital apparatus, and the rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices.

Asparagin (*as-par'-aj-in*) [*asparagus*], $C_4H_8N_2O_3$. An alkaloid found in the seeds of many plants, in asparagus, beet-root, peas, and beans. It forms shining, four-sided, rhombic prisms, readily soluble in hot water, but not in alcohol or ether. It is an amid of aspartic acid, and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is diuretic. Asparagin hydrargyrate has been used as an antisyphilitic, in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.01 Gm.) hypodermatically.

Asparaginic Acid. See *Acid, Asparaginic.*

Asparagus (*as-par'-ag-us*) [ἀσπάραγος, asparagus]. 1. The green root of *Asparagus officinalis*, a mild diuretic. Dose of *fluidextract* $\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof. 2. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Liliaceæ*. *A. acutifolius*, a species of southern Europe, is said to be more efficient medicinally than *A. officinalis*. *A. racemosus* and *A. sarmentosus*, of the old world tropics, are employed in the same manner as salep; an infusion of the root of *A. sarmentosus* is used to prevent the confluence of smallpox pustules.

Aspartic Acid (*as-par'-tik*). See *Acid, Aspartic.*

Aspergillin (*as-per-jil'-in*) [*aspergillus*]. A pigment obtained by Linossier from the

spores of *Aspergillus niger*. Syn., *Vegetable hematin*.

Aspergillosis (*as-per-jil-o'-sis*). Pseudotuberculosis; morbid lesions due to some species of *Aspergillus*.

Aspergillus (*as-per-jil'-us*) [*aspergere*, to sprinkle]. A genus of fungi. **A. auricularis,** a fungus found in the wax of the ear. **A. fumigatus,** found in the ear, nose, and lungs. **A. glaucus,** the bluish mold found upon dried fruit. **A.-keratitis,** corneal inflammation due to invasion by a fungus belonging to the genus *Aspergillus*. Syn., *Keratomycosis aspergillina*. **A. mucoroides,** a species found in tuberculous or gangrenous lung tissue. **A.-mycosis**. See *Otomycosis*.

Aspermatic (*ah-sper-mat'-ik*) [ἀ, priv.; σπέρμα, seed]. Affected with or relating to aspermatism.

Aspermatism (*ah-sper'-mat-izm*) [see *Aspermatic*]. Defective secretion of semen or lack of formation of spermatozoa.

Aspermous (*ah-sper'-mus*) [see *Aspermatic*]. Without seed.

Asperous (*as'-per-us*) [*asper*, rough]. Uneven; having a surface with distinct minute elevations.

Aspersion (*as-per'-zhun*) [*aspergere*, to sprinkle]. Treatment of disease by sprinkling the body or the affected part with a medicinal agent.

Aspersus (*as-per'-sus*) [see *Aspersion*]. Covered with scattered dots or punctures.

Asphalgesia (*as-fal-je'-ze-ah*) [ἄσφι, their own; ἄλγησις, pain]. Pitres' term for a condition observed in hypnotism, in which intense pain follows the touching of certain articles, and prolonged contact produces convulsions.

Asphyctic, Asphyctous (*as-fik'-tik, -tus*) [*asphyxia*]. 1. Affected with asphyxia. 2. Pulseless.

Asphyxia (*as-fiks'-e-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; σφύξις, the pulse]. Suffocation; the suspension of vital phenomena resulting when the lungs are deprived of oxygen. The excess of carbon dioxid in the blood at first stimulates, then paralyzes, the respiratory center of the medulla. Artificial respiration is therefore required in cases of asphyxia. **A. cataphora,** that with brief incomplete remissions. **A., Lethargic,** deep sleep accompanying mental and physical torpor. **A., Local,** that stage of Raynaud's disease in which the affected parts are dusky red from intense congestion. **A. neonatorum,** the asphyxia of the newborn from any cause. **A. sideratorum,** loss of consciousness from lightning-stroke. **A., Solar, A. solaris,** sunstroke. **A., Syncopal,** a form of asphyxia in which the heart-cavities are found vacant. **A. valsalviana,** syncope due to disturbance of cardiac functions.

Asphyxiant (*as-fiks'-e-ant*) [see *Asphyctic*]. 1. Producing asphyxia. 2. An agent capable of producing asphyxia.

Asphyxiate (*as-fiks'-e-āt*) [see *Asphyctic*]. To produce or cause asphyxia.

Aspidiopsoriasis (*as-pid-e-o-so-ri'-as-is*) [ἀσπίδιον, a little shield; *psoriasis*]. A form of psoriasis marked by the formation of scutiform scales.

Aspidium (*as-pid'-e-um*) [L.; gen., *aspidii*]. 1. A genus of ferns known as shield-ferns. 2. The rhizome of *Aspidium filix-mas* and of *A. marginale*, or male-fern. Its properties are due to a resin containing filicic acid. It is valuable chiefly against tape-worm. Dose ½ dr.–½ oz. (2–15 Cc.). **A., Liquid Extract of** (*extractum filicis liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.). **A., Oleoresin of** (*oleoresina aspidii*, U. S. P.), an ethereal extract. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Aspidosamin (*as-pid-os'-am-in*), $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$. A basic principle from quebracho bark. It is emetic. Unof.

Aspidosperma (*as-pid-o-sper'-mah*) [ἀσπίς, a shield; σπέρμα, a seed]. A genus of apocynaceous trees, of which the quebracho is the most important.

Aspidospermin (*as-pid-o-sper'-min*) [see *Aspidosperma*], $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid extracted from quebracho (*Aspidosperma quebracho*). It is a respiratory stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.).

Aspiration (*as-pir-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The act of sucking up or sucking in; inspiration; imbibition. 2. The act of using the aspirator. 3. A method of withdrawing the fluids and gases from a cavity. **A. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia, Aspiration*.

Aspirator (*as'-pir-a-tor*) [see *Aspiration*]. An apparatus for withdrawing liquids from cavities by means of suction.

Aspirin (*as'-pir-in*). The acetic-acid ester of salicylic acid; small needles without color or taste, used as an antipyretic and analgesic, as is sodium salicylate. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). Syn., *Acetyl salicylic acid*.

Asporogenic (*ah-spor-o-jen'-ik*) [ἀ, priv.; σπόρος, seed; γενής, producing]. Not reproducing by means of spores; not producing spores.

Assault (*as-awlt'*) [*assalire*, to assail]. An attack. **A., Criminal,** in medical jurisprudence, the touching or attempting to touch, on the part of a male, any of the sexual organs (the breasts included) of a female against her will, even though they be covered by clothing.

Assideration (*as-id-er-a'-shun*) [*ad*, intensive; *sideratio*, an evil influence]. In forensic medicine, infanticide by immersing in ice-cold water.

Assimilable (*as-im'-il-a-bl*) [*assimulare*, to make like]. Capable of being assimilated; nutritious.

Assimilation (*as-im-il-a'-shun*) [see *Assimilable*]. The process of transforming food into so nutrient a condition that it is taken up by the circulatory system, to form an integral part of the economy; synthetic or constructive metabolism; anabolism. **A., Mental,** the mental reception of impressions and their assignment by the consciousness to their proper place. **A., Primary,** that con-

cerned in the conversion of food into chyle and blood. **A., Secondary,** that relating to the formation of the organized tissues of the body.

Associated (*as-o'-se-a-ted*) [*associatus*, united]. Joined. **A. Movements,** coincident or consensual movements of muscles other than the leading one, and which, by habit or unity of purpose, are involuntarily connected with its action: both eyeballs move alike in reading, though one be a blind eye. Movement of the normal arm will sometimes produce slight motion of the opposite paralyzed arm. Uniformity of innervation is usually the cause of these movements. **A. Paralysis, A. Spasm,** a common paralysis or spasm of associated muscles.

Assuetude (*as'-we-tūd*). Habituation to disturbing influences; the condition of the organism in which it has acquired such tolerance for a drug or poison that the effect it once had is lost.

Assurin (*as'-u-rin*), $C_{46}H_{94}N_2P_2O_9$. A name given by Thudichum to a complex substance occurring in brain tissue.

Astasia (*ah-sta'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *στάσις*, standing]. Motor incoordination for standing. **A.-abasia,** a symptom consisting in inability to stand or walk in a normal manner. The person affected seems to collapse when attempting to walk.

Asteatosis (*as-te-at-o'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *στέαρ*, tallow; *ὠδης*, fulness]. 1. A deficiency or absence of the sebaceous secretion. 2. Any skin disease (as xeroderma) characterized by scantiness or lack of the sebaceous secretion. **A. cutis,** a condition of diminished sebaceous secretion, as the result of which the skin becomes dry, scaly, and often fissured.

Aster (*as'-ter*) [L., "a star"]. The stellate form assumed by the mitome of the nucleus when undergoing karyokinesis.

Astereognosis (*ah-ste-re-og-no'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *στερεός*, solid; *γνῶσις*, knowledge]. Inability to recognize objects by the sense of touch, due to lesion in the central parietal lobule. Syn., *Stereoagnosis*. Cf., *Aphasia, Tactile*.

Asterion (*as-te'-re-on*) [*aster*]. A point on the skull corresponding to the junction of the occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.

Asternal (*ah-ster'-nal*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *στέρνον*, the breast-bone]. Not connected with the sternum. **A. Ribs,** the five lower pairs, because not joined directly to the sternum.

Asternia (*ah-ster'-ne-ah*) [see *Asternal*]. Absence of the sternum.

Asteroid (*as'-ter-oid*) [*aster; εἶδος*, likeness]. 1. Stellate. 2. See *Astrocyte*.

Asthenia (*ah-sthen-e'-ah* or *ah-sthe'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *σθένος*, strength]. Absence of strength; adynamia. Syn., *Lipopsychia*.

Asthenic (*ah-sthen'-ik*) [see *Asthenia*]. Characterized by asthenia.

Asthenogenia, Asthenogenesis (*ah-sthen-o-je'-ne-ah, ah-sthen-o-jen'-es-is*) [*asthenia; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The production of asthenia.

Asthenometer (*ah-sthen-om'-et-er*) [*asthenia; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for detecting and measuring asthenia; especially, a device for measuring muscular asthenopia.

Asthenopia (*ah-sthen-o'-pe-ah*) [*asthenia; ὤψ*, eye]. Weakness of the ocular muscles or of visual power, due to errors of refraction, heterophoria, overuse, anemia, etc. **A., Accommodative,** that due to hyperopia, astigmatism, or a combination of the two, producing strain of the ciliary muscle. **A., Muscular,** that due to weakness, incoordination (heterophoria), or strain of the external ocular muscles. **A., Nervous, A., Retinal,** a rare variety, caused by retinal hyperesthesia, anesthesia, or other abnormity, or by general nervous affections.

Asthenopic (*ah-sthen-op'-ik*) [see *Asthenopia*]. Characterized by asthenopia.

Asthma (*az'-mah*) [*ἄσθμα*, panting]. A paroxysmal affection of the bronchial tubes characterized by dyspnea, cough, and a feeling of constriction and suffocation. The disease is probably a neurosis, and is due to hyperemia and swelling of the bronchial mucous membrane, with a peculiar secretion of a mucin-like substance. The attacks may be caused by direct irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane or by indirect or reflex irritation, as from the nose, the stomach, the uterus. When dependent upon disease of the heart, the kidneys, stomach, thymus, etc., it has been designated *cardiac, renal, peptic, thymic*, etc. **A., Arthritic.** 1. That due to gout. 2. Angina pectoris. **A., Bronchial.** Same as *Asthma*. **A., Cardiac,** paroxysmal dyspnea due to heart disease. **A., Cheyne-Stokes',** dyspnea due to pulmonary congestion in an advanced stage of chronic myocarditis. **A. convulsivum.** Synonym of *Asthma*. **A. Crystals,** acicular crystals (Charcot-Leyden crystals) contained in the sputum of asthmatic patients. They are generally associated with eosinophil cells. **A. cultrariorum.** See *Fibroid Phthisis*. **A. dyspepticum,** asthma due to nervous reflexes through the vagus. **A., Fuller's, A. fullorum,** a pulmonary affection due to inhaling particles of wool and dust in the manufacture of cloth. **A., Grinders'.** See *Fibroid Phthisis*. **A., Hay-.** See *Hay-fever*. **A., Heberden's,** angina pectoris. **A., Intrinsic,** that due to direct irritation of the lungs. **A., Kopp's,** spasm of the glottis. **A., Marine.** See *Beriberi*. **A., Miller's.** See *Laryngismus stridulus*. **A., Miner's.** See *Anthracosis*. **A. nervosum.** Synonym of *Asthma*. **A., Organic,** asthma of cardiac origin. **A.-paper,** niter-paper. **A., Paralytic Bronchial,** a rare form attributed to a relaxed condition of the bronchioles. **A., Pneumobulbar,** Sée's term for a form attributed to pulmonary irritation transmitted to the bronchioles by reflexes through the vagus. **A. purulentum,** that due to an abscess in the respiratory passages. **A., Renal,** a paroxysmal dyspnea sometimes

occurring in the course of Bright's disease. **A., Spasmodic.** See *Asthma*. **A., Thymic.** Synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus*. **A., Wichmann's.** Same as *A., Kopp's*. **A., Willis' Convulsive,** asthma with sudden onset, attributed to an affection of the intercostal nerves.

Asthmatic (*az-mat'-ik*) [see *Asthma*]. Relating to or affected with asthma.

Asthmatorthopnea, Asthmorthopnea (*az-mat-or-thop'-ne-ah, az-mor-thop'-ne-ah*) [*asthma; orthopnea*]. Orthopnea due to asthma or respiratory obstruction located in the chest.

Astigmatic (*ah-stig-mat'-ik*) [*astigmatism*]. Pertaining to or affected with astigmatism.

Astigmatism (*ah-stig'-mat-izm*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *στίγμα*, a point, because rays of light from a point are not brought to a point by the refractive media of the eye]. That condition of the eye in which rays of light from a point do not converge to a point on the retina. It is usually due to inequality of curvature of the different meridians of the cornea (*corneal astigmatism*), but may be caused by imperfections of the lens (*lenticular astigmatism*), unequal contraction of the ciliary muscle, or may perhaps be due to retinal imperfection. It may be *acquired* or *congenital*, and may complicate hyperopia or myopia, producing either *simple hyperopic astigmatism*, in which one principal meridian is emmetropic, the other

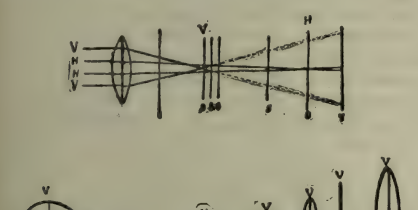


Diagram Illustrating the Formation of Astigmatic Images.

The figures below give the images corresponding to the positions of the perpendicular lines above. The vertical rays are brought to a focus anterior to the horizontal. V = vertical rays; H = horizontal.

hyperopic, or *compound hyperopic astigmatism*, in which both meridians are hyperopic, but one more so than the other. Complicating myopia we may in the same way have *simple myopic* or *compound myopic astigmatism*. In *mixed astigmatism* one principal meridian is myopic, the other hyperopic. *Regular astigmatism* is when the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other; *irregular astigmatism* when different parts of a meridian have different refracting powers.

Astigmatometer (*ah-stig-mat-om'-et-er*) [*astigmatism; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of astigmatism.

Astigmia (*ah-stig'-me-ah*). See *Astigmatism*.

Astigmometer (*ah-stig-mom'-et-er*). See *Astigmatometer*.

Astigmometry (*ah-stig-mom'-et-re*). The measurement of astigmatism.

Astomia (*ah-sto'-me-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *στόμα*, a mouth]. The condition of having no mouth.

Astragalectomy (*as-trag-al-ek'-to-me*) [*astragalus; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the astragalus.

Astragalocalcaneal (*as-trag-al-o-kal-ka'-ne-al*). Relating to the astragalus and calcaneum.

Astragaloscaphoid (*as-trag-al-o-skaf'-oid*). Relating to the astragalus and the scaphoid bone.

Astragalotibial (*as-trag-al-o-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the astragalus and the tibia.

Astragalus (*as-trag'-al-us*) [*ἀστράγαλος*, a die; the analogous bones of the sheep were used by the ancients as dice]. 1. The anklebone, upon which the tibia rests. 2. A genus of leguminous plants from some varieties of which gum tragacanth is derived. *A. mollissimus* is the loco-plant. The active principle of this plant has mydriatic properties. Unof.

Astraphobia, Astrapaphobia (*as-trah-fo'-be-ah, as-trap-af-o'-be-ah*) [*ἀστραπή*, lightning; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid fear of lightning.

Astro- (*as-tro-*) [*ἄστρον*, a star]. A prefix meaning star or star-shaped.

Astroblast (*as'-tro-blast*) [*astro-; βλαστός*, a germ]. A variety of glia-cell less differentiated than the endymal cell and astrocytes.

Astrocyte (*as'-tro-sīt*) [*astro-; κύτος*, cell]. 1. One of the cells derived from the endyma of the embryonic cerebrospinal canal that, in the course of development, wander toward the periphery, undergo modification, and form one of the two chief divisions of glia-cells, the other divisions being the original endymal cells. Syn., *Deiters' cells*. 2. A stellate bone-corpuscle.

Astrokinetic (*as-tro-kin-et'-ik*) [*astro-; κινεῖν*, to move]. Applied to the phenomena of motion as exhibited by the centrosomes of cells.

Astrosphere (*as'-tro-sfēr*) [*astro-; σφαῖρα*, sphere]. 1. The radially arranged protoplasmic filaments surrounding the centrosome in a dividing cell. 2. The central mass of the aster, exclusive of the filaments or rays, in which the centrosome lies. 3. The entire aster exclusive of the centrosome. See *Centrosphere* and *Sphere of Attraction*.

Astrostatic (*as-tro-stat'-ik*) [*astro-; ἱστάναι*, to stand]. Applied to the resting condition of the centrosomes of cells.

Asturian (*as-tu'-re-an*). Relating to Asturia, an old province of Spain. **A. Rose.** 1. Pellagra. Syn., *Rosa asturica; Rosa asturiensis*. 2. Leprosy.

Astysia (*ah-stiz'-e-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *στύειν*, to make erect]. Incomplete power to erect the penis.

Asylum (*as-i'-lum*) [L., "a place of refuge"]. An institution for the support, safekeeping, cure, or education of those incapa-

ble of caring for themselves, such as the insane, the blind, etc. **A. Ear.** See *Hæmatoma auris* under *Hematoma.*

Asymbolia (*ah-sim-bo'-le-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *σύμβολον*, symbol]. The loss of all power of communication, even by signs or symbols.

Asymmetry (*ah-sim'-et-re*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *σύμμετρία*, symmetry]. 1. Unlikeness of corresponding organs or parts of opposite sides of the body that are normally of the same size, etc., *e. g., asymmetry* of the two halves of the skull or brain. 2. The linking of carbon atoms to four different groups; the combination of carbon atoms with different atoms or atomic groups. **A., Meridional.** See under *Astigmatism.* **A., Unilateral.** See *Hemihypertrophy.*

Asynechia (*ah-si-ne'-ke-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *συνέχειν*, to hold together]. Absence of continuity in structure.

Asynergy (*ah-sin'-er-jē*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *συνεργία*, cooperation]. Faulty coordination of the different organs or muscles normally acting in unison. **A., Progressive Locomotor, A., Motorial.** See *Ataxia, Locomotor.* **A., Verbal,** defective coordination of speech, as in aphasia. **A., Vocal,** faulty coordination of the muscles of the larynx due to chorea.

Asynesia (*ah-sin-e'-ze-ah*) [*ἀσυνεσία*, stupidity]. Stupidity; loss or disorder of mental power.

Asynodia (*ah-sin-o'-de-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *συνοδία*, a traveling together]. Impotence.

Asystole (*ah-sis'-to-le*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *συστολή*, a shortening]. Imperfect contraction of the ventricles of the heart. **A., Cardiataxic,** transitory asystole due to accelerated heart-action. **A., Cardioplegic.** See *Amyocardia.*

Asystolic (*ah-sis-tol'-ik*) [see *Asystole*]. Characterized by asystole.

Atactic (*at-ak'-tik*) [*ἄτακτος*, irregular]. Irregular; incoordinate. Pertaining to muscular incoordination, especially in aphasia.

Atavic (*at'-av-ik*) [*atavus*, a forefather]. Relating to or characterized by atavism.

Atavism (*at'-av-izm*) [see *Atavic*]. A variety of heredity characterized by the reappearance of a peculiarity in an individual whose more or less remote progenitors possessed the same peculiarity but whose immediate ancestors did not present it.

Atavistic (*at-av-is'-tik*). Same as *Atavic.*

Ataxaphasia (*at-aks-a-fa'-ze-ah*). Inability to arrange words synthetically into sentences.

Ataxia (*at-aks'-e-ah*) [*ἀταξία*, want of order]. Incoordination of muscular action. **A., Bulbar,** tabes due to a lesion in the pons or oblongata. **A., Cerebellar, A., Cerebral, A., Spinal,** that due to disease of the cerebellum of the brain or of the spinal cord. **A., Briquet's,** a hysteric state marked by loss of sensation in the skin and in the leg-muscles. **A. cordis.** See *Delirium cordis.* **A., Diphtheric,** a sequel of diphtheria preceding diphtheric paralysis, and in which the chief phenomena of locomotor ataxia are present. **A., Family, A., Friedreich's, A., Hereditary.** See *Friedreich's Disease.* **A., Hereditary Cerebellar** (of Marie), a form of ataxia that resembles Friedreich's disease in being hereditary, occurring in families; the gait, however, is not the staggering gait of tabes, but the reeling gait of cerebellar disease; the knee-jerk is increased instead of being diminished, and there are no deformities. **A., Leyden's,** pseudotabes. **A., Locomotor,** a disease of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, characterized by static and motor ataxia, by fulgurant pains, girdle-sensation, Argyll Robertson pupil, disturbances of sensation and of the sphincters, and loss of the patellar reflex. Syn., *Posterior spinal sclerosis; Tabes dorsalis.* **A., Moral,** the inconstancy of ideas and will, attended with convulsions and pain, observed in hysteric subjects. **A., Motor,** inability to coordinate the muscles in walking. **A., Paralytic, of the Heart,** a condition marked by dyspnea, weakness of cardiac sounds, palpitation, edema, and dropsy, without any organic heart disease. **A., Sensory,** a form regarded as due to disturbance of the nerve-tracts lying between the periphery and the centers of coordination; its existence is denied by some authorities. **A., Spinal.** See *A., Cerebellar.* **A., Static,** the failure of muscular coordination in standing still, or in fixed positions of the limbs. **A., Thermal,** peculiar large and irregular fluctuations of the body-temperature, due to a condition of incoordination or a disordered or weakened thermotaxic mechanism. This may give rise to the socalled *paradoxic* or *hysteric temperatures,* rising occasionally to 108° or 110° F., without grave or permanent injury. **A., Vasomotor.** See *Vasomotor Ataxia.*

Ataxic (*at-aks'-ik*) [see *Ataxia*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with ataxia. 2. A person affected with ataxia. **A. Aphasia.** See under *Aphasia.* **A. Fever.** See *Typhus.*

Ataxoadynamy (*at-aks-o-ah-din'-am-e*). Adynamia combined with ataxia.

Ataxodynamy (*at-aks-o-din'-am-e*) [*ataxia; δύναμις*, power]. Abnormity in the movements of a part or organ.

Ataxophemia (*at-aks-o-fe'-me-ah*) [*ataxia; φήμι*, to speak]. Lack of coordination in speech.

Ataxospasmodic (*at-aks-o-spas-mod'-ik*). Affected with choreic ataxia or relating to it.

Ataxy (*at-aks'-e*). See *Ataxia.*

Atelectasis (*at-el-ek'-tas-is*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *ἔκτασις*, expansion]. Imperfect expansion or collapse of the air-vesicles of the lung. It may be present at birth, or may be acquired from diseases of the bronchi or lungs. **A., Absorption,** acquired atelectasis in which the air has been removed by absorption from within, resulting from the plugging of the bronchial tubes.

Atelectatic (*at-el-ek-tat'-ik*) [see *Atelectasis*]. Relating to or characterized by atelectasis.

Ateleiosis (*at-el-i-o'-sis*) [*ἀτελείωσις*, not arriving at perfection]. A disease first described by Schaaffhausen, of Bonn (1868), charac-

terized by abrupt onset, the absence of any perceptible cause, conspicuous infantilism with retention of unimpaired intelligence, and marked tardiness in development of the sexual system. Cf. *Progeria*.

Atelia (*at-e'-le-ah*) [*ἀτέλεια*, imperfection]. Imperfect development. The word is compounded with others to designate the part affected, as *atelocardia*, etc., imperfect development of the heart, etc.

Atelo- (*at-el-o-*). A prefix signifying imperfect development.

Atelocardia (*at-el-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*atelo-*; *καρδία*, heart]. An imperfect or undeveloped state of the heart.

Atelocephalous (*at-el-o-sef'-al-us*) [*atelo-*; *κεφαλή*, head]. Having the skull or head more or less incomplete.

Atelocheilia (*at-el-o-ki'-le-ah*) [*atelo-*; *χεῖλος*, lip]. Defective development of a lip.

Atelocheiria (*at - el - o - ki'- re - ah*) [*atelo-*; *χείρ*, hand]. Defective development of the hand.

Ateloencephalia (*at - el - o - en - sef - a'- le - ah*) [*atelo-*; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. Incomplete development of the brain.

Ateloglossia (*at-el-o-glos'-e-ah*) [*atelo-*; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Congenital defect in the tongue.

Atelognathia (*at-el-og-na'-the-ah*) [*atelo-*; *γνάθος*, jaw]. Imperfect development of a jaw, especially of the lower jaw.

Atelomyelia (*at-el-o-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*atelo-*; *μυελός*, marrow]. Congenital defect of the spinal cord.

Atelopodia (*at-el-o-po'-de-ah*) [*atelo-*; *πούς*, foot]. Defective development of the foot.

Ateloprosopia (*at-el-o-pro-so'-pe-ah*) [*atelo-*; *πρόσωπον*, face]. Incomplete facial development.

Atelorachidia (*at-el-o-rak-id'-e-ah*) [*atelo-*; *ῥάχις*, spine]. Imperfect development of the spinal column, as in spina bifida.

Atelostomia (*at-el-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*atelo-*; *στόμα*, mouth]. Incomplete development of the mouth.

Athermanous (*ah-ther'-man-us*). Impervious to radiant heat.

Athermic, Athermous (*ah-ther'-mik, -mus*). 1. Without fever. 2. See *Athermanous*.

Athermosystaltic (*ah-ther-mo-sist-al'-tik*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *θέρμη*, heat; *συσταλτικός*, drawing together]. Applied to muscles which do not contract under the influence of heat.

Atheroma (*ath-er-o'-mah*) [*ἀθήρη*, gruel; *ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. A sebaceous cyst containing a cheesy material. Syn., *Acne sebacea molluscum; Sebaceous cyst; Steatoma*. 2. The fatty degeneration of the walls of the arteries in arteriosclerosis; by common usage the word is also applied to the whole process of arteriosclerosis. Arterial atheroma is also termed *atherosis*. **A., Capillary,** the formation of fatty granules in the walls of the capillaries.

Atheromasia (*ath-er-o-ma'-ze-ah*) [see *Atheroma*]. Atheromatous degeneration; the condition of atheroma.

Atheromatous (*ath-er-o'-mat-us*) [see *Atheroma*]. Characterized by or affected with atheroma. **A. Abscess.** See *Abscess, Atheromatous*. **A. Ulcer,** an ulcer formed by the abscess breaking through the intima.

Atherosis (*ath-er-o'-sis*) [*ἀθήρη*, gruel]. A synonym of *Atheroma* (2).

Athetoid (*ath'-et-oid*) [*athetosis*]. Pertaining to or affected with athetosis. **A. Spasm,** a spasm in which the affected member performs athetoid movements.

Athetosis (*ath-et-o'-sis*) [*ἄθετος*, unfixed; changeable]. A condition most frequently occurring in children, and characterized by continual slow change of position of the fingers and toes. It is usually due to a lesion of the brain. It is also called "posthemiplegic chorea," from its occurrence after hemiplegia. **A., Double Congenital.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic*.

Athlete's Heart [*ἀθλεῖν*, to contend with]. A slight incompetency of the aortic valves, a condition sometimes found in athletes.

Athrepsia (*ah-threps'-e-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *τρέφειν*, to nourish]. Malnutrition.

Athymia (*ah-thi'-me-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *θυμός*, spirit]. 1. Despondency. 2. Loss of consciousness. 3. Insanity.

Athyrea, Athyria (*ah-thi'-re-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *thyroid*]. The condition arising from absence of the thyroid gland or suppression of its function. Syn., *Myxedema*. Cf. *Thyreoprivus*.

Athyreosis (*ah-thi-re-o'-sis*). Atrophy or absence of the thyroid gland and the pathologic condition consequent upon elimination of its function.

Athyroidea (*ah-thi-roid'-e-ah*). Absence of the thyroid gland.

Athyroidemia (*ah-thi-roid-e'-me-ah*). Davel's name for myxedema.

Atlantoaxial (*at-lant-o-aks'-e-al*). See *Atloaxoid*.

Atlas (*at'-las*) [*ἄτλας*, able]. The first of the cervical vertebras. It articulates with the occipital bone of the skull and with the axis.

Atloaxoid (*at-lo-aks'-oid*). Relating to the bones termed the atlas and the axis.

Atlodymus (*at-lod'-im-us*) [*ἄτλας*, able; *δίδυμος*, double]. A monstrosity with two heads on one neck and a single body.

Atmiatry (*at-mi'-at-re*) [*ἀτμίς*, vapor; *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment]. Treatment of diseases of the lungs or mucous membranes by inhalation, fumigation, or by directing a current of vapor or gas upon the part.

Atmic (*at'-mik*) [*ἀτμίς*, vapor]. Relating to, due to, or consisting of vapor.

Atmidalbumin (*at-mid-al'-bu-min*). A substance standing between the albuminates and the albumoses, obtained by Neumeister at the same time with atmidalbumose.

Atmidalbumose (*at-mid-al'-bu-mōz*). Neumeister's name for a body obtained by the action of superheated steam on fibrin.

Atmiometer (*at-mi-om'-et-er*). A closed cab-

inet with apparatus for treating diseases by means of atmiatry.

Atmo- (*at-mo-*) [ἀτμός, vapor; breath]. A prefix meaning vapor or breath.

Atmocausia, Atmocausis (*at-mo-kaw'-se-ah, -sis*) [*atmo-*; καῦσις, a burning]. Therapeutic cauterization with steam by means of an atmocautery.

Atmocautery (*at-mo-kaw'-ter-e*). A double-channeled intrauterine catheter provided with fenestras in both tubes.

Atmograph (*at'-mo-graf*) [*atmo-*; γράφειν, to record]. A form of self-registering respirometer.

Atmolysis (*at-mol'-is-is*) [*atmo-*; λύσις, loosing]. A method of separating the ingredients of mixed gases or vapors by means of their different diffusibility through a porous substance.

Atmometer, Atmidometer (*at-mom'-et-er, at-mid-om'-et-er*) [*atmo-*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the amount of water exhaled by evaporation from a given surface in a given time, in order to determine the humidity of the atmosphere.

Atmosphere (*at'-mos-fēr*) [*atmo-*; σφαῖρα, a sphere]. 1. The air; the mixture of gases surrounding the earth to the height of about 200 miles. 2. The pressure exerted by the earth's atmosphere at the level of the sea; it is about 15 pounds to the square inch, or 1 kilogram to the square centimeter. 3. In chemistry, any special gaseous medium encircling a body. 4. The climatic state of a locality.

Atmospheric (*at-mos-fer'-ik*) [see *Atmosphere*]. Pertaining to the atmosphere. **A. Moisture,** the vapor of water mingled with the atmosphere. It varies in quantity according to the temperature. **A. Tension,** the pressure of the air per square inch on the surface of a body. Normally, at the sea-level, it is about 15 pounds per square inch, or equal to that of a column of mercury about 30 inches in height. It decreases about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch or $\frac{1}{15}$ pound per square inch for every 90 feet of altitude. Above 10,000 feet the rarity of the atmosphere is usually noticeable in quickened breathing and pulse-rate.

Atmospherization (*at-mos-fer-iz-a'-shun*). The conversion of venous into arterial blood by the absorption of oxygen. Cf. *Dearterialization.*

Atmotherapy (*at-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*atmo-*; θεραπεία, therapy]. A name given by Pitres to the treatment of certain tics by methodic reduction of respiration.

Atocia (*at-o'-se-ah*) [ἄτοκος, barren]. Sterility of the female.

Atom (*at'-om*) [ἀ, priv.; τέμνειν, to cut]. The ultimate unit of an element; that part of a substance incapable of further division, or the smallest part capable of entering into the formation of a chemic compound, or uniting with another to form a molecule—which last is the smallest quantity of a substance that can exist free or uncombined.

Atomic (*at-om'-ik*) [see *Atom*]. Pertaining to atoms. **A. Heat,** the specific heat of an atom of a chemic element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. **A. Theory,** the theory of Dalton that all matter is composed of atoms, the weight of each atom differing for the different elements. **A. Valence,** the saturating power of the atom of an element as compared with an atom of hydrogen. Syn., *Equivalence.* **A. Weight,** the weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Atomicity (*at-om-is'-it-e*) [see *Atom*]. Chemic valence; quantivalence.

Atomization (*at-om-iz-a'-shun*) [see *Atom*]. The mechanic process of breaking up a liquid into fine spray.

Atomizer (*at'-om-i-zer*) [see *Atom*]. An instrument for transforming a liquid into a spray.

Atonic (*at-on'-ik*) [*atony*]. Relating to or characterized by atony.

Atony (*at'-o-ne*) [ἀτονία, want of tone]. Want of power, especially of muscular power.

Atoxogen (*ah-toks'-o-jen*) [ἀ, priv.; τοξικόν, poison; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A defensive substance resembling the enzyms and chemically allied to toxins and antitoxins prepared from the adrenals and spleen of the horse.

Atrabiliary (*at-rah-bil'-e-a-re*) [*atra,* black; *bilis,* bile]. Pertaining to black bile. **A. Capsules,** an old name for the suprarenal capsules.

Atrabilin (*at-rah-bil'-in*). A preparation of suprarenal capsule; it is used in eye diseases.

Atrachelia (*ah-trak-e'-le-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; τράχηλος, the neck]. Absence or exceeding shortness of the neck.

Atrachelocephalus (*ah-trak-el-o-sef'-al-us*) [ἀτράχηλος, without a neck; κεφαλή, the head]. 1. Affected with atrachelia. 2. A monster with no neck or an abnormally short one.

Atractenchyma (*ah-trakt-en'-ki-mah*) [ἄτρακτος, a spindle; ἐγχεῖν, to pour in]. A tissue consisting of spindle-cells.

Atractoid (*ah-trakt'-oid*). Spindle-shaped.

Atremia (*ah-tre'-me-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; τρέμειν, to tremble]. 1. An absence of tremor. 2. Inability to walk, stand, or sit without general discomfort and paresthesia of the head and back, all movements being readily executed in the recumbent posture. Syn., *Neftel's disease.*

Atresia (*ah-tre'-ze-ah*) [ἀ, priv.; τρῆσις, perforation]. Imperforation of a normal opening or canal, as of the anus, vagina, meatus auditorius, pupil, etc.

Atresic (*ah-tre'-zik*) [see *Atresia*]. Characterized by atresia.

Atreto- (*ah-tre-to-*) [ἄτρητος, imperforate]. A prefix meaning imperforate.

Atretocephalus (*ah-tret-o-sef'-al-us*) [*atreto-*; κεφαλή, the head]. A monster with imperforate nostrils or mouth.

Atretogastria (*ah-tret-o-gas'-tre-ah*) [*atreto-*; γαστήρ, stomach]. Imperforation of the cardiac or pyloric orifice of the stomach.

Atretolemia (*ah-tret-o-le'-me-ah*) [*atreto-*; λαιμός,

the gullet]. Imperforation of the esophagus or pharynx.

Atretorrhinia (*ah-tret-or-rin'-e-ah*) [*atreto-*; *ῥίς*, the nose]. Nasal atresia.

Atretostomia (*ah-tret-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*atreto-*; *στόμα*, the mouth]. Imperforation of the mouth.

Atreturethria (*ah-tret-u-re'-thre-ah*) [*atreto-*; *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra]. Imperforation of the urethra.

Atrichia (*ah-trik'-e-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *θρίξ*, hair]. Absence of the hair.

Atrichosis (*ah-trik-o'-sis*) [see *Atrichia*]. A condition characterized by absence of hair.

Atrioventricular (*a-tre-o-ven-trik'-u-lar*) [*atrium*, hall; *ventriculus*, ventricle]. Relating both to the atrium (or auricle) and to the ventricle of the heart.

Atrium (*a'-tre-um*) [L., "the forecourt or hall"]. 1. That part of the auricle of the heart into which the venous blood is poured. 2. The part of the tympanic cavity of the ear below the head of the malleus. **A., Infection-,** the point of entrance of the bacteria in an infectious disease.

Atrolactyl (*at-ro-lak'-til*), $C_9H_9O_2$. The radicle of atrolactic acid. **A.-tropein.** See *Aconitin, British.*

Atropa (*at'-ro-pah*) [*Ἄτροπος*, "she who turns not"; undeviating; one of the three Fates who cut the thread of life—in allusion to the poisonous effects of the plant]. A genus of the natural order *Solanaceæ*. *A. belladonna* is the deadly nightshade, from which *atropin* is obtained. See *Belladonna.*

Atrophia (*at-ro'-fe-ah*). See *Atrophy.*

Atrophic (*at-ro'-fik*) [*atrophy*]. Pertaining to or affected with atrophy.

Atrophoderma (*at-ro-fo-der'-mah*). See *Atrophy of the Skin.* **A. pigmentosum.** See *Xeroderma pigmentosum.*

Atrophodermatosis (*at-ro-fo-der-mat-o'-sis*) [*atrophy*; *δέρμα*, the skin]. A class of skin diseases, including atrophoderma, ulodermitis, and scleroderma, characterized by atrophy of the cutis.

Atrophy, Atrophia (*at'-ro-fe, at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*ἀτροφία*, atrophy]. 1. Diminution in the size of a tissue, organ, or part, the result of degeneration of the cells or a decrease in the size of the cells. 2. To become atrophied. **A., Accidental,** that of a part from compression or cutting off its blood-supply. **A., Acute Yellow.** See *Icterus gravis.* **A., Angibromic,** decrease in the size of the lumen of the alimentary canal. **A., Brown,** a form of atrophy in which the normal pigment of the organ is retained, and in which there is also frequently the addition of new pigment. It occurs most frequently in the heart, muscles, and liver, and is caused by chronic congestion. Syn., *Pigmented atrophy.* **Atrophia cachochymica,** that due to indigestible food. **A., Cardiac,** atrophy of the heart following senile changes, or occurring in cachectic conditions, or as a result of pressure exerted by mediastinal tumors, etc. Syn., *Atrophia cordis.* **A., Chronic Spinal Muscular.** See *A., Progressive Muscular.* **A., Concentric,** that proceeding from without inward and tending to lessen the capacity of a hollow organ. **A., Correlated,** an atrophy of certain portions of the body following the removal or destruction of other portions. Thus, amputation of an arm will be followed by an atrophy of the scapula; of a leg, by atrophy of the corresponding os innominatum. **A., Cyanotic** (of the liver), atrophy of the parenchyma of the hepatic lobules due to stasis in the venous circulation, causing dilation and congestion of the central veins and adjacent capillaries. **A., Degenerative,** that due to degeneration of the cells. **A., Eccentric,** that proceeding from within toward the periphery. **A., Granular,** a form observed in the liver and kidneys, causing diminution in size and attended with excess in formation of connective tissue, with copious supply of granular matter. **A., Granuloproteic,** that due to replacement of proper cell-structure with fine granular masses. **A., Gray,** a degenerative change in the optic disc in which the latter assumes a grayish color. **A., Halisteretic,** atrophy of bone manifested only by gradual thinning of the lamellas of the spongy tissue. **A., Idiopathic Muscular,** muscular wasting, beginning in various groups of muscles, usually progressive in character, and dependent on primary changes in the muscles themselves. There is a strong hereditary predisposition to the disease. **A., Inanition,** emaciation from diarrhea. Syn., *Atrophia inanatorum.* **A., Individual,** Charcot's name for atrophy of individual muscles in different parts, the proximate muscles not being affected. **A., Infantile,** tabes mesenterica (*q. v.*). Syn., *Atrophia infantum; Atrophia mesenterica.* **A., Muscular,** atrophy affecting muscles; it may be hereditary or acquired, idiopathic, myelopathic, myopathic, neuropathic, primary, secondary, simple, or progressive. **A. of the Nails,** onychatrophia. Syn., *Atrophia unguis.* **A., Necrobiotic, A., Numeric,** atrophy of a part with destruction of some of its elements. **Atrophia nervea,** atrophy of the nerves. **Atrophia nervosa,** gradual emaciation, with loss of appetite, due to unwholesome and depressing environment. **A., Pigmentary, A., Pigmented,** a form of atrophy so called from a deposit of pigment (yellow or yellowish-brown) in the atrophied cells. **Atrophia pilorum propria,** atrophy of the hair, either symptomatic or idiopathic in origin. **A., Progressive Facial,** a condition characterized by progressive wasting of the skin of the face. Syn., *Atrophia nova facialis.* **A., Progressive Muscular,** a chronic disease characterized by progressive wasting of individual muscles or physiologic groups of muscles, and by an associated and proportional amount of paralysis. It is due to a degeneration and atrophy of the multipolar cells in the anterior gray horns of the cord, with consec-

utive degeneration of the anterior nerve-roots and muscles. The right hand is usually the part first attacked, and takes on a peculiar claw-like form (*main-en-griffe*). The disease is most frequent in males of adult life, and follows excessive muscular exertion. Syn., *Chronic anterior poliomyelitis; Wasting palsy.* **A., Progressive Nervous,** Jaccoud's name for atrophy of the spinal nerve-roots due to pressure from a deposit of fibrous substance on the spinal arachnoid. **A., Progressive Unilateral Facial,** a disease characterized by progressive wasting of the skin, connective tissue, fat, bone, and more rarely the muscles of one side of the face. It is most common in females; its course is slow and generally progressive. **A., Qualitative,** degeneration. **A., Quantitative.** See *A., Simple.* **A., Red,** a form of atrophy due to chronic congestion, as seen in the liver in mitral and tricuspid valvular lesions. **A., Sclerotic,** a name for connective tissue found at times deposited in the heart-substance after myocarditis. **A., Senile,** the physiologic atrophy of advanced life. It affects the lungs, the sexual and other organs. **A., Senile, of the Skin,** an atrophy of the skin usually associated with general signs of senile degeneration. Syn., *Atrophia cutis senilis; Senile atrophoderma.* **A., Serous,** atrophy associated with an infiltration of fluid into the atrophic tissues. **A., Simple,** that due to a decrease in the size of individual cells. **A., Simple Brown,** a condition of the heart in which the muscle-fibers retain their striated appearance, but the muscle-cells are small and contain yellow granules of pigment. **A. of the Skin,** atrophy characterized by diminution or disappearance of certain of the elements of the skin: especially seen in advanced age. The skin becomes thin, loose, wrinkled, and discolored. Syn., *Atrophia cutis; Atrophoderma.* **A., Sympathetic,** atrophy of the second member of a pair of organs, following that of the first. **A., Trophoneurotic,** that dependent upon abnormity of the nervous supply of an organ or tissue, best illustrated in muscular atrophy from disease of the anterior horns of the spinal cord. **Atrophia verminosa,** emaciation due to intestinal worms. **A., White,** nerve atrophy, leaving only white connective tissue.

Atropin, Atropina (*at'-ro-pin, at-ro-pi'-nah*) [*Ἄτροπος*, one of the Fates who cut the thread of life], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. The *atropina* of the U. S. P. is a crystalline alkaloid derived from *Atropa belladonna*. It is a mydriatic, antispasmodic, and anodyne; in small doses a cardiac, respiratory, and spinal stimulant; in large doses a paralyzant of the cardiac and respiratory centers, the spinal cord, motor nerves, and involuntary and voluntary muscles. It lessens all the secretions except the urine. In full doses it produces dryness of the throat, flushing of the face, dilation of the pupils, a rise of temperature, and sometimes an erythematous rash. It is extensively used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil, to paralyze accommodation, and also in various corneal, iritic, and other ocular diseases. Its therapeutic use in general medicine is also manifold; *e. g.*, in inflammatory affections and the pain of cerebral and spinal hyperemia, atonic constipation, cardiac failure, hypersecretions, especially of the sweat, to relieve local spasms, as in intestinal and biliary colic, in asthma, whooping-cough, etc., and as a physiologic antagonist in opium-poisoning. **A. Borate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2B_4O_7$, is used in ophthalmic practice. **A. Hydrobromate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HBr$, white crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used as is atropin. **A. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HCl$, white crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, slightly in ether. Used in the same manner as atropin. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{84}$ gr. (0.0006–0.001 Gm.). **A. Hydroiodate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO \cdot HIO_3$, is employed in ophthalmic practice in 0.5 to 1.5 % solution. **A., Lamellas of** (*lamellæ atropinæ*, B. P.), each contains $\frac{1}{5000}$ gr. (0.000013 Gm.) atropin. **A. Oleate** (*oleatum atropinæ*, U. S. P.), a 2% solution of atropin in oleic acid; it is a mydriatic, sedative, and anodyne, and is used as an inunction in cases in which remedies cannot be administered by the mouth. **A. Salicylate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3C_7H_6O_2$, a colloidal mass, used as is atropin. **A. Santonate,** a compound of atropin and santonic acid, recommended as a mydriatic. **A. Santoninate,** $C_{17}H_{23}O_3C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, is used in ophthalmic practice. **A. Stearate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3C_{17}H_{35}CO \cdot OH$, fine white needles, greasy to the touch, melting at 120° C., beginning to decompose at 170° C., and containing 50.43% of atropin. It is soluble in ether and in alcohol. Applied in 1 : 500 oily solution as a substitute for oil of belladonna or oil of hyoscyamus. **A. Sulfate** (*atropinæ sulphas*, U. S. P.), the most frequently used preparation of atropin, is a white powder, of bitter taste and neutral reaction, and is soluble in water. Dose $\frac{1}{180}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.00036–0.008 Gm.). **A. Sulfate, Solution of** (*liquor atropinæ sulphatis*, B. P.). Dose 1–6 min. (0.065–0.4 Cc.). **A. Tartrate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2C_4H_6O_6$, is used as is atropin.

Atropinize (*at'-ro-pin-īz*) [*atropin*]. To bring under the influence of, or to treat with, atropin.

Atroscin (*at'-ros-in*), $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid isomeric with hyoscin, obtained from *Scopolia carniolica*. It has a higher rotatory power than hyoscin, and is from 2 to 4 times stronger in mydriatic action. Syn., *Atrosia.*

Attar (*at'-ar*) [Ar., *'itr*, perfume]. A general name for any of the volatile oils. **A. of Rose,** oil of rose. The volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of the Damascene rose. It comes mainly from eastern Rumelia, and is generally adulterated with other volatile oils. It is used as a perfume.

Attendant (*at-en'-dant*) [*attendere*, to attend]. A nonprofessional attaché of an asylum or hospital.

Attenuant (*at-en'-u-ant*) [*attenuare*, to make thin]. 1. A medicine or agent increasing the fluidity or thinness of the blood or other secretion. 2. Lessening the effect of an agent.

Attenuating (*at-en'-u-a-ting*) [see *Attenuant*]. Making thin.

Attenuation (*at-en-u-a'-shun*) [see *Attenuant*]. The act of making thin; a thinning, narrowing, or reduction of the strength or size of a substance, especially the weakening of the pathogenic virulence of microorganisms by successive cultivation, by exposure to light, air, heat, or other agency, or by passing through certain animals, so that they may be used as a vaccine to confer immunity from future attacks of the disease. **A., Sanderson's Method of,** the passing of virus through the system of another animal (*e. g.*, the guinea-pig, in anthrax) so that it becomes modified in virulency.

Attic (*at'-ik*) [*'Αττικός*, Attic]. Part of the tympanic cavity situated above the atrium. **A. Disease,** chronic suppurative inflammation of the attic of the tympanum.

Atticoantrotomy (*at-ik-o-an-trot'-o-me*) [*attic; antrum; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The opening of the attic and mastoid process.

Atticomastoid (*at-ik-o-mas'-toid*). Relating to the attic and the mastoid.

Atticotomy (*at-ik-ot'-om-e*) [*attic; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Surgical incision of the attic.

Attitude (*at'-e-tūd*) [*aptitudo*, aptitude]. See *Posture*. **A., Crucifixion,** in hysteroepilepsy, a rigid state of the body, the arms stretched out at right angles. **A., Frozen,** a peculiar stiffness of the gait characteristic of disease of the spinal cord, especially of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. **A., Passionate,** the assumption of a dramatic or theatric expression, a position assumed by some hysteric patients.

Attollens (*at-ol'-enz*) [*attollere*, to rise up]. Raising. **A. auris,** a muscle raising the external ear.

Attraction (*at-rak'-shun*) [*attrahere*, to draw to]. The tendency of one particle of matter to approach another; affinity. As existing between masses, it is termed *gravitation*, while *molecular attraction* or *cohesion* expresses the force aggregating molecules. **A., Capillary,** the force that causes liquids to rise in fine tubes or between two closely approximated surfaces, or on the sides of the containing vessel. **A., Chemic,** the attraction of affinity, relates to the attraction of atoms of one element to those of others, resulting in chemic compounds. **A., Electric,** the tendency of bodies toward each other when charged with opposite electricities. **A., Magnetic,** the influence of a magnet upon certain metallic substances, chiefly iron.

Attrahens (*at'-ra-henz*) [L., "drawing"]. Drawing forward, as *attrahens aurem*, a muscle drawing the ear forward and upward.

Attrition (*at-rish'-un*) [*atterere*, to rub against]. Rubbing or friction.

Atypic, Atypical (*ah-tip'-ik, -al*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *τύπος*, a type]. Irregular; not conformable to the type. **A. Fever,** an intermittent fever with irregularity of the paroxysm.

Aubert's Phenomenon. An optic illusion by which, when the head is inclined to one side, a vertical line is made to appear oblique toward the opposite side.

Audiometer (*aw-de-om'-et-er*) [*audire*, to hear; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.

Audiphone (*aw'-dif-ōn*) [*audire*, to hear; *φωνή*, a sound]. An instrument for improving the power of hearing by conveying sounds through the bones of the head to the labyrinth.

Audition (*aw-dish'-un*) [*audire*, to hear]. The act of hearing. Syn., *Acoesis; Acousia; Acusis*. **A. colorée,** color-hearing, a peculiar association between the auditory and optic nerves, by which a certain sound or musical note will give rise to a subjective sensation of color, the same note in the same person being always associated with the same color. Syn., *Chromatic audition*. **A. contre,** the perception by one ear of the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed on the mastoid process on the other side.

Auditory (*aw'-dit-o-re*) [see *Audition*]. Pertaining to the act or the organs of hearing. **A. After-sensations,** the sensations of sounds continuing or occurring after the cessation of the stimulus. **A. Amnesia.** See *Mind-deafness*. **A. Area,** the cerebral center for hearing, probably located in the temporosphenoid lobe. **A. Aura,** an auditory sensation preceding an attack of epilepsy. **A. Center.** Same as *A. Area*. **A. Eminence,** the prominent part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, lying between the inferior and superior fovea. **A. Hairs,** the processes of the crista acustica. **A. Meatus** (external and internal), the external and internal canals or openings of the ear. **A. Nerve,** the eighth cranial nerve, supplying the internal ear; formerly the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair of cranial nerves. **A. Ossicles,** the chain of small bones of the middle ear. **A. Pit,** the depression in the epiblast on both sides of the embryonic after-brain, destined to form the labyrinth of the ear. **A. Vertigo,** dizziness due to pathologic conditions of the ear. See *Ménière's Disease*.

Auenbrugger's Sign. Bulging of the epigastric region in cases of extensive pericardial effusion.

Auerbach's Ganglions. The ganglionic nodes in Auerbach's plexus. **A.'s Plexus,** plexus myentericus, a nerve-plexus found between the circular and longitudinal muscular coats of the stomach and intestine, and consisting of a network of pale nerve-fibers, at the nodal points of which minute ganglions exist.

Aufrecht's Sign. Short and feeble breathing heard just above the jugular fossa on placing the stethoscope over the trachea; it is noted in tracheal stenosis.

Augnathus (*aw-gna'-thus*) [*αὖ*, besides; *γνάθος*, the jaw]. A monster with two lower jaws.

Aula (*aw'-lah*) [*αὐλή*, a hall or open court]. The

common mesal cavity of the cerebrum, it being also the anterior portion of the third ventricle.

Aura (*aw'-rah*) [*αὔρα*, a breath]. A breath of wind; a soft vapor. The phenomenon preceding an attack of epilepsy. It may be motor, sensory, vasomotor, secretory, or psychic. It is also applied to the symptom preceding an attack of any disease or paroxysm, as the *aura hysterica*, *aura vertiginosa*, etc. **A., Epigastric,** a localized epileptic aura.

Aurade, Auradin (*aw'-rād*, *aw'-rad-in*). A fatty body obtained from oil of orange-flowers. It crystallizes in tasteless, pearly, odorless scales, melting at 131° F.; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. Syn., *Neroli camphor*.

Aural (*aw'-ral*) [*auris*, the ear]. 1. Relating to the ear or to hearing. 2. [*aura*.] Relating to the air or to an aura. **A. Vertigo.** See *Ménière's Disease*.

Auramin (*aw'-ram-in*) [*aurum*, gold; *amin*]. Yellow pyoktanin, a yellow anilin color used to some extent as an antiseptic.

Aurantia (*aw-ran'-she-ah*) [*aurantium*]. 1. An orange coal-tar dye; an ammonium salt of hexanitrodiphenylamin. 2. An orange or oranges.

Aurantin (*aw-ran'-tin*). See *Heptane*.

Aurantium (*aw-ran'-she-um*) [L.; gen., *aurantii*]. Orange. The fruit of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. aurantium*. Both the flowers and the rind of the fruit are employed in medicine. **Aurantii amari cortex** (U. S. P.), bitter orange-peel. **Aurantii amari, Fluidextractum** (U. S. P.), bitter orange-peel, alcohol, and water. It is used as a flavor. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **Aurantii amari, Tinctura** (U. S. P.), bitter orange-peel, 20; dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 100. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **Aurantii corticis, Oleum** (U. S. P.), the volatile oil expressed from the rind of the orange; it is aromatic and a mild tonic, but is used mainly as a flavor. Dose 1–5 drops. **Aurantii dulcis cortex** (U. S. P.), sweet orange-peel. **Aurantii dulcis, Tinctura** (U. S. P.), sweet orange-peel, 20; dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 100. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **Aurantii, Elixir,** oil of orange-peel, 1; sugar, 100; alcohol and water, q. s. ad 300. **Aurantii florum, Aqua** (U. S. P.), stronger orange-flower water and distilled water, of each, 1 volume. **Aurantii florum fortior, Aqua** (U. S. P.), water saturated with the volatile oil of fresh orange-flowers. **Aurantii florum, Oleum,** oil of neroli, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers. Dose 1–5 drops. **Aurantii florum, Syrupus** (U. S. P.), sugar, 85; orange-flower water, sufficient to make 100 parts. A common flavoring agent. **Aurantii, Infusum** (B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **Aurantii, Infusum, Compositum** (B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **Aurantii, Spiritus,** oil of orange-peel, 5; deodorized alcohol, 95. Dose according to quantity of alcohol desired. **Aurantii, Spiritus, Compositus** (U. S. P.), oil of orange-peel, 20; oil of lemon, 5; oil of coriander, 2; oil of anise, 5; deodorized alcohol, sufficient to make 100 parts. **Aurantii, Syrupus** (U. S. P.), tincture of sweet orange-peel, 5; citric acid, 0.5; magnesium carbonate, 1; sugar, 82; water sufficient to make 100 parts. **Aurantii, Tinctura** (B. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **Aurantii, Tinctura, recentis** (B. P.), tincture of fresh orange-peel. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **Aurantii, Vinum** (B. P.), contains 12% of alcohol.

Aureola (*aw-re'-o-lah*). See *Areola* (1).

Aureolin (*aw-re'-o-lin*) [*aurum*, gold]. A yellow pigment obtained by heating paratoluidin with sulfur and treating with fuming sulfuric acid. Syn., *Carnotin; Polychromin; Primulin yellow; Sulfin; Thiochromogen*.

Auric (*aw'-rik*) [*aurum*, gold]. Pertaining to aurum or gold. **A. Acid.** See *Acid, Auric*.

Auricle (*aw'-rik-l*) [*auricula*, the ear]. 1. The expanded portion or pinna of the ear. 2. One of the upper chambers of the heart receiving the blood from the lungs (*left auricle*) or from the general circulation (*right auricle*). 3. An ear-shaped appendage. 4. A kind of ear-trumpet. **A., Cervical,** congenital cartilaginous remains of the neck, arising about the middle of the sternomastoid as symmetric bodies, occurring in man occasionally and almost constantly present in the goat.

Auricoammonic (*aw-rik-o-am-on'-ik*). Containing gold and ammonium.

Auricobarytic (*aw-rik-o-bar-it'-ik*). Containing gold and barium.

Auricular (*aw-rik'-u-lar*) [see *Auricle*]. 1. Relating to the auricle of the ear. 2. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart, as *auricular* appendix. 3. Relating to the auricular nerve, arteries, veins, etc. **A. Finger,** the little finger. **A. Point,** the central point of the external auricular meatus.

Auricularis (*aw-rik-u-la'-ris*) [see *Auricle*]. 1. Auricular. 2. The extensor minimi digiti. See under *Muscle*. **A. magnus,** a branch of the cervical plexus of nerves.

Auriculocranial (*aw-rik-u-lo-kra'-ne-al*). Pertaining to both the auricle and the cranium.

Auriculotemporal (*aw-rik-u-lo-tem'-po-ral*) [*auricle; tempus*, the temple]. Relating to the auricle and to the temporal region. **A. Nerve,** a branch of the inferior maxillary, supplying superficial parts about the auricle and temple.

Auriculoventricular (*aw-rik-u-lo-ven-trik'-u-lar*) [*auricle; ventriculus*, the ventricle]. Relating to an auricle and a ventricle of the heart. **A. Opening,** the opening between the auricles and the ventricles of the heart.

Auriginous (*aw-rij'-in-ous*). 1. Having the color of gold. 2. Relating to jaundice.

Aurinasal (*aw-re-na'-sal*) [*auris; nasus*, nose]. Pertaining to the ear and the nose.

Auripuncture (*aw'-re-punk-chur*) [*auris; puncture*]. Puncture of the membrana tympani.

Auris (*aw'-ris*) [L.]. The ear.

Auriscope (*aw'-ris-kōp*) [*auris; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for examining the ear, and especially the eustachian passage; an otoscope.

Aurist (*aw'-rist*) [*auris*]. A specialist in diseases of the ear.

Aurobromid (*aw-ro-bro'-mid*). Gold and potassium bromid.

Aurum (*aw'-rum*) [L.; gen., *auri*]. Gold. Au = 196.7; quantivalence III. A brilliant yellow metal, having a specific gravity of 19.3. It is soluble in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. **A. bromidum,** $AuBr_3$, used in epilepsy and migraine. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.003–0.01 Gm.). **A. chloridum,** gold chlorid. Dose $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.). Also used as a stain for nerve tissue. **Auri et sodii chloridum** (U.S.P.), the double chlorid of gold and sodium. It is used as an alterative in chronic inflammations, diabetes, in the treatment of the alcohol habit, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.002–0.006 Gm.). **A. vegetabile,** saffron.

Auscult, Auscultate (*aws-kult'*, *aws'-kul-tāt*) [*auscultare*, to listen to]. To perform or practise auscultation; to examine by auscultation.

Auscultation (*aws-kul-ta'-shun*) [see *Auscult*]. A method of investigation of the functions and conditions of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, and other organs by the sounds they themselves give out or that are elicited by percussion. It is called *immediate*, when the ear is directly applied to the part, and *mediate*, if practised by the aid of the stethoscope. *Obstetric auscultation* is practised in pregnancy to detect or study the fetal heart-sounds or the placental murmur. **A.-tube,** in otology, an instrument for listening to the forced passage of air through the ear of another.

Auscultatory (*aws-kul'-ta-to-re*) [see *Auscult*]. Relating to auscultation. **A. Percussion,** the practice of listening with the stethoscope to the sounds produced by percussing a part.

Autechoscope (*aw-tek'-o-skōp*) [*αὐτός*, self; *ἦχος*, sound; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A device for enabling a person to listen to sounds produced within his own body.

Autecious, Autœcious (*aw-te'-shus*) [*αὐτός*, self; *οἶκος*, dwelling]. Applied to parasitic fungi that pass through all the stages of their existence in the same host.

Autemesia (*aw-tem-e'-zhe-ah*) [*αὐτός*, self; *ἐμεῖν*, to vomit]. Vomiting without manifest cause.

Auto- (*aw-to-*) [*αὐτός*, self]. A prefix meaning self, of itself.

Autoaudible (*aw-to-awd'-i-bl*) [*auto-; audire*, to hear]. Applied to cardiac sounds audible to the patient.

Autoblast (*aw'-to-blast*) [*auto-; βλαστός*, a germ]. An independent bioblast.

Autochthon (*aw-tok'-thon*) [*αὐτόχθων*, sprung from the land]. An aboriginal inhabitant.

Autochthonous (*aw-tok'-thon-us*) [see *Autochthon*]. Aboriginal; formed (as, *e. g.*, a clot) in the place where it is found.

Autocinesis (*aw-to-sin-e'-sis*). See *Autokinesis*.

Autocinetic (*aw-to-sin-et'-ik*). See *Autokinetic*.

Autoclave (*aw'-to-klāv*) [*auto-; clavis*, a key]. 1. Self-fastening; closing itself. 2. An apparatus for sterilizing objects by steam-heat at high pressure.

Autoconduction (*aw-to-kon-duk'-shun*) [*auto-; conduction*]. A term used in electrotherapy for a method of using high-frequency currents, by having the patient or part to be acted upon placed inside of the solenoid, without any direct connection with any part of the circuit.

Autocystoplasty (*aw-to-sis'-to-plas-te*) [*auto-; κύστις*, bladder; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the bladder with grafts from the patient's body.

Autocytotoxins (*aw-to-si-to-toks'-ins*) [*auto-; cytotoxin*]. Cytotoxins produced in the body of the individual by abnormal retention and absorption of the products of degenerated and dead cells.

Autodidact (*aw'-to-di-dakt*) [*auto-; διδακτός*, taught]. One who is self-taught in his profession.

Autodigestion (*aw-to-di-jes'-chun*) [*auto-; digere*, to digest]. Digestion of an organ by its own secretion.

Autogenesis (*aw-to-jen'-es-is*) [*auto-; γένεσις*, production]. Spontaneous generation; self-production.

Autogenetic (*aw-to-jen-et'-ik*) [see *Autogenesis*]. Produced within the organism.

Autogenous (*aw-toj'-en-us*) [see *Autogenesis*]. 1. Pertaining to diseases or conditions self-produced within the body and not derived from external sources; applied to poisons generated in the body by its inherent processes. 2. Having a distinct center of development, as parts of bones. **A. Hemorrhage,** hemorrhage due to causes residing within the body; not traumatic.

Autogony (*aw-tog'-o-ne*) [*αὐτογόνος*, self-produced]. The rise of the simplest protoplasmic substance in a formative fluid.

Autographism (*aw'-to-graf-izm*) [*auto-; γράφειν*, to write]. Dermographia. See *Urticaria factitia*.

Autohypnotism (*aw-to-hip'-not-izm*) [*auto-; ὕπνος*, sleep]. Mental stupor induced by dwelling intensely upon some all-absorbing thought.

Autoimmunization (*aw-to-im-u-ni-za'-shun*) [*auto-; immunization*]. Immunization obtained by natural processes at work within the body.

Autoinfection (*aw-to-in-fek'-shun*) [*auto-; infection*]. Infection by virus originating within the body or transferred from one part of the body to another.

Autoinfusion (*aw-to-in-fu'-shun*) [*auto-; infundere*, to pour in]. Compulsion of the blood to the heart by bandaging the extremities, compression of the abdominal aorta, etc.

Autoinoculable (*aw-to-in-ok'-u-la-bl*) [*auto-; inoculare*, to implant]. Capable of being inoculated upon the person already infected. Chancroid is autoinoculable.

Autoinoculation (*aw-to-in-ok-u-la'-shun*) [see *Autoinoculable*]. Inoculation in one part of the body by virus present in another part; self-inoculation.

Autointoxication (*aw-to-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*)

[*auto-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. Poisoning *by* faulty metabolic products elaborated within the body; autoinfection. **A., Endogenous,** that due to the action of excessive unneutralized or modified discharges from the cells of any tissue acting upon the other tissues without previous discharge from the body; or that due to the action of products of decomposition and necrosis of any tissue acting in a similar manner; or that due to microendoparasites or macroendoparasites. **A., Exogenous,** that due to the action of poisons entering the system from without, through the skin, the digestion, the respiratory or genitourinary tract, as by the absorption of retained excreta, or of decomposition- and fermentation-products developed in the external secretions through the action of those secretions. **A., Indirect,** that caused by the absorption of retained excrements.

Autoisolysin (*aw-to-is-ol'-is-in*) [*auto-; ἴσος*, equal; *λύσις*, a loosing]. A serum which dissolves the corpuscles of the individual from which it was obtained and also those of another individual of the same species.

Autokinesis (*aw-to-kin-e'-sis*) [*auto-; κίνησις*, movement]. Voluntary movement.

Autokinetic (*aw-to-kin-et'-ik*) [see *Autokinesis*]. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, autokinesis.

Autolysin (*aw'-to-li-sin*) [*auto-; λύσις*, a loosing]. A lysin capable of dissolving the red blood-corpuscles of the animal in the serum of which it circulates.

Autolysis (*aw-tol'-is-is*) [see *Autolysin*]. 1. Self-digestion of inflammatory exudates and necrotic material within the living body. 2. The chemic splitting-up of the tissue of an organ by the action of an enzym peculiar to it; described by Mathes as occurring in the placenta. 3. The hemolytic action of the blood-serum of an animal upon its own corpuscles.

Automatic (*aw-to-mat'-ik*) [*αὐτοματίζειν*, to act spontaneously]. Performed without the influence of the will.

Automatism (*aw-tom'-at-izm*) [see *Automatic*]. The performance of acts without apparent volition, as seen in certain somnambulists and in some hysteric and epileptic patients. **A., Epileptic.** See *Automatism.*

Automaton (*aw-tom'-at-on*) [*αὐτόματος*, spontaneous]. One who acts in an involuntary or mechanic manner.

Autonomous (*aw-ton'-om-us*) [*auto-; νόμος*, law]. Self-ruled; independent.

Autonomy (*aw-ton'-o-me*) [see *Autonomous*]. Independence.

Autopepsia (*aw-to-pep'-se-ah*) [*auto-; πέπτειν*, to digest]. Autodigestion.

Autophagia (*aw-to-ja'-je-ah*) [*auto-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Self-consumption; emaciation.

Autophagy (*aw-tof'-a-je*). See *Autophagia.*

Autophobia (*aw-to-fo'-be-ah*) [*auto-; φόβος*, fear]. A morbid dread of one's self or of solitude.

Autophonous (*aw-tof'-on-us*) [*auto-; φωνή*, voice]. Having the character of autophony.

Autophony (*aw-tof'-o-ne*) [see *Autophonous*]. 1. The auscultation of the physician's own voice through the patient's chest. 2. The condition in which one's own voice appears changed. It may be due to chronic inflammation of the ear or to other causes.

Autophthalmoscopy (*aw-tof-thal-mos'-ko-pe*) [*auto-; ὀφθαλμός*, the eye; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. Examination of one's own eye with the ophthalmoscope.

Autoplasty (*aw'-to-plas-te*) [*auto-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A method of repairing the effects of a wound or lesion involving loss of tissue by grafting or implanting fresh parts taken from other portions of the patient's body.

Autopsy (*aw'-top-se*) [*auto-; ὄψις*, a seeing]. The postmortem examination.

Autopsychorrhythmia (*aw-to-si-kor-rith'-me-ah*) [*auto-; ψυχή*, mind; *ῥυθμός*, rhythm]. A morbid rhythmic activity of the brain; it is a symptom of grave insanity.

Autoscope (*aw'-to-skōp*) [*auto-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument arranged for the examination of one's own organs by one's self.

Autoscopy (*aw-tos'-ko-pe*) [see *Autoscope*]. The examination of one's own organs by means of an autoscope.

Autosite (*aw'-to-sīt*) [*auto-; σῖτος*, food]. 1. A monster capable of an independent existence after birth. 2. That member of a double fetal monstrosity that nourishes itself by its own organs and also the other member, which is called the parasite.

Autositic (*aw-to-sit'-ik*) [see *Autosite*]. Of the nature of an autosite.

Autosterilization (*aw-to-ster-il-iz-a'-shun*) [*auto-; sterilization*]. Sterilization effected by the normal fluids of the body.

Autostethoscope (*aw-to-steth'-o-skōp*) [*auto-; στῆθος*, the breast; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. A stethoscope so arranged that by it one may listen to his own chest-sounds.

Autosuggestion (*aw-to-sug-jes'-chun*) [*auto-; suggestio*, an intimation]. A peculiar mental condition, often developing after accidents, especially railway accidents; it is intimately associated with the hypnotic state. In both of these conditions the mental spontaneity, the will, or the judgment is more or less suppressed or obscured, and suggestions become easy. Thus the slightest traumatic action directed to any member may become the occasion of a paralysis, of a contracture, or of an arthralgia. Syn., *Traumatic suggestion.*

Autotherapy (*aw-to-ther'-a-pe*) [*auto-; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The spontaneous or self-cure of a disease.

Autotoxemia (*aw-to-toks-e'-me-ah*) [*auto-; τοξικόν*, a poison; *αἷμα*, blood]. Toxemia from poisons derived from the organism itself.

Autotoxin (*aw-to-toks'-in*) [*auto-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. Any poisonous product of tissue-metamorphosis.

Autotransfusion (*aw-to-trans-fu'-zhun*) [*auto-; transfusio*, a pouring-out or forth]. The transfer of the blood to the brain and other central organs by elevating the hips and legs and by the use of elastic bandages compressing the limbs.

Autotyphization (*aw-to-ti-fiz-a'-shun*) [*auto-; typhoid*]. The production of a condition resembling typhoid fever from faulty elimination of waste-material.

Autovaccination (*aw-to-vaks-in-a'-shun*) [*auto-; vaccinare*, to vaccinate]. The reinsertion of fresh vaccine lymph upon the same person from whom it is taken.

Autumn Catarrh. Synonym of *Hay-fever*, since it occurs in August and the fall of the year.

Autumnal (*aw-tum'-nal*) [*autumn*]. Pertaining to the fall of the year. **A. Fever.** Synonym of *Typhoid fever*.

Auxanography (*awks-an-og'-ra-fe*). A method devised by Beyerinck for ascertaining the nutrient mediums suitable for a growing microbe. Plate cultures of poor mediums (*e. g.*, 10% gelatin or 2% agar in distilled water) are stippled with drops of solutions the nutrient properties of which are to be tested. The species of microbe under examination will then develop strong colonies only on those spots where the requisite pabulum is present.

Auxanometer (*awks-an-om'-et-er*) [*αὐξάνειν*, to grow; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument used in biologic study for measuring the growth of young organisms.

Auxiliary (*awks-il'-e-a-re*) [*auxilium*]. 1. Aiding. 2. An adjuvant. **Auxiliaries of Respiration,** those muscles brought into action in difficult respiration.

Auxilium (*awks-il'-e-um*) [L., "help"]. A wheeled vehicle or ambulance with couch and mattresses, for use in the service of field military hospitals.

Auxometer (*awks-om'-et-er*) [*αὔξειν*, to grow; *μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. A device for estimating the magnifying power of lenses. 2. See *Auxanometer*. 3. A dynamometer. Syn., *Auxemeter; Auxenometer; Auxesimeter; Auxiometer; Auzometer*.

Ava-kava (*ah-vah-kah'-vah*). See *Kava-kava*.

Avalanche Theory. Pflüger's theory that nerve-energy gathers intensity as it passes toward the muscles.

Avalvular (*ah-val'-vu-lar*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *valvula*, a valve]. Lacking valves.

Avascular (*ah-vas'-ku-lar*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *vas*, a vessel]. Without blood; not possessing blood-vessels.

Avellis' Symptom-complex. Paralysis of one-half of the soft palate, associated with a recurrent paralysis on the same side.

Avena (*av-e'-nah*) [L.]. A genus of plants. Oats. **Avenæ farina,** oatmeal. **A. sativa,** the embryo of the seed of the common oat-plant. It contains starch, gluten, a ferment called diastase, and a small amount of alkaline phosphates, and is a nutritious food. Dose of the concentrated *tincture* or *fluidextract* 10 min.–2 dr. (0.65–8.0 Cc.). The pericarp contains an alkaloid possessed of slight narcotic powers. Unof.

Avenin (*av-e'-nin*) [*avena*]. 1. A precipitate made from a tincture of *Avena sativa*, or the oat. It is a nervè-stimulant and tonic. Unof. 2. A nitrogenous principle obtained from the oat, and nearly identical with legumin; the gluten-casein of oats.

Avenious, Avenous (*ah-ve'-ne-us, ah-ve'-nus*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *vena*, vein]. Lacking veins or nerves.

Avenolith (*av-en'-o-lith*) [*avena; λίθος*, stone]. An intestinal calculus formed around a grain of oat.

Aversion (*av-ur'-shun*) [*avertere*, to turn aside]. 1. A turning aside, as in the displacement of an organ or in metastasis. 2. Nausea.

Avogadro's Law. Equal volumes of all gases and vapors, at like temperature and pressure, contain an equal number of molecules.

Avoirdupois Weight (*av-or-du-pois'*). See *Weights and Measures*.

Avulsio, Avulsion (*av-ul'-se-o, -shun*) [*avellere*, to tear away]. A tearing or wrenching away of a part, as a polyp, a limb, etc. **A. bulbi, Avulsion of the Bulb,** separation of the pupil from its attachments in consequence of complete or almost complete rupture of the tendons of the optic muscles and nerves.

Axanthopsia (*ah-zan-thop'-se-ah*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *ξάνθος*, yellow; *ὄψις*, vision]. Yellow-blindness.

Axenfeld's Test for Albumin in Urine. Acidulate with formic acid and add, drop by drop, a 0.1% solution of gold chlorid, and warm. If albumin is present, the solution becomes red, then purplish, and on the addition of more gold chlorid, blue. The blue color is also produced by glucose, starch, tyrosin, uric acid, urea, leucin, etc., but the red color is characteristic of albumin.

Axial (*aks'-e-al*) [*axis*]. Pertaining to or situated in an axis. **A. Current,** the column of red corpuscles which, by reason of the weight of the cells, occupies the center or axis of the blood-stream. **A. Hyperopia.** See *Hyperopia, Axial*. **A. Stream.** See *A. Current*.

Axilemma (*aks-il-em'-ah*) [*axis; λέμμα*, husk; skin]. An elastic sheath composed of neurokeratin, inclosing the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibers.

Axilla (*aks-il'-ah*) [L.]. The armpit.

Axillary (*aks'-il-a-re*) [*axilla*]. Pertaining to the axilla. **A. Artery,** the continuation of the subclavian artery, extending from the lower border of the first rib to the insertion of the pectoralis major muscle, where it becomes the brachial. See under *Artery*. **A. Glands,** the lymphatic glands in the axilla. **A. Plexus,** the brachial plexus, formed by the last three cervical and the first dorsal nerves. **A. Space,** the irregular conic space of the axilla. **A. Vein,** a continuation of the brachial vein, corresponding with the artery and terminating in the subclavian vein.

Axioplasm (*aks'-e-o-plazm*) [*axis; πλάσμα*, a thing molded]. Waldeyer's term for the delicate stroma of reticular substance holding together the fine fibrils of the axis-cylinders. Syn., *Neuroplasm.*

Axis (*aks'-is*) [L., "axletree"]. 1. An imaginary line passing through the center of a body. 2. The second cervical vertebra. 3. A short artery which breaks up into several branches, *e. g.*, thyroid *axis*, celiac *axis*. See under *Artery*. **A., Basicranial,** in craniometry, a line drawn from the basion to the middle of the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone. **A., Basifacial,** in craniometry, a line drawn from the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid to the alveolar point. **A., Binauricular,** in craniometry, the imaginary line joining the two auricular points. **A., Brain,** the isthmus. **A., Cerebrospinal,** the central nervous system. **A.-cord.** See *Primitive Streak*. **A.-corpuscle.** See *Corpuscle, Axile*. **A., Craniofacial,** in comparative anatomy the bones making the floor of the cranial cavity. **A.-cylinder,** the conducting or essential part of a nerve. Syn., *Axis-cylinder of Purkinje*. **A.-cylinder Process,** that one of the protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell which becomes an axis-cylinder. **A., Electric,** a line connecting the two poles of an electric body. **A., Frontal** (of the eye), an imaginary line running through the eyeball from right to left, and corresponding with the movements of elevation and depression of the eyeball. **A., Hemal,** the aorta. **A., Magnetic,** a line connecting the two poles of a magnet. **A., Optic.** 1. The line from the center of the cornea to the macula lutea. 2. An imaginary line passing from the center of the eye-piece of a microscope through the body, objective, stage, and substage, to the mirror. **A., Pelvic,** an imaginary line passing through all the median anteroposterior diameters of the pelvic canal at their centers. **A., Sagittal** (of the eye), an imaginary line running through the eyeball from before backward, and coinciding with the line of vision. **A.-traction,** traction on the fetus in the axis of the pelvis. **A.-traction Forceps,** a forceps for performing axis-traction. **A. uteri.** 1. The long diameter of the uterus. 2. A line imagined to pass transversely through the uterus near its junction with the cervix, on which it is said to turn in retroversion. **A., Visual,** the line from the object through the nodal point to the macula.

Axite (*aks'-īt*) [*axis*]. Gowers' name for the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinder.

Axo- (*aks-o-*) [*axis*]. A prefix meaning axis.

Axodendrite (*aks-o-den'-drīt*) [*axo-; δένδρον*, a tree]. Lenhossék's term for a nonmedullated, axopetally conducting side fibril on the axons, as distinguished from a cytodendrite or one of the true medullated, cellulifugal collaterals.

Axoid (*aks'-oid*) [*axo-, εἶδος*, likeness]. 1. Shaped like a pivot. 2. Relating to the second cervical vertebra.

Axon, Axone (*aks'-on*) [*axis*]. 1. The body-axis. 2. An unbranched nerve-cell process of the second order. 3. The cerebrospinal axis. 4. Kölliker's term for neurite.

Axoneuron (*aks-o-nu'-ron*) [*axo-; νεῦρον*, nerve]. A neuron the cell-body (nerve-cell) of which lies in the interior of the brain or the spinal cord. The axoneurons are classified as rhizoneurons and the endaxoneurons.

Axonometer (*aks-o-nom'-et-er*) [*axo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An instrument used for locating the axis of astigmatism. 2. An apparatus for determining the axis of a cylinder.

Axungia (*aks-un'-je-ah*) [L.]. Fat; lard; adeps. **Axungiæ lunæ,** a variety of calcium carbonate. **Axungiæ vitri,** salt of glass; a scum forming on the surface of molten glass. It is applied as a desiccative and detergent.

Ayapana, Ayapano. The South American name for the leaves of the herb *Eupatorium triplinerve*, of tropical America. It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and tonic, and is used in infusion externally for wounds and abscesses, internally for gastric disorders, and is recommended as a substitute for tea, coffee, and cocoa.

Azalein (*az-a'-le-in*). Same as *Rosanilin*.

Azedarach (*az-ed'-ar-ak*) [Pers., *āzād*, free; *dirakht*, a tree]. Pride of China, the bark of *Melia azedarach*, an Asiatic tree naturalized in the southern United States. It occurs in curved pieces or quills, having a sweetish taste. A decoction, ½ oz. to 1 pint, is used as an anthelmintic against the roundworm. Dose ½–1 oz. (15–30 Cc.). Dose of the *fluid-extract* 1 dr. (4 Gm.); of the *tincture*, 1 to 8, ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). Unof.

Azerin (*az'-er-in*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *ξηρός*, dry]. A ferment analogous to ptyalin and found in the digestive secretions of *Drosera, Nepenthes*, and probably all other insectivorous plants.

Azoamyly (*ah-zo-am'-il-e*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *ζῷον*, animal; *ἄμυλον*, starch]. The inability of the cell (hepatic) to store up the normal amount of glycogen.

Azobenzene (*az-o-ben'-zēn*) [*azote*, nitrogen; *benzene*], $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$. A compound formed by the action of sodium amalgam upon the alcoholic solution of nitrobenzene. It forms orange-red, rhombic crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but sparingly soluble in water. It melts at 68° and distils at 293°.

Azobenzoid (*az-o-ben'-zo-id*). An amorphous white powder derived from oil of bitter almonds by action of ammonia.

Azo-compounds. In chemistry, compounds intermediate between the nitro-compounds and the amido-compounds, and made from the former by partial reduction, or from the latter by partial oxidation.

Azo-dyes. A well-defined group of the coal-tar colors, all containing the diatomic group —N=N—, bound on either side to a benzene radicle. They may be prepared by reduction of the nitro-compounds in alkaline solutions, or by acting on diazo-compounds with phenols or amins of the aromatic series. The azo-dyes are the amido-derivatives of simple azo-

compounds, and distinguished as amidoazodyes and oxyazo-dyes.

Azoic (*ah-zo'-ik*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζωή*, life]. 1. Destitute of living organisms. 2. Relating to nitrogen; azotic; nitric.

Azolitmin (*az-o-lit'-min*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζωή*, life; *litmus*], $C_7H_7NO_4$. A deep blood-red coloring-matter obtained from litmus.

Azomethane (*az-o-meth-ān'*). Hydrocyanic acid.

Azoospermia (*ah-zo-o-sper'-me-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζωή*, life; *σπέρμα*, seed]. Absence of, or deficient vitality of, the spermatozoa.

Azoresorcin (*az-o-rez-or'-sin*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζωή*, life; *resorcinol*], $C_{12}H_9NO_4$. A derivative of resorcinol, occurring as dark-red and greenish crystals.

Azoresorufin (*az-o-rez-o-ru'-fin*), $C_{24}H_{16}N_2O_7$. An amorphous reddish-brown powder or prismatic crystals obtained from azoresorcin by action of sulfuric acid. With alkalis it gives a cinnabar-red color and is a very sensitive reagent for alkalis.

Azote (*az'-ōt*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζωή*, life]. A synonym of *Nitrogen*.

Azotemia (*az-o-te'-me-ah*) [*azote; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of nitrogenous compounds in the blood; uremia.

Azotic Acid. Nitric acid.

Azotid (*az'-o-tid*). 1. A nitrid. 2. An amid or amin.

Azotiodic (*az-ot-i-o'-dik*). Containing nitrogen and iodin.

Azotized (*az'-ot-īzd*) [*azote*]. Nitrogenized; containing nitrogen.

Azoturia (*az-o-tu'-re-ah*) [*azote; οὖρον*, urine]. An increase of the urea and urates in the urine.

Azygos (*az'-ig-os*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζυγόν*, a yoke]. Applied to parts that are single, not in pairs. **A. uvulæ,** a small muscle of the uvula. **A. Vein,** a vein connecting the superior and inferior venæ cavæ.

Azygous (*az'-ig-us*) [see *Azygos*]. Not paired.

Azymia (*ah-zi'-me-ah*) [*ȧ*, priv.; *ζύμη*, a ferment]. Absence of ferment.

Azzle Teeth (*az'-l*) [E. dial., *assal teeth*]. A name given to the molar teeth.

B

B. The symbol of *boron*.

Ba. The chemic symbol of *barium*.

Babbitt Metal. See *Antimony*.

Babes-Ernst's Bodies. Bodies found in bacteria, especially those derived from animal bodies or secretions; they are supposed to be condensations of the enchromatic substances of the bodies of bacteria.

Babinski's Phenomenon, B.'s Reflex. Extension, instead of flexion, of the toes on exciting the sole of the foot; it is connected with a lesion of the pyramidal tract, and is found in organic, but not in hysteric, hemiplegia. Syn., *Phénomène des orteils*. **B.'s Sign,** diminution or absence of the achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica as distinguished from hysteric sciatica.

Bablabs, Bablah (*bab'-labz, -lah*). The pods of *Acacia arabica* and several other species; they are used in coughs; the seeds contain 20% of tannin.

Babool, Babul Bark (*ba-bool'*). The astringent, tonic bark of the babul tree, *Acacia arabica*, of India.

Bacca (*bak'-ka*) [L.]. A berry.

Baccelli's Method. 1. In echinococcus cysts of the liver: aspiration is done on several consecutive days, and washings made with a 1 : 1000 solution of mercury bichlorid and a 1 : 100 salt solution. 2. In tetanus: hypodermatic injection of a solution of phenol. **B.'s Sign,** aphonic pectoriloquy. The whispered voice is transmitted through a serous, but not through a purulent, pleuritic exudate.

Baccharis (*bak'-ar-is*) [*βάκκαρις*, a fragrant herb]. A genus of composite trees. *B. halimifolia*, the groundsel-tree, is a shrub of North America. A decoction of the leaves and bark is a popular demulcent and pectoral medicine. *B. pilularis*, kidney plant, a native of the Pacific coast of the United States, is used in cystitis.

Bacciform (*bak'-si-form*) [*bacca; forma*, form]. Berry-shaped.

Bach's Reagent for Hydrogen Dioxid. This consists of two solutions: (*a*) 0.03 potassium dichromate and 5 drops of anilin in 1 liter of water; (*b*) 5% oxalic acid solution. Shake 5 Cc. of the solution to be tested with 5 Cc. of solution *a* and 1 drop of solution *b*; in the presence of hydrogen dioxid a violet-red color results.

Bacillemia, Bacillæmia (*bas-il-e'-me-ah*) [*bacillus; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of bacilli in the blood.

Bacilliform (*bas-il'-if-orm*) [*bacillus; forma*, form]. Having the shape or appearance of a bacillus.

Bacilliparous (*bas-il-ip'-ar-us*) [*bacillus; parere*, to produce]. Producing bacilli.

Bacillogenous (*bas-il-oj'-en-us*) [*bacillus; generare*, to beget]. Due to bacilli; producing bacilli.

Bacillol (*bas'-il-ol*). A coal-tar distillation-product resembling lysol, its active property being due to cresols, of which it contains 52%. It is an oily fluid, of faint alkaline reaction, dark-brown color, and odor of pitch, readily

soluble in water, with sp. gr. of 1.100, and bactericidal in dilute solution. In veterinary practice it is used in 2% solution.

Bacillosis (*bas-il-o'-sis*) [*bacillus*]. The condition caused by infection with bacilli.

Bacilluria (*bas-il-u'-re-ah*) [*bacillus; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of bacilli in the urine.

Bacillus (*bas-il'-us*) [dim. of *bacillum*, a small staff; pl., *bacilli*]. 1. A genus of the *Schizomycetes* comprising the rod-shaped forms of bacteria. 2. An individual of the genus *Bacillus*. 3. A medicated rod or bougie. 4. Any rod-like body, or, specifically, one of the retinal rods. See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Back (*bak*) [ME., *bak*]. Dorsum; posterior aspect. **B.-airing,** a term used in hygiene to designate the admission of fresh air to traps by means of a separate ventilating pipe of small diameter. **B.-rest,** a cloth-covered frame adjusted to any height by means of braces and ratchets, designed to relieve bedridden patients.

Backset. A relapse of a disease.

Bacony Infiltration (*ba'-kon-e in-fil-tra'-shun*). Same as *Amyloid Degeneration*.

Bacteremia (*bak-ter-e'-me-ah*) [*bacteria; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of bacteria in the blood.

Bacteria (*bak-te'-re-ah*). Plural of bacterium (*q. v.*).

TABLE OF BACTERIA.*

Actinobacter polymorphus. See *B. butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Actinomyces bovis,** Harz. Syn., *Cladothrix bovis; Cladothrix canis*, Rabe (?). Found in actinomycosis. Occurs in grains the size of a poppy-seed; composed of radiating threads. Stains with anilin dyes; is not decolorized by Gram's method. Grows on egg-albumen, gelatin, potato, and bouillon. *liqf., pg., chg.* (sulfur-yellow). **Anthrax Bacillus.** See *B. anthracis*. **Arthrobacterium aceti,** De Bary. See *B. aceti*. **A. chlorinum,** De Bary. See *B. chlorinus*. **A. merismopœdioides,** De Bary. See *B. merismopœdioides*. **A. pastorianum,** De Bary. See *B. pasteurianus*. **A. viride,** De Bary. See *B. viridis*. **A. zopfii.** See *B. zopfii*. **Ascobacillus citreus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Syn., *Ascococcus citreus*. On the skin, in cases of eczema seborrhoicum. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Ascobacterium ulvina,** Van Tieghem. Short rods occurring in liquids containing decaying leguminous seeds. **Ascococcus billrothii,** Cohn. Lobulated masses, producing a viscous fermentation of saccharine fluids and evolving butyric acid in solution of ammonium tartrate. **A. johnei,** Cohn. See *Microc. botryogenes*. **A. mesenteroides,** Cienkowski. See *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*. **A. vibrans,** Van Tieghem. Upon water containing *Beggiatoa;* distinguished from *A. billrothii* by the whirling and oscillating of the cells. **Bacilli of Butyric-acid Fermentation.** See *B. butyricus*, Hueppe and Prazmowski. Syn., *Bacilli butylicus*, Fitz. **B. of Fermentation of Carbohydrates.** See *B. acidi lactici*, Hueppe; *B. butyricus*, Hueppe and Prazmowski; *B. butylicus*, Fitz; *B. dysodes*, Zopf; *B. polymixa*, Prazmowski. **B. of Guillebeau** (a, b, c), obtained from milk of cows with mastitis; give rise to a peculiar fermentation of cheese. (a) *aer., facanaer., mot., nliqf.;* (b) *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot.;* (c) *aer., nliqf.* **Bacillus aceti,** Kützing, Sommer. Syn., *Arthrobacterium aceti*, De Bary; *Bacillus aceticus*, Flügge; *Bacterium aceti*, Lanzi; *Micrococcus aceti; Mycoderma aceti*, Pasteur; *Ulvina aceti*, Kützing. Found in air and vinegar; common. Large cylindric cells of varying size. Absorbs oxygen from air and oxidizes alcohol to acetic acid; produces vinegar; may, by further oxidation, convert this into carbon dioxid and water. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg., pleom.* **B. aceticus,** Flügge. See *B. aceti*, Kützing. **B. acidiformans,** Sternberg. Obtained from the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. acidi lactici,** Hueppe. Syn., *Bacterium lactis*, Lister. Found in the air and in sour milk. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. actinobacter,** Duclaux. Syn., *Actinobacter polymorphus*. A minute, capsulated bacillus, rendering milk gelatinous and ropy. *aer., nmot.* See *B. butyricus*, Prazmowski. **B. aerogenes,** I, II, III, Miller. Syn., *Bacterium aerogenes*, Miller; *Helicobacterium aerogenes*, Miller. Three small bacilli from the alimentary tract of healthy persons. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* See *B. lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. **B. aerogenes capsulatus,** Welch and Nuttall. Found in the blood-vessels in a case of thoracic aneurysm. *anaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. aerophilus,** Liborius. Syn., *Bacille aerophile*, Fr.; *Bacillus aeruginosum*. Obtained from the air. *aer., liqf., nmot., npg.* See *B. pyocyaneus a*, Gessard. **B. albuminis,** Bienstock. Found abundantly in feces. Decomposes albumin, hence its name. *aer., mot., npg.* **B. albus,** Becker, Eisenberg. The white bacillus of water. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. albus anaerobiescens,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. albus cadaveris,** Strassmann and Stricker. Found in blood of cadaver. *aer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. albus putridis,** De Bary. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. allantoides,** Klein. Not sufficiently studied. **B. allii,** Griffiths. Syn., *Bacterium allii*. Found on surface of decaying onions. *aer., chg.* (green), *npg.* **B. alvei,** Cheshire and Cheyne. Syn., *Bacillus preussii*, Ciesielski; *Bacillus melittopthorus*, Cohn; *Bacillus of foul brood*. Obtained from bee larvas infected with "foul brood." *aer., facanaer.,*

* **Abbreviations.**—*aer.* = aerobic. *anaer.* = anaerobic. *B.* = bacillus. *Bact.* = bacterium. *chg.* = chromogenic. *Dip.* = diplococcus. *facanaer.* = facultative anaerobic. *liqf.* = liquefactive. *Microc.* = micrococcus. *monom.* = monomorphic. *mot.* = motile. *nliqf.* = nonliquefactive. *nmot.* = nonmotile. *npg.* = nonpathogenic. *obl.* = obligate. *oscl.* = oscillating. *pg.* = pathogenic. *phos.* = phosphorescent. *pleom.* = pleomorphic. *S.* = staphylococcus. *sap.* = saprophytic. *sp.* = spirillum. *Str.* = streptococcus.



B. acidiformans (× 1000).



B. capsulatus (× 1200).



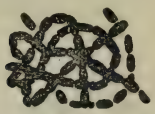
B. erysipelatos suis (× 1000).



B. acidi lactici (× 1000).



B. cavicida havaniensis (× 1000).



B. gracilis cadaveris (× 1200).



B. œdematis maligni (× 1000).



B. circulans (× 1200).



B. granulosus (× 800).
Those without granules represent abnormal forms.



B. anthracis (× 1200).



B. crassus sputigenus (× 1200).



B. havaniensis (× 1000).



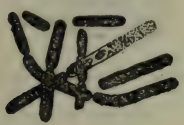
B. arborescens (× 1200).



B. cuniculicida havaniensis (× 1200).



B. of Hog Cholera (× 1000).



B. buccalis maximus (× 1000).



B. cyanogenus (× 700).



B. of influenza (× 1000).



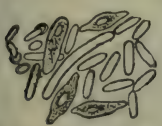
B. buccalis minutus (× 1000).



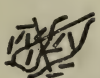
B. of Dantec (× 1000).



B. lepræ (× 1200).



B. butyricus (× 1000).



B. diffusus (× 1000).



B. limosus (× 1000).



B. cadaveris (× 1000).



B. diphtheriæ (× 1000).



B. mallei (× 1200).



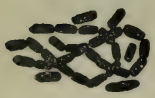
B. megaterium (× 1200).



B. scissus (× 1200).



B. thalassophilus (× 1000).



B. mesentericus vulgatus (× 1200).



B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ (× 1200).



B. tuberculosis (× 1000).



B. of Symptomatic Anthrax (× 1000).



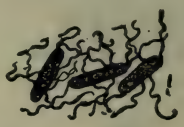
B. typhi abdominalis (× 1200).



B. neapolitanus (× 1000).



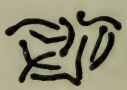
B. of Symptomatic Anthrax (flagellate form) (× 1000).



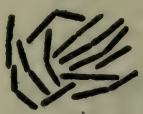
B. typhi abdominalis, showing flagella (× 1200).



Nitrifying B. of Winogradsky (× 900).



B. syphilidis (Lustgarten) (× 1000).



B. ulna of Vignal (× 1000).



B. pneumoniæ friedländeri (× 1000).



B. subtilis (× 1200).



B. vermicularis (× 1000).



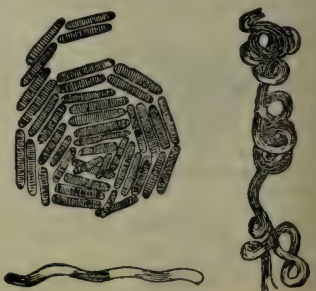
B. prodigiosus (× 1000).



B. rhinoscleromatis (× 1400).



B. tetani (× 1200).



B. zopfii (various stages of growth) (× 1000).

liqf., mot., pg. Also pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. Cf. *B. of Canestrini.* **B. anaerobicus liquefaciens,** Sternberg. Obtained from contents of intestine of yellow-fever cadaver. *anaer., liqf., nmot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. anthracis,** Pollender and Davaine. Syn., *Bacterium anthracicum,* Bollinger; *Bacterium anthracis,* Zopf; *Bacterium carbunculare,* Pollender, Brauell, Delafond, Davaine; *Mettalacter anthracis,* Trevisan; *Bacille du charbon,* Fr.; *Milzbrand-bacillus,* Ger. Found in the blood of animals and persons infected with anthrax. *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot., pg.* **B. aquaticus liquefaciens,** Pokrowsky. Found in river-water (Kura) and in hydrant-water (Tiflis). **B. aquatilis,** Frankland. Found in well-water in the chalk-formations of Kent, Eng. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. aquatilis sulcatus,** I, II, III, IV, V, Weichselbaum. Found in hydrant-water (Vienna). *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. arborescens,** Frankland. Found in hydrant-water (London). **B. argenteophosphorescens,** I, II, III, Katz. Obtained respectively from sea-water, phosphorescent pieces of fish, and cuttlefish (Sydney, N. S. W.). *aer., nliqf., mot.* (except II), *phos., npg.* **B. argenteophosphorescens liquefaciens,** Katz. Obtained from sea-water near Sydney, N. S. W. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., phos., npg.* **B. aurantiacus,** Frankland. Found in well-water. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (orange), *npg.* **B. aureus,** Adametz. Found in water; also on the skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum, Unna and Tommasoli. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (golden yellow). **B. "b,"** Vignal. See *B. buccalis,* Vignal. **B. "B,"** Hoffmann. Found in the larvas of *Liparis monastia.* The cause of *flacherie,* or "Schlafsucht." **B. beribericus,** Lacerda. Syn., *Micrococcus of Beriberi,* Lacerda; *Neisseria winkleri.* Found by Lacerda, Pekelharing, and Winkler in the blood of persons affected with beriberi. Negative results were obtained by Eykmann and Sternberg. See *Beriberi.* **B. berolinensis indicus,** Clässen. Found in water of the Spree. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (indigo-blue), *npg.* **B. bienstockii,** Bienstock. Found in human feces. *mot., pg.* **B. botulinus,** van Ermengem. Found in poisonous meat. *pg.* **B. brassicæ,** Pommer. Found in infusions of cabbage-leaves. *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot., npg.* **B. brunneus,** Adametz and Weichmann. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. buccalis,** Vignal. Syn., *Bacillus ulna,* Vignal; *Bacillus "a,"* Vignal; *Bacillus "b,"* Vignal; *Bacillus "f,"* Vignal; *Bacillus "g,"* Vignal; *Bacillus "j,"* Vignal; *Bacillus buccalis fortuitus,* Vignal; *Bacillus buccalis minutus,* Vignal; *Leptothrix buccalis,* Vignal. From the salivary secretions of healthy persons. *aer., liqf., npg., chg.* (golden yellow). **B. buccalis maximus,** Miller. Found in the mouth of man. Common. Biologic characters undetermined. **B. buccalis minutus,** Vignal. See *B. buccalis,* Vignal. **B. butylicus,** Fitz. Syn., *Bacille butylique,* Fr. See *B. butyricus,* Hueppe. **B. butyricus,** Botkin, Hueppe, Prazmowski. Obtained from milk, hydrant-water and well-water, old cheese, garden-earth, dust, etc. Syn., *Actinobacter polymorphus,* Duclaux; *Amylobacter clostridium,* Trecul; *Bacillus actinobacter,* Duclaux; *Bacillus amylobacter,* Van Tieghem; *Bacillus butylicus,* Fitz; *Bacterium navicula,* Reinke and Berthold; *Clostridium butyricum,* Prazmowski; *Micrococcus amylovorus,* Burrill; *Vibrione butyrique,* Pasteur; *Bacillus of butyric-acid fermentation; Bacillus of fire-blight; Bacillus of pear-blight; Micrococcus of apple-blight; Micrococcus of pear-blight.* One of the most widely diffused forms, exceedingly important and varied in its powers of decomposition. It is typically anaerobic, and the chief of all the ferments, giving rise to butyric acid as a primary product. It plays an important part in the human economy and in the destruction of plant cellulose. Botkin regards the form observed by him as distinct. *aer., anaer., liqf., mot., npg., pleom.* **B. butyri fluorescens,** Lafar. Occurring in every sample of natural butter examined. See *Bact. butyri colloideum,* Lafar; *B. melochloros,* Winkler and Schröter. **B. butyri viscosus,** Lafar. Found in butter. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **B. cadaveris,** Sternberg. Obtained from yellow-fever cadavers. *obl., anaer.* (strict), *nmot., pg.* **B. cæruleus,** Smith. Found in river-water (Schuylkill). *aer., liqf., chg.* (blue), *npg.* **B. canalis capsulatus,** Mori. Found in sewer-water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* (for mice; guinea-pigs and rabbits immune). **B. canalis parvus,** Mori. Found in sewer-water. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* (for mice and guinea-pigs). **B. candicans,** Frankland. Found in soil. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. capsulatus,** Pfeiffer. Obtained from the blood of a guinea-pig. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* (for white mice and house mice, guinea-pigs, rabbits, and pigeons (septicemia). **B. capsulatus mucosus,** Fasching. Found in the nasal secretions of man in cases of influenza. *aer., facanaer., nmot., nliqf., pg.* (for white mice and field-mice), *npg.* (for rabbits and pigeons). **B. capsulatus smithii,** *a, b, c,* Theobald Smith. Syn., *Capsule bacillus of Smith.* Found in the intestine of swine. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* According to Smith, possibly identical with *B. lactis aerogenes,* Escherich. **B. carabiformis,** Kaczynsky. Found in the stomach of meat-fed dogs. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. carotarum,** A. Koch. Obtained from cooked carrots and sugar beets. *aer., liqf., nmot., npg.* **B. catenula,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix catenula.* Found in cheese. *anaer.* (will, however, grow in air), *nmot., npg.* **B. caucasicus,** Kern. Syn., *Bacterium caucasicum; Dispora caucasica,* Kern. Used in the preparation of the peculiar milk-wine, kephir. *aer., facanaer., nmot., npg.* **B. caviæ fortuitus,** Sternberg. Found in exudates of guinea-pig inoculated with liver from yellow-fever cada-

ver. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. cavicida,** Brieger. See *B. cavicidus,* Brieger. **B. cavicida havaniensis,** Sternberg. Obtained from intestine of yellow-fever cadaver. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot.* **B. cavicidus,** Brieger. Syn., *Bacillus cavicida; Brieger's bacillus.* Obtained from human feces. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* (not for rabbits or mice). Perhaps identical with *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **B. chauvæi,** Bollinger and Feser, Arloing, Cornevin, and Thomas. Syn., *Bacillus of symptomatic anthrax; Bacille du charbon symptomatique; Rauschbrandbacillus; Clostridium of symptomatic anthrax,* Neelsen and Ehlers. Found in tissues of cattle suffering from symptomatic anthrax, "black-leg," or "quarter-evil." *anaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. chlorinus,** Engelmann. Syn., *Arthrobacterium chlorinum,* De Bary; *Bacterium chlorinum,* Engelmann. Found in infusions of decaying vegetable matter. *aer., sap., chg.* (green), *npg.* **B. choleræ asiaticæ,** Koch. See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ,* Koch. **B. choleræ gallinarum,** Flügge. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. chromoaromaticus,** Galtier. Obtained from the carcass of a diseased pig. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* (for rabbits). **B. circulans,** Jordan. Found in the water of Merrimac River. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. citreus.** See *Ascobacillus citreus,* Unna and Tommasoli. **B. citreus cadaveris,** Strassmann. Found in cadaver. *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (yellow). **B. claviformis,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix claviformis,* Duclaux. Found in fermenting casein. *anaer., pg.* **B. cloacæ,** Jordan. One of the most common microbes in sewage. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. coli communis.** See *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **B. coli similis,** Sternberg. Obtained from human liver. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. constrictus,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (cadmium yellow), *npg.* **B. coprogenes fœtidus,** Schottelius. Obtained from intestinal contents of pigs dead of malignant erysipelas. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. coprogenes parvus.** Obtained from human feces. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. crassus,** Van Tieghem. The broadest known bacterium, 4 *μ. mot., npg.* **B. crassus sputigenus,** Kreibohm. Syn., *Bacillus sputigenus crassus.* From the sputum and tongue of man. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. crystallosus, B. cuneatus.** Syn., *Bacterium cuneatum,* Rivolta. Found in the blood and viscera of horses, cattle, and dogs dead of septic processes. *pg.* **B. cuniculicida,** Koch. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. cuniculicida havaniensis,** Sternberg. Found in viscera of yellow-fever cadavers. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **B. cuticularis,** Tils. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **B. cyaneophosphorescens,** Katz. Obtained from sea-water (Australia). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., phos., chg.* (greenish), *npg.* **B. cyanofuscus,** Beyerinck. Obtained from glue and Edam cheese. *aer., chg.* (green, changing to blue, brown, black), *liqf., mot., npg.* **B. cyanogenus,** Fuchs, Hueppe, Neelsen. Syn., *Bacillus lactis cyanogenus; Bacillus syncyanum; Bacterium cyanogenum,* Fuchs; *Bacterium syncyanum,* Ehrenberg, Schröter; *Vibrio cyanogenus,* Fuchs; *Vibrio syncyanus,* Ehrenberg; *Bacillus of blue milk.* Found in milk. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (grayish blue), *npg.* **B. cystiformis,** Clado. Found in urine of patient with cystitis. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. delicatulus,** Jordan. Found in hydrant-water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. denitrificans,** Giltay and Aberson. Obtained from the soil, air, and sewage. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* Cf. *Bact. denitrificans,* Gayon and Dupetit. **B. dentalis viridans,** Miller. Syn., *Miller's bacillus.* Found in carious dentin. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **B. devorans,** Zimmermann. Found in well-water. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. diffusus,** Frankland. Found in the soil. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. diphtheriæ,** Klebs and Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus diphtheriticus; Bacillus diphtheritidis; Micrococcus diphtheriticus,* Cohn. Found in diphtheric false membranes. *aer., nliqf., nmot., facanaer., pg.* **B. diphtheriæ columbarum,** Löffler. From the pseudomembranes in the mouths of pigeons infected with pigeon diphtheria. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. diphtheriæ vitulorum,** Löffler. From the pseudomembranes in the mouths of calves infected with epidemic diphtheria; culture experiments unsuccessful. *pg.* Rabbits and guinea-pigs immune. **B. diphtheriticus, B. diphtheritidis, B. diphtheritis.** See *B. diphtheriæ,* Klebs and Löffler. **B. distortus,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix distortus.* Found in milk and cheese. *aer., mot., npg.* **B. dysenteriæ,** Chantemesse and Widal. Found in the intestinal contents and viscera of dysentery cadavers. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **B. dysenteriæ,** Shiga. Found in the feces of infants suffering from summer diarrhea. **B. dysodes,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium dysodes.* Found in yeast, inducing fermentative changes in bread, causing it to smell disagreeably and to become greasy and unfit for use. **B. Emmerich.** See *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **B. emphysematis vaginæ,** Lindenthal. *pg.* Found in cases of cystic hyperplasia of the vagina. **B. endocarditidis capsulatus,** Weichselbaum. From viscera of man who died of endocarditis with thrombi. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **B. endocarditidis griseus,** Weichselbaum. From the heart in a case of endocarditis recurrens ulcerosa. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. enteritidis,** Gärtner. Obtained from the tissues of a cow killed on account of sickness attended with mucous diarrhea, and from the spleen of a man who died shortly after eating of the flesh of this cow. *aer. nliqf., mot., pg.* Dogs, cats, chickens, and sparrows are immune. **B. epidermidis,** Bizzozero. Syn., *Leptothrix epidermidis; Microsporon minutissimum,* Burchardt. From the epidermis between the toes. *aer. nliqf., npg.* **B. epidermidis,** Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. See *B. of Scheurlen.* **B., Epsilon,** von Miller.

See *Sp. finkleri.* **B. erysipelatos leporis,** Koch. Bacillus of erysipelas in the rabbit. Found in the erysipelatous inflammation in a rabbit's ear caused by the injection of mouse's dung. **B. erysipelatos suis,** Koch, Löffler, Schütz, Pasteur. Syn., *Bacillus erysipelatos malignum; Bacillus minimus; Bacillus murisepticus,* Flügge; *Bacillus septicus,* Koch; *Bacillus of mouse septicemia; Bacillus of hog erysipelas.* First obtained by Koch by injecting putrefying flesh beneath the skin of mice, afterward by Löffler and Schütz from carcasses of swine dead of "rothlauf." *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **B. erythrosporus,** Eidam, Cohn, and Miflet. Found in putrefying albuminous fluids, water, etc. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (greenish yellow, fluorescent), *npg.* **B. ethaceticus,** Frankland. Cause of fermentation of arabinose. **B. ex pneumoenteritide suis,** E. Klein, Schütz, Salmon, Cornil, Chantemesse, Selander. Bacillus of hog cholera. Found in the intestinal contents, blood, and viscera of swine dead of hog cholera. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. "f,"** Vignal. See *B. buccalis,* Vignal. **B. facultatus,** Sadebach and E. Fränkel. Found in nonmalignant pharyngeal mycosis. **B. figurans,** Crookshank. See *B. mesentericus vulgatus.* **B. figurans,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. filiformis,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix filiformis.* Found in cheese and milk. *aer., mot., npg.* **B. filiformis,** Tils. Found in water. *aer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **B. filiformis havaniensis,** Sternberg. From the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver. *anaer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. fitzianus,** Zopf. See *B. subtilis,* Cohn. **B. flavescens,** Pohl. Found in swamp-water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow). **B. flavocoriaceus,** Eisenberg. Syn., *Sulfur-yellow bacillus,* Adametz. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., nmot., chg.* (sulfur yellow), *npg.* **B. flavus,** Macé. Found in drinking-water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (golden yellow), *nmot.* **B. fluorescens aureus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (ocher yellow), *npg.* **B. fluorescens liquefaciens,** Flügge. Common in water and putrefying infusions. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* Cf. *B. viscosus,* Frankland. **B. fluorescens longus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (grayish yellow), *npg.* **B. fluorescens minutissimus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found upon skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* Possibly identical with the preceding species **B. fluorescens nivalis,** Schmolck. Syn., *Bacillus nivalis; Glacier bacillus.* Found in snow and ice water from Norwegian glaciers. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (bluish green), *npg.* **B. fluorescens nonliquefaciens,** Schiller, **B. fluorescens putidus,** Flügge. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (greenish), *npg.* **B. fluorescens tenuis,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf. nmot., chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* **B. fœtidus,** Liborius. Syn., *Bacterium fœtidum; Clostridium fœtidum,* Liborius. Obtained from soil. *anaer., liqf., mot.* **B. fœtidus,** Passet. Syn., *Bacterium fœtidum,* Thin; *Clostridium fœtidum,* Liborius; *Corpuscles brillants.* Found in cases of fetid sweating feet, in the exudations of mice inoculated with garden-earth, and in cases of malignant edema. *anaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. fœtidus lactis,** Jensen. Found in milk. *aer., nliqf., npg.* Resembles *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **B. fœtidus ozænæ,** Hajek. Obtained from nasal secretions of patients with ozena. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. fulvus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (gamboge yellow), *npg.* **B. fuscus.** Obtained from a putrefying infusion of maize, from the air, etc. Cf. *Bact. brunneum,* Schröter. **B. fuscus limbatus,** Scheibenzuber. Obtained from rotten eggs. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (brown), *npg.* **B. gallinarum,** Klein. Found in blood of chickens dead from a disease resembling chicken cholera. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. gasoformans,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. gaytoni,** Cheshire. The cause of a disease of honeybees. Cf. *B. alvei,* Cheshire and Cheyne. **B. geniculatus,** De Bary. Syn., *Tyrothrix geniculatus,* Duclaux; *Bacterium en zigzag,* Fr. Found in the contents of the stomach. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. gingivæ,** Miller. **B. gingivæ pyogenes,** Miller. Found in a filthy mouth and in purulent dental pulp. *aer., facanaer., liqf., pg.* (for white mice, guinea-pigs, and rabbits). **B. glaucus,** Maschek. Found in water. *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (gray), *npg.* **B. gliscrogenus.** See *Bact. gliscrogenum,* Malerba. **B. glycerinæ,** Buchner. See *B. subtilis,* Cohn. **B. gracilis,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., facanaer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **B. gracilis anaerobiescens,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. gracilis cadaveris,** Sternberg. Obtained from human liver. *aer., facanaer., nmot., nliqf., pg.* **B. granulosus,** Russell. Found in mud (Bay of Naples). *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. graveolens,** Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. Found on epidermis between the toes of man. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. guttatus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. halophilus,** Russell. Obtained from water and mud (Bay of Naples). *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. hansenii,** Raspmussen. Found in various nutrient liquids. *aer., mot., chg.* (chrome yellow to yellowish brown). **B. havaniensis,** Sternberg. See *Microc. havaniensis* (?), Sternberg. **B. havaniensis liquefaciens,** Sternberg. Obtained from the surface of the body of patients in the hospital at Havana. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (blood-red). **B. helvolus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., mot.*

(rotary only), *chg.* (Naples yellow), *npg.* **B. heminecrobiophilus,** Arloing. Found in a caseous lymphatic gland of a guinea-pig. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. hepaticus fortuitus,** Sternberg. Obtained from the exudations of a guinea-pig inoculated with liver from a yellow-fever patient. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. hessii,** Guillebeau. See *Bact. hessii.* **B. hominis capsulatus,** Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. Syn., *Proteus capsulatus septicus,* Banti; *Proteus homini capsulatus,* Bordoni-Uffreduzzi; *Bacillus of rag-pickers' disease.* Obtained from persons dead from rag-pickers' disease. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. hyacinthi septicus,** Heinz. Found in diseased hyacinths. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* Cf. *Bact. hyacinthi,* Wakker. **B. hyalinus,** Jordan. Found in hydrant-water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* Reduces nitrates rapidly. **B. hydrophilus fuscus,** Sanarelli. From the lymph of diseased frogs. *aer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. implexus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. incanus,** Pohl. Found in swamp-water. *aer., liqf., mot.* Not sufficiently studied. **B. indicus,** Koch. Syn., *Bacillus indicus ruber,* Koch; *Micrococcus indicus,* Koch. Found in the intestinal contents of a monkey. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (brick-red), *pg.* (for rabbits). **B. indigoferus,** Clässen. Found in river-water (Spree). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (deep indigo-blue), *npg.* **B. indigogenus,** Alvarez. Found in an infusion of the leaves of the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*). *aer., mot., chg.* (indigo-blue), *pg.* **B. inflatus,** A. Koch. Obtained from the air. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. influenzæ.** See *B. of Influenza.* **B. intestinus motilis,** Sternberg. From the intestinal contents of yellow-fever cadavers. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. inunctus,** Pohl. Found in swamp-water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. invisibilis,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. iodococcus vaginatus,** Miller. See *Iodococcus vaginatus.* **B. iris,** Frick. *aer., nliqf. nmot.* (green), *npg.* **B. janthinus,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium janthinus,* Zopf. Violet bacillus found in sewage (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (bluish violet), *npg.* **B. klebsii.** See *B. syphilidis,* Lustgarten. **B. lacticus,** Pasteur. See *B. acidi lactici,* Hueppe. **B. lactis aerogenes,** Escherich and Abelous. Syn., *Bacillus aerogenes; Bacillus capsulatus,* Smith; *Bacterium lactis aerogenes,* Escherich. Found in the stomach and intestine of healthy adults. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **B. lactis albus,** Löffler. Found in milk. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. lactis cyanogenus.** See *B. cyanogenus,* Hueppe. **B. lactis erythrogenes,** Hueppe and Baginsky. Syn., *Bacillus of red milk.* Found in milk and the feces of a child. *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (yellow and red), *npg.* **B. lactis pituitosi,** Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus lactis viscosus,* Adametz. Found in milk. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **B. lactis viscosus,** Adametz. Found in ropy milk. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* Capsulated. **B. latericeus,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., nmot., chg.* (brick-red), *npg.* **B. leiodermos,** Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus liodermos,* Flügge. Found in water and milk. **B. leporis lethalis,** Gibier and Sternberg. From the intestinal contents of yellow-fever patients. *aer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. lepræ,** Armauer and Hansen. Found in leprous tubercles. Cannot be cultivated in ordinary mediums. Specific pathogenesis settled by inoculation of a condemned criminal. **B. leptosporus,** L. Klein. Obtained from the air. *aer., mot., npg.* **B. lethalis,** Babes. Syn., *Proteus lethalis.* Obtained from spleen and lung of patient dead of septicemia. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. limbatus acidi lactici,** Marpmann. Found in cow's milk. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. limosus,** Russell. Obtained from mud (Bay of Naples). *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. lineola.** See *Bact. lineola,* Cohn. **B. liodermos,** Flügge. See *B. leiodermos,* Löffler. **B. liquefaciens,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. liquefaciens bovis,** Arloing. Syn., *Pneumobacillus liquefaciens bovis.* From the lungs of a diseased ox. *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot., pg.* **B. liquefaciens communis,** Sternberg. Obtained from the feces of yellow-fever patients. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. liquefaciens magnus,** Lüderitz. Found in the exudates of mice inoculated with garden-earth. *anaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. liquefaciens parvus,** Lüderitz. Source same as last. *anaer., liqf., nmot., npg.* **B. liquidus,** Frankland. Found in river-water (Thames). Common. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. litoralis,** Russell. Obtained from mud (Bay of Naples). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. lividus,** Plagge and Proskauer. Found in hydrant-water (Berlin). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (brick-red), *npg.* **B. lucens,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Bacterium lucens,* Van Tieghem. Found on the surface of water. *aer., nmot.* Brilliant. **B. luteus,** Flügge. Syn., *Bacterium luteum.* Found in superficial layers of gelatin plate culture. *aer., nmot., nliqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **B. luteus suis,** Salmon and Smith. Found in the perivisceral fluids of swine. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellow red). Smells like glue. **B. lyssæ,** Pasteur. Syn., *Coccobacterium lyssæ,* Rivolta; *Lissophyton suspectum,* Hallier. Cf. *Bact. septicum sputigenum,* Fränkel. Found in saliva of hydrophobic patients and animals. Cf. *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **B. maidis,** Cuboni. From macerated corn and the feces of pellagra patients. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. malandriæ,** Israel. See *B. mallei,* Löffler. **B. malariæ,** Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli. Bacillus of the blood. Obtained from the soil and air of the Campagna, from swamps, from the blood of malarial patients, etc. Pathogenesis disputed. **B. mallei,** Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus malandriæ,* Israel. Found in the nasal discharges, nodules, etc., of animals with glan-

ders. *aer., facanaer., mot.* (strictly parasitic), *pg.* (proved by inoculation). **B. martinez,** Sternberg. Obtained from the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. megatherium,** De Bary. Found on the leaves of boiled cabbage. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. melittopthorus.** See *B. alvei,* Cheshire and Cheyne. **B. melochloros,** Winkler and Schröter. Syn., *Bacillus butyri fluorescens,* Lafar. Obtained from the dejections of the larva in a wormy apple. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (emerald green), *pg.* (for rabbits). **B. membranaceus amethystinus,** Eisenberg. Found in well-water (Spalato). *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (dark violet), *npg.* **B. meningitidis purulentæ,** Naumann and Schäffer. Obtained from pus taken from beneath the pia mater in a person dead of purulent meningitis. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. merismopœdioides,** Zopf. Syn., *Arthrobacterium* or *Bacterium merismopœdioides,* De Bary. Obtained from sewage mud; the type of the socalled "tablet-cocci." **B. mesentericus fuscus,** Flügge. Potato bacillus. Obtained from the air, hay-dust, water, etc. Common. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. mesentericus ruber,** Globig. Potato bacillus. Found upon potatoes. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (reddish yellow or pink), *npg.* **B. mesentericus vulgatus,** Flügge. Syn., *Bacillus figurans,* Crookshank; *Proteus vulgaris.* Potato bacillus. Common. Found in potatoes, water, milk, intestinal contents of man, etc. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. miniaceus.** See *B. ruber.* **B. minimus,** Klebs. See *B. erysipelatos suis,* Koch, etc. **B. mirabilis,** Hauser. Syn., *Proteus mirabilis.* Obtained from decaying animal matter. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. mollusci,** Domenico. Found in molluscum contagiosum; resembles somewhat *B. lepræ* and *B. malariæ.* Pathogenesis disputed, the disease being attributed by some to psorosperms. **B. multipediculosus,** Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. murisepticus,** Flügge. See *B. erysipelatos suis,* Koch. **B. murisepticus pleomorphus,** Karlinski Found in purulent uterine discharges. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* Probably identical with *Proteus vulgaris,* Hauser. **B. muscoides,** Liborius. Found in soil, old cheese, cow-dung, etc. *anaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. mycoides,** Flügge. Common in soil and water. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. mycoides roseus,** Scholl. Found in the soil. *aer., liqf., chg.* (red), *npg.* **B. neapolitanus,** Emmerich. Syn., *Bacillus coli communis; Bacterium coli commune,* Escherich; *Bacterium neapolitanum; Colonbacillus of Escherich; Bacillus of Booker, "a"* to *"n."* A normal inhabitant of the intestine of man; resembles the bacillus of typhoid fever, differing from it in producing gas, coagulating milk, forming lactic acid in mediums containing lactose or glucose, in producing indol, in being nonmotile, and in giving a visible growth on potato. It is the cause of certain forms of suppuration in the peritoneum, liver, pelvis of kidney, urethra, etc. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. necrophorus,** Löffler. Obtained from rabbits after inoculation in the anterior chamber of the eye with portions of condyloma. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pleom., pg.* **B. nodosus parvus,** Lustgarten. From the healthy urethra of man. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. œdematis aerobicus,** Klein. A bacillus of malignant edema. Found in the exudates of guinea-pigs after inoculating with garden-earth. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. œdematis maligni,** Koch. Syn., *Bacillus œdematis,* Koch; *Bacillus septicus,* Pasteur; *Bacillus of gangrene; Bacillus of gangrenous septicemia; Pink bacillus of spreading edema,* A. B. Harris. A widely scattered species, obtained from surface-soil, dust, putrefying matter, foul water, etc., and from the exudates produced by inoculating animals with garden-earth. *anaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. of Afanassiew.** See *B. tussis convulsivæ.* **B. of Albuminous Decomposition.** See *B. putrificus coli.* **B. of Allantiasis,** Müller, Hoppe-Seyler. See also *Sarcina botulina,* Van den Corput. Cf. *B. of Choleraic Diarrhea from Meat-poisoning,* Klein. Found in poisonous sausages, particularly in "Blunzen." *aer., liqf., pg.* **B. of Alopecia areata,** Kasauli. Found attached to the hairs from the diseased patches; easily cultivated. See *Microc. of Alopecia areata* and *Microc. arei celsii.* **B. of Babes and Oprescu.** Obtained from a case presenting symptoms of typhus fever. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. of Belfanti and Pascarola.** Syn., *Impftetanusbacillus,* Ger. From the pus of wounds in a person dead of tetanus. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. of Beriberi,** Eykmann. See *B. beribericus,* Lacerda. **B. of Blue Milk.** See *B. cyanogenus,* Hueppe. **B. of Blue Pus.** See *B. pyocyaneus a,* Gessard. **B. of Booker,** *a* to *n.* Found in alvine discharges of children suffering from cholera infantum; probably varieties of *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **B. of Bovet.** Obtained from the intestine of a woman dead of acute choleraic enteritis. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. of Braxy.** See *B. anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **B. of Bronchitis,** Lumnitzer. Syn., *Bacillus of Lumnitzer.* From the bronchial secretions in cases of putrid bronchitis. *aer., mot.* Cf. *Microc. of Bronchitis,* Picchini. **B. of Butyric-acid Fermentation.** See *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski. **B. of Canestrini.** Found in larvas and bees suffering from a malady common among bees in certain parts of Italy. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (pink), *pg.* **B. of Canon and Pielicke.** See *B. of Measles.* **B. of Carcinoma,** Rappin and Scheurlen and Domingo Freire. See *B. of Scheurlen.* **B. of Cattle Plague,** Metchnikoff. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. of Cazal and Vaillard.** Obtained from cheesy nodules upon the peritoneum and in the pancreas. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. of Chancroid,** Ducrey. Found in pustules developed upon the arm

from the inoculation of chancroidal virus; does not grow in artificial cultures. Cf. *Microc. ulceris mollis*. **B. of Cheese.** See *Sp. tyrogenum*, Denecke. **B. of Chicken Cholera.** See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **B. of Cholera.** See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **B. of Cholera in Ducks,** Cornil and Toupet. Obtained from the blood of ducks that had died of an epidemic disease characterized by choleraic symptoms. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* (for ducks, but not for chickens or pigeons). **B. of Choleraic Diarrhea from Meat-poisoning,** Klein. Found in the blood and feces of persons poisoned with tainted meat. Cf. *B. of Allantiasis*, Müller and Hoppe-Seyler. **B. of Chyluria,** Wilson. Found in the coagulum of chylous urine. *aer., facanaer., mot.* **B. of Colomiatti.** Obtained from cases of conjunctivitis and xerotic masses in the eye. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* Cf. *B. of Xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ*, Leber. **B. of Conjunctival Catarrh,** Koch. Syn., *Bacillus of conjunctivitis; Bacillus of pink eye*, Weeks. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Resembles *B. xerosis*. **B. of Dantec.** Syn., *Bacille du rouge de morue*, Fr. Obtained from salted codfish, to which it gives a red color. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (red), *npg.* **B. of Davaine's Septicemia.** See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **B. of Demme.** Obtained from the contents of tumors and pustules and from the blood of patients suffering from erythema nodosum. *aer., facanaer.* (?), *nliqf., pg.* (for guinea-pigs; rabbits, dogs, and goats refractory). **B. of Diphtheria in Calves.** See *B. diphtheriæ vitulorum*, Löffler. **B. of Diphtheria in Doves.** See *B. diphtheriæ columbarum*, Löffler. **B. of Diphtheria in Man.** See *B. diphtheriæ*, Klebs and Löffler. **B. of Döderlein.** See *B. vaginalis*, Döderlein. **B. of Egyptian Catarrhal Conjunctivitis.** See *B. of Kartulis*. **B. of Endocarditis.** See *B. pyogenes fœtidus*, Fränkel and Saenger. **B. of Erysipelas in the Rabbit,** Koch. See *B. erysipelatos leporis*, Koch. **B. of False Hog Cholera.** See *B. parvus ovatus*, Löffler. **B. of False Tuberculosis in Rabbits.** See *B. of Pseudotuberculosis in Rabbits*, Malassez and Vignal. **B. of Fiocca.** Found in the saliva of cats and dogs. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* (for rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats, mice). **B. of Foot-sweat.** See *B. fœtidus, B. saprogenes, II*, and *B. graveolens*. **B. of Foul Brood of Bees.** See *B. alvei*, Cheshire and Cheyne. **B. of Fowl Cholera.** See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **B. of Friedländer.** See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri*. **B. of Gangrene.** See *B. œdematis maligni*, Koch; *B. saprogenes, III*, Rosenbach; *B. of Senile Gangrene*. **B. of Gangrenous Septicemia.** See *B. œdematis maligni*, Koch. **B. of Gessner.** See *Bact. tholoideum*, Gessner. **B. of Glanders.** See *B. mallei*, Löffler. **B. of Green Diarrhea in Children,** Lesage. See *B. of Lesage*. **B. of Green Pus.** See *B. pyocyaneus a*, Gessard. **B. of Grouse Disease,** Klein. Obtained from the lungs and liver of grouse that had died of an epidemic disease. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* (for mice, guinea-pigs, linnets, green finches, sparrows; chickens, pigeons, and rabbits immune). **B. of Hay Infusions.** See *B. subtilis*, Ehrenberg. **B. of Hog Cholera,** Salmon and Smith. See *B. ex pneumoenteritide suis*, Klein. **B. of Hog Erysipelas.** See *B. erysipelatos suis*, Koch, etc. **B. of Horse-pox,** Dieckerhoff and Grawitz. Syn., *Bacillus of acne contagiosa of horses*. Obtained from the pustules of horses suffering from acne contagiosa. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **B. of Hydrophobia.** See *B. lyssæ*, Pasteur. **B. of Icterus,** Karlinsky and Ducamp. Found in the blood during an attack of infectious icterus. Did not thrive on ordinary culture-mediums. **B. of Influenza,** Pfeiffer, Kitasato, and Canon. Influenza bacillus. Found in the purulent bronchial secretions and in the blood of persons suffering from epidemic influenza. *aer., nmot., pg.* Cf. *Microc. influenzæ*, Letzerich. **B. of Intestinal Diphtheria in Rabbits,** Ribbert. Obtained from the viscera of rabbits dead of a disease characterized by a diphtheric inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. *aer., nliqf., nmot.* (?), *pg.* **B. of Jeffries.** A group (A, G, J, K, P, S, Z) of bacilli, resembling *B. neapolitanus*, Emmerich, and *B. lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. Found in the alvine discharges of children suffering from summer diarrhea. *anaer., npg.* **B. of Jequirity Ophthalmia,** DeWecker and Sattler. Found in cases of jequirity ophthalmia and in infusions of jequirity seeds (*Abrus precatorius*), the supposed source of abrin. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* The disease is now held to be caused by a soluble poison, *jequiritin*. **B. of Karlinski.** See *B. murisepticus pleomorphus*, Karlinski. **B. of Kartulis,** Koch and Kartulis. Obtained from the conjunctiva in cases of Egyptian catarrhal conjunctivitis. *aer.* Pathogenesis not well determined. **B. of Koubasoff.** Obtained from carcinomatous growth in the human stomach. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* (for guinea-pigs and rabbits). Cf. *B. of Scheurlen*. **B. of Lactic-acid Fermentation.** See *B. acidi lactici*, Hueppe. **B. of Laser.** Obtained from mice infected with an epidemic disease. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* (for field-mice, guinea-pigs, rabbits, and pigeons). **B. of Leprosy.** See *B. lepræ*, Hansen. **B. of Lesage.** Syn., *Bacillus of green diarrhea in children*. Obtained in the green alvine discharges of infants suffering from green diarrhea. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* According to Baumgarten, identical with *B. fluorescens nonliquefaciens*, Schiller. **B. of Letzerich.** Obtained from the urine of children suffering from primary interstitial nephritis. *aer., liqf., pg.* **B. of Liborius.** See *B. amylobacter*, Prazmowski. **B. of Lichen ruber,** Laser. Found in the lymph-passages in cases of lichen ruber. **B. of Lucet.** Obtained from chickens and turkeys suffering from an infectious form of septicemia characterized by

dysenteric discharges. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. of Lumnitzer.** See *B. of Bronchitis.* **B. of Lupus.** See *B. tuberculosis,* Koch. **B. of Lustgarten.** See *B. syphilidis,* Lustgarten. **B. of Lymph in Fishes,** Oliver and Richet. Observed in the lymph of certain fishes. *aer., mot., npg.* **B. of Malaria.** See *B. malariæ,* Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli. **B. of Malignant Edema.** See *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch. **B. of Measles,** Canon and Pielicke. Syn., *Bacillus of Canon and Pielicke.* Found in the blood and in the secretions of the nose and conjunctiva of persons with measles. Cf. *Microc. of Measles,* Klebs and Keating. **B. of Mouse Septicemia.** See *B. erysipelatos suis,* Pasteur. **B. of Necrosis of the Liver in Badgers,** Eberth. Found in the necrotic liver of a badger. **B. of Necrosis of the Liver in Guinea-pigs,** Eberth. Found in the necrotic liver of a guinea-pig. **B. of Nephritis,** Letzerich. See *B. of Letzerich.* **B. of Nocard.** Found in the superficial abscesses of cattle suffering from farcy. *aer., nmot., pg.* **B. of Okada.** Obtained from the dust between the boards of a floor. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. of Osteomyelitis,** Kraske and Becker. Found in cases of osteomyelitis. *aer., liqf.* (or in some forms *nliqf.*), *mot., pleom., pg.* Held by Pasteur as identical with the micrococcus of furuncle. **B. of Phthisis.** See *B. tuberculosis,* Koch. **B. of Pink Eye,** Weeks. See *B. of Conjunctival Catarrh,* Koch. **B. of Potato Rot,** Kramer. Obtained from potatoes affected with wet rot. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* Putrefies the albuminous substances of potatoes. **B. of Pseudotuberculosis in Rabbits,** Eberth, Malassez and Vignal. Syn., *Bacille de la tuberculose zoogléique; Bacille de la pseudotuberculose du lapin,* Fr.; *Bacillus der Pseudotuberculose der Kaninchen,* Ger. Found in the nodular deposits characteristic of this disease. **B. of Puerperal Fever.** See *B. puerperalis,* Engel and Spillmann. **B. of Purpura hæmorrhagica of Babes.** Obtained from the viscera of a patient dead of purpura hæmorrhagica. *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot., pg.* Resembles the next two forms. **B. of Purpura hæmorrhagica of Kolb.** Obtained from the viscera of patients dead of purpura. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. of Purpura hæmorrhagica of Tizzoni and Giovannini.** Obtained from the blood of two children dead of purpura hæmorrhagica. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. of Pyemia,** Beltzow. Two forms found in pyemia, one of which resembles *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch. **B. of Rabbit Septicemia.** See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. of Rabies.** See *B. lyssæ,* Pasteur. **B. of Rag-pickers' Disease.** See *B. hominis capsulatus,* Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. **B. of Red Bread.** See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **B. of Red Milk.** See *B. lactis erythrogenes* Hueppe; *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **B. of Rheumatism.** See *B. rheumarthritidis,* Kussmaul. **B. of Rhinoscleroma.** See *B. rhinoscleromatis,* Cornil and Alvarez. **B. of Roth,** I, II. Obtained from old rags. *aer., facanaer., nliqf. nmot., pg.* Resembles *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich, and *B. cavicidus,* Burger. **B. of Rouget.** See *B. erysipelatos suis,* Koch, etc. **B. of Scarlatina,** Crooke. Found in the nasal mucus and tissues of the throat in a case of anginose scarlatina. *mot.* Resembles *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch, and the *Proteus* of Hauser. According to Doehle, the parasite of this disease is a protozoon. Cf. *Microc. scarlatinæ.* **B. of Scheurlen,** Scheurlen, Rapin, and Domingo Freire. Syn., *Bacillus epidermidis,* Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. From cancerous tissues and from mammary epithelium of healthy persons. According to Macé, possibly identical with a variety of *B. mesentericus vulgatus,* Flügge. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. of Schimmelbusch.** Obtained from the necrotic tissues of a case of cancrum oris or noma. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **B. of Schou.** See *B. pneumonicus agilis,* Schou. **B. of Senile Gangrene,** Tricomi. Syn., *Bacillus of gangrene; Bacillus of Tricomi.* Found in the blood, in the tissues along the line of demarcation, in the subcutaneous tissue and the lymph-spaces of the skin, and in the ichorous discharge. *aer., liqf., nmot., pg.* Cf. *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch, and *B. saprogenes, III,* Rosenbach. **B. of Septicemia in Man,** Klein. Found in the blood-vessels of swollen lymph-glands in cases of septicemia. **B. of Southern Cattle Plague,** F. S. Billings. Syn., *Bacillus of Texas fever in cattle.* Found in the blood, viscera, and manure of cattle infected with cattle plague or Texas fever, and in their discharges; also in the ticks (*Boöphilus bovis,* Curtice) infecting the cattle. The spread of the disease is largely due to the manure of the cattle and also indirectly to the ticks. *aer., nliqf., mot., pleom., pg.* Smith and Kilborn now attribute this disease to the psorosperm *Pirosoma bigeminum.* **B. of Spontaneous Rabbit Septicemia,** Eberth. See *B. of Swine Plague,* Marseilles. **B. of Swine Pest,** Selander. See *B. ex pneumoenteritide suis,* Klein. **B. of Swine Plague,** Reitsch and Jobert. Syn., *Bacillus suis,* Detmers; *Bacillus of spontaneous rabbit septicemia; Bacillus of swine plague,* Detmers and Billings; *Bacillus of ferret disease.* First obtained from swine attacked by a fatal epidemic disease in Marseilles. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* Caneva and others identify this with the bacillus of ferret disease and with that of American swine plague; also with the bacillus of southern cattle plague, Billings; but this last seems to be a distinct species. See *B. tardigradus.* **B. of Symptomatic Anthrax.** See *B. chauvæi,* Bollinger and Feser. **B. of Syphilis.** See *B. syphilidis,* Lustgarten. **B. of Tetanus.** See *B. tetani,* Nicolaier. **B. of Texas Cattle Fever,** F. S. Billings. See *B. of Southern Cattle Plague.* **B. of the Blood,** Hoffman. Found in the blood in health and disease; probably identical with *B. malariæ.* **B. of the Lungs of**

Cattle, Lüstig. Found in the lungs of healthy and diseased cattle. *aer., liqf.* **B. of the Meconium,** Escherich. Found in the meconium. **B. of the Pneumoenteritis of the Pig.** See *B. ex pneumoenteritide suis,* Klein. **B. of the Smegma.** Found in the smegma of the male and female genitals. **B. of Tommasoli.** Found on the hair in a case of sycosis. **B. of Tricomi.** See *B. of Senile Gangrene.* **B. of Tuberculosis of Vines.** Regarded by Corvo as the cause of the diseased condition of vines usually attributed to *Phylloxera vastatrix,* Planchon. **B. of Ulcerative Stomatitis of Cattle,** Lingard and Batt. Found on the skin, the mucous membranes, and in the lungs of young cattle. Cf. *Streptocytus of Eczema epizootica,* Schottelius. **B. of Ulcus molle,** Kröfting. Identical with that described by Ducrey as the bacillus of chancroid. **B. of Utpadel,** Utpadel and Gessner. Obtained from the stuffing of the bed-quilts in a military hospital (Augsburg), and from the intestinal contents of man. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. of Vagus Pneumonia.** See *B. pneumonicus agilis,* Schou. **B. of Verruga peruana,** Izquierdo. Found in the intercellular spaces and blood-vessels in the nodules characteristic of Peruvian wart. **B. of Vignal.** See *B. buccalis minutus,* Vignal. **B. of Whooping-cough.** See *B. tussis convulsivæ,* Afanassiew. **B. of Xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ,** Leber, Kuschbert, Fränkel, and Neisser. Syn., *Bacillus xerosis,* Fränkel; *Bacillus of Colomiatti; Bacillus of xerosis,* Schreiber. Found in the white, fatty scales of the conjunctivas in cases of xerophthalmia. *nmot.* Does not grow on gelatin or potato. Pathogenesis not fully determined. **B. of Yellow Fever.** Found in the mucous membrane of the small intestine in two cases of yellow fever. Sternberg has found many forms in the intestinal contents and viscera of yellow-fever cadavers, the most frequent and abundant being *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich; *B. cadaveris,* Sternberg; and *B. "X,"* Sternberg. The last is held by Sternberg as being possibly concerned in the etiology of yellow fever. **B. of Yellow Milk.** See *B. synxanthus,* Ehrenberg and Schröter. **B. ovatus minutissimus,** Unna. Found upon the skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **B. oxytocus perniciosus,** Wyssokowitsch. Found in milk left standing a long time. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **B. panificans,** Laurent. Claimed as the active agent in the raising of bread. Found especially in black bread. Dunnenberger considers it a mere impurity and not concerned in the leavening processes. **B., Paracolon,** Gwyn. Found in the blood in an infection resembling typhoid. *pg.* **B. parvus ovatus,** Löffler. Bacillus of false hog cholera. Found in the carcass of a pig dead of a disease resembling rouget. It resembles *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. pasteurianus,** Hansen. Syn., *Bacterium pasteurianum; Micrococcus pasteurianus.* Found in beer-wort and beer, especially that poor in alcohol. Resembles *B. aceti,* Kützing and Sommer. **B. pestifer,** Frankland. Found in the air. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. phosphorescens,** Fischer. Syn., *Bacillus phosphorescens indicus,* Fischer; *Photobacterium indicum,* Fischer. Found in sea-water (Gulf of Mexico). *aer., liqf., mot., phos., npg.* **B. phosphorescens gelidus,** Forster. See *B. phosphoreus,* Cohn. **B. phosphorescens indicus,** Fischer. See *B. phosphorescens,* Fischer. **B. phosphorescens indigenus,** Fischer. Found in sea-water (harbor of Kiel) and upon herring. *aer., liqf., mot., phos., npg.* **B. phosphoreus,** Cohn. Syn., *Micrococcus phosphoreus,* Cohn; *Bacterium phosphorescens,* Hermes; *Bacillus phosphorescens gelidus,* Forster. Found on sea-fish, raw and cooked (cooked salmon, Cohn). *aer., nliqf., phos., npg.* **B. plicatus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (grayish yellow), *npg.* **B. pneumoniæ,** Flügge. See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.** Syn., *Bacillus pneumoniæ,* Flügge; *Diplococcus pneumoniæ fibrinosæ,* Friedländer; *Micrococcus pneumoniæ infectiosæ,* Friedländer. Occasionally obtained from the exudates in the pulmonary alveoli in cases of croupous pneumonia. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. pneumonicus agilis,** Schou. Syn., *Bacillus of Schou; Bacillus of vagus pneumonia.* Obtained from rabbits suffering from pneumonia induced by section of the vagi. *aer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. pneumosepticus,** Babes. Obtained from the blood and tissues of a person dead of septic pneumonia. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. polymyxa,** Prazmowski. Syn., *Claustridium polymyxa,* Prazmowski. Found in infusion of potatoes, lupin seeds, etc. *aer., facanaer., npg.* **B. polypiformis,** Liborius. Found in cow-dung and in the exudates of mice inoculated with garden-earth. *anaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. preussii,** Ciesielski. See *B. alvei,* Cheshire and Cheyne. **B. prodigiosus,** Ehrenberg. Syn., *Bacteridium prodigiosum,* Schröter; *Bacterium prodigiosum; Micrococcus prodigiosus,* Cohn; *Micrococcus imetrophus,* Trevisan; *Monas prodigiosa,* Ehrenberg; *Palmella prodigiosa,* Mont; *Zoogalactina imetropa,* Sette. Frequently found upon food-stuffs, boiled potatoes, hard-boiled eggs, moist bread, etc. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (red), *npg.* Acts as a protective to rabbits against anthrax. **B. pseudœdema,** Liborius. Syn., *Bacillus pseudosepticus,* Macé; *Pseudo-œdembacillus,* Ger. Obtained from the exudates of mice after inoculation with garden-earth. *anaer., liqf., pg.* Resembles *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch. **B. pseudopneumonicus,** Passet. Syn., *Bacterium pseudopneumonicum.* Found in pus. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* Resembles *Microc. pneumoniæ cruposæ,* Fränkel. **B. pseudosepticus,** Macé. See *B. pseudœdema,* Liborius. **B. pseudosepticus of Mice,** Bienstock. Syn., *Bacillus of pseudosepti-*

cemia of mice. Found in feces. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* Found after inoculation, mostly in the edematous fluid and not in the blood. **B. pseudotuberculosis,** Pfeiffer. Obtained from the viscera of a horse killed on suspicion of having glanders. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. puerperalis,** Engel and Spillmann. Leptothrix of puerperal fever; bacillus of puerperal fever. Found in two cases of puerperal sepsis. *pg.* (for mice and rabbits). Considered by Pasteur to be identical with *B. anthracis.* **B. pulpæ pyogenes,** Miller. Obtained from gangrenous tooth-pulp. *aer., facanaer., liqf., pg.* **B. punctatus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. putrificus coli,** Bienstock. Found in human feces. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. pyocyaneus** *a,* Gessard. Syn., *Bacillus aeruginosum; Bacterium aeruginosum,* Schröter; *Micrococcus pyocyaneus,* Gessard; *Bacillus of blue or green pus.* A widely distributed form, found in purulent and serous wounds, in perspiration, and in the viscera of human cadavers. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg., pg.* Two pigments—one fluorescent green, the other blue, pyocyanin. **B. pyocyaneus** *β,* Ernst. Found in pus from bandages stained green. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellowish green), *npg.* **B. pyogenes fœtidus,** Passet. Syn., *Bacille pyogène fétide,* Fr. Obtained from an ischiorectal abscess. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. pyogenes soli,** Bolton. Obtained from the exudates of a rat after inoculation with garden-earth. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. radiatus,** Lüderitz. Obtained from the exudates of mice and guinea-pigs after inoculation with garden-earth. *anaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. radiatus aquatilis,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. ramosus,** Eisenberg. Syn., *Wurzelbacillus.* Common in soil and water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. ramosus liquefaciens.** Obtained from the air. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. reticularis,** Jordan. Found in hydrant-water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. rheumarthritidis,** Kussmaul. Syn., *Bacillus rheumarthritis; Micrococcus rheumarthritis,* Leyden. Found in the joint effusions in articular rheumatism. **B. rhinoscleromatis,** Cornil and Alvarez, von Frisch, Paltauf, von Eiselsberg, Dittrich, Stepanow, etc. Found in the newly formed tubercles of rhinoscleroma. *aer., facanaer., nliqf.,* usually *nmot.* (becomes motile on cultivation), *pg.* Etiologic relations not established. Considered by many as identical with *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* It is less virulent, gelatin cultures more transparent, and the capsules more persistent. **B. rosaceum metalloides,** Dowdeswell. **B. rubefaciens,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (pale pink), *npg.* **B. rubellus,** Okada. Found in the exudates of guinea-pigs after inoculation with street-dust. *anaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (red), *npg.* **B. ruber,** Frank, Cohn, and Becker. Syn., *Bacillus miniaceus,* Zimmermann; *Bacillus* (or *Bacterium*) *rosaceum metalloides,* Dowdeswell. The red bacillus of water. Found in water and on boiled rice. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (magenta red), *npg.* **B. ruber indicus.** See *B. indicus,* Koch. **B. rubescens,** Jordan. Found in sewage (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (pale pink), *npg.* **B. rubidus,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (brownish red), *npg.* (Lustig describes a red bacillus from river-water which he claims to be different from this.) **B. salivarius septicus,** Biondi. See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **B. sanguinis typhi,** Brannan and Cheesman. Obtained from the blood of typhus-fever patients. *aer., facanaer., nmot.* **B. saprogenes,** I, II, III, Rosenbach. Found in putrefying matter on fetid feet, the white plugs of the pharyngeal follicles, etc. *aer., facanaer., pg.* **B. scaber,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix scaber.* Found in cheese. *aer., nliqf., mot.* (in early stages becoming nonmotile), *npg.* **B. schafferi,** Freudenreich. Obtained from cheese and fermenting potato infusion. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* Closely resembles *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **B. scissus,** Frankland. Found in the soil. *aer., nliq., nmot., npg.* **B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,** Sternberg. Syn., *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum,* Flügge; *Bacillus cuniculicida,* Flügge; *Bacillus cuniculicidus,* Koch; *Bacterium septicæmiæ,* Koch; *Bacterium morbilli,* Laniz; *Coccobacteria septica,* Billroth; *Micrococcus septicus,* Cohn; *Micrococcus choleræ gallinarum; Micrococcus gallicidus; Microsporon septicus,* Klebs. Found in the blood in cases of septicemia. *pg.* **B. septicus,** Koch. See *B. erysipelatos suis,* Koch. **B. septicus,** Pasteur. See *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch. Cf. *Proteus septicus.* **B. septicus acuminatus,** Babes. Obtained from the umbilical stump, blood, and viscera of a five-days-old child dead of septic infection. *aer.* (no growth on gelatin), *pg.* (for rabbits and guinea-pigs, not for mice). **B. septicus agrigenus,** Nicolaier. Obtained from manured garden-soil. *aer., nliqf.* (?). Resembles *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. septicus from Sputum.** See *B. septicus sputi,* I, II, Kreibohm. **B. septicus keratomalaciæ,** Babes. Obtained from the corneal tissues and viscera of a child that died of septicemia following keratomalacia. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* (for rabbits and mice, slightly for birds, not for guinea-pigs). **B. septicus sputi,** I, II, Kreibohm. Obtained from human buccal secretions. Does not grow in any known culture-medium. Resembles *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **B. septicus sputigenus,** Flügge. Syn., *Bacterium septicum sputigenum,* Fränkel; *Micrococcus pneumoniæ cruposæ,* Fränkel; *Micrococcus pasteuri,* Sternberg; *Diplococcus pneumoniæ,* Weichselbaum; *Streptococcus lanceolatus pasteuri,* Gamaleia; *Micrococcus of sputum septicemia,* Fränkel; *Lancet-shaped micrococcus,* Talamon; *Pneumococcus of Fränkel.* Found both in healthy and in pneu-

monic sputum, in the fibrinous exudate of croupous pneumonia, and in the pus of meningitis, in middle-ear disease, in certain forms of pleurisy, joint-disease, and endocarditis. *aer., facanaer., nmot., nliqf., pg.* Held to be the cause of croupous pneumonia in man, and by some to be identical with *B. lyssæ*, Pasteur. **B. septicus ulceris gangrænosi,** Babes. Found in the blood and viscera of a boy dead of septicemia following gangrene of the skin. *aer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. septicus vesicæ,** Clado. Found in the urine of a patient with cystitis. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. sessilis,** L. Klein. Found in the blood of a cow supposed to have died of anthrax. *aer., mot.* (convulsive jerking), *npg.* **B. similis,** Bienstock. See *B. subtilijormis*, I, II, Bienstock. **B. smaragdinophosphorescens,** Katz. Obtained from a herring in fish-market (Sydney, N. S. W.). *aer., nliqf., nmot., phos.* (emerald green), *npg.* Resembles *Photobacterium phosphorescens*, Cohn, and *Photobacterium pflügeri*, Ludwig. **B. smaragdinus fœtidus,** Reimann. Found in the nasal secretions in a case of ozena. *aer., facanaer., liqf., pg.* **B. solidus,** Lüderitz. Found in the exudates of mice inoculated with garden-earth. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. spiniferus,** Unna. Found upon the skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (grayish yellow), *npg.* **B. sputigenus crassus.** See *B. crassus sputigenus*, Kreibohm. **B. stolonatus,** Adametz. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. stoloniferus,** Pohl. Found in swamp-water. *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. striatus albus,** von Besser. Found in the nasal secretions of healthy persons. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **B. striatus flavus,** von Besser. Occasionally found in nasal mucus. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (sulfur yellow), *npg.* **B. subflavus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant-water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (pale yellow), *npg.* **B. subtiliformis,** Bienstock. Syn., *Bacillus subtilis simulans*, I, II, Bienstock; *Bacillus similis*, Bienstock. Found in human feces. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **B. subtilis,** Ehrenberg, Cohn, Brefeld, Prazmowski, and Fitz. Syn., *Bacillus glycerinæ*, Fitz; *Bacillus fitzianus*, Zopf; *Bacterium subtile*, Zopf; *Metallacter subtile*, Pertz; *Vibrio subtilis*, Ehrenberg; *Bacillus of hay infusions.* De Bary confines *B. subtilis* to the form described by Brefeld and Prazmowski. The relation of the starch fermentation species of Fitz remains doubtful. A common form found in the air, water, soil, and on plants. *aer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **B. suis,** Detmers. See *B. tardigradus.* **B. sulphhydrogenus,** Miquel. Found in water. *aer., mot.* Decomposes albumin with evolution of H_2S. **B. sulphureum,** Holschewnikoff and Rosenheim. Two forms found in urine and in mud. **B. superficialis,** Jordan. Common in sewage. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. synxanthus,** Ehrenberg and Schröter. Syn., *Bacillus xanthogenus*, Fuchs and Ehrenberg; *Bacterium xanthinum*, Schröter; *Vibrio synxanthus*, Ehrenberg; *Vibrio xanthogenus*, Fuchs; *Bacillus of yellow milk.* Found in milk that has been boiled. *aer., mot., chg.* (golden yellow), *npg.* Precipitates the casein; renders the milk alkaline. **B. syphilidis,** Lustgarten. Syn., *Bacillus of syphilis*, Lustgarten; *Bacillus of Lustgarten.* Found in syphilitic newgrowths and secretions; does not develop in ordinary culture-mediums. In staining, reaction seems to be identical with that of the bacillus of the smegma. Doehle describes parasitic infusoria as the causative agents of syphilis. **B. tardigradus.** Syn., *Bacillus suis*, Detmers; *Micrococcus suis*, Burrill. Found in dew, water, and in the fluids of pigs affected with swine plague. *aer., mot., npg.* Cf. *B. of Swine Plague*, Reitsch and Jobert. **B. tenuis,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix tenuis*, Duclaux. Found in decomposing albuminoid matter, cheese, etc. *aer., facanaer.* (?), *mot., npg.* Used in ripening certain French cheeses. **B. tenuis sputigenus,** Pansini. Obtained from sputum. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **B. termo,** Dujardin and Ehrenberg. See *Bact. termo*, Cohn. **B. tetani,** Nicolaier. Syn., *Bacillus tetani traumatici*, Rosenbach; *Bacillus of tetanus.* Found in garden-earth and in the wounds of persons suffering from tetanus. Spores form at one end and give bacillus a drumstick appearance. *anaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. tetani traumatici.** See *B. tetani.* **B. thalassophilus,** Russell. Obtained from mud (Bay of Naples). *anaer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **B. thermophilus,** Miquel. Found in the intestinal tract of man and animals, in sewage, and in the soil. *aer., nmot., npg.* **B. tremelloides,** Schottelius. Found in hydrant-water (Freiburg). *aer., liqf., chg.* (golden yellow), *npg.* **B. tremulus,** Koch. Syn., *Metallacter tremulus*, Trevisan. Found as a surface pellicle on decomposing plant infusions. Resembles *B. subtilis*, Ehrenberg. **B. tuberculosis,** Koch. Syn., *Bacterium tuberculosis*, Zopf; *Bacterium tuberculosum; Bacillus tuberculi; Bacillus tuberculosus.* Found in the sputum, in tuberculous organs, and elsewhere in persons and animals affected with tuberculosis. Parasitic. *aer., facanaer., nmot., pg.* **B. tuberculosis gallinarum,** Maffucci. Obtained from cases of spontaneous tuberculosis in fowls. This seems to be a distinct species, characterized by its staining reactions, etc., its growth in pure cultures, and its pathogenic qualities, Koch. **B. tumescens,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium tumescens*, Zopf. Found upon beets. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. turgidus,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix turgidus*, Duclaux. Found in cheese. *aer.* Produces alkaline reaction (carbonate and butyrate of ammonium) in milk. **B. tussis convulsivæ,** Afanassiew. Syn., *Bacillus of Afanassiew.* Found in the sputum of persons affected with pertussis. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. typhi abdominalis,** Eberth, Gaffky, Klebs, Eppinger, Brautlecht. Syn., *Bacillus typhosus; Bacterium typhosum.* Found in water and in milk and in the feces and organs in

typhoid fever. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot.* **B. typhi murium,** Löffler. Obtained from mice affected with an epidemic disease. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot.* **B. typhosus.** See *B. typhi abdominalis,* Eberth, etc. **B. ubiquitus,** Jordan. Found in air, water, sewage (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* Resembles *B. candicans,* Frankland. **B. ulna,** Cohn and Prazmowski. Syn., *Vibrio "b,"* Ehrenberg; *Bacterium ulna,* Miller; *Vibrio bacillus,* Müller, Ehrenberg. Found in egg-albumen. *aer., mot., npg.* **B. ulna of Vignal.** Found in saliva of healthy persons; perhaps identical with the preceding form. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. ureæ,** Miquel. Found in the air. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* Perhaps identical with the preceding form. **B. ureæ,** Leube. Three varieties found in old urine. *aer., nliqf., npg.* Converts urea into ammonium carbonate. **B. urocephalus,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix urocephalus,* Duclaux. One of the commonest forms associated with putrefaction of animal matter. *aer., facanaer., npg.* **B. vaginalis,** Döderlein. Constantly found in the normal vaginal secretions of adults. *aer., facanaer., nmot.* (no growth in gelatin), *npg.* **B. varicosus conjunctivæ,** Gombert. Found in the healthy conjunctival sac of man. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. vasculosis,** Sternberg. Obtained from the intestine and stomach of yellow-fever cadavers. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. venenosus,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. venenosus brevis,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. venenosus invisibilis,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. venenosus liquefaciens,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **B. ventriculi,** Raczynssky. Obtained from the stomach of meat-fed dogs. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. vermicularis,** Frankland. Found in river-water. *aer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **B. vermiculosus,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **B. violaceus,** Becker. Found in river-water. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (dark violet). **B. violaceus laurentius,** Jordan. Found in hydrant-water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **B. virens,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Sporonema gracile.* Found in stagnant water. *aer., mot., chg.* (green, held by some to be chlorophyll, but not sufficiently studied), *npg.* **B. virescens,** Frick. Found in green sputum. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (green), *npg.* **B. virgula.** See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ,* Koch. **B. virgula,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix virgula,* Duclaux. Found in albuminous solutions. *aer., nmot., npg.* **B. viridis,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Bacterium viride,* Van Tieghem; *Arthrobacterium viride,* De Bary. Found in water collected in the hollow of a polyporous fungus. *aer., chg.* (green). Not thoroughly investigated. **B. viridis flavus,** Frick. Syn., *Bacillus viridis pallescens,* Frick. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (yellowish-green), *npg.* Resembles *B. virescens,* Frick. **B. viridis pallescens,** Frick. See *B. viridis flavus,* Frick. **B. viscosus,** Frankland. Found in river-water. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (fluorescent green). Perhaps identical with *B. fluorescens,* Flügge. **B. viscosus,** I, II, Van Laer. Found in ropy milk. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **B. viscosus cerevisiæ,** Van Laer. Found in viscous beer and in milk. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. viscosus sacchari,** Kramer. Found in viscous saccharine fluids. *aer., liqf., npg.* **B. vulgaris,** Hauser. Syn., *Proteus vulgaris; Proteus sulphureus,* Holschenikoff; *Proteus of Hauser.* Commonly associated with putrefaction. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* This species is probably one of those formerly included under *Bact. termo.* **B. "X,"** Sternberg. Found in yellow-fever cadavers. Sternberg thinks it possible that this form is concerned in the etiology of the fever. *pg.* (for rabbits). **B. xanthogenus,** Fuchs and Ehrenberg. See *B. synxanthus,* Ehrenberg. **B. xerosis,** Fränkel. Syn., *Xerose bacillus.* See *B. of Xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ,* Leber. **B. zenkeri,** Hauser. Syn., *Proteus zenkeri; Bacille de Hauser,* Fr. Found in putrefying animal matter. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **B. zopfii.** Syn., *Bacterium zopfii,* Kurth; *Arthrobacterium zopfii,* De Bary. Found in the intestinal tract of fowls. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **B. zurnianus,** List. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **Bacteridium prodigiosum,** Schröter. See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Bacterium aceti,** Lanzi. See *B. aceti,* Kützing. **Bact. ægypticum,** Chester. *path.* The cause of an acute contagious form of conjunctivitis. **Bact. aerogenes,** Miller. See *B. aerogenes,* II, Miller. **Bact. aeruginosum,** Schröter. See *B. pyocyaneus a,* Gessard. **Bact. allii.** See *B. allii,* Griffiths. **Bact. anthracis,** Zopf. See *B. anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **Bact. articulatum,** Ehrenberg. See *Bact. lineola,* Cohn. **Bact. aurantiacum,** Trelease. A chromogenic form. **Bact. bacillus,** Pasteur. See *Bact. termo,* Davaine. **Bact. brunneum,** Schröter. Found in a putrid infusion of Indian corn. *chg.* (brown). Perhaps identical with *B. fuscus,* Zimmermann. **Bact. butyri colloideum,** Lafar. Found in every sample of natural butter examined. Cf. *B. butyri fluorescens,* Lafar. **Bact. candidum,** Trelease. A chromogenic form, identical with *B. mesentericus fuscus,* Flügge. **Bact. capitatum,** Davaine. Found in an infusion of albuminous matter. *aer., mot.* **Bact. carbunculare,** Pollender, Brauell, Delafond, and Davaine. See *B. anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **Bact. carlsbergense,** Hansen. Found in the air. Cf. *Bact. kochii,* Hansen. **Bact. catenula,** Dujardin. Has been observed especially in putrid wine and putrefying blood, generally in albuminous liquids in contact with air. Coze and Feltz found it in man in typhoid fever. It resembles *B. acidi lactici,* Davaine, Hueppe. **Bact. caucasicum.** See *B. caucasicus,* Kern. **Bact.**

chlorinum, Engelmann. Found in water. *aer., chg.* (green). Engelmann holds this to be chlorophyll, as a small amount of oxygen is given off, indicating the assimilation of carbon. **Bact. coli commune,** Escherich. See *B. neapolitanus.* **Bact. commune,** Pasteur. See *Bact. termo,* Dujardin. **Bact. cuneatum,** Rivolta. See *B. cuneatus.* **Bact. cyanogenum,** Fuchs. See *B. cyanogenus,* Hueppe. **Bact. denitrificans.** See *B. denitrificans.* **Bact. dysodes,** Zopf. See *B. dysodes.* **Bact. enchelys,** Ehrenberg. Found in river-water. **Bact. farinaceum,** Wigand. Found in sour sponge or dough. **Bact. fitzianum,** Zopf. See *B. subtilis,* Ehrenberg. **Bact. fœtidum,** Thin. See *B. fœtidus,* Passet. **Bact. fusiforme,** Warming. Found in sea-water. **Bact. gingivæ pyogenes,** Miller. See *B. gingivæ pyogenes.* **Bact. gliscrogenum,** Malerba. Syn., *Bacillus gliscrogenus.* Found in viscid acid urine. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Bact. griseum,** Warning. Syn., *Micrococcus griseus,* Winter, a doubtful form. **Bact. gummis,** Comes. The cause of the gummous disease of the fig, almond, and orange trees, and the *mal nero* of vines. Cf. *Bact. putredinis,* Davaine. **Bact. gummosum,** Ritsert. Found to produce the viscosity of infusions of digitalis. *aer., liqf., pleom.* **Bact. hessii,** Guillebeau. One of the two forms found by Guillebeau to cause milk to become ropy. Thrives best in pasteurized milk. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* Cf. *Microc. freudenreichii.* **Bact. hyacinthi,** Wakker. Found in the bulbs and leaves of the hyacinth and causing the "yellows" of hyacinths. Cf. *B. hyacinthi septicus,* Heinz. **Bact. janthinum,** Zopf. Found on pieces of pig-bladder floating on water rich in lower organisms. In the air it forms a violet pigment soluble in alcohol. **Bact. kochii,** Hansen. Found in the air of Carlsberg. Cf. *Bact. carlsbergense,* Hansen. **Bact. lactis,** Lister. See *B. acidi lactici,* Hueppe. **Bact. lactis aerogenes,** Escherich. See *B. lactis aerogenes,* Abelous. **Bact. lineola,** Müller, Cohn. Syn., *Bacterium punctum,* Rivolta; *Bacterium tremulans,* Trevisan; *Bacterium triloculare,* Ehrenberg; *Bacterium articulatum,* Ehrenberg. *Vibrio lineola* (Müller), Ehrenberg; *Vibrio tremulans,* Ehrenberg; *Bacillus lineola.* Found in well-water and other water, in infusions, in soil on vegetables, etc. *aer., mot.* (trembling and darting back and forth), *pleom., npg.* Probably represents several species, or a developmental form of a spirillum. **Bact. litoreum,** Warming. Found only in sea-water. *aer., mot., npg.* **Bact. lucens,** Van Tieghem. See *B. lucens,* Van Tieghem. **Bact. luteum,** Trelease. See *B. luteus,* Flügge. **Bact. maidis,** Cuboni. See *B. maidis,* Cuboni. **Bact. merismopœdioides,** Zopf. See *B. merismopœdioides,* Zopf. **Bact. morbilli,** Lanzi. Found in the urine of persons with measles. Cf. *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Bact. naviculą,** Reinke and Berthold. See *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski. **Bact. neapolitanum.** See *B. neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **Bact. oblongum,** Boutroux. Syn., *Micrococcus oblongus,* Boutroux. Found in beer; the agent of gluconic fermentation. **Bact. of Butyric-acid Fermentation.** See *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski. **Bact. of Diphtheria,** Emmerich. Found in cases of diphtheria in man and doves. **Bact. of Fire-blight.** See *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski. **Bact. of Infectious Pneumonia in the Horse.** See *Str. coryzæ contagiosæ equorum,* Schütz. **Bact. of Kephir.** See *B. caucasicus,* Kern. **Bact. of Pear-blight.** See *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski, and *Microc. amylovorus,* Burrill. **Bact. of Sheep-pox.** Found in cases of sheep-pox, or "Schafblättern." **Bact. of Variola,** Cose and Feltz. Found in the vesicles of smallpox; pathogenic for rabbits. **Bact. oleæ,** Arcangeli. Said to cause the socalled tuberculosis ("maladie de la loupe"; "rogner") of olives. **Bact. ovatum,** Lebert. See *Nosema bombycis,* Nägeli. **Bact. pasteurianum, Bact. pastorianum.** See *B. pasteurianus,* Hansen. **Bact. periplanetæ,** Tichomirow. Found in the common cockroach (*Periplaneta orientalis*), and producing in it a specific disease. **Bact. pflügeri,** Ludwig. See *Photobacterium pflügeri,* Ludwig. **Bact. phosphorescens,** Hermes. **Bact. phosphorescens,** Cohn. Syn., *Photobacterium phosphorescens.* See *B. phosphoreus,* Cohn. **Bact. photometricum,** Engelmann. Found in water; motion dependent on light; possibly not a bacterium at all. **Bact. pneumoniæ, Bact. pneumoniæ crouposæ,** Friedländer. See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Bact. porri,** Tommasi-Crudeli. Found in warts. **Bact. prodigiosum.** See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Bact. pseudopneumonicum.** See *B. pseudopneumonicus,* Flügge. **Bact. punctum,** Rivolta. See *Bact. lineola,* Müller, Cohn. **Bact. putredinis,** Davaine. Found in rapidly decaying plants. Cf. *Bact. gummis,* Comes. **Bact. pyriforme,** Hansen. Found in the air. **Bact. radicicola,** Prazmowski. Syn., *Bacillus radicicola,* Beyernick; *Rhizobium leguminosarum,* Frank. Found in the soil, particularly in the roots of the *Leguminosæ,* where it is held to stimulate the cells to unusual growth, affect nitrification, constitute the "bacteroids" of Woronin, and form the socalled "bacteroid tissue." **Bact. rosaceum metalloides,** Dowdeswell. See *B. ruber,* Frank, Cohn. **Bact. rubescens,** Lankester. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Bact. septicæmiæ,** Koch. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Bact. septicum sputigenum.** See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Bact. subtile,** Buchner. See *B. subtilis,* Ehrenberg. **Bact. sulphuratum; Bact. sulphuratum,** Warming. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Bact. sulphureum,** Rosenheim. Found in wine. *nliqf.* Evolves H_2S. **Bact. syncyaneum,** Ehrenberg, Schröter. See *B. cyanogenus,* Hueppe. **Bact. synxanthum,** Schröter. See *B. synxanthus.* **Bact. termo,** Dujardin and Ehrenberg. Syn.,

Bacillus termo, Davaine; *Bacterium bacillus*, Pasteur; *Cryptococcus natans*, Kützing; *Cryptococcus nebulosus*, Kützing; *Micrococcus crepusculum*, Cohn; *Zooglœa termo; Monas termo*, Müller. A collective species. **Bact. termo,** Vignal. Found in the saliva of healthy persons. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellowish gray), *npg.* **Bact. tholoideum,** Gessner. Syn., *Bacillus of Gessner.* Found in the intestinal contents of healthy persons. Resembles *B. lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. *pg.* (for mice and guinea-pigs). **Bact. tremulans,** Trevisan. See *Bact. lineola*, Cohn. **Bact. triloculare,** Ehrenberg. See *Bact. lineola*, Cohn. **Bact. tuberculosis,** Zopf, **Bact. tuberculosum,** Koch. See *B. tuberculosis*, Koch. **Bact. tumescens,** Zopf. See *B. tumescens*, Zopf. **Bact. typhosum.** See *B. typhi abdominalis*, Eberth and Gaffky. **Bact. ulna.** See *B. ulna*, Cohn. **Bact. ureæ,** Cohn. See *Microc. ureæ.* **Bact. ureæ,** Jaksch. Found in ammoniacal urine. *aer., facanaer., nliqf.* Not sufficiently investigated. **Bact. vermiforme,** Ward. Found in fermented ginger-beer. **Bact. violaceum,** Bergonzini. Syn., *Chromobacterium violaceum*, Bergonzini. Found in putrefying solutions of egg-albumen. *chg.* (violet). **Bact. viride.** See *B. viridis*, Van Tieghem. **Bact. xanthinum.** See *B. synxanthus*, Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Bact. xylinum,** Brown. Found in solutions of carbohydrates, giving rise to acetic acid, and converting dextrose into gluconic acid, and mannitol into levulose. **Bact. zopfii,** Kurth. See *B. zopfii.* **Bacteroides,** Woronin. See under *Bacterioid.* **Beggiatoa alba,** Vaucher. Syn., *Beggiatoa punctata*, Trevisan; *Beggiatoa leptomitiformis*, Meneghi; *Oscillaria alba*, Vaucher; *Hygrocrocis vandelli*, Meneghi. Next to *Cladothrix* the most common bacterium of water, forming a superficial layer in the mud. **Beggiatoa alba,** var. **marina,** Cohn. Syn., *Beggiatoa œrstedtii*, Rabenhorst. See *Beggiatoa marina*, Cohn. **Beggiatoa arachnoidea,** Agardh. Syn., *Oscillaria arachnoidea*, Agardh; *Oscillaria versatilis*, Kutz. Found in swamps and sulfur springs. **Beggiatoa leptomitiformis,** Meneghi and Trevisan. Syn., *Oscillaria leptomitiformis*, Meneghi. Found in sulfur springs. **Beggiatoa marina,** Cohn. Syn., *Beggiatoa alba*, var. *marina*, Cohn; *Beggiatoa œrstedtii*, Rabenhorst. Found in a salt-water aquarium, forming a whitish, slimy layer on dead fish. **Beggiatoa minima,** Warming. Found in seawater; gray. **Beggiatoa mirabilis,** Cohn. Found in a salt-water aquarium; snow white. **Beggiatoa multisepta.** See *Pragmidiothrix multisepta*, Engler. Held by Zopf to be identical with *Beggiatoa alba*, Vaucher. **Beggiatoa nivea,** Rabenhorst. Syn., *Leptonema niveum; Symphiothrix nivea*, Brugger. Found in sulfur springs. **Beggiatoa nodosa,** Van Tieghem. A doubtful form, characterized by nodes in the filaments, which differs from other members of the genus in the absence of sulfur grains and of motion. **Beggiatoa œrstedtii,** Rabenhorst. See *Beggiatoa marina*, Cohn. **Beggiatoa pellucida,** Cohn. Found in a marine aquarium; sulfur grains few. **Beggiatoa punctata,** Trevisan. See *Beggiatoa alba*, Cohn. **Beggiatoa roseopersicina,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium rubescens*, Lankester; *Bact. sulfuratum* or *Bact. sulphuratum*, Warming; *Clathrocystis roseopersicina*, Cohn; *Cohnia roseopersicina*, Winter, Kützing; *Microhaloa rosea*, Kutz; *Ophidiomonas sanguinea*, Ehrenberg; *Pleurococcus roseopersicina*, Rabenhorst. Peach-colored bacterium. Morphologically identical with *Beggiatoa alba*, Vaucher. Forms rose-colored to violet pellicles on putrid matter. Produces bacteriopurpurin. **Beggiatoa tigrina,** Rabenhorst. Syn., *Oscillaria tigrina*, Roemer. Found in swamps on submerged wood. Forms a thin white layer. **Bienstock's Putrefactive Bacillus, Bienstock's Putrefactive Bacillus from the Feces.** See *B. putrificus coli*, Bienstock. **Brieger's Bacillus.** See *B. cavicidus*, Brieger. **Buff Bacillus of Spreading Edema,** A. B. Harris. *nliqf., aer., chg.* (buff), *pleom.* **Capsule Bacillus of Loeb.** Obtained from a case of keratomalacia infantum. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* Resembles *B. capsulatus*, Pfeiffer. **Capsule Bacillus of Ozena,** Marano. Found in the nasal secretions in ten cases of ozena. Resembles *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* Cf. *Microc. loewenbergii.* **Capsule Bacillus of Smith.** See *B. capsulatus smithii.* **Cheese Spirillum.** See *Sp. tyrogenum*, Denecke. **Chromobacterium violaceum,** Bergonzini. See *Bact. violaceum*, Bergonzini. **Cladothrix bovis.** See *Actinomyces bovis*, Harz. **Cladothrix canis.** Held by Rabe to be very like *Actinomyces bovis.* **Cladothrix dichotoma,** Cohn and Zopf. Causes lesions of the skin in butchers, tanners, cooks, etc.; called by Rosenbach *erysipeloid.* See *Leptothrix ochracea*, Kützing; *Myconostoc gregarium*, Cohn. **Cladothrix fœrsteri,** Cohn. Syn., *Crenothrix fœrsteri; Streptothrix fœrsteri*, Cohn. Forms yellowish or grayish concretions in the human lacrimal ducts. **Cladothrix intricata,** Russell. Obtained from sea-mud (bay of Naples). *aer., liqf., mot.* **Clathrocystis roseopersicina,** Cohn. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Clostridium butyricum,** Prazmowski. See *B. butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Clostridium fœtidum,** Liborius. See *B. fœtidus*, Passet. **Clostridium of Symptomatic Anthrax (or Charbon),** Neelsen and Ehlers. See *B. chauvœi*, Bollinger and Feser. **Clostridium polymyxa,** Prazmowski. See *B. polymyxa*, Prazmowski. **Coccidioides immitis pyogenes,** Ophüls and Moffitt. Found in chronic suppurative processes. **Coccobacillus pyogenes ureæ,** Rörsing. See *Dip. pyogenes ureæ.* **Coccobacteria septica,** Billroth. The single term under which Billroth includes all putrefactive bacteria. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ.* **Coccobacteria ureæ,** Rörsing. See *Dip. pyogenes ureæ.* **Coccobac-**

terium lyssæ, Rivolta. See *B. lyssæ.* **Cohnia roseopersicina,** Winter and Kützing. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Colon Bacillus of Escherich.** See *B. neapolitanus.* **Comma Bacillus, Comma Bacillus of Koch, Comma-shaped Bacillus,** Waten. See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ,* Koch. **Corpuscles brillants.** See *B. fœtidus,* Passet. **Coryza Diplococci.** See *Microc. cereus aureus,* Schröter and Winkler. **Crenothrix fœrsteri,** Cohn. See *Cladothrix fœrsteri.* **Crenothrix kühniana,** Saccardo and Rabenhorst. Syn., *Crenothrix polyspora,* Cohn; *Hypœothrix kühniana; Leptothrix kühniana.* Found in drinking-water, to which it imparts a disagreeable taste. **Crenothrix polyspora,** Cohn. See *Crenothrix kühniana,* Saccardo and Rabenhorst. **Cryptococcus alveareus.** See *B. alvei,* Cheshire and Cheyne. **Cryptococcus clava,** Wedl. Found in the stomachs of ruminants. **Cryptococcus cerevisiæ,** Robin, **Cryptococcus fermentatum,** Kützing. See *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,* Reess and Robin. **Cryptococcus glutinis,** Fersen. See *Saccharomyces glutinis.* **Cryptococcus guttulatus,** Robin. See *Saccharomyces guttulatus.* **Cryptococcus natans, Cryptococcus nebulosus,** Kützing. See *Bact. termo,* Dujardin and Davaine. **Cryptococcus of Yellow Fever.** See *Cryptococcus xanthogenicus,* Freire. **Cryptococcus xanthogenicus,** Domingo Freire. Considered by Freire to be the cause of yellow fever. Cf. *B. of Yellow Fever.* **Denecke's Cheese Bacillus.** See *Sp. tyrogenum.* **Dengue Micrococci.** See *Scheutzia laughlini.* **Detionella ochracea,** Saccardo. See *Leptothrix ochracea,* Kützing. **Diplococcus albicans amplus,** Bumm. Grayish-white micrococcus. Found in mucus from the healthy vagina. *aer., facanaer., liqf., npg.* **Dip. albicans tardissimus.** Morphologically identical with the gonococcus, but more adherent, forming small masses. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Dip. albicans tardus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found in eczema. *aer., nliqf., nmot.* **Dip. citreus conglomeratus,** Bumm. Obtained from the air, in dust, and from gonorrheal pus. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Dip. citreus liquefaciens,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found on the skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum. *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (lemon yellow), *npg.* **Dip. coryzæ,** Klebs and Hajek. Obtained from the nasal secretions in cases of acute nasal catarrh. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Dip. flavus liquefaciens tardus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found on the skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (chrome yellow), *npg.* **Dip. fluorescens fœtidus,** Klamann. Obtained from the posterior nares. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (grass-green to violet), *npg.* **Dip. intracellularis meningitidis,** Goldschmidt and Weichselbaum. Found within the cells of the exudate in cerebrospinal meningitis. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Dip. lacteus faviformis,** Bumm. Found frequently in the vaginal secretions. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Dip. luteus,** Adametz. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Dip. of Gonorrhea.** See *Microc. gonorrhœæ,* Neisser. **Dip. of Orchitis,** Hugounenq and Eraud. Syn., *Orchiococcus.* Frequently found in gonorrheal pus during the first few days. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Dip. of Ozena,** Lowenberg. Found in the secretions in cases of ozena. **Dip. of Pemphigus, Dip. of Pemphigus acutus,** Demme. Syn., *Micrococcus of Demme.* Found in the bullas of pemphigus. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Resembles the gonococcus. **Dip. of Pneumonia in Horses,** Schütz. Obtained from the lungs of a horse affected with acute pneumonia. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Dip. pneumoniæ,** Weichselbaum. Syn., *Pneumococcus of Fränkel.* See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Dip. pneumoniæ fibrinosæ,** Friedländer. See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Dip. pyogenes ureæ,** Rörsing. Syn., *Diplococcus ureæ,* Rörsing; *Coccobacillus pyogenes ureæ,* Rörsing; *Coccobacterium ureæ,* Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Dip. ureæ trifoliatus,* Rörsing; *Microc. pyogenes ureæ flavus,* Rörsing. **Dip. roseus,** Bumm. Found in the air. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Dip. ureæ,** Rörsing. See *Dip. pyogenes ureæ,* Rörsing. **Dip. ureæ trifoliatus,** Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Dip. pyogenes ureæ,* Rörsing; *Microc. pyogenes ureæ flavus,* Rörsing. **Dispora caucasica,** Kern. See *B. caucasicus,* Kern. **Drumstick Bacillus.** See *B. putrificus coli.* **Epsilon Bacillus.** See *Sp. finkleri.* **Erythroconus litoralis,** Œrstedt. See *Sarcina litoralis.* **Feet-sweat Bacillus.** See *B. fœtidus, B. saprogenes,* II, and *B. graveolens.* **Finkler-Prior's Bacillus.** See *Sp. finkleri.* **Flesh-colored Bacillus,** Tils. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Flowers of Wine.** See *Saccharomyces mycoderma,* Reess. **Fränkel's Pneumobacillus.** See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Frog-spawn Bacterium of Sugar-factories, Frog-spawn Fungus.** See *Leuconostoc mesenteroides.* **Gaffkya tetragenus,** Saccardo. See *Microc. tetragenus,* Gaffky. **Gas-forming Bacillus.** See *B. gasoformans,* Eisenberg. **Ginger-beer Plant,** Marshall Ward. Forms jelly-like, semitransparent, yellowish-white, brain-like masses at the bottom of the fermentation; resembles Caucasian kephir grains; it is a symbiotic association of *Saccharomyces pyriformis* and of *Bact. vermiforme.* **Glacier Bacillus.** See *B. fluorescens nivalis,* Schmolck. **Gliococcus.** A micrococcus with a slimy capsule. **Golden Staphylococcus.** See *S. pyogenes aureus,* Ogston, Becker. **Gray-white Micrococcus,** Bumm. See *Dip. albicans amplus,* Bumm. **Hæmatococcus bovis,** Babes, Zimmermann. Obtained from the blood and viscera of cattle dead of an epidemic infectious disease characterized by hemoglobinuria (in Rumania). *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Hay Bacillus.** See *B. subtilis,* Ehrenberg. **Helicobacterium aerogenes,** Miller. See *B.*

aerogenes, III, Miller. **Helicobacterium klebsii**, Escherich. Found in the intestine of guinea-pigs. *pleom.* **Helicomonas**, Klebs. Syphilis fungus. Cf. *B. syphilidis*, Lustgarten. **Hormiscium cerevisiæ**, Bonard, **Hormiscium vini, Hormiscium vini et cerevisiæ**, Bonard. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma.* **Hueppe's Bacillus of Butyric-acid Fermentation.** See *B. butyricus*, Hueppe. **Hygrocrocis vandelli**, Meneghi. See *Beggiatoa alba*, Trevisan. **Hypæothrix kühniana.** See *Crenothrix kühniana.* **Influenza Bacillus.** See *B. of Influenza*, Pfeiffer. **Iodococcus vaginatus**, Miller. Found in unclean mouths; gives peculiar reaction with iodin, the sheath being stained yellow, the cocci dark blue. **Koch's Bacillus, K.'s Comma Bacillus, Comma Bacillus.** See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Lanceolate Coccus, Lancet-shaped Micrococcus**, Talamon. See *B. septicus sputigenus*, Flüggé. **Lepra Bacillus.** See *B. lepræ*, Hansen. **Leptonema niveum.** See *Beggiatoa nivea*, Rabenhorst. **Leptothrix buccalis**, Robin. Syn., *Leptothrix gigantea*, Miller; *Leptothrix pulmonalis; Rasmussenia buccalis*, Saccardo. Found in the mouth of man and animals. Falsely considered the cause of dental caries. **Leptothrix buccalis of Vignal.** See *B. buccalis* (*a*), Vignal. **Leptothrix epidermidis.** Syn., *Bacillus epidermidis*, Bizzozero; *Microsporon minutissimum*, Burchardt. Found on the epidermis between the toes, and held by Bizzozero to be nonpathogenic, but by Boeck to be the cause of erythrasma. **Leptothrix gigantea**, Miller. Found on the teeth of dogs, sheep, cattle, and other animals affected with pyorrhœa alveolaris. Some consider it identical with *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Leptothrix hyalina**, Reinsch. Found on marine algæ. **Leptothrix innominata**, Miller. See *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Leptothrix kühniana.** See *Crenothrix kühniana*, Saccardo. **Leptothrix lacrimalis.** See *Cladothrix fœrsteri*, Cohn. **Leptothrix lanugo**, Kützing. Found on marine algæ near Heligoland. **Leptothrix maxima buccalis**, Miller. See *B. buccalis maximus*, Miller. **Leptothrix muralis**, Kützing. See *Leptothrix parasitica.* **Leptothrix natans.** See *Sphærotilus natans*, Saccardo. **Leptothrix ochracea**, Kützing. Syn., *Detionella ochracea*, Saccardo; *Cladothrix dichotoma*, Zopf. According to Zopf, this represents filaments of cladothrix stained with iron oxid. **Leptothrix of Puerperal Fever, Leptothrix puerperalis**, Fettz. See *B. puerperalis*, Engel and Spillmann. **Leptothrix parasitica**, Kützing. Parasitic on fresh-water algæ. **Leptothrix pulmonalis.** See *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Leptothrix pusilla**, Rabenhorst. Found on fresh-water algæ, also in the mouth, Klebs. **Leptothrix symplacoides**, Dickie. Found on marine algæ. **Leptothrix vaginalis.** Found in the vagina of animals and women. **Leptothrix variabilis**, Saccardo. Found in saliva of healthy persons. **Leuconostoc mesenteroides**, Van Tieghem. Syn., *Ascococcus mesenteroides*, Cienkowski; *Frog-spawn bacterium of sugar-factories; Frog-spawn fungus.* A source of great loss to the manufacturers of beet-sugar, frequently and rapidly converting large quantities of the beet-juice into a mucilaginogelatinous mass. **Liborius' Bacillus of Butyric-acid Fermentation.** See *B. butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Lissophyton suspectum**, Hallier. See *B. lyssæ*, Pasteur. **Löffler's Bacillus.** See *B. diphtheriæ*, Klebs and Löffler. **Melunella flexuosa**, Borg. See *Sp. rugula*, Müller. **Merismopœdia chondroidea**, With, **Merismopœdia glauca.** See *Sarcina renis*, Hepworth. **Merismopœdia goodsirii.** See *Sarcina ventriculi*, Goodsir. **Merismopœdia hyalina**, Kützing. See *Sarcina hyalina*, Kützing. **Merismopœdia litoralis**, Rabenhorst. See *Sarcina litoralis*, Œrstedt. **Merismopœdia reitenbachii**, Caspary. See *Sarcina reitenbachii*, Caspary. **Merismopœdia urinæ**, Rabenhorst. See *Sarcina urinæ*, Welcker. **Merismopœdia ventriculi**, Husem. See *Sarcina ventriculi*, Goodsir. **Merismopœdia violacea**, Kützing. See *Sarcina violacea*, Kützing. **Metallacter anthracis**, Trevisan. See *B. anthracis*, Pollender and Davaine. **Metallacter tremulus**, Trevisan. See *B. tremulus*, Koch. **Metallacter ulna**, Trevisan. See *B. ulna*, Cohn. **Micrococcus aceti.** See *B. aceti*, Kützing. **Microc. acidi lactici**, Marpmann. Found in milk; resembles in its action *B. acidi lactici*, Hueppe. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* Cf. *Sphærococcus acidi lactici*, Marpmann. **Microc. acidi lactici liquefaciens**, Krüger. Found in butter and cheese. *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot.* **Microc. aerogenes**, Miller. Found in the intestinal tract of man. *aer., liqf., nmot., npg.* **Microc. agilis**, Ali-Cohen. Found in drinking-water. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* A motile coccus, provided with a flagellum; described by Menge. Found in water. **Microc. agilis citreus**, Menge. **Microc. (Diplococcus) albicans amplus**, Bumm. Syn., *Neisseria albicans.* Frequently found in the vaginal secretions. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. albicans tardissimus**, Eisenberg, Bumm. Found in the vaginal secretions of puerperal women. *aer., facanaer. nliqf., npg.* **Microc. (Diplococcus) albicans tardus**, Unna and Tommasoli. Found in eczema. *aer., nliqf., nmot.* **Microc. albus urinæ.** See *Microc. urinalbus.* **Microc. amylovorus**, Burrill and Arthur. Syn., *Micrococcus of apple-blight; Bacterium of pear-blight.* Produces fermentation in saccharine fluids. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* (for apple and pear trees). Cf. *B. butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Microc. aquatilis**, Bolton. Found frequently in water. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. arei celsii**, Buchner and Sehlen. Syn., *Bacterium decalvans*, Thin. Found on the diseased hairs in alopecia areata. Cf. *B. of Alopecia areata*, Kasauli, and *Microc. of Alopecia areata*, Robinson. **Microc. ascoformans**, Johne. See *Microc. botryogenes*,

Rabe. **Microc. aurantiacus,** Cohn. Syn., *Pediococcus aurantiacus.* Found in water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (orange-yellow), *npg.* **Microc. biskræ.** See *Microc. of Heydenreich.* **Microc. blennorrhœus.** See *Microc. gonorrhœæ,* Neisser. **Microc. bombycis,** Cohn, Béchamp. Syn., *Streptococcus bombycis,* Béchamp. Found in the intestinal tract of silkworms and other *Lepidoptera* dead of the epidemic disease known in France as *la flacherie;* etiologic relation demonstrated by Pasteur. **Microc. botryogenes,** Bollinger, Rabe. Syn., *Bollingera equi,* Saccardo; *Ascococcus johnei,* Cohn; *Micrococcus ascoformans,* Johne; *Microc. of mykodesmoids of the horse.* Found in colonies in the connective tissue of horses affected with "mykodesmoids." *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. candicans,** Flügge. Found abundantly in air and water. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. candidus,** Cohn. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. capillorum.** Found on the scalp and said to alter the color of the hair. *aer., chg.* (reddish-yellow). **Microc. carneus,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (red to violet), *npg.* **Microc. cerasinus siccus,** List. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (cherry-red), *npg.* **Microc. cereus albus,** Passet. Syn., *Staphylococcus cereus albus,* Passet. Found in the pus of acute abscesses, and by Tils in hydrant-water (Freiburg). *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. cereus aureus,** Schröter and Winkler. Syn., *Staphylococcus cereus aureus,* S. and W. Found in the thin secretions of coryza. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (orange-red), *npg.* **Microc. cereus flavus,** Passet. Syn., *Staphylococcus cereus flavus,* Passet; *Staphylococcus passetii.* Found in an acute abscess. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Microc. chlorinus.** Occurs in zooglea masses. *aer., chg.* (greenish-yellow), *npg.* **Microc. choleræ gallinarum,** Pasteur. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Microc. cinnabareus,** Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus cinnabareus,* Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (reddish-brown), *npg.* **Microc. citreus,** List. Syn., *Staphylococcus citreus,* List. Found in water, also by Lannelongue and Achard in the seat of an old osteomyelitis. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (pale-yellow), *npg.* **Microc. citreus conglomeratus,** Bumm. See *Dip. citreus conglomeratus,* Bumm. **Microc. concentricus,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., sap., npg.* **Microc. conglomeratus,** Weichselbaum. Syn., *Neisseria conglomerata,* W. **Microc. coronatus,** Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus coronatus,* Flügge. Found in the air. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. cremoides,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (yellowish-white), *npg.* **Microc. crepusculum,** Cohn. See *B. termo,* Ehrenberg and Dujardin. **Microc. cumulatus tenuis,** von Besser. Found in abundance in the nasal mucus of man. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. cyaneus,** Schröter. Obtained from the air on boiled potatoes. *aer., chg.* (cobalt blue, altered to carmin by acids, restored by alkalis). **Microc. decalvans,** Schröter. Syn., *Bacterium decalvans,* Saccardo. Cf. *B. of Alopecia areata,* Kasauli; *Microc. arei celsii,* Buchner and Sehlen; *Microc. of Alopecia areata,* Robinson. **Microc. diffluens,** Schröter. Found in the air, dust, and in excrement; common. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow, with a greenish fluorescence; not modified by acids). Resembles *B. fluorescens putidus,* Flügge. **Microc. diphtheriticus,** Oertel, Cohn, Löffler. Syn., *Streptococcus articulorum,* Löffler. Found in the false membranes and in the tissues of diphtheria patients; Cornil identifies this with *Microc. pyogenes,* Rosenbach. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. doyenii.** See *Microc. urinæ albus olearius,* Doyen. **Microc. endocarditicus.** Syn., *Streptococcus endocarditicus.* **Microc. endocarditidis rugatus,** Weichselbaum. Found in a case of ulcerative endocarditis. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. erysipelatis, Microc. erysipelatos, Microc. erysipelatosus,** Fehleisen. See *Microc. pyogenes,* Rosenbach. **Microc. fermenti.** See *Microc. viniperda.* **Microc. fervidosus,** Adametz. Found in water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. fickii.** Found in healthy and diseased eyes. **Microc. finlayensis,** Sternberg. Obtained from the viscera of a yellow-fever cadaver. *aer., liqf., chg.* (pale yellow), *npg.* **Microc. flavus.** See *Microc. flavus liquefaciens,* Flügge. **Microc. flavus desidens,** Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (yellowish brown), *npg.* **Microc. flavus liquefaciens,** Flügge. Syn., *Micrococcus flavus; Micrococcus liquefaciens.* Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Microc. flavus tardigradus,** Flügge. Syn., *Micrococcus tardigradus.* Found in the air and water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (dark olive-green), *npg.* **Microc. fœtidus,** Klamann, Rosenbach. Found in the posterior nares of man. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. freudenreichii,** Guillebeau. One of the two forms found by Guillebeau to produce ropiness in milk. *aer., liqf., npg.* Cf. *Bact. hessii,* Guillebeau. **Microc. friedländeri.** See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Microc. fulvus,** Cohn. Syn., *Staphylococcus fulvus.* Found in horse and rabbit dung. *aer., nmot., nliqf., chg.* (rose), *npg.* **Microc. fuscus,** Maschek. Found in water. *aer., nmot., liqf., chg.* (sepia-brown), *npg.* **Microc. gallicidus.** See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Microc. gelatinosus.** Found in milk, which it causes to coagulate at about 22° C. **Microc. gingivæ pyogenes,** Miller. Found in the mouth of a man affected with alveolar abscess. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. gonorrhœæ,** Neisser. Syn., *Micrococcus blennorrhœus; Neisseria gonorrhœæ; Micrococcus gonococcus.* Found in gonorrheal pus. *aer.* No growth on ordinary gelatin; has been grown on acid gelatin and human blood-serum. *pg.* **Microc. griseus,** Winter. See *Bact. griseum,* Warming. **Microc. hæmatodes,** Babes. Syn., *Micrococcus of red sweat.* Found in foul sweat from the

axilla. *aer., chg.* (red), *npg.* **Microc. havaniensis,** Sternberg. Syn., *Bacillus havaniensis,* Sternberg. Obtained by Sternberg in his investigation of yellow fever. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (blood-red). Only found in the presence of free oxygen. **Microc. imetrophus,** Trevisan. See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Microc. indicus,** Koch. See *B. indicus,* Koch. **Microc. influenzæ,** Letzerich. Syn., *Streptococcus seifferti; Micrococcus of influenza,* Seifert. See *B. of Influenza,* Pfeiffer. **Microc. insectorum,** Burrill. Syn., *Streptococcus insectorum.* Found in the cecal appendages or pancreatic organs of the chinch-bug (*Blissus leucopterus,* Say) and the higher *Hemiptera.* Especially recommended as a remedy for the chinch-bug and for *Halticus minutus,* so damaging to the peanut. **Microc. intracellularis meningitidis,** Neumann and Schäffer. Syn., *Micrococcus meningitidis,* Neumann; *Neisseria weichselbaumii.* Found in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord in cases of cerebrospinal meningitis. **Microc. lacteus faviformis,** Bumm. Syn., *Neisseria lactea.* Frequently found in normal vaginal mucus. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. lactis viscosus,** Conn. Syn., *Micrococcus of bitter milk,* Conn. The cause of the bitter taste of milk and cream. *aer., liqf., nmot., npg.* **Microc. liquefaciens.** See *Microc. flavus liquefaciens,* Flügge. **Microc. liquefaciens,** von Besser. Found in the nasal secretions of healthy persons. *aer., facanaer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. loewenbergii.** Syn., *Micrococcus of ozena.* Found in the secretions in cases of ozena. *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. luteus,** Cohn. Found in water, the superficial soil, dust of bedrooms, moist foods, etc. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Microc. lyssæ,** Neisser. Syn., *Neisseria lyssæ; Micrococcus of hydrophobia; Microc. of rabies,* Fol. Found in the spinal cord of rabid animals. Cornil and Babes throw doubt on the culture experiments of Fol. **Microc. major,** Doyen. See *Microc. urinæ major,* Doyen. **Microc. manfredii.** Syn., *Streptococcus manfredii; Micrococcus of progressive granuloma formation.* Found in the sputum in two cases of pneumonia following measles. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. mastobius,** Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. Syn., *Streptococcus nocardi; Micrococcus of bovine mastitis,* Kitt; *Micrococcus of mastitis in cows; Streptococcus of mastitis in cows; Micrococcus of contagious mammitis; Micrococcus of gangrenous mastitis in sheep,* Nocard. Obtained from the milk of cows and sheep affected with mastitis. *aer., facanaer.* The form found in cattle is said to be non-liquefactive; that of sheep liquefies both gelatin and blood-serum. Sternberg recognizes three distinct forms producing mastitis. **Microc. meningitidis,** Neumann. See *Microc. intracellularis meningitidis,* Neumann and Schäffer. **Microc. meningitidis purulentæ,** Heydenreich. **Microc. morbillosus.** See *Microc. of Measles.* **Microc. nasalis,** Hack. Found in the nasopharyngeal space. *aer., mot., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. nitrificans,** Van Tieghem. Found in water. *aer., npg.* **Microc. oblongus.** See *Bact. oblongum,* Boutroux. **Microc. ochroleucus,** Prove and Legrain. Syn., *Streptococcus ochroleucus.* Found in urine. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (sulfur yellow), *npg.* **Microc. of Acute Infectious Osteomyelitis.** See *Microc. pyogenes aureus,* Rosenbach. **Microc. of Alopecia areata,** von Sehlen, Robinson, Vaillard, and Vincent. Found on the hairs from the diseased patches. *aer., liqf., pg.* Cf. *B. of Alopecia areata* and *Microc. arei celsii.* **Microc. of Ammoniacal Urine.** See *Microc. ureæ,* Cohn, and *Microc. ureæ liquefaciens,* Flügge. **Microc. of Apple-blight.** See *B. butyricus,* Botkin, Prazmowski, etc. **Microc. of Beriberi,** Lacerda. Syn., *Bacillus beribericus,* Lacerda; *Micrococcus of biskra button.* See *Microc. of Heydenreich.* **Microc. of Bitter Milk.** See *Microc. lactis viscosus,* Conn. **Microc. of Bovine Mastitis,** Kitt. See *Microc. mastobius,* Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. **Microc. of Bovine Pneumonia,** Poels and Nolen. Syn., *Micrococcus of cattle pneumonia.* Found in the lungs of cattle suffering from infectious pleuropneumonia. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. of Bronchitis,** Picchini. Three distinct forms. *aer., liqf.* Cf. *B. of Bronchitis.* **Microc. of Cerebrospinal Meningitis.** See *Microc. intracellularis meningitidis,* Neumann and Schäffer. **Microc. of Chicken-pox.** See *S. viridis flavescens,* Guttmann. **Microc. of Contagious Mammitis.** See *Microc. mastobius,* Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. **Microc. of Cow-pox.** See *Microc. variolæ et vaccinæ,* Cohn. **Microc. of Dantec.** Obtained from salted codfish which had turned red. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow, changing to deep red), *npg.* **Microc. of Demme.** See *Dip. of Pemphigus acutus,* Demme. **Microc. of Dengue,** McLaughlin. See *Scheutzia laughlini.* **Microc. of Dental Caries.** See *Leptothrix vulgaris,* Robin; *Leptothrix gigantea,* Miller; *Miller's Epsilon Bacillus,* and *Sp. dentium,* Arnt. **Microc. of Diphtheria.** See *Streptococcus articulorum,* Löffler. **Microc. of Disse and Taguchi.** Obtained from the blood, the secretions of broad condyloma, as well as the primary indurations of syphilis. Etiologic relations not confirmed. **Microc. of Drinking-water.** See *Microc. aquatilis,* Bolton. **Microc. of Egyptian Ophthalmia.** See *Microc. of Trachoma,* Sattler and Michel. **Microc. of Endocarditis.** See *Str. endocarditicus* and *Microc. endocarditicus rugatus,* Weichselbaum. **Microc. of Erysipelas,** Fehleisen. See *Microc. pyogenes,* Rosenbach. **Microc. of Fischel, II.** Found in the blood in two cases of influenza. *aer., facanaer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. of Foot-and-mouth Disease.** Syn., *Streptocytus of Eczema epizootica,* Schottelius; *Streptococcus apthicola,* Hallier. Found in the vesicular eruptions about the mouth and feet of cattle,

pigs, and sheep. Communicable to man. *aer., facanaer.* Pathogenesis not fully settled. Cf. *B. of Ulcerative Stomatitis of Cattle.* **Microc. of Forbes.** Found in the bodies of larvas of the cabbage-butterfly, *Pieris rapæ,* affected with an infectious disease. **Microc. of Fowl Cholera.** See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Microc. of Freire.** See *Cryptococcus xanthogenicus.* **Microc. of Furuncle.** See *Microc. pyogenes aureus.* **Microc. of Gangrenous Mastitis in Sheep, Microc. of Gangrenous Mammitis.** See *Microc. mastobius,* Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. **Microc. of Gonorrhea.** See *Microc. gonorrhœæ,* Neisser. **Microc. of Gray Parrot Disease.** See *Microc. psittaci,* Eberth and Wolf. **M. of Hepatitis enzootica of Hogs.** See *Microc. porcellorum.* **Microc. of Heydenreich.** Syn., *Streptococcus biskræ; Microc. of biskra button.* Found in the tumors and ulcers characteristic of Aleppo boil or biskra button. *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. of Hydrophobia.** See *Microc. lyssæ,* Pasteur. **Microc. of Infectious Osteomyelitis.** See *Microc. pyogenes aureus,* Rosenbach, and *Microc. osteomyelitidis,* Becker and Kraske. **Microc. of Influenza,** Seifert. Syn., *Streptococcus seiferti.* See *Microc. influenzæ,* Letzerich. **Microc. of Kirchner.** Obtained from the sputum of patients suffering with influenza. *aer., pg.* **Microc. of Manfredi.** See *Microc. manfredii.* **Microc. of Mastitis,** Kitt. See *Micrococcus mastobius,* Nocard and Mollereau. **Microc. of Measles,** Klebs and Keating. Syn., *Streptococcus morbillosus; Micrococcus morbillosus.* Found in the blood and exudates of persons afflicted with measles. Flügge considers it unimportant. **Microc. of Mykodesmoids of the Horse.** See *Microc. botryogenes,* Rabe. **Microc. of Osteomyelitis.** See *Microc. pyogenes aureus,* Ogston. **Microc. of Ozena.** See *Microc. loewenbergii.* **Microc. of Pearblight,** Burrill. See *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski. **Microc. of Pébrine.** See *Nosema bombycis,* Nägeli. **Microc. of Pneumonia.** See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri* and *Microc. septicus,* Flügge. **Microc. of Progressive Abscess Formation in Rabbits,** Koch. Found in the exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrefying blood. *pg.* **Microc. of Progressive Granuloma Formation.** See *Microc. manfredii.* **Microc. of Progressive Tissue Necrosis in Mice,** Koch. Found in the exudates of mice inoculated with putrid blood. *pg.* **Microc. of Pyemia in Rabbits,** Koch. Found in the exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrefying flesh infusion. *pg.* **Microc. of Rabies,** Fol. See *Microc. lyssæ,* Neisser. **Microc. of Red Sweat.** See *Microc. hæmatodes,* Babes. **Microc. of S. Le M. Moore.** See *B. fœtidus,* Liborius. **Microc. of Salvioli.** See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Microc. of Scarlatina,** Pohl and Pincus. See *Microc. scarlatinæ.* **Microc. of Septicemia in Rabbits,** Koch. Syn., *Streptococcus kochii.* Found in the exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrefying flesh infusion. *pg.* **Microc. of Smallpox.** See *Microc. variolæ et vaccinæ,* Cohn. **Microc. of Sputum Septicemia.** See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Microc. of Swine Plague or Hog Cholera.** See *B. of Swine Plague,* Reitsch and Jobert, and *B. ex pneumoenteritide suis,* Klein. **Microc. of Syphilis,** Haberkorn and Marcus. Found in the white blood-corpuscles in cases of syphilis. *aer., osc., chg.* (red). **Microc. of Trachoma,** Sattler and Michel. Syn., *Neisseria rebellis; Micrococcus of Egyptian ophthalmia.* Found in the secretions and nodules of the conjunctiva in cases of trachoma. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Researches of Baumgarten and Kartulis go to show that this form has no etiologic relation to the diseases mentioned. **Microc. of Vaccinia.** See *Microc. variolæ et vaccinæ,* Cohn. **Microc. of Whooping-cough,** Letzerich. Found in the sputum in cases of whooping-cough. See *B. tussis convulsivæ,* Afanassiew. **Microc. olearius.** See *Microc. urinæ flavus olearius.* **Microc. osteomyelitidis,** Becker. Syn., *Micrococcus of acute infectious osteomyelitis.* See *Microc. pyogenes aureus,* Rosenbach. **Microc. ovalis,** Escherich. Found in the meconium and feces of infants. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. ovatus.** See *Nosema bombycis.* **Microc. pasteuri,** Sternberg. See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Microc. petechialis,** Neisser. Syn., *Neisseria petechialis.* **Microc. pflügeri,** Ludwig. See *Photobacterium pflügeri,* Ludwig. **Microc. phosphoreus,** Cohn. See *B. phosphoreus,* Cohn. **Microc. plumosus,** Bräutigam. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. pneumoniæ crouposæ,** Sternberg. See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Microc. pneumoniæ infectiosæ,** Friedländer. See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Microc. porcellorum.** Syn., *Micrococcus of hepatitis enzootica of hogs.* Found in hogs affected with hepatitis (Russia). *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. prodigiosus,** Cohn. See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Microc. pseudocyaneus,** Cohn. Found in boiled potatoes exposed to air. *aer., chg.* (verdigris green), *npg.* **Microc. psittaci,** Wolf. Syn., *Streptococcus perniciosus psittacorum,* Eberth and Wolf; *Micrococcus of gray parrot disease.* The cause of a disease of parrots resembling fowl cholera; fatal to many of the parrots imported from Guinea into Europe. **Microc. putridus.** A form emitting a fetid gas from gelatin when mixed with iodoform. **Microc. pyocyaneus,** Gessard. See *B. pyocyaneus α,* Gessard. **Microc. pyogenes,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Streptococcus pyogenes; Streptococcus erysipelatis; Streptococcus longus,* von Lingelsheim; *Micrococcus erysipelatis* (*-tos*) (*-tosus*); *Streptococcus of pus; Micrococcus of erysipelas,* Fehleisen. Found in the pus of acute abscesses and in the skin in cases of erysipelas. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. pyogenes albus,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Staphylococcus*

pyogenes albus, Passet; *Staphylococcus epidermidis albus*, Welch. Frequently found in company with *Microc. pyogenes aureus*. The cause of "stitch abscesses." *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. pyogenes aureus,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus; Micrococcus of infectious osteomyelitis.* The species most frequently found in pus. Obtained from various suppurations, boils, anthrax, osteomyelitis, ulcerative endocarditis, phlegmon, etc. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (brilliant golden yellow), *pg.* **Microc. pyogenes citreus,** Passet. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyogenes citreus*, Passet; *Micrococcus pyogenes flavus.* Found associated with the two preceding forms, in acute abscesses. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (lemon yellow), *pg.* Held by some to be but a variety of *Microc. pyogenes aureus.* **Microc. pyogenes tenuis,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Micrococcus rosenbachii.* Found in pus. Culture thin, varnish-like; pathogenesis not settled. Cf. *Microc. septicus*, Flügge. **Microc. pyogenes ureæ flavus,** Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Dip. pyogenes ureæ*, Rörsing; *Dip. ureæ trifoliatus*, Rörsing. **Microc. pyosepticus,** Richet. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyosepticus*, Hericourt and Richet. Obtained from a carcinomatous tumor in a dog. *aer., liqf., pg.;* resembles *Microc. pyogenes albus*, Rosenbach. **Microc. radiatus,** Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus radiatus*, Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. rheumarthritidis,** Kussmaul. See *B. rheumarthritidis*, Kussmaul. **Microc. rosenbachii.** See *Microc. pyogenes tenuis*, Rosenbach. **Microc. rosettaceus,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. roseus,** Eisenberg. Found in the sputum of a person suffering from influenza. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Microc. roseus,** Bumm. See *Dip. roseus*, Bumm. **Microc. roseus,** Maggiora, Flügge. Syn., *Neisseria rosea.* Found on the skin. *aer., npg.* **Microc. salivarius pyogenes,** Biondi. Syn., *Staphylococcus salivarius pyogenes*, Biondi. Found in an abscess produced in a guinea-pig by inoculation with saliva from a child affected with anginose scarlatina. *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. salivarius septicus,** Biondi. Obtained from animals after inoculation with saliva from a person with puerperal septicemia. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Cf. *Microc. sialosepticus.* **Microc. scarlatinæ,** Pohl and Pincus. See *Microc. scarlatinosus.* **Microc. scarlatinosus,** Coze and Feltz. Syn., *Perroncitoa scarlatinosæ; Micrococcus of scarlatina*, Pohl and Pincus. Found in the blood, on the desquamating skin, and on the palate of scarlatina patients; resembles *Microc. septicus*, Flügge. Cf. *Str. rubiginosus*, Edington, and *B. of Scarlatina*, Crooke. **Microc. septicus,** Cohn. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Microc. septicus,** Flügge; Syn., *Streptococcus septicus*, Flügge. *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Saccardo; *Streptococcus pneumoniæ*, Weichselbaum. Found in soil. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. septopyæmicus.** Syn., *Streptococcus septopyæmicus.* Obtained from cases of phlegmonous angina and erysipelas of the larynx. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Resembles *Microc. septicus*, Flügge. **Microc. sialosepticus.** Found in the saliva in a case of puerperal septicemia. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Cf. *Microc. salivarius septicus*, Biondi. **Microc. subflavus,** Flügge, Neisser. Syn., *Neisseria subflava; Yellowish-white micrococcus or diplococcus*, Bumm. Obtained from the lochia of puerperal women and from vaginal mucus. *aer., liqf., pg.* **Microc. suis,** Burrill. See *B. tardigradus.* **Microc. tardigradus.** See *Microc. flavus tardigradus*, Flügge. **Microc. tetragenus,** Gaffky. Syn., *Gaffkya tetragenus*, Saccardo. Obtained from a cavity in the lung of a person with pulmonary tuberculosis. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Microc. tetragenus,** Marotta. Constantly found in smallpox vesicles and pustules. *aer., liqf., pg.* Produces vaccinia in calves. **Microc. tetragenus febris flavæ,** Finlay. Syn., *Micrococcus tetragenus versatilis*, Sternberg. Obtained from the excrement of mosquitos which had drawn blood from yellow-fever patients; also from the surface of the body in the same disease (Sternberg). *aer., liqf., chg.* (lemon yellow), *npg.* **Microc. tetragenus mobilis ventriculi,** Mendosa. Found in the contents of the stomach of man. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Microc. tetragenus subflavus,** von Besser. Found in nasal mucus. *aer., facanaer.* (no growth in gelatin), *npg.* **Microc. tetragenus versatilis,** Sternberg. See *Microc. tetragenus febris flavæ*, Finlay. **Microc. toxicatus,** Burrill. Syn., *Streptococcus toxicatus*, Burrill. Found in the poison of the poison-ivy, *Rhus toxicodendron.* **Microc. ulceris mollis.** See *B. of Chancroid*, Ducrey. **Microc. ureæ,** Cohn. Syn., *Bacterium ureæ*, Cohn; *Streptococcus ureæ; Torula ureæ*, Pasteur. Found in urine, in which it produces ammoniacal fermentation. **Microc. ureæ,** Pasteur and Van Tieghem. Found in the air and in ammoniacal urine. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* Possibly the last two forms and *Bact. ureæ*, Jaksch, are identical. **Microc. ureæ liquefaciens,** Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus æthebius.* Found in ammoniacal urine. *aer., facanaer., liqf., npg.* **Microc. urinæ albus olearius,** Doyen. Syn., *Micrococcus doyenii.* Found under the same conditions as the last form. *aer., liqf.* **Microc. urinæ flavus olearius,** Doyen. Syn., *Micrococcus olearius.* Found in the urine in cystitis, with the two preceding forms. *aer., liqf., chg.* (golden yellow). **Microc. urinæ major,** Doyen. Syn., *Micrococcus major.* Found in same conditions as the three preceding forms. **Microc. urinalbus.** Syn., *Micrococcus albus urinæ.* Found in the urine in cases of pyelonephritis and cystitis. **Microc. variolæ, Microc. variolæ et vaccinæ,** Cohn. Syn., *Streptococcus variolæ.* Obtained by

Cohn, Guttmann, Marotta, Hlava, and others from the lymph of vaccine pustules in man and animals, from variola papules, and from the blood of persons affected with variola. **Microc. versatilis.** Found on the skin of healthy persons, also in the liver, spleen, and kidneys after death from yellow fever. Not sufficiently studied. **Microc. versicolor,** Flügge. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Microc. viniperda.** Syn., *Micrococcus fermenti.* Found in spoiled wine. **Microc. violaceus,** Cohn. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (violet), *npg.* **Microc. viridis flavescens,** Guttmann. Found in the lymph of a varicella pustule. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. viscosus,** Pasteur. Found in the disease of wine known as *la graisse.* **Microc. viticulosus,** Flügge, Katz. Found in air and water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Microc. xanthogenicus.** Syn., *Cryptococcus xanthogenicus,* Freire. Found in cases of yellow fever. **Microhaloa rosea,** Kützing. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Microsporon minutissimum,** Burchardt. See *B. epidermidis,* Bizzozero. **Microsporon septicum,** Klebs. See *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Microzyma bombycis,** Béchamp. See *Microc. bombycis,* Cohn, Beck. **Milk-white Micrococcus,** Bumm. See *Microc. albicans tardissimus,* Eisenberg. **Milk Yeast.** See *Saccharomyces lactis,* Adametz. **Miller's Bacillus.** See *B. dentalis viridans,* Miller, and *Sp. of Miller.* **Miller's Bacillus of the Intestine.** See *B. aerogenes, I, II, III,* Miller. **Miller's Epsilon Bacillus.** See *Epsilon Bacillus,* Miller. **Milzbrandbacillus.** See *B. anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **Monas prodigiosa,** Ehrenberg. See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Monas termo,** Müller. See *B. termo,* Dujardin. **Mycoderma aceti.** See *B. aceti,* Kützing. **Mycoderma cerevisiæ,** Trecul. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma,* Reess. **Mycoderma vini,** Pasteur. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma,* Reess. **Myconostoc gregarium,** Cohn. A spiral or crumpled condition of a filamentous schizomycete, perhaps *Cladothrix dichotoma,* Cohn. **Neisseria albicans.** See *Microc. albicans amplus,* Bumm. **Neisseria citrea.** See *Microc. citreus conglomeratus,* Bumm. **Neisseria conglomerata.** See *Microc. conglomeratus,* Weichselbaum. **Neisseria gonorrhœæ.** See *Microc. gonorrhœæ,* Neisser. **Neisseria lactea.** See *Microc. lacteus faviformis,* Bumm. **Neisseria lyssæ.** See *Microc. lyssæ,* Neisser. **Neisseria petechialis.** See *Microc. petechialis,* Neisser. **Neisseria rebellis.** See *Microc. of Trachoma,* Sattler. **Neisseria rosea.** See *Microc. roseus,* Maggiora. **Neisseria subflava.** See *Microc. subflavus,* Flügge. **Neisseria tardissima.** See *Microc. albicans tardissimus,* Bumm. **Neisseria weichselbaumii.** See *Microc. intracellularis meningitidis,* Neumann and Schäffer. **Neisseria winkleri.** See *B. beribericus,* Lacerda. **Nitrifying Bacillus of Winogradsky, Nitromonas of Winogradsky.** Found in the soil; no growth on ordinary culture-mediums; one of the very few nitrifying ferments. **Nosema bombycis,** Nägeli. Syn., *Micrococcus ovatus.* It is found in the organs and the blood of silkworms suffering from *pébrine.* **Ophidomonas jenensis, Ophidomonas sanguinea,** Ehrenberg. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Orchiococcus.** See *Dip. of Orchitis,* Hugounenq and Eraud. **Oscillaria alba,** Vaucher. See *Beggiatoa alba,* Trevisan. **Oscillaria arachnoidea,** Agardh. See *Beggiatoa arachnoidea,* Trevisan. **Oscillaria leptomitiformis,** Meneghi. See *Beggiatoa leptomitiformis,* Trevisan. **Oscillaria tigrina.** See *Beggiatoa tigrina,* Rabenhorst. **Oscillaria versatilis,** Kützing. See *Beggiatoa arachnoidea,* Trevisan. **Palmella infusionum,** Ehrenberg. See *B. termo,* Dujardin. **Palmella prodigiosa,** Mont. See *B. prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Palmellina capillorum,** Radlkoffer, Buhl. Syn., *Zooglœa capillorum,* Buhl. Found in the epidermis of the head; supposed to affect the color of the hair. **Panhystophyton ovatum.** Syn., *Nosema bombycis.* **Passet's Putrefying Bacillus of Pus.** See *B. pyogenes fœtidus,* Passet. **Peach-colored Bacterium,** Lankester. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Pediococcus acidi lactici,** Lindner. Found in hay infusion and in mash from malt. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Pediococcus albus,** Lindner. Found in well-water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Pediococcus aurantiacus,** Cohn. See *Microc. aurantiacus,* Cohn. **Pediococcus cerevisiæ,** Balcke. Syn., *Sarcina cerevisiæ,* Lindner. Found in beer and in the air of breweries. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Perroncitoa scarlatinosæ.** See *Microc. scarlatinæ,* Pohl and Pincus. **Pfeiffer's Bacillus.** See *B. capsulatus,* Pfeiffer. **Photobacterium balticum,** Fischer. Found in the waters of the Baltic. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* Cf. *B. phosphorescens indigenus,* Fischer. **Photobacterium fischeri,** Katz. Found in the waters of the Baltic. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* **Photobacterium indicum,** Fischer. See *B. phosphorescens,* Fischer. **Photobacterium luminosum,** Beyerinck. Found on many of the phosphorescent animals, crustaceous polyps, infusoria, of the North Sea. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* **Photobacterium pflügeri,** Ludwig. Syn., *Bacterium pflügeri; Micrococcus pflügeri.* Found upon butcher's meat and upon market fish. The most phosphorescent of all light-producing bacteria. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* **Photobacterium phosphorescens,** Fischer. See *B. phosphoreus,* Cohn. **Photobacterium phosphorescens,** Cohn. See *B. phosphoreus,* Cohn. **Pink Bacillus of Spreading Edema,** A. B. Harris. *aer., nliqf., pleom., chg.* (pink), *npg.* Cf. *B. œdematis maligni,* Koch. **Pleurococcus roseopersicina,** Rabenhorst. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Pneumobacillus friedländeri.** See *B. pneumoniæ*

friedländeri. **Pneumobacillus liquefaciens bovis.** See *B. liquefaciens bovis*, Arloing. **Pneumococcus, Friedländer's, Pneumoniacoccus of Friedländer,** Sternberg. See *B. pneumoniæ friedländeri*. **Potato Bacillus.** Applied to *B. mesentericus fuscus*, Flügge; *B. mesentericus vulgatus*, Flügge; *Bact. mesentericum rubrum*, Globig. **Pragmidiothrix multisepta,** Engler. Syn., *Beggiatoa multisepta*. Found in sea-water upon crustaceans (Kieler Bucht). It is distinguished from *Beggiatoa* by the absence of sulfur grains. **Prazmowski's Bacillus of Butyric-acid Fermentation.** See *B. butyricus*, Botkin, Prazmowski. **Proteus capsulatus septicus, Proteus hominis capsulatus.** See *B. hominis capsulatus*, Banti, Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. **Proteus lethalis.** See *B. lethalis*, Babes. **Proteus mirabilis.** See *B. mirabilis*, Hauser. **Proteus of Karlinski.** See *B. muriseptícus pleomorphus*, Karlinski. **Proteus septicus.** See *B. septicus*, Pasteur. **Proteus sulphureus.** See *B. sulphureus*, Lindenborn. **Proteus sulphureus of Holochenikoff, Proteus vulgaris,** Hauser. See *B. vulgaris*, Hauser. **Proteus zenkeri.** See *B. zenkeri*, Hauser. **Pseudodiphtheria Bacillus,** Löffler, von Hoffmann, Roux, Yersin, and Abbott. Found in the mucus from the pharynx and tonsils of children suffering from nondiphtheric throat affections. **Pseudodiplococcus pneumoniæ,** Bonome. Obtained from the serofibrinous exudate of a person dead of cerebrospinal meningitis. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Cf. *Microc. meningitidis*, Neumann, and *B. meningitidis purulentæ*, Neumann. **Rasmussenia buccalis,** Saccardo. See *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Rauschbrand-bacillus.** See *B. chauvæi*, Bollinger and Feser. **Red Bacillus of Water.** See *B. ruber*, Frank and Becker. **Saccharomyces albicans,** Robin. Syn., *Oïdium albicans*, Robin. The cause of thrush. **Saccharomyces apiculatus,** Reess. Occurs in fermented wine and beer, and, in the hot seasons, on sweet succulent fruits; in winter, in the soil beneath the trees that bear these fruits. **Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,** Reess and Robin. Syn., *Cryptococcus cerevisiæ*, Kützing; *Cryptococcus fermentatum; Torula cerevisiæ; Yeast-plant.* Under this heading are included a series of different yeasts. **Saccharomyces conglomeratus,** Reess. As the result of Hansen's investigations this species has been discarded by recent writers. **Saccharomyces ellipsoideus,** I, II, Hansen. A "wild" species of wine ferment. **Saccharomyces exiguus,** Hansen. Found in German yeast; acts toward sugar exactly as does *Saccharomyces marxianus*. **Saccharomyces glutinis.** Syn., *Cryptococcus glutinis*, Fersen. A pullulating yeast that forms beautiful rose-colored patches on cooked potatoes. **Saccharomyces guttulatus,** Robin. Syn., *Cryptococcus guttulatus*, Robin, Winter. Found in the esophagus, stomach, and intestine of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The feces of patients suffering from tunnel anemia or ankylostomiasis frequently contain this species of saccharomyces. **Saccharomyces lactis,** Adametz. Syn., *Milk-yeast.* Found in milk, of which it ferments the milk-sugar. **Saccharomyces marxianus.** Found in wine; acts vigorously on saccharose, inverting and fermenting it with great activity; it also acts on dextrose. **Saccharomyces membranifaciens.** Forms a bright yellow, tough scum on beer-wort; liquefies gelatin; has no fermentative action on ordinary carbohydrates, and does not invert cane-sugar. **Saccharomyces minor,** Engel. According to Engel, this is the cause of fermentation in bread. **Saccharomyces mycoderma,** Reess. Syn., *Mycoderma mesentericum*, Pers; *Mycoderma cerevisiæ et vini*, Desm; *Hormiscium vini et cerevisiæ*, Bonard; *Mycoderma vini*, Pasteur; *Mycoderma cerevisiæ*, Trecul. Found on the surface of wine and beer, forming the socalled "flowers of wine." **Saccharomyces pasteurianus,** Reess. According to Hansen, this represents a group of three forms that cause changes in beer and wine. **Saccharomyces pyriformis,** Ward. Found in the fermentation of ginger-beer. A yeast which develops much CO_2, but little alcohol; it inverts cane-sugar and ferments the products; does not ferment milk-sugar. *aer., facanaer.* **Saccharomyces ruber,** Demme. Found in milk and cheese, forming red spots in the latter and red sediment in the former. *nliqf.* **Saccharomyces vaccinæi,** Pfeiffer. Found in the lymph of a vaccinia pustule; nothing is known of its action. **Sarcina alba,** Eisenberg. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Sarcina aurantiaca.** Syn., *Orange sarcina*, Koch. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (orange yellow), *npg.* **Sarcina aurea,** Macé. Found in the pulmonary exudates of a person dead of a pneumonia complicated with purulent pleurisy. *aer., liqf., chg.* (brilliant golden yellow). **Sarcina botulina,** Van den Corput. Found in cases of poisoning with tainted sausage (*botulismus*), and believed to be the active agent. Cf. *B. of Allantiasis.* **Sarcina candida,** Reinke. Found in the air of breweries. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Sarcina cerevisiæ,** Lindner. Syn., *Pediococcus cerevisiæ*, Balcke. Found in beer and the air of breweries. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Sarcina flava,** De Bary. Found in beer. *aer., liqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Sarcina fuscescens,** Falkenheim. Found in the human stomach. **Sarcina hyalina,** Kützing. Syn., *Merismopedia hyalina*, Kützing. Found in swamps. **Sarcina intestinalis,** Zopf. Found in the intestine of chickens and turkeys, principally in the cecum. **Sarcina litoralis,** Œrstedt. Syn., *Merismopœdia litoralis*, Rabenhorst; *Erythroconis litoralis*, Œrstedt. Found in sea-water; forms a thin, reddish layer between decomposing algæ on the

shore. **Sarcina lutea,** Schröter. Found in the air and in fungus cultures. *aer., liqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Sarcina minuta,** De Bary. Occurred spontaneously in a culture of sour milk on a microscopic slide; resembles *Sarcina welckeri.* **Sarcina mobilis,** Maurea. Found in old ascitic fluid. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (brick-red). **Sarcina morrhuæ.** Obtained from codfish. **Sarcina of the Lungs.** See *Sarcina pulmonum,* Hauser. **Sarcina of the Urine.** See *Sarcina urinæ,* Welcker. **Sarcina paludosa,** Schröter. Found in bog-water. **Sarcina pulmonum,** Hauser. Syn., *Sarcina of the lungs.* Found in sputum. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Sarcina reitenbachii,** Caspary. Syn., *Merismopædia reitenbachii.* Found in fresh water on decaying plants. **Sarcina renis,** Hepworth. Found in the lungs of persons dead of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Sarcina rosea,** Menge. Found in milk and other food-stuffs. Held to be distinct from the form described by Schröter. *aer., liqf., chg.* (rose-red), *npg.* **Sarcina rosea,** Schröter. Found in the air. *aer., liqf., chg.* (intense red, giving same reaction as the pigment of *Sarcina aurantiaca*), *npg.* **Sarcina urinæ,** Welcker. Syn., *Merismopædia urinæ,* Rabenhorst. Found in the bladder; appears to be destitute of zymotic action. **Sarcina ventriculi,** Goodsir. Common in the stomach of man and animals. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Sarcina welckeri,** Rossmann. Repeatedly found in the human bladder and voided for months at a time in the urine, which is usually abnormally rich in phosphates, the patient retaining good health. **Scheutzia laughlini.** Syn., *Micrococcus of dengue; Staphylococcus of dengue; Dengue micrococcus.* Found in the blood of patients suffering from dengue. Pathogenetic relations not determined. **Schweinerothlaufbacillus.** See *B. erysipelatos suis,* Koch. **Shiga's Bacillus.** See *B. dysenteriæ,* Shiga. **Smegma Bacillus.** See *B. of the Smegma.* **Sphærococcus acidi lactici,** Marpmann. Found in fresh cow's milk. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Sphærotilus natans,** Kützing, Saccardo. Syn., *Leptothrix natans.* Found in running and stagnant water. Old portions yellowish, younger portions colorless. **Spirillum amyliferum,** Van Tieghem. Found in water. Forms granulose at certain developmental stages; gives the blue reaction with iodin. Cf. *B. butyricus,* Prazmowski. **Sp. anserum.** Syn., *Spirochæte anserina,* Sakharoff. Found in the blood of geese affected with a fatal form of septicemia due to this microbe. A disease prevalent in the swampy regions of Caucasia. *aer., mot., pg.* (not for chickens). **Sp. α of Weibel.** See *Sp. saprophiles α of Weibel.* **Sp. attenuatum,** Warming. Found in sea-water. **Sp. aureum.** Syn., *Vibrio aureus,* Weibel. Found in the air and slime of sewers. *aer., nliqf., nmot., chg.* (golden yellow), *npg.* **Sp. β of Weibel.** See *Sp. saprophiles β of Weibel.* **Sp. choleræ asiaticæ,** Koch. Syn., *Spirillum choleræ; Spirillum of cholera; Bacillus of cholera; Comma bacillus of Koch.* Found in the discharges of cholera patients and in the intestine of cholera cadavers. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **Sp. concentricum,** Kitasato. Found in putrefying blood. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Sp. denticola,** Miller. **Sp. dentium,** Arnt. Syn., *Spirochæte denticola; Spirochæte dentium.* Found under the margins of the gums in the mouths of healthy persons; biologic characters unknown, as it does not thrive in culture-fluids. **Sp. endoparagogicum,** Sorokin. Found in a glairy liquid exuding from a poplar tree. **Sp. finkleri, Sp. of Finkler-Prior.** Syn., *Vibrio proteus; Bacillus of Finkler-Prior.* Found in the feces of persons affected with cholera nostras, after allowing the discharge to stand for some time. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenetic relation not confirmed. **Sp. flavescens.** Syn., *Vibrio flavescens,* Weibel. Found in the slime of sewers. *aer., nliqf., nmot., chg.* (yellowish green), *npg.* **Sp. flavum.** Syn., *Vibrio flavescens,* Weibel. Found in the slime of sewers. *aer., nliqf., nmot., chg.* (ocher yellow), *npg.* **Sp. jenensis,** Ehrenberg. Syn., *Ophidomonas jenensis,* Ehrenberg. A doubtful species. **Sp. leukomelænum,** Perty. Found in water containing decaying algæ. **Sp. linguæ.** Syn., *Vibrio lingualis.* Found in the deposit on the tongue of a mouse after inoculation. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* (for mice). **Sp. litorale,** Warming. Syn., *Vibrio spirillum,* Müller; *Melunella spirillum,* Borg. Found in bog-water. **Sp. metchnikovi.** Syn., *Vibrio metchnikovi,* Gamaleia. Found in the intestinal contents of chickens affected with an epidemic infectious disease resembling fowl cholera. *aer., facanaer.* (?), *liqf., mot., pg.* **Sp. nasale.** Syn., *Vibrio nasale,* Weibel. Found in nasal mucus. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **Sp. obermeieri,** Cohn. Syn., *Spirochæte obermeieri; Spirillum of relapsing fever.* Found in the blood of persons affected with relapsing fever. *aer., mot.* (efforts to cultivate thus far unsuccessful), *pg.* **Sp. of Asiatic Cholera.** Spirillum of cholera. See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ,* Koch. **Sp. of Denecke.** See *Sp. tyrogenum,* Denecke. **Sp. of Finkler and Prior.** See *Sp. finkleri.* **Sp. of Miller.** Syn., *Miller's bacillus.* Found in carious teeth. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Sp. of Relapsing Fever.** See *Sp. obermeieri,* Cohn. **Sp. of Smith.** Found in the intestine of swine. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Sp. plicatile,** Dujardin. Syn., *Spirochæte plicatilis,* Ehrenberg; *Spirulina plicatilis,* Cohn. Found in water containing decomposing algæ. Biologic characters undetermined. **Sp. rosaceum.** Observed upon excrement in water. *aer., chg.* (red), *npg.* **Sp. rosenbergii,** Warming. Found in brackish water. Contains refractive sulfur grains. *aer., mot.* **Sp. ro-**

seum, Macé. Found in a tube culture of blennorrhagic pus. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (rose red), *npg.* **Sp. rubrum,** von Esmarch. Obtained from the putrefying body of a mouse. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Sp. rufum,** Perty. Found in cistern-water. *aer., mot., chg.* (rose red), *npg.* **Sp. rugula,** Müller. Syn., *Vibrio rugula.* Found in swamp-water and frequently in the alimentary canal, on the teeth, etc. *aer., facanaer., mot., npg.* According to Prazmowski, this species gives rise to decomposition of cellulose. **Sp. sanguineum.** See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Sp. saprophiles α of Weibel.** Syn., *Vibrio saprophiles α of Weibel.* Found in rotting hay infusion and in the slime of sewers. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Sp. saprophiles β of Weibel.** Syn., *Vibrio saprophiles β,* Weibel. Found in rotting hay infusion. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Sp. saprophiles γ of Weibel.** Syn., *Vibrio saprophiles γ,* Weibel. Found in the slime of sewers. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Sp. serpens,** Müller. Syn., *Vibrio serpens,* Müller. Found in stagnant water containing decaying plants, etc. Biologic characters not determined. **Sp. sputigenum,** Miller. Common in the neglected mouths of healthy persons. Does not grow on culture-mediums. **Sp. tenue,** Ehrenberg. Found in putrefying plant infusions. Biologic characters undetermined. **Sp. tyrogenum,** Denecke. Syn., *Sprillum of Denecke; Bacillus of cheese; Denecke's cheese spirillum.* Found in old cheese. *aer., facanaer., liqf. mot., pg.* (for guinea-pigs). **Sp. undula,** Cohn, Müller. Syn., *Vibrio undula,* Müller; *Vibrio prolifer,* Ehrenberg. Found in zooglea masses in swamp-water, vegetable infusions, etc. *aer., mot., npg.* **Sp. violaceum,** Warming. Found in brackish water; cell-contents violet, with a few sulfur grains. **Sp. volutans,** Ehrenberg. Syn., *Vibrio spirillum,* Müller; *Melunella spirillum,* Borg. Found in infusions and in bog-water. Biologic characters undetermined. **Spirochæte anserina,** Sakharoff. See *Sp. anserum.* **Spirochæte denticola,** Miller, **Spirochæte dentium,** Arnt. See *Sp. dentium.* **Spirochæte obermeieri.** See *Sp. obermeieri,* Cohn. **Spirochæte plicatilis,** Ehrenberg. See *Sp. plicatile,* Dujardin. **Spiromonas cohnii,** Warming. Found in foul water. **Spiromonas volubilis,** Pertz. Found in putrefying infusions and in bog-water. **Sporonema gracile.** See *B. virens,* Van Tieghem. **Staphylococcus albus liquefaciens,** Escherich. Syn., *White liquefying staphylococcus.* Found in the alvine discharges of healthy infants. *aer., liqf., npg.* **S. biskræ.** See *Microc. of Heydenreich.* **S. cereus albus,** Passet. See *Microc. cereus albus,* Passet. **S. cereus aureus,** Schröter and Winkler. See *Microc. cereus aureus,* S. and W. **S. cereus flavus,** Passet. See *Microc. cereus flavus,* Passet. **S. citreus.** See *Microc. citreus,* List. **S. epidermidis albus,** Welch. See *Microc. pyogenes albus,* Rosenbach. **S. of Dengue,** McLaughlin. See *Scheutzia laughlini.* **S. of Pemphigus,** De Michele. Obtained from the skin, kidney, and spleen in a case of pemphigus chronica. **S. passetii.** See *Microc. cereus flavus,* Passet. **S. pyogenes albus,** Rosenbach. See *Microc. pyogenes albus,* Rosenbach. **S. pyogenes aureus,** Ogston, Becker. See *Microc. pyogenes aureus,* Rosenbach. **S. pyogenes citreus,** Passet. See *Microc. pyogenes citreus,* Passet. **S. pyosepticus,** Hericourt and Richet. See *Microc. pyosepticus,* Richet. **S. salivarius pyogenes,** Biondi. See *Microc. salivarius pyogenes,* Biondi. **S. viridis flavescens,** Guttmann. Syn., *Micrococcus of chicken-pox.* Found in the vesicles of varicella. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* **Streptococcus acidi lactici,** Grotenfeldt. Found in coagulated milk in Finland. *anaer.* (not strictly), *nliqf., npg.* **Str. æthebius.** See *Microc. ureæ liquefaciens,* Flügge. **Str. albus,** Maschek. Found in hydrant-water (Freiburg). *aer., liqf., npg.* **Str. apthicola,** Hallier. See *Streptocytus of Eczema epizootica,* Schottelius. **Str. articulorum,** Löffler. Syn., *Micrococcus of diphtheria.* Obtained from the affected mucous membrane in cases of diphtheria. Possibly a variety of *Microc. pyogenes. pg.* (for mice). **Str. bombycis,** Béchamp. See *Microc. bombycis,* Cohn. **Str. brevis,** von Lingelsheim. Obtained from normal human saliva. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Str. cadaveris,** Sternberg. Found in the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Str. cinnabareus.** See *Microc. cinnabareus,* Flügge. **Str. coli gracilis,** Escherich. Found in the feces of healthy children living on a meat diet. *aer., facanaer., liqf., npg.* **Str. conglomeratus,** Kurth. Obtained from cases of scarlatina. *pg.* (for mice). **Str. coronatus,** Flügge. See *Microc. coronatus,* Flügge. **Str. coryza contagiosæ equorum,** Schütz. Found in the pus from affected lymphatic glands in horses suffering with the disease known in Germany as *Drüse des Pferdes. aer., facanaer., pg.* (for horses and mice), *npg.* (for rabbits, guinea-pigs, and pigeons). **Str. endocarditicus.** See *Microc. endocarditicus rugatus,* Weichselbaum. **Str. erysipelatis (erysipelatos),** Fehleisen. See *Microc. pyogenes,* Rosenbach. **Str. fermenti.** See *Microc. viniperda.* **Str. giganteus urethræ,** Lustgarten and Mannaberg. Found in the healthy human urethra. *aer., npg.* **Str. havaniensis,** Sternberg. Found in the acid vomit of a yellow-fever patient. Biologic characters undetermined. **Str. insectorum,** Burrill. See *Microc. insectorum,* Burrill. **Str. kochii.** See *Microc. of Septicemia in Rabbits,* Koch. **Str. lanceolatus pasteuri,** Gamaleia. See *B. septicus sputigenus,* Flügge. **Str. liquefaciens,** Sternberg. Obtained from the intestine and

livers of yellow-fever cadavers. *aer., facanaer., liqf., npg.* **Str. longus,** von Lingelsheim. See *Microc. pyogenes,* Rosenbach. **Str. lucæ.** See *Microc. ulceris mollis.* **Str. manfredii.** See *Microc. manfredii.* **Str. meningitidis.** See *Microc. intracellularis meningitidis,* Neumann and Schäffer. **Str. monomorphus,** Bujwid, Heryng. Found in benign pharyngeal ulcers. *npg.* **Str. morbillosus.** See *Microc. of Measles.* **Str. nocardi.** See *Microc. mastobius,* Nocard. **Str. ochroleucus.** See *Microc. ochroleucus,* Prove and Legrain. **Str. of Bonome.** Obtained from the exudations in the cerebrospinal meninges and from hemorrhagic extravasations in the lungs in cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. *pg.* (for white mice and rabbits). **Str. of Granuloma fungoides,** Rindfleisch and Auspetz. See *Str. of Mycosis fungoides.* **Str. of Mannaberg.** Obtained from the urine in cases of acute nephritis. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* (for dogs and rabbits). **Str. of Mastitis in Cows.** See *Microc. mastobius,* Nocard and Mollereau. **Str. of Mycosis fungoides.** Syn., *Streptococcus of Granuloma fungoides,* Rindfleisch and Auspetz. Found in the capillaries and subcutaneous tissue in the parts affected by this disease. Not sufficiently investigated. **Str. of Pus.** See *Microc. septicus,* Flügge. **Str. perniciosus psittacorum,** Eberth and Wolf. See *Microc. psittaci,* Wolf. **Str. pneumoniæ,** Weichselbaum. See *Microc. pyogenes,* Flügge. **Str. putrefaciens.** Syn., *Micrococcus of putrefaction.* Refers to any one of the many micrococci found in putrefying substances. **Str. pyogenes,** Rosenbach. See *Microc. pyogenes,* Rosenbach. **Str. pyogenes,** Saccardo. See *Microc. septicus,* Flügge. **Str. pyogenes maligni,** Krause and Flügge. Found in necrotic masses in a leukemic spleen. *pg.* (for mice and rabbits). **Str. pyogenes ureæ,** Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Microc. pyogenes ureæ flavus,* Rörsing. **Str. radiatus.** See *Microc. radiatus,* Flügge. **Str. rubiginosus,** Edington. Found in cases of scarlatina. *npg.* Does not appear until late in the disease. **Str. seiferti.** See *Microc. influenzæ,* Letzerich. **Str. septicus,** Flügge. See *Microc. septicus,* Flügge. **Str. septicus liquefaciens,** Babes. Obtained from the blood and viscera of a child that died of septicemia following scarlatina. *aer., liqf., pg.* (for mice and rabbits). **Str. septopyæmicus.** See *Microc. septopyæmicus.* **Str. toxicatus.** See *Microc. toxicatus,* Burrill. **Str. ureæ.** See *Microc. ureæ,* Cohn. **Str. ureæ rugosus,** Rörsing. Found in urine. **Str. vermiformis,** Maschek. Found in hydrant-water (Freiburg). *aer., liqf., npg.* **Streptocytus of Eczema epizootica,** Schottelius. Syn., *Streptococcus apthicola,* Hallier; *Micrococcus of Foot-and-mouth Disease.* Found in vesicular eruptions about the mouth and feet of cattle, pigs, and sheep. Communicable to man. *aer., facanaer.* Pathogenesis not fully settled. Cf. *B. of Ulcerative Stomatitis of Cattle.* **Streptothrix fœrsteri,** Cohn. See *Cladothrix fœrsteri,* Cohn. **Swine Plague Schizophyte,** Detmers. See *B. of Swine Plague,* Reitsch and Jobert. **Syphilis Bacillus.** See *B. syphilidis,* Lustgarten. **Syphilis Bacillus of Eve and Lingard.** Obtained from the blood and diseased tissues of syphilitic persons who have not undergone mercurial treatment. *aer., chg.* (pale yellow or brown). Pathogenetic relations not settled. Not stained by Lustgarten's method; capable of development on blood-serum. **Tetanus Bacillus.** See *B. tetani,* Nicolaier. **Thiothrix nivea.** See *Beggiatoa nivea,* Rabenhorst. **Thiothrix tenuis,** Winogradsky. Found in sulfur springs. **Thiothrix tenuissima,** Winogradsky. Found in sulfur springs. **Torula cerevisiæ.** See *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,* Reess and Robin. **Torula ureæ,** Pasteur. See *Microc. ureæ,* Cohn. **Tubercle Bacillus.** See *B. tuberculosis,* Koch. **Typhus Bacillus.** See *B. typhi abdominalis,* Eberth. **Tyrothrix catenula, T. claviformis, T. distortus, T. filiformis, T. geniculatus, T. scaber, T. tenuis, T. turgidus, T. urocephalus, T. virgula.** See the corresponding terms under *Bacillus.* **Ulvina aceti,** Kützing. See *B. aceti,* Kützing. **Urobacillus duclauxi,** Miquel. Found in sewage and river-water. *aer., facanaer., mot., liqf.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus freudenreichii,** Miquel. Obtained from air, dust, sewage. *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus maddoxi,** Miquel. Obtained from sewage and river-water. *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus pasteuri,** Miquel. Obtained from decomposing urine. *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus schützenbergii,** Miquel. Obtained from sewage and river-water. *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Vibrio aureus,** Weibel. See *Sp. aureum.* **Vibrio Bacillus,** Müller, Ehrenberg. See *B. ulna,* Cohn. **Vibrio choleræ.** See *Sp. choleræ asiaticæ,* Koch. **Vibrio cyanogenus,** Ehrenberg. See *B. cyanogenus,* Fuchs. **Vibrio flavescens,** Weibel. See *Sp. flavescens,* Weibel. **Vibrio flavus,** Weibel. See *Sp. flavum,* Weibel. **Vibrio lineola,** Müller and Ehrenberg. See *Bact. lineola,* Cohn. **Vibrio lingualis.** See *Sp. linguæ,* Weibel. **Vibrio metchnikovi,** Gamaleia. See *Sp. metchnikovi,* Gamaleia. **Vibrio nasalis,** Weibel. See *Sp. nasale,* Weibel. **Vibrio proteus.** See *Sp. finkleri.* **Vibrio rugula,** Müller. See *Sp. rugula,* Müller. **Vibrio saprophiles** *a,* Weibel. See *Sp. saprophiles a,* Weibel. **Vibrio saprophiles** *β,* Weibel. See *Sp. saprophiles β,* Weibel. **Vibrio saprophiles** *γ,* Weibel. See *Sp. saprophiles γ,* Weibel. **Vibrio serpens,** Müller. See *Sp. serpens,* Müller. **Vibrio syncyanus,** Ehrenberg.

See *B. cyanogenus*, Fuchs. **Vibrio synxanthus,** Ehrenberg. See *B. synxanthus*, Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Vibrio tremulans,** Ehrenberg. See *Bact. lineola*, Cohn. **Vibrio undula,** Müller. See *Sp. undula*, Müller. **Vibrio xanthogenus,** Fuchs. See *B. synxanthus*, Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Violet Bacillus.** See *B. janthinus*, Zopf. **Zoogalactina imetropa,** Sette. See *B. prodigiosus*, Ehrenberg. **Zooglœa capillorum,** Buhl. See *Palmellina capillorum*, Radlkoffer. **Zooglœa ramigera.** A tree-like variety of *Cladothrix dichotoma*. **Zooglœa termo,** Müller, Cohn. See *B. termo*, Dujardin.

Bacteriaceæ (*bak-te-re-a'-se-e*) [*bacteria*]. The *Schizomycetes*.

Bacterial (*bak-te'-re-al*). Resembling, of the nature of, or derived from bacteria.

Bactericidal (*bak-te-ris-i'-dal*) [*bacteria; cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to bacteria.

Bactericide (*bak-te'-ris-īd*). 1. Destructive to bacteria. 2. An agent that destroys bacteria.

Bacteridium (*bak-ter-id'-e-um*) [βακτήριον, a little stick]. According to Davaine, a genus of *Bacteriaceæ* characterized by immobility of the elements at all periods of their existence. The distinction does not now obtain. See under *Bacteria*.

Bacteriform (*bak-te'-re-form*) [*bacterium; forma*, form]. Shaped like a bacterium.

Bacterio- (*bak-te-re-o-*) [*bacterium*]. A prefix meaning relating to bacteria.

Bacteriogenic (*bak-te-re-o-jen'-ik*) [*bacterio-; generare*, to produce]. Caused by bacteria.

Bacteriohemagglutinin (*bak-te-re-o-hem-ag-lu'-tin-in*). A hemagglutinin produced in the body by the action of bacteria; it is very unstable, being destroyed at 58° C.

Bacteriohemolysin (*bak-te-re-o-hem-o-li'-sin*). A very unstable hemolysin formed in the body by the action of bacteria; it is destroyed at 58° C.

Bacterioid (*bak-te'-re-oid*) [*bacterio-; εἶδος*, form]. Applied to certain microorganisms flourishing in and around the roots of leguminous plants, assisting in the accumulation of nitrogen, and giving rise to tubercles. They may be cultivated in artificial mediums like ordinary bacteria.

Bacteriologist (*bak-te-re-ol'-o-jist*) [*bacteriology*]. One who makes a special study of bacteriology.

Bacteriology (*bak-te-re-ol'-o-je*) [*bacterio-; λόγος*, science]. The science concerned with the study of bacteria.

Bacteriolysin (*bak-te-re-o-li'-sin*). A complex substance containing a peptic ferment combined with a bacterial derivative.

Bacteriolysis (*bak-te-re-ol'-is-is*) [*bacterio-; λύσις*, a loosing]. A fermentative process, discovered by Pfeiffer (1894), in which specific ferments act only on certain cells, just as certain yeasts act only on sugars of certain definite constitution. Syn., *Pfeiffer's phenomenon*.

Bacteriolytic (*bak-te-re-o-lit'-ik*). Possessing a disintegrating action upon living bacteria.

Bacteriopathology (*bak-te-re-o-path-ol'-o-je*) [*bacterio-; pathology*]. The science of diseases due to bacteria.

Bacteriophytoma (*bak-te-re-o-fi-to'-mah*) [*bacterio-; φυτόν*, a growth]. A newgrowth caused by bacteria.

Bacterioplasmin (*bak-te-re-o-plaz'-min*) [*bacterio-; πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded]. One of several toxic principles or toxalbumins extracted from pathogenic organisms, as of cholera or typhoid fever, by pressure.

Bacterioprotein (*bak-te-re-o-pro'-te-in*) [*bacterio-; πρῶτος*, first]. A protein contained in bacteria.

Bacteriopurpurin (*bak-te-re-o-pur'-pu-rin*) [*bacterio-; purpura*, purple]. A peach-colored pigment found by Lankester in the protoplasm of *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, ammonia, acetic acid, and sulfuric acid.

Bacterioscopic (*bak-te-re-o-skop'-ik*) [*bacterioscopy*]. Pertaining to bacterioscopy.

Bacterioscopy (*bak-te-re-os'-ko-pe*) [*bacterio-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. The microscopic study of bacteria.

Bacteriosis (*bak-te-re-o'-sis*) [*bacterium*]. The action of bacteria in the system; infection by bacteria.

Bacteriotherapy (*bak-te-re-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*bacterio-; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by the introduction of bacteria into the system.

Bacterium (*bak-te'-re-um*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; pl., *bacteria*]. 1. A synonym of *Schizomyces* or *Microorganism*. 2. The word was formerly restricted to a genus of schizomycetous fungi established by Ehrenberg (1838) and Dujardin (1841), characterized by short, linear, inflexible, rod-like forms, without tendency to unite into chains or filaments. Morphologically, bacteria are spheric (*cocci*); in the form of straight rods (*bacilli*); or of twisted rods (*spirilla*). Bacteria are either *aerobic*, requiring free oxygen, or *anaerobic*, not requiring free oxygen. Again, certain forms appear to possess the ability to flourish in either condition, and are known as *facultative aerobic* or *facultative anaerobic*. Bacteria are either motile or nonmotile; they may exist as *saprophytes*, *facultative parasites*, *strict*, *obligate*, or *true parasites*. Those that produce pigment are known as *chromogenic;* those that produce fermentation, as *zymogenic;* those that affect adversely the health of plants or animals, as *pathogenic*. See *Bacteria*, *Table of*, and special terms under appropriate headings.

Bacteriuria (*bak-te-re-u'-re-ah*) [*bacterium; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of bacteria in the urine.

Baculiform (*bak'-u-le-form*) [*baculum*, a stick; *forma*, form]. Rod-shaped.

Bael (*ba'-el*). See *Bel*.

Baelz's Disease. Progressive ulceration and ultimate destruction of the mucous glands of the lips.

(von) Baer's Law. The more special forms

of structure arise out of the more general, and that by a gradual change. **B.'s Vesicle,** the ovule.

Baeyer's Reaction for Glucose. Indigo is formed on boiling a glucose solution with orthonitrophenyl-propiolic acid and sodium carbonate. When the glucose is in excess, this blue is converted into indigo white. **B.'s Reaction for Indol,** a watery solution of indol to which have been added 2 or 3 drops of fuming nitric acid and then a 2% solution of potassium nitrite drop by drop, yields a red liquid and then a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate, $C_{16}H_{13}(NO)N_{21}HNO_3$.

Bag [AS., *bælg*]. 1. A sac. 2. The scrotum. **B., Barnes',** a rubber bag, shaped somewhat like a lyre, used for dilating the cervical canal. **B., Intragastric,** an elastic rubber bag which, when folded over a tube which runs through it, occupies less space than an ordinary stomach-tube, and which has the exact shape of the stomach when it is inflated within that organ. It is employed to obtain the contents of the duodenum. **B., Politzer's,** a soft-rubber bag for inflating the middle ear. **B. of Waters,** the fetal membranes inclosing the liquor amnii and projecting through the os uteri early in labor. The sac usually ruptures when the cervix is dilated.

Bagnio (*ban'-yo*) [It., *bagno*]. 1. A house of prostitution. 2. A bath-house.

Baillarger's Layer. A layer of short, delicate fibers in the cerebral cortex, parallel to the surface; it is visible to the naked eye in the region surrounding the calcarine fissure, and is there known as Vicq d'Azyr's band. **B.'s Sign,** pupillary inequality in paralytic dementia.

Baker's Cyst. See *Cyst, Baker's.*

Bakers' Itch. An eczematous affection of the hands, caused by the irritation of the yeast. **B.'s Leg,** knock-knee, or genu valgum. **B.'s Salt.** A synonym of *Smelling-salts* or *Ammonium carbonate;* it is sometimes used by bakers in leavening cakes. **B.'s Stigmata,** corns on the fingers from kneading dough.

Balance (*bal'-ans*) [L., *bilanx*, having two scales]. 1. An instrument for weighing. 2. The harmonious adjustment of related parts. **B., Electromagnetic,** an apparatus for estimating the intensity of electric currents. **B., Thermic.** See *Bolometer.* **B., Torsion,** an instrument for estimating magnetic attraction and repulsion.

Balanic (*bal'-an-ik*) [*βάλανος*, the glans penis]. Pertaining to the glans of the penis or of the clitoris.

Balanitis (*bal-an-i'-tis*) [*βάλανος*, the glans penis; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glans penis.

Balano- (*bal-an-o-*) [*βάλανος*, the glans penis]. A prefix meaning relating to the glans penis.

Balanoblennorrhea (*bal-an-o-blen-or-e'-ah*) [*balano-; βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥοία*, a flow]. Gonorrheal balanitis.

Balanocele (*bal-an'-o-sēl*) [*balano-; κήλη*, a hernia]. The protrusion of the glans through an opening in the prepuce, as occurs in gangrenous phimosis.

Balanoplasty (*bal-an'-o-plas-te*) [*balano-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.

Balanoposthitis (*bal-an-o-pos-thi'-tis*) [*balano-; πόσθη*, prepuce; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glans penis and of the prepuce.

Balanopreputial (*bal-an-o-pre-pu'-she-al*) [*balano-; præputium*, prepuce]. Relating to the glans penis and the prepuce.

Balantidium (*bal-an-tid'-e-um*) [*βαλαντίδιον*, dim. of *βαλάντιον*, a bag]. A genus of protozoa. **B. coli,** a protozoan parasite that inhabits the intestine of the pig.

Balata (*bal-at'-ah*) [native Guiana]. The dried milky juice of the bully-tree, *Mimusops balata*, and of several other sapotaceous trees of Guiana. It is intermediate between caoutchouc and guttapercha, and is used chiefly in England as a substitute for these.

Balatin (*bal'-at-in*). The creamy sap from a South American tree, *Mimusops kauki;* it is used as a varnish and vehicle in skin diseases.

Balbuties (*bal-bu'-she-ēz*) [*balbutire*, to stammer]. Stammering.

Baldness (*bawld'-nes*) [ME., *balde*, bald]. Loss of hair; alopecia.

Balfour's Disease. A fatal disease of childhood, with postmortem findings of greenish-yellow or greenish-gray fibrosarcomas in various parts of the body, especially the periosteum. Syn., *Chloroma; Chlorosarcoma.*

Ball (*bawl*) [ME., *bal*]. 1. An object having a round or spheric shape. 2. In anatomy, any globular part. **B., Bichat's Fat-,** the buccal fat-pad, a mass of fat lying in the space between the buccinator and the anterior border of the masseter; is especially well developed in infants. **B., Gascoigne's,** pulverized Oriental bezoar formed into balls. **B., Martial,** balls made of 2 parts of cream of tartar and 1 part of iron filings; they were used in the preparation of ferruginous baths. Syn., *Boli martis; Globuli martis.* **B.-and-socket Joint.** See *Diarthrosis* and *Enarthrosis.*

Ballet's Sign. Ophthalmoplegia externa, characterized by the loss of all voluntary movements of the eyeball, with preservation of the automatic movements and integrity of the movements of the pupil. It is seen in hysteria and exophthalmic goiter.

Ballingal's Disease. Mycetoma.

Balloon (*bal-oon'*) [Mod. E., *baloon*, a large bag]. 1. In chemistry, a spheric glass receiver with a short neck. 2. To distend a body-cavity by means of air-bags or water-bags. **B. Sickness,** an abnormal condition due to the breathing of an insufficient amount of oxygen.

Ballottement (*bal-ot'-mon(g)*) [Fr., *ballottement*, tossing; shaking about]. A method of diagnosticating pregnancy from the fourth

to the eighth month. A push is given the uterus by the finger inserted into the vagina, and if the fetus is present, it will rise and fall again like a heavy body in water. **B., Cephalic,** the rebound of the fetal head against the hand when depressed through the abdominal wall. **B., Ocular,** the falling of opaque particles in a fluid vitreous humor after movements of the eyeball.

Balm (*bahm*) [*balsamum,* a balsam]. 1. A popular synonym of *Balsam.* 2. Any soothing application or ointment. **B. of Gilead,** the balm of the Old Testament; an oleoresin obtained from the *Balsamodendron gileadense.*

Balneal (*bal'-ne-al*). Relating to baths.

Balneography (*bal-ne-og'-ra-fe*) [*balneum; γράφη,* a writing]. A treatise on bathing and baths.

Balneology (*bal-ne-ol'-o-je*) [*balneum; λόγος,* science]. The science of baths and their effects upon the system.

Balneophysiology (*bal-ne-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*balneum; physiology*]. The physiology of bathing; the science of the effects of baths upon the system.

Balneotherapy (*bal-ne-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*balneum; θεραπεία,* treatment]. Systematic bathing for therapeutic purposes, or the treatment of disease by baths.

Balneum (*bal'-ne-um*) [L.]. A bath. See *Bath.* **B. arenæ,** a sand-bath. See *Ammotherapy.* **B. lacteum,** a milk-bath. **B. luteum,** a mud-bath. **B. pneumaticum,** an air-bath.

Balsam (*bawl'-sam*) [*βάλσαμον,* the resin of the balsam-tree]. The resinous, volatile, aromatic substance, liquid or solid, obtained from certain trees by natural exudation or by artificial extraction. Balsams are divided into two classes—those with, and those without, benzoic and cinnamic acids. In general they are mixtures of various essential oils, resins, and acids. **B.-apple,** the plant *Momordica balsamina,* and its warty, gourd-like fruit. It is purgative, but its tincture is used in domestic medicine chiefly as a vulnerary. **B., Bengué's Anodyne,** a compound consisting of menthol, 2½ drams; methyl salicylate, 2½ drams; wool-fat, 3 drams. **B.-bog,** a singular stone-like, woody, umbelliferous plant, *Bolax,* or *Azorella glebaria,* of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. Its aromatic gum is locally prized as a vulnerary, desiccative, and antigonorrheal remedy. **B., Canada,** a turpentine gathered from the natural blisters of the bark of *Abies balsamea.* It is used as a mounting-medium by microscopists. See under *Turpentine.* **B. of Copaiba.** See *Copaiba.* **B. of Fir.** Same as *B., Canada.* **B., Friars'.** See *Benzoin.* **B., Houmiri, B., Humiri,** the fragrant exudate from the trees *Humiria balsamifera* and *H. floribunda,* natives of South America. It is used as an expectorant and vermifuge. Syn., *Umire.* **B. of Peru** (*balsamum peruvianum,* U. S. P.), the balsam obtained from *Toluifera pereiræ;* antiseptic, stimulant to the circulation, and sedative to the nervous system, tonic and expectorant. Applied locally, it is useful in chronic inflammatory skin diseases. Dose of the *emulsion* 10–25 min. (0.6–1.5 Cc.). **B.-root,** a popular name for certain composite-flowered plants of the genus *Balsamorrhiza. B. hookerii, B. macrophylla,* and *B. sagittata* are common in the Pacific States and abound in a resinous balsam. **B., Samaritan,** a mixture of equal parts of oil and wine, heated together, and a tenth part of rosemary leaves. **B., Stimulant,** a mixture of 8 parts of turpentine and 1 part of mustard flour. **B., Sulfur,** a mixture of 8 parts of olive oil and 1 part of sublimed sulfur heated together. **B., Tagulaway, B., Tagulavay,** a yellow oil prepared in the Philippines by boiling the bark and twigs of the cebu, *Parameria vulneraria,* in cocoanut oil; it is used as a vulnerary and in skin diseases. Syn., *Cebur; Jagulaway balsam.* **B. of Tolu, B. of Tolutan** (*balsamum tolutanum,* U. S. P.), obtained from *Toluifera balsamum.* Its properties are due to a volatile oil, *toluene.* It possesses an agreeable odor, and is a basis for many cough-mixtures. It is expectorant. See also *Tolu.*

Balsamation (*bawl-sam-a'-shun*) [see *Balsam*]. Embalmment with balsamic or aromatic spices.

Balsamic (*bawl-sam'-ik*). Having the nature or qualities of a balsam.

Balsamodendron (*bawl-sam-o-den'-dron*). See *Bdellium* and *Myrrh.*

Balsamum (*bawl'-sam-um*) [*balsam*]. A balsam. **B. dipterocarpi.** See *Gurjun Balsam.*

Balser's Fat-necrosis. An acute disease of the pancreas with areas of fat-necrosis in the interlobular tissue of that organ, in the omentum and mesentery, at times also in the pericardial fat and bone-marrow.

Bamberger's Bulbar Pulse. Pulsation of the jugular vein,—the bulbus venæ jugularis,—synchronous with the systole, in tricuspid insufficiency. **B.'s Disease,** saltatory spasm. **B.'s Fluid,** an albuminous mercuric compound used in the treatment of syphilis. It is made as follows: To 100 Cc. of a filtered solution of white of egg (containing 40 Cc. of albumin and 60 Cc. of water) there are added 60 Cc. of a solution of mercuric chlorid (containing 5 %, or 3 Gm., of mercuric chlorid) and 60 Cc. of a solution of sodium chlorid (containing 20 %); finally, 80 Cc. of distilled water is added, which brings the bulk of the solution up to 300, containing 0.010 mercuric chlorid in every cubic centimeter. **B.'s Hematogenic Albuminuria,** albuminuria occurring during the later stages of severe anemia. **B.'s Sign,** allocheiria; perception of a stimulus applied to the skin of one extremity at the corresponding place on the other extremity. **B.'s Type of Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteopathy,** a form in which painful thickenings of the long

bones, especially of the forearm and leg, are a prominent symptom.

Bamboo (*bam-boo'*) [E. Ind., *bambu*]. A popular name for many tree-like, woody-stemmed grasses, especially those of the genus *Bambusa*. *Bambusa arundinacea* is employed as an alterative, anthelmintic, and depurative. Unof. **B.-brier,** the root of *Smilax sarsaparilla*, habitat, southern United States. Its properties are identical with those of sarsaparilla. Dose of the *fluidextract* ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). Unof.

Banana (*ban-an'-ah*) [Sp.]. The fruit of the common banana, *Musa sapientum*, said to be a valuable alterative, and useful in strumous affections. Dose of the *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.). Unof.

Bananina (*ban-an-in'-ah*). Banana flour, plantain flour; the fruit of *Musa sapientium*, dried and pulverized.

Band [ME., *bande*]. That which binds. A stripe. A ligament. **B.s, Amniotic,** bands formed by drawn-out adhesions between the fetus and the amnion where the cavity has become distended through the accumulation of fluid. Syn., *Simonart's bands*. **B., Anogenital,** the rudiment of the perineum; a transverse band of integument completing the division of the cloaca in the embryo. **B., Axis,** the primitive streak. **B., Belly-,** a flannel band wound around the abdomen. **B. of the Colon, Inner,** a band-like thickening of the muscular coat running alone the inner surface of the ascending and descending colon and the inferior aspect of the transverse colon. **B.s, Fetoamniotic,** amniotic bands producing deformities or intrauterine amputation. **B., Furrowed,** a small band of cinerea uniting the uvula cerebelli with the cerebellar tonsils. **B., Head-,** a strap for securing a mirror to the forehead. **B., Horny (of Tarinus),** the fore part of the tænia semicircularis. **B., Kramer's Frontal,** a head-band with appliances to hold a eustachian catheter in place so that the surgeon's hands may be free. **B., Mesoblastic,** a band of mesoblastic cells which extends the entire length of the embryo. **B., Moderator.** See *B., Reil's*. **B., Reil's,** a fibromuscular fillet that frequently extends across the right ventricle of the heart. Syn., *Moderator band*. **B. of Remak.** See *Fiber, Axial;* also *Purkinje, Axis-cylinder of*. **B.s, Supraorbital,** the embryonal thickenings above the eyes and to the outer side of them. **B. of Tarinus.** See *B., Horny (of Tarinus)*.

Bandage (*ban'-dāj*) [Fr., *bande*, a strip]. Bandages are usually strips of muslin or other material, of varying widths and lengths, used in surgery for the purpose of protecting, compressing, etc., a part, or for the retention of dressings and applications. A *simple bandage* or *roller* consists of one piece; a *compound*, of two or more pieces. *Starch, plaster-of-paris, silica, dextrin, tripolith*, etc., are used for making stiff and *immovable dressings or bandages*. According to their direction, bandages are classed as: 1. *Circular*, circular turns about the part. 2. *Figure-of-8*, the turns crossing one another like the figure 8. 3. *Oblique*, covering the part by oblique turns. 4. *Recurrent*, the turns returning successively to the point of origin. 5. *Spica*, the turns resembling the arrangement of the husks of an ear of corn. 6. *Spiral*, each turn covering one-half of the preceding. 7. *Spiral reverse*, the bandage is reversed in order better to adapt it to the part. Bandages are also classed according to the part to which they are applied. (*See illustrations on pp.* 155–158.) **B., Abdominal.** See *Binder*. **B., Borsch's,** a bandage for one eye. **B., Esmarch's,** an elastic rubber bandage to prevent hemorrhage in amputations. **B., Genga's.** See *B., Theden's*. **B., Heliodorus',** the T-bandage. **B., Hueter's,** a spica bandage for the perineum. **B., Langier's,** a many-tailed paper bandage. **B., Larrey's,** a form of many-tailed bandage, the edges being glued together. **B., Maisonneuve's,** a variety of plaster-of-paris bandage formed from cloths folded, these being supported by other bandages. **B., Martin's,** an india-rubber bandage for varicose veins. **B., Recurrent,** a bandage used after amputations, to support the flaps of the stump. **B., Ribble's,** the spica bandage for the instep. **B., Richet's,** a form of plaster-of-paris bandage to which a small amount of gelatin has been added. **B. of Scultetus,** a compound bandage, similar to a spiral reverse in appearance and action, used in compound fractures, so that the short pieces of which it is composed may be removed without motion of the limb. **B., Startin's,** a bandage impregnated with a mixture of paraffin and stearin. **B.s, T-,** bandages shaped like the letter T. **B., Theden's,** a form of roller bandage applied from below upward over a graduated compress, to control hemorrhage from a limb.

Bandl's Ring. The line of depression sometimes felt on digital pressure just above the pubes during labor-pains; it corresponds to the site of the internal os uteri.

Baneberry (*bān'-ber-e*). See *Actæa*.

Bang, Bhang, Bangue (*bang*). See *Cannabis indica*.

Banian (*ban'-yan*) [Ar., *banyān*, a trader]. A South Asiatic fig-tree, *Ficus bengalensis*, remarkable for the development of roots and secondary trunks from its branches. The bark and seeds are tonic, diuretic, and antipyretic.

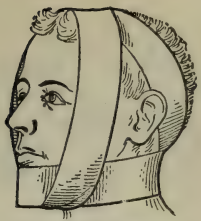
Banti's Disease. Enlargement of the spleen with progressive anemia, followed by hepatic cirrhosis.

Banting Cure. A method for the reduction of corpulence by abstinence from saccharine, fatty, and farinaceous foods, and the use of red meats.

Banyan (*ban'-yan*). See *Banian*.



Crossed Bandage of Both Eyes.



Barton's Bandage.



T-bandage of the Eye.



The Six-tailed Bandage of Galen.



Recurrent Bandage of the Head.—(*Moullin.*)



Transverse Recurrent Bandage of the Head.—(*Moullin.*)



Four-tailed Bandage of the Head.



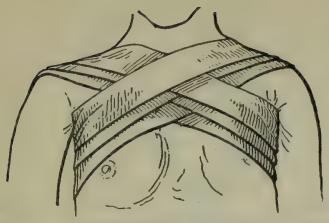
Agnew's Bandage.—(*Moullin.*)



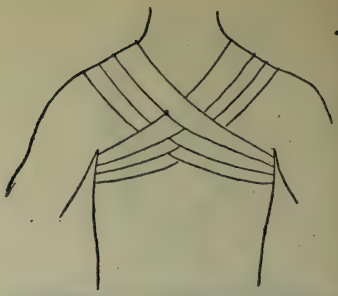
Four-tailed Bandage of the Head.



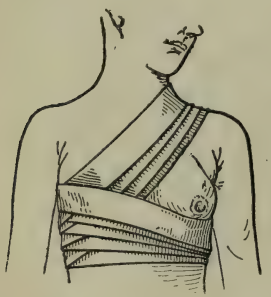
Gibson's Bandage.—(*Moullin.*)



Anterior Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Chest.



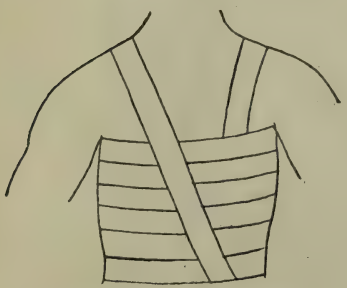
Posterior Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Chest.



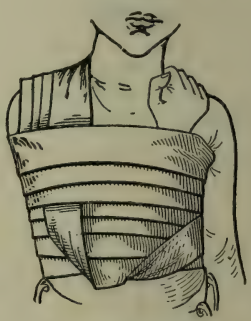
Suspensory and Compressor Bandage of the Breast.



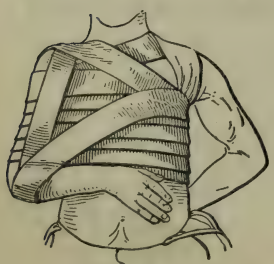
Spica Bandage of Shoulder.



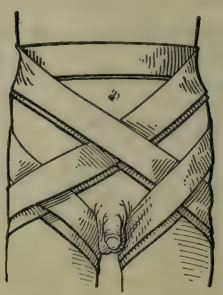
Spiral Bandage of the Chest.



Velpeau's Bandage.



Desault's Bandage.



Double Spica Bandage of the Groins.



Eight-tailed Bandage of the Abdomen.—(*Moullin.*)



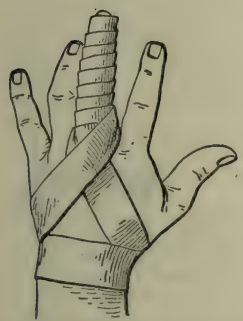
Ascending Spica Bandage of the Groin.—(*Moullin.*)



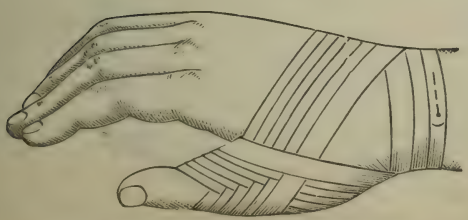
Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Elbow.—(*Moullin.*)



Gantlet Bandage.



Spiral Bandage of the Finger.



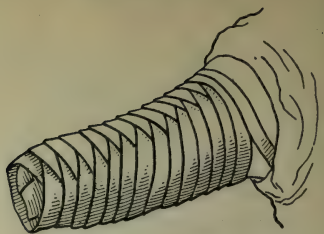
Spica Bandage of the Thumb.—(*Horwitz.*)



Demigantlet Bandage.



MODIFIED FIGURE-OF-8 BANDAGE OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.—(*Moullin.*)



RECURRENT BANDAGE OF STUMP.



SPICA BANDAGE OF THE FOOT.—(*Moullin.*)



SPIRAL REVERSED BANDAGE OF THE FOREARM (OR LEG).—(*Moullin.*)

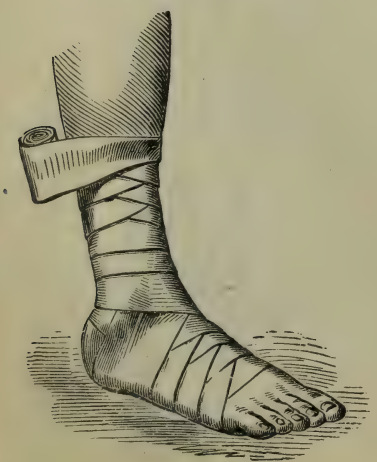
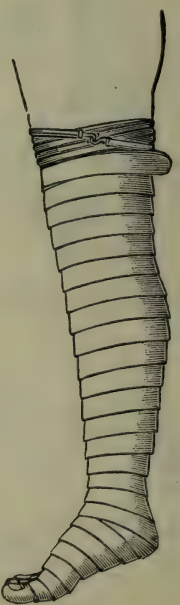


FIGURE-OF-8 BANDAGE OF ANKLE.—(*Horwitz.*)



ESMARCH'S BANDAGE.—(*Horwitz.*)

Baobab Tree. See *Adansonia digitata.*

Baptin (*bap'-tin*) [*baptisia*]. A purgative glucosid, obtainable from *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Baptisia (*bap-tiz'-e-ah*) [*βάπτισις*, a dipping]. Wild indigo. The root-bark of *B. tinctoria*, the properties of which are due to an impure glucosid, the socalled *baptisin.* It is laxative and stimulant in moderate doses, emetic and cathartic in large doses, and is used in amenorrhea, typhus and typhoid fevers, and as a local application to indolent ulcers and gangrenous sores. Dose of the *resin* 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **B., Extract of.** Dose 1–10 gr. (0.065–0.65 Gm.). **B., Fluidextract of.** Dose 2–20 min. (0.13–1.3 Cc.). **B., Tincture of.** Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). All unof.

Baptisin (*bap'-tiz-in*) [*baptisia*]. 1. A precipitate from the tincture of *Baptisia tinctoria;* antiseptic, purgative, ecbolic, resolvent. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). Unof. 2. A bitter glucosid obtainable from the plant *Baptisia tinctoria;* it has little medicinal activity.

Bar [OF., *barre*]. 1. A band or stripe. 2. The part of the upper jaw of a horse destitute of teeth. 3. An arch. 4. A prominence of the symphysis pubis projecting into the pelvic cavity. **B.s, Hyoid,** the pair of cartilaginous plates forming the second visceral arch. **B., Interureteric.** See *B., Mercier's.* **B., Mercier's,** the transverse curved ridge joining the openings of the ureters on the inner surface of the bladder; it forms the posterior boundary of the trigone. Syn., *Bar of the bladder; Interureteric bar; Plica ureterica.*

Barba (*bar'-bah*) [L.]. The beard.

Barbados Aloes (*bar-ba'-dōz al'-ōz*). See *Aloes.* **B. Distemper.** Synonym of *Yellow fever.* **B. Leg.** See *Elephantiasis arabum.* **B. Nut.** See *Purging Nut.*

Barbaloin (*bar-bal'-o-in*) [*Barbados; ἀλόη*, aloe], $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$. The aloin derived from Barbados aloes.

Barbel (*bar'-bel*) [*barba*, a beard]. The fish *Cyprinus barbus;* the roe is used as a purgative in some countries, and causes vomiting and purging if eaten to excess. **B. Cholera,** an epidemic of fish-poisoning from eating diseased barbels. The symptoms are identical with those of cholera nostras, and are due to a ptomain. Syn., *Gastric ichthyotoxism.*

Barberry (*bar'-ber-e*). See *Berberis.* **B. Gum,** a commercial name of certain varieties of gum-arabic.

Barber's Itch. Sycosis parasitaria.

Bard's Sign. To differentiate between organic and congenital nystagmus. In the former the oscillations of the eyeball increase when the patient follows the physician's finger, moved before his eye alternately from right to left and from left to right. In the latter the oscillations disappear under these conditions.

Bardana (*bar-da'-nah*) [L.]. The burdock. See *Lappa.*

Bardinet's Ligament. The posterior fasciculus of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint; it is attached above to the posteroinferior portion of the internal condyle, and below, by its expanded border, to the inner side of the olecranon process.

Bareggi's Reaction. Twenty or 30 drops of blood collected in a small test-tube and allowed to stand for 24 hours will show a nonretracted clot and a small amount of serum if the blood has been taken from a typhoid-fever patient. In tuberculosis, on the other hand, the clot will retract and an abundance of serum will be formed.

Baregin (*bar-a'-zhin*). See *Glairin.*

Baresthesiometer (*bar-es-the-ze-om'-et-er*) [*βάρος*, weight; *αἴσθησις*, perception; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the sense of weight or pressure.

Barfoed's Reagent for Dextrose. One part copper acetate dissolved in 15 parts of water; 5 Cc. of acetic acid containing 38% of glacial acetic acid, added to 200 Cc. of this solution. Heat this reagent with a dextrose solution, and a reduction of copper suboxid is produced, but not when heated with lactose or maltose.

Baric (*ba'-rik*) [*barium*]. Pertaining to or containing barium.

Barilla (*bar-il'-ah*) [Fr., *barille*, impure soda]. The ashes obtained by burning various chenopodiaceous plants of the genera *Salicornia* and *Salsola.* They contain about 30% of sodium carbonate.

Barium (*ba'-re-um*) [*βάρος*, weight]. Ba = 136.8; quantivalence II. A metal of the group of alkaline earths, of pale yellow color, characterized by a strong affinity for oxygen. The salts are poisonous. **B. Arsenate,** $Ba_3(AsO_4)_2$, a white powder, almost insoluble in water. It is used in tuberculosis and in skin diseases. Dose $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.004–0.016 Gm.). **B. Benzoate,** $Ba(C_7H_5O_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, small, colorless plates; it is used instead of digitalis as a heart-stimulant. **B. Carbonate,** $BaCO_3$, used in the preparation of the chlorid. **B. Chlorid,** $BaCl_2 . 2H_2O$, soluble, used as a test for sulfates, which it precipitates as barium sulfate, and also as a cardiac and vasomotor stimulant. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–5 gr. (0.032–0.32 Gm.). **B. Chromate,** $BaCrO_4$, yellow crystals, insoluble in water; it is used as a pigment. Syn., *Yellow ultramarine.* **B. Hydrate, B. Hydroxid,** $Ba(OH)_2$, caustic baryta; a crystalline substance, soluble in water, and used as a test for sulfates, which it precipitates as barium sulfate. **B. Iodid,** formerly used as an alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.008 Gm.). It is employed in ointments. **B. Manganate,** $BaMnO_4$, emerald-green powder of microscopic prisms or six-sided plates; it has been used as a pigment. **B. Meconate,** a compound of barium and meconic acid; it is used as an anthelmintic. **B. Oxid,** BaO, baryta. **B. Sulfate,** $BaSO_4$. **B.**

Sulfid, BaS, a white, phosphorescent powder, soluble in water; it is used as an alterant. Dose ½–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 Gm.) in keratin-coated pills. **B. Sulfocarbolate,** $Ba(C_6H_5SO_4)_2$, colorless crystals, soluble in water; it is antiseptic.

Bark [ME., *barke*]. 1. The cortex or covering surrounding the wood of exogenous trees. 2. Synonym of *Cinchona* or *Calisaya bark*. **B., Peruvian.** See *Cinchona*. (For other barks, see the names of the plants or trees that produce them.)

Barkow's Ligament. Ligamentous bundles lying in the fatty tissue of the olecranon fossa; they pass from the upper border of the fossa vertically downward to join the deeper fibers of the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

Barley (*bar'-le*) [ME., *barly*]. A cereal belonging to the order *Gramineæ;* the most common variety, *Hordeum distichon,* is used as a food, and also in the preparation of malt. **B., Decoction of.** See *B.-water.* **B., Pearl-,** the decorticated grain, rounded and polished. **B.-water** (*decoctum hordei,* B. P.), a decoction consisting of 2 ounces of pearl-barley boiled in 1½ pints of water and afterward strained. It is used as a demulcent and food in the diarrheas of children. Dose 1–4 oz. (30–120 Cc.).

Barlow's Disease. Infantile scurvy, generally associated with rickets, and characterized by subperiosteal hemorrhages, especially of the long bones, with painful swellings.

Barnes' Cervical Zone. The lowest fourth of the internal surface of the uterus. **B.'s Curve,** in obstetrics, the segment of a circle, having for its center the sacral promontory, its concavity looking backward. **B.'s Dilators,** graduated rubber bags used for dilating the cervix uteri in the induction of abortion or premature labor.

Baro- (*ba-ro-*) [*βάρος,* weight]. A prefix implying heaviness.

Baroelectroesthesiometer (*bar-o-e-lek-tro-es-the-ze-om'-et-er*) [*baro-; ἤλεκτρον,* amber; *αἴσθησις,* perception; *μέτρον,* a measure]. An apparatus to determine the amount of pressure when electric sensibility to pain is felt.

Barograph (*bar'-o-graf*) [*baro-; γράφειν,* to record]. A self-registering barometer.

Barometer (*bar-om'-et-er*) [*baro-; μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for determining the weight and tension of the atmosphere. It consists essentially of a glass tube, about 36 inches long, closed at one end, filled with mercury, and inverted in a basin of mercury. The mercury will sink in the tube until it rests at a height of about 30 inches (760 mm.) at the sea-level, the height varying as the atmospheric pressure increases or diminishes. **B., Air,** a barometer with air or gas imprisoned above the column of liquid; the variations of atmospheric pressure are indicated by the changes in the volume of this air. **B., Aneroid,** a metallic box from which the air has been exhausted, the tension being indicated by the collapsing or bulging of the thin, corrugated cover, which is connected with a movable index. **B., Boiling-point,** an instrument for determining the atmospheric pressure through observation of the boiling-point of water. Syn., *Barothermometer; Hypsometer; Thermobarometer.* **B.-maker's Disease,** a form of chronic mercurial poisoning among the workmen who make barometers. It is due to the inhalation of the fumes of mercury.

Barometrograph (*bar-o-met'-ro-graf*). See *Barograph.*

Barometry (*bar-om'-et-re*). The science of atmospheric pressure and the use of the barometer.

Baroscope (*bar'-o-skōp*) [*baro-; σκοπεῖν,* to observe]. An instrument used for determining the loss of weight of a body in air, compared with its weight in a vacuum. A form of baroscope has been invented by Esbach for the quantitative determination of urea.

Barosma (*bar-oz'-mah*) [*baro-; ὀσμή,* smell]. A plant of the order *Rutaceæ,* native to the Cape of Good Hope and vicinity, several species of which yield the buchu of commerce.

Barosmin (*bar-oz'-min*) [*barosma*]. A precipitate from the tincture of *Barosma crenulata.* Dose 2–3 gr. (0.13–0.2 Gm.). Unof.

Barral's Test for Albumin and Bile-pigments. Cover the urine in a test-tube with a layer of 20% solution of aseptol (orthophenolsulfonic acid), and in the presence of albumin a white ring will form at the zone of contact of the two fluids; ⅛ of a grain of albumin in 1 liter of urine may be thus detected. Mucin causes a similar appearance, but it disappears on boiling. A green ring will indicate the presence of bile-pigments. This is much more sensitive than the color test with fuming nitric acid.

Barringtonia (*bar-ing-to'-ne-ah*) [D. *Barrington,* an English naturalist]. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ. B. acutangula* is a tree growing in Australia and India. The juice from the leaves mixed with oil is used in skin diseases; the root is bitter, cooling, and aperient, and is said to be similar to cinchona; the seeds, prepared with sago and butter, are used in diarrhea. *B. butonica* is a tree of Australia and India. The outer portion of the fruit is used to stupefy fish. *B. racemosa* has properties similar to *B. acutangula.*

Barsati (*bar-sat-e'*). A disease affecting horses, considered analogous to cancer. Syn., *Atrophic carcinoma.*

Bartholin, Duct of (*bar'-tho-lin*). See *Duct of Bartholin.* **B., Foramen of,** the obturator foramen. **B., Glands of,** the vulvovaginal glands, a pair of glands situated at the entrance of the vagina, one on each side, and corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male.

Bartholinian Abscess. An abscess of Bartholin's glands.

Barton's Bandage. A bandage for the lower jaw. **B.'s Fracture,** the separation of the posterior portion of the lower articular surface of the radius.

Baruch's Sign. The resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75° for 15 minutes, with friction; it is pathognomonic of typhoid fever.

Baruria (*bar-u'-re-ah*) [*βαρύς*, heavy; *οὖρον*, urine]. The passage of urine having a high specific gravity; also the condition of the body associated therewith.

Bary- (*bar-e-*) [*βαρύς*, heavy]. A prefix meaning heavy, dull, or hard.

Baryencephalia (*bar-e-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*bary-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. Dulness of intellect.

Baryglossia (*bar-e-glos'-e-ah*) [*bary-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Thick, slow utterance.

Barylalia (*bar-e-la'-le-ah*) [*bary-; λαλιά*, speech]. Thickness of speech.

Baryta, Barytes (*bar-i'-tah, bar-i'-tes*) [*barium*]. Barium oxid. **B., Caustic.** See *Barium Hydrate*. **B., Synthetic.** See *Barium Sulfate*.

Barythymia (*bar-e-thi'-me-ah*) [*bary-; θυμός*, mind]. A melancholy, gloomy, or sullen state of mind.

Baryticoargentic (*bar-it-ik-o-ar-jen'-tik*) [*baryta; argentum*]. Containing baryta and silver.

Baryticosodic (*bar-it-ik-o-so'-dik*) [*baryta; sodium*]. Containing baryta and sodium.

Barytin (*bar'-it-in*). Native barium sulfate.

Basal (*ba'-sal*) [*βάσις*, a foundation]. Pertaining to or located at the base. **B. Ganglions,** the optic thalamus and corpus striatum of the brain.

Basalia (*ba-sa'-le-ah*) [*basis*]. Huxley's term for the metacarpal bones.

Bascule Movement (*bas'-kūl*) [Fr., *bascule*, a swing]. The recoil of the heart in its systolic motion.

Base (*bās*) [*basis*]. The lowest part of a body or the foundation upon which anything rests. In chemistry, an element or radicle that combines with an acid to form a salt. The electropositive molecule or radicle of a compound. In pharmacy, the most important part of a prescription. **B., Acid-forming, B., Acidifiable,** one which forms an acid by uniting with water. **B., Aldehyd.** See *Aldin*. **B., Animal,** a ptomain.

Basedow's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter or Graves' disease. See *Goiter, Exophthalmic*.

Basella (*bas-el'-ah*) [Malabar name]. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*. *B. rubra*, Malabar nightshade, is an esculent herb cultivated throughout India, where the juice of the leaves is given in infantile catarrh and an infusion of the leaves is used as tea.

Basement (*bās'-ment*) [Fr., *bassement*]. The fundamental portion. **B.-membrane.** See *Membrane, Basement-*.

Bas-fond (*bah-fōnd'*) [Fr.]. The floor or lowest portion of the urinary bladder.

Basham's Mixture. A mixture of iron and ammonium acetate.

Basi- (*ba-si-*) [*basis*]. A prefix meaning basis or base.

Basial (*ba'-ze-al*) [*basis*]. Relating to a base or to the basion.

Basic (*ba'-sik*). Having properties of a base; *i. e.*, capable of neutralizing acids.

Basichromatin (*bas-e-kro'-mat-in*) [*basi-; χρῶμα*, color]. According to Heidenhain, that portion of the nuclear reticulum stained by basic anilin dyes.

Basicity (*bas-is'-it-e*). 1. The quality of being basic. 2. The combining power of an acid.

Basicranial (*ba-se-kra'-ne-al*) [*basi-; κρανίον*, the skull]. Relating to the base of the skull. **B. Axis,** a line running from a point midway between the occipital condyles through the median plane to the junction of the ethmoid and presphenoid.

Basidiomycetes (*bas-id-e-o-mi-se'-tēz*) [*basidium; μύκης*, a fungus]. A division of fungi comprising genera which produce spores upon basidia.

Basidium (*bas-id'-e-um*) [dim. of *βάσις*, a base; pl., *basidia*]. In biology, a large cell in the higher fungi, borne on the hymenium and producing spores at its free end.

Basifacial (*ba-se-fa'-shal*) [*basi-; facies*, face]. Pertaining to the lower portion of the face. **B. Axis,** in craniometry, a line from the anterior point of the premaxilla to the anterior point of the basicranial axis.

Basifier (*ba'-sif-i-er*) [*basi-; facere*, to make]. A substance capable of converting a body into a base.

Basigenic (*ba-se-jen'-ik*) [*basi-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing bases.

Basihyal (*ba-se-hi'-al*) [*basi-; ὑοειδής*, shaped like the letter *υ*, upsilon]. Either one of the two bones, one on each side, that form the principal part of the body of the hyoid arch.

Basihyoid (*ba-se-hi'-oid*). See *Basihyal*.

Basilar (*bas'-il-ar*) [*basis*]. Pertaining to the base. **B. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **B. Membrane,** a membranous division-wall separating the scala vestibuli from the scala tympani, extending from the base to the apex of the cochlea, and supporting the organ of Corti. **B. Process,** a strong quadrilateral plate of bone in front of the foramen magnum. **B. Suture,** the suture formed by the junction of the basilar process of the occipital bone with the posterior surface of the body of the sphenoid.

Basilateral (*bas-e-lat'-er-al*) [*basi-; latus*, side]. Both basilar and lateral.

Basilemma (*bas-il-em'-ah*) [*basi-; λέμμα*, a husk]. A basement-membrane.

Basilic (*ba-sil'-ik*) [*βασιλικός*, royal]. Important; prominent; said of a structure or a drug. **B. Vein,** a large vein of the arm on the inner side of the biceps.

Basilicon Ointment (*bas-il'-ik-on oint'-ment*). Rosin cerate. It consists of rosin, 35 Gm.; yellow wax, 15 Gm.; lard, 50 Gm.

Basilopharyngeal (*bas-il-o-far-in'-je-al*). Relating to the basilar process of the occipital bone and to the pharynx.

Basilosubnasal (*bas-il-o-sub-na'-zal*). Relating to the basion and the nasion.

Basilysis (*bas-il'-is-is*) [*basi-; λύσις*, a loosening]. The breaking-up of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

Basilyst (*bas'-il-ist*) [see *Basilysis*]. An instrument for use in perforating the cranial vault and breaking up the base of the skull.

Basin (*ba'-sin*) [ME.]. 1. The third ventricle of the brain. 2. The pelvis. **B.-trap,** a trap or seat in the outlet of the basin of a water-closet, placed there to prevent the escape into the apartment of noxious and offensive vapors and gases.

Basinasal (*bas-e-na'-sal*) [*basion; nasus*, the nose]. Relating to the basion and the nasion.

Basioccipital (*bas-e-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*basi-; occiput*, the back of the head]. A bone, separate in many of the lower vertebrate animals, forming the central axis of the skull. In adult human life it is the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basioglossus (*bas-e-o-glos'-us*) [*basi-; γλῶσσα*, the tongue]. That part of the hyoglossus muscle that is attached to the base of the hyoid bone.

Basion (*ba'-se-on*) [*basis*]. A point located at the middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

Basiotribe (*bas'-e-o-trīb*) [*basion; τρίβειν*, to grind or crush]. An instrument used for perforating or crushing the fetal head.

Basiotripsy (*bas-e-ot'-rip-se*) [see *Basiotribe*]. The operation of crushing the fetal head.

Basipresphenoid (*bas-e-pre-sfe'-noid*). 1. Relating to the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones. 2. The basipresphenoid bone.

Basirrhinal (*bas-e-ri'-nal*) [*basi-; ῥίς*, nose]. Relating to the base of the brain and to the nose. Applied to a cerebral fissure located at the base of the olfactory lobe.

Basis (*ba'-sis*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. Base.

Basisphenoid (*bas-e-sfe'-noid*) [*basi-; σφήν*, wedge; *εἶδος*, form]. The lower part of the sphenoid bone.

Basisylvian (*bas-e-sil'-ve-an*) [*basi-; Sylvius*, an anatomist]. Applied to the transverse basilar portion or stem of the sylvian fissure.

Basitemporal (*bas-e-tem'-po-ral*) [*basi-; tempora*, the temples]. Relating to the base or lower part of the temporal bone.

Basivertebral (*bas-e-ver'-te-bral*) [*basi-; vertebra*, a joint]. Relating to the basis or centrum of a vertebra.

Basophil (*bas'-o-fil*) [*basis; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Cells and tissue elements showing an affinity for basic rather than for acid dyes.

Basophilia (*bas-o-fil'-e-ah*) [*basophil*]. Increase in the number of basophils in the circulating blood.

Basophilic (*bas-o-fil'-ik*) [*basophil*]. 1. Combining readily with bases; stainable by means of basic dyes. 2. Any histologic structure which stains with basic dyes.

Basophilous (*bas-of'-il-us*) [*basophil*]. Stained by basic rather than by acid dyes.

Basophobia (*bas-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*basis; φόβος*, fear]. Complete loss of the ability to walk or stand erect, due to emotional causes, although the muscles concerned are not appreciably impaired.

Bass-deafness (*bās'-def-nes*) [Fr. *basse*, fem. of *bas*, low; ME., *deef*]. Deafness to certain bass-notes, the perception of the higher notes being retained.

Bassia (*bas'-e-ah*) [*Bassi*, an Italian physician]. A genus of plants of the order *Sapotaceæ*. *B. butyracea*, the Indian butter-tree, furnishes from its seeds a pure vegetable butter called *choorie*, esteemed as an application in rheumatism, as an emollient for the hands, as a dressing for the hair, and to adulterate ghee; it is also used for soap-making and for illumination. The fruit is edible, and the flowers furnish a sugar equal, if not superior, to date-sugar. *B. latifolia* is the mahwa-tree of central India, where the flowers are eaten by the natives and an intoxicating liquor is distilled from them. The seeds yield a concrete oil in large quantities, which is used for illuminating and to adulterate ghee; the seeds also yield stearic acid on saponification. *B. longifolia*, a tree of India, yields from the bark a gummy exudate which is employed in rheumatism; the bark is astringent and emollient. An oil is expressed from the ripe fruit. *B. oleifera* is an African species the seeds of which furnish an oil used in the Gaboon region as a food and an application for rheumatism. *B. serica* is a Java species yielding a kind of gutta-percha.

Bassorin (*bas'-o-rin*) [*Bassora*, an Asiatic town], $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $2C_6H_{10}O_5$. 1. A tasteless, odorless, vegetable mucilage, insoluble in cold water, but rendered soluble by alkalis; it is found in gum tragacanth (of Bassora) and in cherry and plum gums. 2. A term for all vegetable mucilages.

Bast [AS., *bæst*, a lime-tree]. The inner bark of exogenous plants. The fibrous parts of the bark are used in making cordage, and have a limited use in surgery.

Bastard (*bas'-tard*) [OF., *fils de bas*, son of a bast or of a pack-saddle]. 1. An illegitimate child. 2. Illegitimate. 3. A hybrid species. 4. The name given to an impure sugar procured by concentrating molasses and allowing it to crystallize slowly in molds.

Basyl (*ba'-sil*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. The electropositive constituent of a compound.

Basylous (*bas'-il-us*). See *Basigenic*.

Bateman's Disease. Molluscum contagiosum. **B.'s Drops,** the tinctura pectoralis, a weak tincture of opium, camphor, and catechu; a popular remedy in coughs.

Bath [AS., *bæth*]. 1. A bathing-place or room. 2. The medium in which the body is wholly or partly immersed. As therapeutic agents, baths are classified according as water, vapor, air, etc., is used; according to the temperature, as hot, temper-

ate, cold, etc.; according to the end desired, as nutritional, medicinal, stimulant, etc. Special forms of bath are the moor, peat, mud-, slime, pine-leaf, herb (hay, gentian, camomile, juniper, marjoram, etc.), brine, sand, tan, bran, malt, glue, soup, milk, whey, blood, wine, guano, starch, soap, acid, iron, sulfur, carbonic acid, compressed air, mustard, electric, etc. 3. A medium, such as sand, water, oil, or other substance, interposed between the fire and the vessel to be heated, in chemic manipulations. **B., Acid,** add 1½ oz. of nitric acid and 1 to 3 oz. of hydrochloric acid to 30 gallons of warm water in a wooden or earthenware vessel, and immerse the patient in this for from 10 to 20 minutes. For a foot-bath, add ½ oz. of nitric acid and 1 oz. of hydrochloric acid to 4 gallons of warm water. This is said to be useful in cases of dyspepsia with sluggish liver and constipation. **B.s, Acratothermal,** baths prepared from natural mineral waters of high temperature, but in which the gaseous and saline constituents are small in quantity and of feeble therapeutic action. Syn., *Indifferent thermal baths; Simple thermal baths; Unmixed thermal baths*. **B., Air-,** a bath in which but little water is employed, the body being exposed freely to the air. It is employed in those cases in which there is a tendency to catch cold on slight exposure. **B., Alcohol,** one in dilute alcohol, used to reduce temperature in fever. **B., Alkaline,** add 3 oz. of potassium carbonate, or 6 of sodium carbonate, to 25 or 30 gallons of hot water. It is used in chronic squamous skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, and lithemia. It should be taken in a wooden, earthenware, or enameled tub. **B., Animal.** 1. One prepared from dung of cattle or the contents of the first stomach of a freshly slaughtered ox. 2. The introduction of the whole body or the part affected with rheumatism into the body-cavity of an animal just slaughtered. **B., Antimonial,** one containing 1–2 oz. of tartar emetic; it is used in skin diseases. **B., Antirheumatic,** one containing, in sufficient water for the purpose, 100 Gm. of oil of turpentine, 10 Gm. of oil of rosemary, 50 Gm. of sodium carbonate. **B., Antisyphilitic,** a solution of 15 Gm. of mercury bichlorid in 500 Gm. of water, to be added to the bath at the time of using. **B., Astringent,** one prepared with tannin or other astringents, to control sweating or in the treatment of skin diseases. **B., Astringent, Most's,** a bath for extensive burns, consisting of a solution of 200 Gm. of alum in 6 to 8 pailfuls of cold water and 1 pailful of curdled milk. **B., Balsamic,** one containing tar, turpentine, or the buds and bark of terebinthaceous plants. **B., Bog-,** a bath made by mixing bog-earth (produced by the decomposition of plants in the presence of water and found at iron and sulfur springs) with warm water to form a pulpy or mushy consistence. This is used as a mud-bath. **B., Borax,** borax, 4 oz.; glycerol, 3 oz.; water, 30 gallons. It is used in the same class of cases as the bran-bath. **B., Bran-,** boil 1 pound of bran in 1 gallon of water, strain, and add 30 gallons of water. This is a soothing and emollient bath, and is of service in squamous and irritable conditions of the skin. **B. Buff-,** one in which the bather is nude. **B., Chemic,** in chemistry, an apparatus for regulating the temperature of chemic processes by surrounding the substance with water, sand, oil, or mercury, through which the heat is communicated. **B., Cold,** a bath of cold water, the temperature of the latter varying from 32°–70° F. (0°–21° C.). It is used to reduce fever and as a general stimulant. **B., Dipolar,** a hydroelectric bath in which the patient does not come in contact with either of the electrodes, but these are immersed in the water at each end of the tub. **B., Effervescent,** a liquid bath containing a free gas, which is given off with effervescence. **B., Egyptian,** a modification of the Turkish bath, with rise of temperature to the maximum point, followed by lowering of temperature to the initial point. **B., Electric.** 1. One in which the medium of the bath and the bather's person are included in the circuit of a galvanic current. 2. A bath in which an electric current is generated by the decomposition of the chemic constituents of the medium. **B., Electrothermal,** a hot bath combined with exposure to the influence of electricity. **B., Foot-,** a bath for the feet, used as a derivative agent in cases of cold, etc. **B., Fucus-,** one containing seaweed, or a decoction of it, imparting sodium chlorid and a small percentage of iodin. **B., Full,** one in which the patient's body is entirely covered by water, so that his chin just clears it. **B., Gas-,** one in which a gas is applied to the entire body or an affected part by means of a closed cabinet. **B., Graduated,** one in which the temperature of the water is gradually lowered by the addition of cold or iced water. **B., Herb-,** made by using the extract of pine-needles or of some aromatic herbs; used as a tonic. **B., Hip-.** See *B., Sitz-*. **B., Hot,** one in which the temperature of the water ranges from 104° to 110° F. (40°–43.3° C.). It acts upon the skin, producing free perspiration, and accelerates the pulse and respiration. **B., Hot-air,** a Turkish bath. A bath in hot air. It is useful as a diaphoretic, and in catarrhal, neuralgic, and rheumatic conditions, but is contraindicated in fatty degeneration of the heart. **B., Hydroelectric,** a water-bath charged with electricity. **B., Hydrostatic,** a variety of permanent water-bath in which the patient is supported without total immersion. **B., Indian,** massage in combination with a Turkish bath. **B., Internal,** lavage of the stomach or rectum. **B., Iodin-,** one to which is added a solution of

8 Gm. of iodin and 16 Gm. of potassium iodid in 600 Gm. of water. **B., Kinetotherapeutic,** a water-bath in which specified movements are carried out. **B., Light-.** 1. See *B., Sun-.* 2. Exposure of affected parts to rays of light by means of various apparatus; also of the whole body for inducing perspiration. **B., Lime-,** a bath to which slaked lime is added at the time of using; it is used in gout and in treatment of itch. **B., Medicated,** a bath in which medicinal substances, as mineral salts, sulfur, etc., are dissolved or held in suspension. **B., Mercurial,** a bath for the treatment of syphilis, given in the vapor of mercury, usually prepared by vaporizing calomel over an alcohol lamp. **B., Milk-,** a bath in milk, given for nutritive purposes. **B., Mineral.** 1. The water of a mineral spring used as the medium. 2. One to which a solution of mineral substances has been added. **B., Monopolar,** a hydroelectric bath in which the wall of the metal tub is utilized as a large electrode. The current entering here is conducted to the entire surface of the body in contact with the water, and passes out by means of a large metal electrode the edges of which are covered by a rubber pillow so placed that the patient can lie upon it without coming in contact with the metal. Cf. *B., Dipolar.* **B., Moor-,** a bath in water mixed with the earth of moors. **B., Mud-,** a bath prepared by mixing well-seasoned earths, containing more or less mineral matter, with water containing the same substances. It is useful in chronic rheumatism. **B., Mustard-,** made by inclosing from 2 to 4 oz. of ordinary mustard in a piece of muslin or thin linen and hanging it in about four gallons of hot water until the latter becomes yellow, or simply by adding mustard to water. It is used as a general bath for infants in collapse, convulsions, or severe bronchitis, the child being left in until the skin becomes distinctly reddened. It is also used as is the foot-bath or sitz-bath in amenorrhea. **B., Nauheim,** a natural thermal effervescent (gaseous muriated) bath. **B., Needle.** See *B., Rain-.* **B., Nutritive,** one containing wine, milk, or any nutritive ingredient. **B., Oxygen-,** an inhalation of oxygen to correct inadequate aeration of the blood; also a local application of oxygen gas to gangrenous ulcers. **B., Ozone-.** See *B., Fucus-.* **B., Pack-,** one in which the body is wrapped in wet cloths. See *B., Sheet-.* **B., Peat-,** an application of bog-earth containing much vegetable matter and used in gout and rheumatism. **B., Pine-,** prepared by adding a decoction of pine-needles, or some pine-extract, to hot water. It is mildly stimulating, and is employed in hysteria, gout, and rheumatism. **B. of Plombières,** a bath to which a solution of 100 Gm. of powdered gelatin in hot water is first added and afterward a mixture of 100 Gm. of sodium carbonate, 20 Gm. each of sodium chlorid and sodium bicarbonate, and 60 Gm. of sodium sulfate. **B., Plunge-,** a bath, hot or cold, into which the patient plunges. **B., Rain-,** consists of from four to six three-fourths circles of pipes secured together at a distance of 2 to 3 inches. Each pipe has three lines of fine perforations, from which the stream issues under pressure, striking the body of the patient at all points with considerable force. **B., Russian,** a vapor-bath, the vapor being generated by throwing water upon heated mineral or metallic substances. Syn., *Vapor-bath.* **B., Sand-.** 1. One in which the body of the patient is placed in a layer of dry sand that has been heated. 2. In chemistry, the immersion of a crucible, etc., containing a chemic compound, in a vessel containing fine sand, the latter being heated gradually to a high temperature. **B., Seaweed.** See *B., Fucus-.* **B., Sheet-** the application of cold water to the body through the medium of a wet sheet or towel placed upon the skin. It is used to reduce temperature. **B., Shower-,** a douche in which the water is delivered against the body from a nozle with numerous perforations. **B., Sitz-,** one in which only the buttocks and hips are immersed in water. It is useful in pelvic inflammations, amenorrhea, and retention of urine. **B., Slime-,** a bath in water mixed with the slimy deposit of organic matter found in rivers and ponds. **B., Sponge-,** one in which the patient's body is rubbed with a wet sponge. It is used to reduce temperature. **B., Sulfur,** potassium sulfid 4 to 8 oz. in 30 gallons of water; a little sulfuric acid may be added. It is used in certain skin diseases, scabies, lead colic, and lead palsy. **B., Sun-,** the exposure of the naked body to the sun's rays. **B., Sweat-, B., Sweating,** a bath to induce a free flow of perspiration; *e. g.,* a Turkish bath. **B., Tepid,** the temperature of the water ranges from 85°–95° F. (29.4°–35° C.). It acts as a sedative, cleansing, and detergent agent; the pulse, respiration, excretion, secretion, and temperature are practically unaffected. **B., Turkish,** one in which the bather is placed successively in rooms of higher temperature, then shampooed or rubbed, and finally stimulated by a douche of cold water. See *B., Hot-air.* **B., Vacuum,** the treatment of parts by subjecting them to a partial vaccuum. **B., Vapor-.** See *B., Russian.* **B., Warm,** a bath in water having a temperature of from 90°–100° F. (32.2°–38.5° C.). It is used to calm the nervous system, produce sleep, and allay reflex irritability. **B., Water-.** 1. A bath of water. 2. In chemistry, a bath of water for immersing vessels containing substances that must not be heated above the boiling-point of water. **B., Zinc-chlorid,** a chemic bath of molten zinc chlorid for immersion of substances not to be heated beyond 700° C.

Bathmotropic (*bath-mo-tro'-pik*) [*βαθμός,*

threshold; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Applied by T. W. Engelmann to a supposed set of fibers in the cardiac nerves which affect the excitability of the cardiac muscle. Cf. *Dromotropic; Inotropic.*

Bathyesthesia (*bath-e-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*βαθύς*, deep; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Oppenheim's term for the muscle-sensations.

Bathymetry (*bath-i'-met-re*) [*βαθύς*, deep; *μέτρον*, a measure]. The measurement of the depths of the sea or of any body-cavity, natural or abnormal.

Batophobia (*bat-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*βατός*, a height; *φόβος*, fear]. 1. Acrophobia; dread of being at a great height. 2. Dread of high objects; fear of passing near a high building or of going through a deep valley.

Batrachocephalus (*bat - rak - o - sef' - al - us*) [*βάτραχος*, a frog; *κεφαλή*, the head]. Having a frog-like head.

Batracin (*bat'-ra-sin*) [*βάτραχος*, a frog]. A poisonous secretion obtained from the cutaneous pustules of toads. According to Calmeil, the poison of toads contains methyl-carbylamin and isocyanacetic acid.

Batracosi (*bah-tra-ko'-se*) [It.]. See *Ranula.*

B. sottolinguale, a form of diphtheria supposed to be contracted from fowls, and characterized by swelling of the submaxillary and sublingual glands.

Battarism (*bat'-ar-izm*) [*βατταρισμός*, a stuttering]. Stuttering or stammering.

Battery (*bat'-er-e*) [*batteria*, a beating; battery]. A series of two or more pieces of apparatus arranged to produce increased effect, as *battery* of boilers, prisms, lenses, galvanic cells. It is usually applied to a series of cells producing electricity (voltaic or galvanic battery); also, frequently, to a single cell. **B., Cautery,** a galvanic battery with high electromotive force for heating a wire used as a cautery. **B., Faradic, B., Faradaic,** one giving a faradic current. **B., Galvanic,** one giving a galvanic or chemic current. **B., Hare's,** a battery of cells marked by low resistance. Two large plates of zinc and copper, separated from each other by cloth or some indifferent substance, are rolled on a wooden cylinder and immersed in acidulated water. See *Deflagrator.* **B., Primary,** the combination of a number of primary cells so as to form a single battery. **B., Secondary,** the combination of a number of storage-cells to form a single electric source. The following table shows the materials used in the more important batteries, and the electromotive force (E.M.F.) in volts. PRINCIPAL BATTERIES WITH ELEMENTS, FLUIDS, ETC.: BEETZ.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* copper; *exciting agent,* zinc sulfate in plaster-of-paris; *depolarizing agent,* copper sulfate in plaster-of-paris; *E.M.F.,* 1.04 volts. BUNSEN.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* dilute sulfuric acid; *depolarizing agent,* nitric acid; *E.M.F.,* 1.75–1.96 volts. CALLAUD.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* copper; *exciting agent,* solution of zinc sulfate; *depolarizing agent,* cupric sulfate; *E.M.F.,* 1.0–1.14 volts. DANIELL.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* copper; *exciting agent,* zinc sulfate; *depolarizing agent,* cupric sulfate; *E.M.F.,* 1.0–1.14 volts. EDISON-LELANDE.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* cupric oxid and carbon; *exciting agent,* potassium hydroxid; *depolarizing agent,* cupric oxid; *E.M.F.,* 0.75 volt. FULLER.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* zinc chlorid; *depolarizing agent,* potassium dichromate and hydrochloric acid; *E.M.F.,* 1.5 volts. GAIFFE.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* silver; *exciting agent,* zinc chlorid; *depolarizing agent,* silver chlorid; *E.M.F.,* 1.02 volts. GRAVITY.—See *Callaud.* GRENET.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* sulfuric acid and potassium dichromate; *depolarizing agent,* chromium trioxid; *E.M.F.,* 2 volts. GROVE.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* platinum; *exciting agent,* dilute sulfuric acid; *depolarizing agent,* nitric acid; *E.M.F.,* 1.94–1.97 volts. LATIMER-CLARK.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* mercury; *exciting agent,* mercuric sulfate; *depolarizing agent,* mercuric sulfate; *E.M.F.,* 1.436 volts. LECLANCHÉ.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* ammonium chlorid; *depolarizing agent,* manganese dioxid; *E.M.F.,* 1.42 volts. LELANDE-CHAPERONE.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* copper or iron; *exciting agent,* potassium hydroxid; *depolarizing agent,* cupric oxid; *E.M.F.,* 0.98 volt. MAISCHE.—*Positive element,* zinc scraps in a bath of mercury; *negative element,* platinized carbon; *exciting agent,* common salt solution; *depolarizing agent,* none separate; *E.M.F.,* 1.25 volts. MARIÉ-DAVY.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* sulfuric acid, dilute; *depolarizing agent,* mercuric sulfate; *E.M.F.,* 1.52 volts. MAYNOOTH.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* iron; *exciting agent,* sulfuric acid, dilute; *depolarizing agent,* nitric acid (strong). NIAUDET.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* common salt solution; *depolarizing agent,* chlorinated lime; *E.M.F.,* 1.63 volts. POGGENDORF.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* potassium dichromate and sulfuric acid; *depolarizing agent,* chromium trioxid; *E.M.F.,* 1.98 volts. SCHANSCHIEFF.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* carbon; *exciting agent,* mercurial solution; *depolarizing agent,* none separate; *E.M.F.,* 1.56 volts. SCRIVANOFF.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* silver; *exciting agent,* potassium hydroxid; *depolarizing agent,* silver chlorid; *E.M.F.,* 1.5 volts. SMEE.—*Positive element,* zinc; *negative element,* platinized silver; *exciting agent,* sulfuric acid, dilute; *depolarizing agent,* none; *E.M.F.,* 0.5 to 1.0

volt. WALKER.—*Positive element*, zinc; *negative element*, platinized carbon; *exciting agent*, sulfuric acid, dilute; *depolarizing agent*, none; *E.M.F.*, 0.66 volt. WARREN DE LA RUE.—*Positive element*, zinc; *negative element*, silver; *exciting agent*, ammonium chlorid; *depolarizing agent*, silver chlorid; *E.M.F.*, 1.05 volts.

Battey's Operation. Removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiologic influence.

Battledore (*bat'-el-dōr*) [ME., *batyldoure*, a bat for beating clothes]. An instrument shaped like a racket. **B. Placenta,** one in which there is a marginal insertion of the cord.

Baudelocque's Diameter (*bo'-del-ok*). In obstetrics, the external conjugate diameter of the pelvis.

Bauhin, Valve of (*bo'-hin*). The ileocecal valve.

Bauhinia (*bo-hin'-e-ah*). A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. *B. variegata* is a tree of India; the bark is astringent and used as a tonic in fevers; the buds are used in diarrhea and as a vermifuge.

Baumann's Coefficient. The ratio existing between the total sulfuric acid and the ether sulfuric acids of the urine; it amounts to 10%. **B.'s Reaction for Dextrose,** to an aqueous solution of grape-sugar add benzoyl chlorid and an excess of sodium hydroxid and shake until the odor of benzoyl chlorid disappears. A precipitate of benzoic-acid ester of dextrose will be produced which is insoluble in water and alkalis.

Baumann and Goldmann's Test for Cystin. If a solution of cystin is shaken in caustic soda with benzoyl chlorid, a voluminous precipitate of benzoyl cystin will be produced. The sodium salt occurs as silky plates, readily soluble in water, but nearly insoluble in an excess of caustic soda.

Baunscheidtism (*bown'-shi-tizm*) [named from *Baunscheidt*, the inventor]. A mode of treating rheumatism and chronic neuralgias by counterirritation, the latter being produced by pricking the exterior of the part affected with fine needles dipped in oil of mustard, formic acid, or other irritant.

Bavarian Dressing, B. Splint. A variety of immovable dressing in which the plaster is applied between two flannel cloths.

Bavarol (*bav'-ar-ol*). A proprietary brown, aromatic liquid used in 5% solution as a disinfectant.

Bawchan, Bauchee. Names given in India to the seeds of *Psoralea corylifolia*, used as a tonic and in skin diseases. Syn., *Bauchan; Bawchwan.*

Bay, Lacrimal. The depression at the inner canthus of the eye, holding the lacrimal canaliculi. **B., Oil of.** See *Myrcia.* **B.-rum.** See *Myrcia.* **B.-tree,** the *Laurus nobilis;* also *Prunus laurocerasus*, commonly called the laurel or the cherry-laurel.

Bayard's Ecchymoses. Small capillary hemorrhages found in the pleura and pericardium of infants who, as the result of asphyxia, have made premature efforts at breathing in the uterus.

Bayberry (*ba'-ber-e*) [ME., *bay; bery*]. 1. The berry of *Laurus nobilis*, bay, or noble laurel. 2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. 3. The pimenta, or allspice.

Bayle's Disease. Progressive general paralysis of the insane. **B.'s Granulations,** miliary tubercles.

Bayonet-leg (*ba'-on-et-leg*). A backward displacement of the leg-bones.

Bazin (*ba'-zin*). Synonym of *Molluscum contagiosum.*

Bazin's Disease. 1. Psoriasis buccalis. 2. Scrofulous ulcer of the leg. **B.'s Erythema,** erythema induratum scrofulosorum, a form most commonly seen in strumous individuals; it attacks the calf, or the leg immediately below, more frequently than the front of the leg, occurring in diffuse, ill-defined patches or in nodules, bright red at first and gradually assuming a violet hue. The nodules may be superficial or deep, a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, and may be slowly absorbed, and necrose or slough out, leaving a very indolent ulcer.

Bdella (*del'-ah*) [*βδέλλα*, a leech]. 1. A leech. 2. A varicose vein.

Bdellepithecium (*del-ep-e-the'-se-um*) [*bdella; ἐπιτιθέναι*, to put on]. A tube for applying leeches.

Bdellium (*del'-e-um*) [Heb., *b'dōlakh*]. A resinous gum exuding from various species of *Balsamodendron*. It resembles myrrh. **B., Indian,** has been recommended as an emmenagog.

Beads, Rachitic. "Rachitic rosary"; the socalled "beading of the ribs" in rickets; a succession of visible and palpable swellings at the points where the ribs join their cartilages.

Beak (*bēk*) [ME., *beeke*]. 1. The mandibular portion of a forceps. 2. The lower end of the calamus scriptorius. 3. The pad or splenium of the corpus callosum. **B., Coracoid,** the beak of the coracoid process of the scapula. **B. of the Encephalon.** See *Beak* (3). **B. of the Sphenoid Bone.** See *Rostrum sphenoidale.*

Beaker (*be'-ker*) [ME., *biker*]. A wide-mouthed glass vessel used in chemic laboratories. **B.-cell,** the goblet-cell found in mucous membranes.

Beale's Fiber. The fine spiral fiber surrounding the process of some of the sympathetic ganglion-cells of the frog.

Bean (*bēn*) [ME., *bene*]. The seeds of several plants, mostly *Leguminosæ*, especially that of the common bean, *Faba vulgaris.* **B., Calabar.** See *Physostigma.* **B. of St. Ignatius.** See *Ignatia.*

Bearberry. See *Uva ursi.*

Beard's Disease. Nervous exhaustion; neurasthenia.

Beard-Valleix's Points. See *Valleix's Points douloureux.*

Bear's-foot. Leafcup. A composite-flowered plant, *Polymnia uvedalia*, of North America. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen or the "ague-cake" of malarious regions.

Beat (*bēt*) [ME., *beten*]. The pulsation of the arteries or the impulse of the heart. **B., Apex-,** the stroke of the heart-apex against the chest-wall. **B., Heart-,** a pulsation of the heart. **B., Pulse-,** an arterial pulsation which can be felt.

Beatty-Bright's Friction-sound. The friction-sound produced by inflammation of the pleura.

Beau's Disease [*bo*]. Asystole; cardiac insufficiency. **B.'s Lines,** the transverse rings seen on the finger-nails after convalescence from exhausting diseases.

Beaumès' Sign (*bo'-mā*). Retrosternal pain in angina pectoris.

Beaumès-Colles' Law. See *Colles' Law.*

Beauperthuy's Method (*bo'-per-thwē*). A method of treating leprosy by good hygiene, bathing with olive oil, the internal administration of mercury bichlorid, and abstinence from salted meats.

Beauvais' (Landré) Disease (*bo'-vā*). Chronic articular rheumatism.

Beberin (*be'-ber-in*). See *Nectandra.* **B. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3HCl$, reddish-brown scales, soluble in alcohol and water, and used as an antipyretic and tonic. Dose ½–1½ gr. (0.005–0.097 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily. **B. Sulfate,** $(C_{19}H_{21}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$, reddish-brown scales, soluble in water and alcohol; uses and dose as in *B. Hydrochlorate.*

Beccaria's Sign (*bek-kah'-re-ah*). Painful pulsating sensations in the occipital region during pregnancy.

Bechic (*bek'-ik*) [*βήξ*, a cough]. Relieving cough; a remedy against cough.

Bechterew's Disease (*bek'-ter-u*). Ankylosis of the vertebral column, associated, as a rule, with muscular atrophy and sensory symptoms. **B.'s Layer,** the layer of fibers between and parallel to the tangential fibers and Baillarger's layer in the cerebral cortex. **B.'s Nucleus,** the nucleus of the vestibular portion of the auditory nerve. **B.'s Reaction,** the minimum strength of the electric current necessary to provoke muscular contraction requires a gradual diminution at every interruption of the current or change in density, to prevent tetanic contraction which will occur if the initial strength is maintained. It is observed in tetany. **B.'s Sign,** anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **B.'s Tract,** the central tract of the tegmentum that passes between the mesial side of the superior olivary body and the fillet.

Becker's Reaction for Picrotoxin. The alkaloid reduces Fehling's solution upon the application of gentle heat. **B.'s Sign,** spontaneous pulsation of the retinal arteries in exophthalmic goiter.

Béclard's Hernia (*bek'-lar*). Hernia occurring through the saphenous opening. **B.'s Nucleus,** a vascular, bony nucleus, of lenticular shape, appearing in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty-seventh week of fetal life.

Becquerel's Disc. (*bek'-er-el*). See *Disc, Becquerel's.* **B.'s Pills,** pills containing quinin, extract of digitalis, and colchicum seeds; they are used in gout. **B.'s Rays.** See *Rays, Becquerel's.*

Bed [AS., *bedd*]. The couch or support on which the body may rest in sleep or in sickness; usually a mattress of straw, hair, or similar substance. **B., Air-,** a mattress of rubber or leather that can be inflated with air. **B., Arnott's** (Neil), a rubber mattress filled with water, designed to prevent bedsores. **B., Bandeloux's,** an air-bed furnished with a vessel for urine and surmounted with a gauze-covered cradle. **B., Fracture-,** an especial device for the use of a patient confined with a fracture, composed of sections forming a double or triple inclined plane with an aperture to allow of the ejection of urine and feces. **B.-hoist,** a device for lifting a patient from bed. **B.-pan,** a large shallow vessel for receiving the alvine discharges of bedridden patients. **B., Protection-,** a bed arranged for the confinement of maniacs in a recumbent posture. **B.-rest,** an apparatus for propping up patients in bed. **B.-sore,** a sore produced on any part of the body by prolonged pressure against the bed or by trophic changes in paralyzed parts. **B.-swing,** an appliance like a hammock for swinging a patient clear of the bed. **B., Water-,** a rubber mattress containing water; it is used to prevent the formation of bed-sores.

Bedbug (*bed'-bug*). An apterous insect, *Cimex lectularius*, that infests bedsteads, and at times is parasitic upon the human body.

Bedlam (*bed'-lam*) [ME., *bedlem*, a corruption of *Bethlehem*]. An insane asylum.

Bedlamism (*bed'-lam-izm*) [*Bedlam*]. Insanity.

Bedlamite (*bed'-lam-īt*) [*Bedlam*]. A madman; an insane person.

Bednar's Aphthæ. See *Aphthæ, Bednar's,* under *Aphtha.*

Bedridden (*bed'-rid-n*). Confined to bed; applied especially to those who seem permanently so affected.

Beef (*bēf*) [ME., *beje*]. The flesh of domestic cattle. It consists of water, 73; fibrin, 15; gelatin, 4; albumin, 3; fat and other substances, 5%. **B.-extract,** the soluble fibrin of lean meat partly desiccated. **B.-measles.** See *Cysticercus bovis.* **B.-tea,** the soluble extractive matter of beef, made by steeping finely cut lean beef in its weight of water and straining.

Beeley's Square and Plumb-line. An instrument to measure degrees of deformity.

Beer (*bēr*). See *Malt Liquors*.

Beer's Cataract Knife (*bār*). A knife with a triangular-shaped blade, for making section of the cornea in the removal of the crystalline lens.

Beeswax (*bēz'-waks*). *Cera flava* (U. S. P.), wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed. It is used in making candles, ointments, and pomades.

Beet (*bēt*). The genus *Beta*, especially *B. vulgaris*, the common beet.

Begbie's Disease. 1. Exophthalmic goiter. 2. Localized rhythmic chorea.

Beggiatoa (*bej-e-at-o'-ah*) [after the Italian botanist, J. *Beggiato*]. A genus of bacteria described by Trevisan, consisting of swinging or gliding, milk-white, gray, rosy, or violet threads. They decompose sulfur compounds and store up sulfur granules in their protoplasm. They are found in stagnant, fresh, or salt water, particularly in that contaminated with sewage or factory-waste. See under *Bacteria*.

Béhier-Hardy's Symptom (*ba'-he-a*). Aphonia, an early symptom in pulmonary gangrene.

Behring's Law (*ba'-ring*). The blood and blood-serum of an individual who has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease may be transferred to another individual with the effect of rendering the other also immune. **B.'s Serum,** serum containing diphtheria-antitoxin.

Beigel's Disease (*bi'-gel*). Trichorrhexis nodosa.

Beissenhirtz's Reaction for Anilin. On the addition of a grain of potassium dichromate to a solution of anilin in concentrated sulfuric acid the solution becomes first red, then blue, the color gradually disappearing.

Bel, Bela (*be'-lah*) [Hind.]. The dried, half-ripe fruit of *Ægle marmelos*, or Bengal quince. It is recommended as a remedy for chronic diarrhea and dysentery. The ripe fruit is slightly laxative. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.). **B., Liquid Extract of** (*extractum belæ liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Belching (*belch'-ing*) [ME., *belchen*]. The expulsion of gas from the stomach through the mouth; eructation.

Belemnoid (*bel-em'-noid*) [βέλεμνον, a dart; εἶδος, form]. 1. Dart-shaped; styloid. 2. The styloid process of the ulna or of the temporal bone.

Bell (*bel*) [ME., *bel*]. A hollow, metallic, sounding instrument. **B.-gastrula.** See *Archigastrula*. **B.-metal,** an alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and antimony. **B. Sound, B. Tympany,** the sound produced in pneumothorax by striking a coin, placed flat upon the chest, with another coin. It can be heard through, the stethoscope placed over the affected side.

Bell's Aneurysm. See *Aneurysm, Bell's*.

B.'s Disease. 1. See *Bell's Mania*. 2. See *Bell's Paralysis*. **B.'s Law,** the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor; the posterior, sensory. **B.'s Mania,** acute delirium; acute periencephalitis. **B.'s Muscle.** See under *Muscle*. **B.'s Nerves,** the external and internal respiratory nerves—*i. e.*, the posterior thoracic and phrenic nerves. **B.'s Palsy, B.'s Paralysis,** peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve. **B.'s Phenomenon,** upward and outward rolling of the eyeball when an attempt is made to close the eye of the affected side in peripheral facial paralysis. **B.'s Respiratory Nerve,** the long thoracic nerve. **B.'s Spasm,** convulsive facial tic.

Belladonna (*bel-ah-don'-ah*) [It., *bella donna*, beautiful lady]. Deadly nightshade. A perennial plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, indigenous to southern Europe and Asia, and cultivated in the United States. Its properties are due to the alkaloids *atropin* and *belladonnin*, the latter thought to be identical with hyoscyamin. Both leaves and root are employed. It is used as an antispasmodic, as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant, and to check secretions, as those of the sweat and milk. **B. Leaves** (*belladonnæ folia*, U. S. P.), the dried leaves of *Atropa belladonna*. **B. Leaves, Extract of** (*extractum belladonnæ foliorum*, U. S. P.). Dose ⅓ gr. (0.01 Gm.). **B. Leaves, Tincture of** (*tinctura belladonnæ foliorum*, U. S. P.), 15 %. Dose 1–30 min. (0.06–2.0 Cc.). **B. Liniment** (*linimentum belladonnæ*, U. S. P.), made of camphor, 5; fluidextract of belladonna root, 95. **B. Ointment** (*unguentum belladonnæ*, U. S. P.), contains extract of belladonna leaves, 10; diluted alcohol, 6; benzoinated lard, 65; hydrous wool-fat, 20. **B. Plaster** (*emplastrum belladonnæ*, U. S. P.), made of adhesive plaster and extract of belladonna leaves. **B. Root** (*belladonnæ radix*, U. S. P.), the dried root of *Atropa belladonna*. **B. Root, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum belladonnæ radicis*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–5 min. (0.065–0.3 Cc.).

Belladonnin (*bel-ah-don'-in*) [see *Belladonna*], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in belladonna. It resembles atropin, hyoscyamin, and hyoscin. It occurs with atropin, and is likewise decomposed into tropic acid and oxytropin, $C_8H_{15}NO_2$. See *Belladonna*.

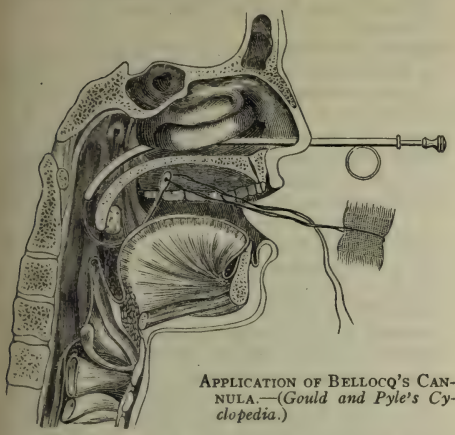
Bell-Bernhardt's Phenomenon. See *Bell's Phenomenon*.

Bellini's Duct (*bel-e'-ne*). One of the excretory ducts of the kidney. **B.'s Ligament,** a ligamentous band extending from the capsule of the hip-joint to the greater trochanter of the femur. **B.'s Tubes,** the straight uriniferous tubules.

Bellite (*bel'-īt*) [*bellum*, war]. An explosive employed both in war and in blasting. A principal element in its manufacture is nitrobenzol. The most prominent symptoms induced by its inhalation and absorption are headache, mental confusion, dyspnea, pallor, blueness of the lips, general lividity, coma, insensibility.

Bell-Magendie's Law. See *Bell's Law.*

Bellocq's Cannula (*bel'-oks*). An instrument used in plugging the nares.



Application of Bellocq's Cannula.—(*Gould and Pyle's Cyclopedia.*)

Bellonia (*bel-o'-ne-ah*) [Peter *Belon* (1499–1564), a French naturalist]. A genus of plants of the order *Gesneraceæ*. *B. aspera* is a shrub of the West Indies; the bark is used in intermittent fever and in dysentery.

Bellows (*bel'-ōz*) [ME., *belowes*]. An instrument for propelling air through a tube or small orifice. **B., Richardson's,** a double balloon with a connecting tube employed for the injection of vapors into the middle ear.

Belly (*bel'-e*) [ME., *bely*]. 1. See *Abdomen.* 2. Any belly-like enlargement of a part. **B.-bound,** a vulgar term for constipated. **B.-button,** the navel.

Bellyache (*bel-e-āk'*). See *Colic.*

Belonospasis (*bel-on-os'-pa-sis*) [βελόνη, a point; σπάσις, a drawing]. Irritation by means of needles or metallic tractors.

Ben, Oil of, Benne Oil (*ben, ben'-e*). Oleum balatinum; it is obtained by expression from the seeds of the several species of *Moringa.* It is a colorless, odorless oil, not readily turning rancid. It is used for extracting odors and for lubricating clocks and light machinery.

Benario's Method (*ben-ar'-e-o*). For the fixation of blood-films. It consists in the use of a 1% alcoholic solution of formalin for one minute.

Bence-Jones' Bodies. Peculiar bodies, consisting of albumose, found in the urine in certain affections of the bone-marrow, especially neoplasms. **B.-J.'s Cylinders.** See *Cylinders, Bence-Jones'.*

Bends (*bendz*) [ME., *bend*]. A term used by miners and caisson-laborers for a condition produced by too sudden reduction of the high air-pressure; it is indicated by swellings or small bubbles under the skin.

Benedict's Test for HCl in the Stomach. This consists in auscultation over the stomach after the patient has swallowed a small quantity of saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate. Normal hydrochloric acidity is indicated by a fine crepitation, superacidity by an earlier and louder sound, and in anacidity the crepitation is absent.

Benedikt's Syndrome. Paralysis of the motor oculi of one side and tremor of the arm of the opposite side; attributed by Charcot to a lesion in the ventrointernal part of the crura cerebri.

Bengalin (*ben'-gawl-in*) [Hind., *Bengāl*]. A blue pigment derived from the benzene colors.

Benign, Benignant (*be-nīn', be-nig'-nant*) [*benignus,* kind]. Not endangering health or life; applied to certain tumors.

Benincasa (*ben-in-ka'-zah*) [*Benincasa,* an Italian nobleman]. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ. B. cerifera* is a perennial species of the East Indies, with large, greenish fruit, the seeds of which are used in dysuria and colic, the rind in tuberculosis, asthma, and chills, and the plant in fevers, vertigo, etc.

Bennett's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Bennett's.* **B.'s Fracture,** a longitudinal fracture of the first metacarpal bone, extending into the carpometacarpal joint and complicated by subluxation.

Benzacetin (*ben-zas'-et-in*), $C_6H_3(OC_2H_5)$-$(NH \cdot CH_3CO)COOH$. Colorless crystals, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; melt at 205° C. It is used in neuralgia. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.52–0.97 Gm.). Syn., *Acetamidomethyl-salicylic acid.*

Benzaconin (*ben-zak'-on-in*). An alkaloid from aconite with action similar to aconitin, except that it lacks its antipyretic power and has little effect on the sensory nerves, while it depresses the motor group and also the muscle-fibers.

Benzaldehyd (*ben-zal'-de-hīd*) [*benzoin; aldehyd*], C_7H_6O, *benzaldehydum* (U. S. P.). Bitter-almond oil; a compound that results from the oxidation of benzyl alcohol.

Benzamid (*ben'-zam-id*) [*benzoin; amid*], C_7H_7NO. A compound resulting from the action of benzoyl chlorid upon alcoholic ammonia.

Benzamil (*ben'-zam-il*), $C_{28}H_{10}NO_2$. A distillation-product of oil of bitter almonds.

Benzanalgen (*ben-zan-al'-jen*), $C_9H_5OC_2H_5 \cdot HNCO_6CH_5N$. A derivative of chinolin. It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and antineuralgic, and has the power of dissolving uric acid. It is used in rheumatism, tabes dorsalis, and chronic gout. Dose 7½–45 gr. (0.5–3.0 Gm.).

Benzanilid (*ben-zan'-il-id*) [*benzoin; anilin*], $C_{13}H_{11}NO$. Benzoyl anilid, prepared by the action of benzoyl chlorid on anilin. It is used as an antipyretic in children in doses of 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.). Unof.

Benzaurin (*ben-zaw'-rin*), $C_{19}H_{16}O_3$. Red crystals melting at 100° C. Syn., *Phenyldiphenolcarbinol.* **B. Anhydrid,** a colorless substance dissolving in alkaline solutions with a violet color.

Benzene (*ben'-zēn*), C_6H_6. A hydrocarbon contained in coal-tar. It is formed by the dry distillation of all benzene acids. It is a mobile, ethereal-smelling liquid, of specific gravity 0.899 at 0°. It solidifies at about 0°, melts at +6°, boils at 580°, and

burns with a luminous flame. It readily dissolves resins, fats, sulfur, iodin, and phosphorus. Anilin and the anilin colors are derived from it. Syn., *Benzol; Phene; Phenyl hydrid.* **B.-sulfonic Acid,** $C_6H_5 . SO_3H$, is prepared by boiling together equal parts of benzene and H_2SO_4. It occurs in small plates, readily soluble in alcohol and water, and which deliquesce in the air.

Benzenyl (*ben'-zen-il*). See *Phenyl.* **B.-amidothiophenol,** $C_{13}H_9NS$, acicular crystals with fragrance of roses, obtained from amidophenylmercaptan by benzoic aldehyd and heat; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon disulfid, and dilute hydrochloric acid. Syn., *Benzenylamidophenylmercaptan.*

Benzhydrol (*benz-hi'-drol*), $C_6H_5—CH(OH)—C_6H_5$. An alcohol occurring as silky, acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water, obtained from an alcoholic solution of benzophenone by action of sodium amalgam. Syn., *Diphenylcarbinol.* **B. Acetate,** a thick liquid obtained by heating benzhydrol with acetic acid.

Benzil (*benz'-il*), $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. A compound produced by the action of nitric acid on benzoin.

Benzilimid (*ben-zil'-im-id*), $C_{28}H_{22}N_2O_2$. White silky needles obtained from an alcoholic solution of benzil by action of dry ammoniacal gas.

Benzimid (*ben'-zim-id*) [*benzoyl; amid*], $C_{28}H_{18}N_2O_2$. A compound formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on benzoyl hydrate. It occurs also in the resinous residue of the rectification of the oil of bitter almonds.

Benzin, Benzinum (*ben'-zin, -zi'-num*). Petroleum ether. The *benzinum* of the U.S.P. is a purified distillate from American petroleum, having a specific gravity of 0.77 to 0.79, boiling at 80° to 90° C., colorless, of ethereal odor, and a slightly peppermint-like taste. It is a valuable solvent for oils, fats, resins, caoutchouc, and some alkaloids. It has been used against tape-worm. It should be distinguished from *benzene.* Dose 5–10 min. (0.33–0.66 Cc.) on sugar or in mucilage. **B., Coal-tar,** benzin obtained as a by-product in preparing benzene and toluene from coal-tar oil by action of acids and alkalis. It differs chemically and physically from petroleum benzin, and is used as a cleansing fluid and as a solvent for resin, caoutchouc, etc.

Benzinin (*ben'-zin-in*). A toxin extracted by Auclair from tubercle bacilli. Syn., *Benzinobacillin.*

Benzinobacillin (*ben-zin-o-bas'-il-in*). See *Benzinin.*

Benzite (*ben'-zīt*). A solution of sulfur in two or three parts of hot coal-tar.

Benzoate (*ben'-zo-āt*) [*benzoin*]. Any salt of benzoic acid. **B., Naphthol.** See *Benzonaphthol.*

Benzoated (*ben'-zo-a-ted*) [*benzoin*]. Impregnated with benzoin or with benzoic acid.

Benzodiureid (*ben-zo-di-u'-re-id*), $C_9H_{12}N_4O_2$. Tiny needles obtained from benzoic aldehyd by action of urea.

Benzoglycollate (*ben-zo-gli'-kol-āt*). A salt of benzoglycollic acid.

Benzohelicin (*ben-zo-hel'-is-in*), $C_{20}H_{20}O_8$. A combination of benzoyl and helicin. Syn., *Benzoyl helicin.*

Benzoic (*ben-zo'-ik*) [*benzoin*]. Pertaining to or derived from benzoin. **B. Acid.** See *Acid, Benzoic.*

Benzoin (*ben'-zoin* or *-zo-in*) [origin obscure]. 1. *Benzoinum* (U.S.P.), a resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin,* a tree native to Sumatra and Siam. It is a ketone alcohol, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, and may be produced by oxidizing hydrobenzoin with concentrated HNO_3. It is sparingly soluble in water, cold alcohol, and ether, and crystallizes in shining prisms, melting at 134° C. It yields benzoic and cinnamic acids, is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used mainly as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. 2. $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, a reaction-product of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanid on benzoic aldehyd, forming yellowish, fragrant prisms, soluble in hot alcohol, melting at 135°–137° C. It is used as an external antiseptic, 1 part in 5 of lard. Syn., *Bitter-almond oil camphor; Phenylbenzoyl carbinol.* **B., Flowers of,** benzoic acid obtained by the sublimation of benzoin. **B., Tincture of** (*tinctura benzoini,* U. S. P.), 20 % of the resin in alcohol. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **B., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura benzoini composita,* U. S. P.), friars' balsam; Turlington's balsam; it consists of benzoin, 12; aloes, 2; storax, 8; balsam of tolu, 4; alcohol, sufficient to make 100 parts. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Benzoinam (*ben-zo'-in-am*), $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O$. A crystalline powder derived from benzoin by action of alcoholic solution of ammonia with heat.

Benzoinated (*ben-zo'-in-a-ted*). Combined or prepared with benzoin.

Benzoinol (*ben-zo'-in-ol*). An oily liquid, said to consist of albolene with gum benzoin in solution; it is used as an excipient for menthol, camphor, etc., in diseases of the nose and throat.

Benzoiodohydrin (*ben-zo-i-o-do-hī'-drin*), $(C_3H_5)ClI(C_7H_5O_2)$. A brownish-yellow, oily mass, soluble in alcohol, ether, and petroleum ether, insoluble in glycerol. It decomposes at 100° C., iodin being liberated. It is a succedaneum for potassium iodid, and is given in the same doses. Syn., *Chloroiodo-benzoic-glycerinester; Glycerylchloriodobenzoate.*

Benzol, Benzole, Benzoleum (*ben'-zol, ben'-zōl, ben-zōl-e'-um*). See *Benzene.*

Benzolguaiacol (*ben-zol-gwi'-ak-ol*). See *Benzosol.*

Benzolism (*ben'-zol-izm*). Benzol-poisoning, from inhaling the vapor or swallowing it. It is marked in light cases by dizziness, loss of consciousness, and anesthesia; in severer cases by hallucination, epileptic paroxysms, and coma.

Benzonaphthol (*ben-zo-naf'-thol*) [*benzoin; naphthol*], $C_{10}H_7O(C_7H_5O)$. The benzoate of betanaphthol, used as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases. Dose 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 Gm.).

Benzonitril (*ben-zo-ni'-tril*) [*benzoin; nitrum,*

niter], C_7H_5N. An oil obtained from benzenesulfonic acid by distillation with potassium cyanid. It has an odor resembling that of oil of bitter almonds, and boils at 191° C.; its specific gravity is 1.023 at 0° C.

Benzophenid (*ben-zo-fen'-id*). Phenyl benzoate.

Benzopyrin(*ben-zo-pi'-rin*). Antipyrin benzoate.

Benzosol (*ben'-zo-sol*) [*benzoin*], $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$. The benzoate of guaiacol; it contains 54 % of guaiacol. Its chief uses are as an intestinal antiseptic and in pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose 3–12 gr. (0.2–0.8 Gm.).

Benzosulfate (*ben-zo-sul'-fāt*). A salt of benzosulfuric acid.

Benzosulfinid (*ben-zo-sul'-fin-id*). *Benzosulphinidum* (U. S. P.); saccharin.

Benzotrichlorid (*ben-zo-tri-klo'-rid*), $C_7H_5Cl_3$. A colorless, transparent, highly refractive liquid, with penetrating odor, obtained from boiling toluene by action of chlorin; sp. gr. 1.38 at 14° C.; boils at 213°–214° C. Syn., *Benzenyl trichlorid.*

Benzoyl (*ben'-zo-il*) [*benzoin*], C_7H_5O. The radicle of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil, or connected with it by certain relations. **B.-acetylperoxid,** $C_9H_8O_4$, an oxidized product of the mixed anhydrid of acetic and benzoic acids, a crystalline body, slightly soluble in water and very unstable. To prevent explosion by sudden heating or grinding it is diluted with an equal quantity of inert absorbent powder and called *acetozone.* It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 4–5 gr. (0.26–0.32 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Acetyl-benzoyl peroxid.* **B. Chlorid,** C_7H_5OCl, a transparent, colorless, pungent oil with a specific gravity of 1.21 at 19° C.; it is soluble in ether and carbon disulfate; boils at 194°–195° C. When acted on by alcoholic ammonia it gives dibenzylamin. It is used as a reagent in organic analysis and synthesis. Syn., *Chlorobenzoyl chlorid.* **B.-ecgonin,** $C_{16}H_{18}NO_4H$, a substance intermediate in composition between cocain and ecgonin. **B.-eugenol,** $C_{17}H_{16}O_3$, a substance forming large, transparent, colorless prisms or small white crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone; melts at 69°–70.5° C. It is used in tuberculosis. Dose 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). **B.-glycocin, B.-glycocoll,** hippuric acid. **B.-guaiacol.** See *Benzosol.* **B. Hydrate,** benzoic acid; also improperly applied to benzoic aldehyd. **B. Peroxid,** a bactericide and disinfectant substance. **B.-phenylhydrazin,** $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, an antiseptic. **B.-tropein,** $C_6H_{14}(C_6H_5CO)NO$, silky, acicular needles; it is a local anesthetic.

Benzyl (*ben'-zil*) [*benzoin*], C_7H_7. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle that does not exist in the free state, but in combination forms a considerable number of compounds. **B. Alcohol.** See *Alcohol, Benzyl.*

Benzylidene (*ben-zil'-id-ēn*) [*benzoin*], C_7H_6. A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle derived from benzoin compounds.

Bérard's Aneurysm (*ba'-rar*). A varicose aneurysm having its sac in the tissue immediately surrounding the vein.

Béraud's Ligament (*ba'-ro*). The suspensory ligament of the pericardium that is attached to the third and fourth dorsal vertebras. **B.'s Valve,** a fold of mucous membrane found occasionally in the lacrimal sac, which it separates from the nasal duct.

Berberin (*ber'-ber-in*) [*berberis*], $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Berberis* and in many other plants. It is recommended as a tonic and antiperiodic, and is an ingredient of various lotions for mucous membranes; it is useful in nasal catarrh, etc. Dose 1–10 gr. (0.065–0.65 Gm.). **B. Carbonate,** $C_{41}H_{34}NO_{11}$, crystalline powder, soluble in hot water; it is antiperiodic, stomachic, and tonic. Dose, antiperiodic, 8–15 gr. (0.52–1.0 Gm.); stomachic and tonic, ½–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 Gm.) 3 times daily. **B. Hydrochlorid,** is used locally in gonorrhea.

Berberis (*ber'-ber-is*) [L.]. Barberry. The berberis of the U. S. P. is the root of *Berberis aquifolium* and other species. Its properties are due to an alkaloid, *berberin*, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. It is an astringent, bitter tonic; in large doses, a cathartic. It has been used locally in conjunctivitis, and internally in malarial and typhoid fevers. **B., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum berberidis*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **B., Tincture of.** Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.).

Bergamot, Oil of (*bur'-gam-ot*) [*Bergamo*, a town in Italy], $C_{10}H_{16}$. A volatile oil derived from the rind of the *Citrus bergamia.* It is used mainly as a perfume and as a clearing-agent in histologic work.

Bergaptene (*bur-gap'-tēn*), $C_{12}H_8O_4$. A solid, greasy compound obtained from bergamot oil, being the lactone of burgaptenic acid. It melts at 188° C. Syn., *Bergamilene; Bergamot camphor.*

Bergenin (*bur'-jen-in*) [*Bergenia*, a genus of plants], $C_6H_3O_3H_2O$. A bitter, crystalline substance, obtained from various species of saxifrage, melting at 140° C. It is said to be a nerve tonic, with action intermediate between that of salicylic acid and of quinin.

Berger's Paresthesia (*bār'-ja*). Paresthesia in youthful subjects, of one or both lower extremities, without objective symptoms, accompanied by weakness. **B.'s Sign,** an elliptic or irregular shape of the pupil sometimes seen in the early stage of tabes and paralytic dementia and in paralysis of the third cranial nerve.

Bergeron's Disease (*bār'-ja-ron*). An affection characterized by abrupt, lightning-like, muscular contractions, independent of the will and limited ordinarily to the head and arms, involving at times the two extremities of one side. Like Dubini's disease, it is also known as "electric chorea."

Bergeron-Henoch's Chorea. See *Bergeron's Disease.*

Bergmann's Fibers, B.-Deiters' Fibers (*bārg'-mon*). The processes of certain superficial neuroglia cells of the cerebellum which radiate toward the surface and are connected with the pia.

Beriberi (*ber'-e-ber-e*) [Singhalese, *beri*, weakness]. An infectious disease, endemic in various countries of Asia (Ceylon, India, China, Japan), Africa, and Australia, and presenting the features of a multiple neuritis. Bad food and defective hygienic conditions are predisposing causes; the true etiologic factor is probably a microorganism. Various types of the disease have been described, particularly an anasarcous form and an atrophic form. The main symptoms are anesthesia, paralysis, wasting of the muscles, edema, changes in the electric reactions, dyspnea, and palpitation. The mortality is variable; often it is very great. True beriberi has been met in the seaport towns of the United States, introduced there by East Indian sailors, and an affection resembling it seems to occur among certain fishermen of New England. Syn., *Kakké; Myelopathia tropica; Panneuritis epidemica.* **B., Dropsical.** See *Uncinariasis.* **B., Pseudo-,** Gibbs' name for a disease endemic in the Singapore Lunatic Asylum, prevailing during the wet season and attacking Asiatics only. It is not contagious, and is marked by slight anemia, considerable soft anasarca, and a tendency to sudden death from shock. The softness of the edema, the lack of spastic and paralytic conditions, and the rapidity of recovery distinguish it from beriberi. The period of incubation is apparently from one to two days. **B., Web,** that marked by anemia and dropsy without paralysis.

Berlin's Disease. Traumatic edema of the retina. Syn., *"Berlin'sche Trübung"; Commotio retinæ.*

Bernard's Canal. The supplementary duct of the pancreas. **B.'s Center,** the "diabetic center" in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **B.'s Granular Layer,** the deep layer of cells lining the acini of the pancreas. It is granular in appearance and stains but slightly with carmin. **B.'s Puncture,** the puncture of a definite spot in the floor of the fourth cerebral ventricle for the production of artificial diabetes.

Bernhardt's Paresthesia (*burn'-hart*). Abnormal sensations, especially of numbness, with hypesthesia and pain on exertion, in the region supplied by the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

Bernhardt-Roth's Symptom-complex. See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.*

Bernheimer's Fibers (*burn'-hī-mer*). A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to Luys' body.

Berry (*ber'-e*) [ME., *bery*]. An indehiscent fruit with a pericarp that is succulent throughout, as the grape and gooseberry.

Berthelot's Test for Phenol (*bur'-thel-o*). An ammoniacal solution of phenol treated with sodium hypochlorite produces a beautiful blue coloration.

Berthollet's Law (*bur'-thol-o*). When two salts in solution can, by double decomposition, produce a salt less soluble than either, this salt will be produced.

Bertillonage (*ber-til-lon-a(h)j*) [*Bertillon*, a French criminologist]. A system of carefully recorded measurements and descriptions of criminals, for the purpose of future identification, introduced into France by Bertillon and adopted by the police of many large cities of the United States.

Bertin, Bones of. The sphenoid turbinated bones, partly closing the sphenoid sinuses. **B., Column of,** a cortical column of the kidney; the part separating the medullary pyramids. **B., Ligament of,** the iliofemoral ligament.

Beryllium (*ber-il'-e-um*) [*βήρυλλος*, beryl]. A bivalent metal obtained from the beryl, whence its name. Syn., *Glucinum.* See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Berzelius' Test for Albumin. All albuminous substances (except peptone) are precipitated from their aqueous solutions by metaphosphoric acid in freshly prepared concentrated solution.

Besnier's Rheumatism. Simple chronic articular rheumatism; chronic arthrosynovitis.

Bestiality (*bes-te-al'-it-e*) [*bestia*, a beast]. Unnatural intercourse with an animal.

Bestucheff's Mixture, B.'s Tincture. The ethereal tincture of iron chlorid, used in erysipelas. It is made as follows: Tincture of iron chlorid, 1 part; spirit of nitrous ether, 4 parts. Mix and expose to the rays of the sun in well-closed bottles until the brownish color disappears. The dose is from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls every 3 hours.

Beta (*ba'-tah*) [L.]. 1. The beet. 2. The second letter of the Greek alphabet, used in chemic nomenclature to indicate the second of two isomeric compounds.

Betanaphthol (*ba-tah-naf'-thol*). See *Naphthol.* **B. Bismuth,** a preparation containing 80% of bismuth oxid and 20% of betanaphthol. It is a brown powder, insoluble in water, and decomposed into its component parts in the intestine, the betanaphthol being absorbed and discharged with the urine, while the bismuth is evacuated with the stools. It is an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.). **B. Carbonate,** $CO(OC_{10}H_7)_2$, a dinaphthyl ester of carbonic acid obtained by the action of phosgene on betanaphthol sodium. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. **B. Lactate,** lactol.

Betel (*be'-tel*) [E. Ind.]. A masticatory used in the East. A few grains of the nut of the Catechu palm, *Areca catechu*, are rolled up with a small amount of quicklime in a leaf of *Piper betel*, and chewed. It is tonic, astringent, stimulant, and aphrodisiac, and seems to increase the powers of endurance. Dose of *fluidextract* 1–3 dr. (4–12 Cc.). Unof.

Betol (*be'-tol*), $C_{11}H_7O \cdot C_7H_5O_2$. A salicylic ether of naphthol, used in rheumatism and cystitis. It resembles salicylic acid in its properties. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Naphthalol*; *Salinaphthol*.

Bettendorf's Test for Arsenic. On heating a solution of stannous chlorid in concentrated hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.19, with a solution of arsenic or arsenous acids in strong hydrochloric acid, a brownish turbidity or precipitate of metallic arsenic and tin is yielded.

Betula (*bet'-u-lah*). See *Birch*.

Betulase (*bet'-u-lāz*) [*betula*, the birch]. See *Gaultherase*.

Betulin (*bet'-u-lin*) [*betula*, birch], $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$. Birch-resin, or birch-camphor, derived from the bark of the white birch.

Betulol (*bet'-u-lol*). An application for the treatment of rheumatism, said to be more quickly absorbed than oil of wintergreen. Syn., *Methyl-oleosalicylate*.

Betz's Giant-cells. Large ganglion-cells found in the deeper layers of the cortex, especially in the ascending frontal convolution and the paracentral lobule. They are usually arranged in small groups of from three to five that are known as *Betz's nests*.

Bezoar (*be'-zo-ar*) [Pers., *pādzahr*, the bezoar-stone, a supposed antidote against poison]. A concretion found in the stomach or intestine of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly believed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. **B., Oriental,** a hard, round concretion obtained from the intestine of the gazelle and other ruminants. It consists of concentric layers of resinous matter which burn with an agreeable odor; it is valued in the East for supposed medicinal properties.

Bezold's Mastoiditis. See *Mastoiditis, Bezold's*. **B.'s Symptom,** the appearance of an inflammatory swelling a short distance below the apex of the mastoid process is evidence of mastoid suppuration. See *Mastoiditis, Bezold's*. **B.'s Ganglion,** a ganglion in the interauricular septum of the frog's heart.

Bhang (*bang*). See *Cannabis indica*.

Bhel (*bel*). See *Bel*.

Bi-. A prefix meaning two, twice, double.

Biacuminate (*bi-ak-u'-min-āt*) [*bi-; acuminatus*, pointed]. Having two diverging pointed ends.

Bialate (*bi-a'-lāt*) [*bi-; ala*, a wing]. Furnished with two wings or wing-like appendages.

Bialuminate (*bi-al-u'-min-āt*) [*bi-; aluminium*]. A salt of aluminium containing two equivalents of aluminium combined with one of acid.

Biangulate (*bi-ang'-u-lāt*) [*bi-; angulus*, an angle]. With two angles.

Biapiculate (*bi-ap-ik'-u-lāt*) [*bi-; apex*, the summit]. With two summits.

Biarsenate (*bi-ar'-sen-āt*) [*bi-; arsenic*]. An acid arsenate containing two atoms of hydrogen.

Biarticulate (*bi-ar-tik'-u-lāt*) [*bi-; articulus*, a joint]. Having a double joint.

Biasteriac, Biasterial, Biasteric (*bi-as-ter'-e-ak, bi-as-te'-re-al, bi-as-ter'-ik*) [*bi-; asterion*, a craniometric point]. Relating to the asterion on each side of the skull; extending between the two asterions.

Biauricular (*bi-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*bi-; auricula*, the ear]. Relating to two auricles or to two corresponding auricular points.

Biaurite (*bi-aw'-rīt*) [*bi-; auris*, the ear]. Furnished with two ears or ear-like projections.

Bib. A portion of a red blood-corpuscle adherent to the crescent bodies observed in the blood of remittent-fever patients.

Bibasic (*bi-ba'-sik*) [*bi-; basis*, a base]. Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases, as certain acids; dibasic.

Biborate (*bi-bo'-rāt*). See *Pyroborate*.

Bibromid (*bi-bro'-mid*). A compound of bromin with a radicle or element, containing twice as much bromin as another similar compound.

Bibulous (*bib'-u-lus*) [*bibere*, to drink]. Having the property of absorbing moisture, as *bibulous* paper.

Bicalcarate (*bi-kal'-kar-āt*) [*bi-; calcar*, a spur]. Furnished with two spurs or spur-like projections.

Bicameral (*bi-kam'-er-al*) [*bi-; camera*, a vault]. Having two compartments.

Bicapitate (*bi-kap'-it-āt*) [*bi-; caput*, a head]. Having two heads; bicephalous; dicephalous.

Bicapsular (*bi-kap'-su-lar*) [*bi-; capsula*, a capsule]. Having two capsules.

Bicarbonate (*bi-kar'-bon-āt*) [*bi-; carbonate*]. Any salt of carbonic acid that has two carbonic-acid equivalents for one of the base.

Bicaudal, Bicaudate (*bi-kaw'-dal, bi-kaw'-dāt*) [*bi-; cauda*, tail]. Having two tails or appendages.

Bicavitary (*bi-kav'-it-a-re*) [*bi-; cavitas*, a cavity]. Having two cavities.

Bicellular (*bi-sel'-u-lar*) [*bi-; cella*, a cell]. Composed of two cells.

Biceps (*bi'-seps*) [*bi-; caput*, the head]. Having two heads, a term applied to several muscles, as *B. brachii, B. extensor, B. flexor cruris*.

Bichat, Canal of (*be'-shah*). A canal which was supposed by Bichat to exist between the subarachnoid space and the third ventricle. **B., Fat-ball of.** See *Ball, Bichat's Fat-*. **B., Fissure of.** See *Fissure of Bichat*. **B., Foramen of.** See *Foramen of Bichat*. **B., Membrane of.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane*. **B., Tunic of,** the intima of the blood-vessels.

Bichlorid (*bi-klo'-rid*) [*bi-; chlorin*]. A salt containing two equivalents of chlorin.

Bichromate (*bi-kro'-māt*) [*bi-; chromium*]. A salt containing two equivalents of chromium trioxid.

Bicinctus, Bicingulatus (*bi-sink'-tus, bi-sin-gu-la'-tus*) [*bi-; cingere*, to gird]. Having two zones or belts.

Bicipital, Bicipitous (*bi-sip'-it-al, -us*) [*biceps*,

double-headed]. 1. With two heads. 2. Relating to one of the biceps muscles.

Biclavate (*bi-klā'-vāt*) [*bi-; clava*, a club]. Clubbed at each end. **B.-bihamate,** with the two club-shaped ends bent toward each other. **B.-cylindric,** cylindric and with clubbed ends.

Biconcave (*bi-kon'-kāv*). See *Lens, Biconcave.*

Biconvex (*bi-kon'-veks*). See *Lens, Biconvex.*

Bicorporal, Bicorporate, Bicorporated (*bi-kor'-por-al, -āt, -ā-ted*) [*bi-; corpus*, a body]. Consisting of two bodies.

Bicrural (*bi-kru'-ral*) [*bi-; crus*, a leg]. Having two legs or leg-like processes.

Bicuspid (*bi-kus'-pid*) [*bi-; cuspis*, the point of a spear]. Having two cusps, as *bicuspid* teeth. **B. Valve,** the mitral valve of the heart.

Bicyanate (*bi-si'-an-āt*) [*bi-; cyanogen*]. A salt having two equivalents of cyanic acid and one of a base.

Bicyanid (*bi-si'-an-id*) [see *Bicyanate*]. A cyanid containing twice as much cyanogen as the lower member of the cyanid series.

Bicyanuret (*bi-si-an'-u-ret*). See *Bicyanid.*

Bidacryc (*bi-dak'-rik*) [*bi-; dacryon*]. In craniometry, relating to the two dacryons.

Bidder's Ganglions. See *Ganglion, Bidder's.*

Bidental (*bi-den'-tal*) [*bi-; dens*, a tooth]. Having two teeth or tooth-like prominences.

Bidet (*be'-da*) [Fr., "pony"]. A tub or basin with fixed attachments for the administering of injections; also for use as a sitz-bath or hip-bath.

Bidigital (*bi-dij'-it-al*) [*bi-; digitus*, a finger]. Referring to the tip of a finger of each hand.

Bieber's Reagent. Equal volumes concentrated sulfuric acid, red nitric acid, and water.

Biedert's Cream Mixture (*be'-dār*). An infant's food made by mixing 4 oz. of cream with 12 oz. of warm water, and adding ½ oz. of milk-sugar. It contains 1% of casein, 2.5% of fat, and 3.8% of sugar. As the child grows older a larger proportion of milk is added.

Bieg's Entotic Test (*bēg*). When words are audible only on being spoken into an ear-trumpet connected with a catheter placed in the eustachian tube, but not through the ear-trumpet as ordinarily applied, there is a probable lesion of the malleus or incus which interferes with conduction.

Biermer's Anemia (*bēr'-mur*). Pernicious anemia. **B.'s Change of Pitch,** in hydropneumothorax the tympanitic sound is lower in pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down.

Biernacki's Symptom (*bēr'-nak-e*). Analgesia of the ulnar nerve at the elbow; it is observed in tabes dorsalis and paretic dementia.

Biesiadecki's Fossa (*be-es-e-ah-dek'-e*). A peritoneal recess which is bounded in front by a more or less well-defined fold, the inner surface of which looks upward over the psoas toward the root of the mesentery, the outer extending toward the crest of the ilium. Syn., *Fossa iliacosubfascialis.*

Biett's Collar. A zone of lenticulopapular syphilid on the neck.

Bifacial (*bi-fa'-shal*) [*bi-; facies*, a face]. Having the opposite surfaces similar.

Bifarious (*bi-fa'-re-us*) [*bifarius*]. Twofold; arranged in two more or less regular series or rows.

Biffi's Test for Bile. Acidify 150 to 200 Cc. of urine with sulfuric acid; add drop by drop a 5% barium chlorid solution, using about 30 drops to every 100 Cc. of urine. Pour off the liquid and collect the soft precipitate on absorbent cotton and spread evenly. Place a crystal of potassium dichromate upon the surface of the precipitate, and in the presence of bile a green ring will form around the crystal, changing to blue and then to red. A small amount of albumin will not interfere with the test, but if much is present, the use of a saturated solution of sodium sulfate is recommended instead of the sulfuric acid.

Bifid (*bi'-fid*) [*bi-; findere*, to cleave]. Divided into two parts; cleft, as *bifid* uvula.

Bifissile (*bi-fis'-il*) [*bi-; findere*, to split]. Parting naturally into halves.

Bifistular, Bifistulous (*bi-fis'-tu-lar, -lus*) [*bis; fistula*, a pipe]. With two tubes.

Biflagellate (*bi-flaj'-el-āt*) [*bi-; flagellum*, a whip]. Furnished with two flagellums.

Bifocal (*bi-fo'-kal*) [*bi-; focus*, a point]. Having a double focus. Applied to a system of lenses or spectacle-glasses with two foci, chiefly used for the correction of presbyopia, when there is at the same time an error of refraction for distant vision. The distance lens is above that for near-work. These are sometimes called *pantoscopic lenses,* and also *Franklin spectacles,* because the device was first made by Benjamin Franklin. They are also called *cement lenses,* because now made by cementing the lower segment to the distance lens.

Biforate (*bi-fo'-rāt*) [*bi-; foratus*, perforated]. Having two foramens.

Biformity (*bi-form'-it-e*). The condition of being dimorphous.

Biforous (*bi'-for-us*). 1. See *Biforate.* 2. Having two valves.

Bifurcate (*bi-fur'-kāt*) [*bi-; furca*, a fork]. Divided into two, like a fork.

Bifurcation (*bi-fur-ka'-shun*) [see *Bifurcate*]. Division into two branches, as of the trachea or of the aorta.

Bigaster (*bi-gas'-ter*). See *Biventer.*

Bigelow's Ligament. The Y-ligament of the hip-joint; iliofemoral ligament. **B.'s Septum,** the calcar femorale, a nearly vertical spur of compact tissue in the neck of the femur, a little in front of the lesser trochanter.

Bigeminal, Bigeminous (*bi-jem'-in-al, -us*) [*bi-; geminare*, to double]. Occurring in two pairs.

Bihastate, Bihastatus (*bi-has'-tāt, bi-has-ta'-tus*) [*bi-; hasta*, a lance]. With two lance-shaped processes.

Bilamellar, Bilamellate, Bilamellated (*bi-*

lam-el'-ar, -āt, -el-a'-ted) [*bi-; lamella*, a plate]. Consisting of two thin plates.

Bilaminar, Bilaminate (*bi-lam'-in-ar, -āt*) [*bi-; lamina*, a sheet]. Composed of two layers.

Bilateral (*bi-lat'-er-al*) [*bi-; latus*, a side]. Relating to two sides; pertaining to or affecting both sides of the body. **B. Symmetry,** the symmetry of right and left halves.

Bilateralism (*bi-lat'-er-al-izm*) [see *Bilateral*]. Bilateral symmetry.

Bile (*bīl*) [*bilis*, the bile]. The substance secreted by the liver. It is mucilaginous, golden-brown, and is composed of biliary salts, cholesterin, mucus, and certain pigments. The principal salts are the sodium salts of taurocholic acid ($C_{26}H_{45}NOS_7$) and glycocholic acid ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$). The taste of bile is intensely bitter, its reaction feebly alkaline, and its density from 1026 to 1032. It exercises a diastatic action on starch, emulsifies fats, and precipitates soluble peptone; it is also the natural antiseptic of the intestine, and has an action on the intestinal mucous membrane through which absorption is favored. Its composition varies, but according to Hoppe-Seyler, in 100 parts bile there are of—

Water Inorganic matter	91.68 parts.
Organic matter	8.32 "
Mucus	1.29 "
Sodium taurocholate	0.87 part.
Sodium glycocholate	3.03 parts.
Saponified fat	1.39 "
Cholesterin	0.35 part.
Lecithin	0.53 "
Fat	0.73 "

B. Acids, Tests for. See *Drechsel, Mylius, Pettenkofer, Strassburg, v. Udransky*. **B., Crystallized,** Plattner's name for sodium taurocholate. **B., Cystic,** bile contained in the gall-bladder as distinguished from that which is transmitted directly from the liver to the duodenum. **B., Glastine,** that of a bluish color, so called from *glastum*, or woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), used for dyeing blue. **B., Hepatic,** that which is transmitted directly from the liver to the duodenum without entering the gall-bladder. **B.-pigments,** the coloring-matters of the bile. See *Barral, Capranica, Cunisset, Dragendorff, Dumontpallier, Fleischl, Gluzinski, Gmelin, Huppert, Jolles, Maréchal, le Nobel, Rosenbach, Smith, Stokvis, Trousseau, Ultzmann, Vitalli*.

Bilharzia (*bil-har'-ze-ah*) [named after Theodor *Bilharz*, a physician of Cairo]. A genus of trematode worms, established by Cobbold, characterized by having the sexes separate. **B. hæmatobia.** See *Distoma hæmatobium*.

Bilharziosis (*bil-har-ze-o'-sis*) [*Bilharzia*]. The group of symptoms produced by the presence in the intestine of worms of the genus *Bilharzia*.

Bili- [*bile*]. A prefix denoting relating to the bile.

Biliary (*bil'-e-a-re*) [*bile*]. Pertaining to the bile. **B. Acids,** glycocholic and taurocholic acids. **B. Colic,** colic produced by the passage of gall-stones. **B. Diabetes,** Hanot's disease, or hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver with icterus. **B. Ducts,** the hepatic and cystic ducts and the ductus communis choledochus, together with the small ducts in the liver itself.

Biliation (*bil-e-a'-shun*) [*bile*]. The excretion of bile.

Bilicyanin (*bil-e-si'-an-in*) [*bili-; κυάνεος*, blue]. A blue pigment obtained from bilirubin. Syn., *Cholecyanin; Choleverdin*.

Bilification (*bil-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*bili-; facere*, to make]. The formation of bile.

Biliflavin (*bil-e-fla'-vin*) [*bili-; flavus*, yellow]. A yellow coloring-matter derivable from biliverdin.

Bilifulvin (*bil-e-ful'-vin*) [*bili-; fulvus*, reddish yellow]. An impure form of bilirubin; also a yellow bile color from ox-gall, not normally present in human bile.

Bilifuscin (*bil-e-fus'-in*) [*bili-; fuscus*, brown], $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. A pigment occurring in bile and in gall-stones.

Biligulate, Biligulatus (*bi-lig'-u-lāt, bi-lig-u-lā'-tus*) [*bi-; ligula*, a little tongue]. Formed like two tongues or having two tongue-like processes.

Bilihumin (*bil-e-hu'-min*) [*bili-; humus*, earth]. An insoluble residue left after treating gall-stones with various solvents.

Bilin (*bi'-lin*) [*bile*]. A mixture of sodium taurocholate and glycocholate, forming a constituent of the bile.

Bilineurin (*bil-e-nu'-rin*). Cholin.

Bilious (*bil'-yus*) [*biliosus*, full of bile]. A term popularly applied to disorders supposed to arise from a too free secretion of bile. **B. Fever,** a remittent fever characterized by the vomiting of bile.

Biliousness (*bil'-yus-nes*) [*bilious*]. A popular name for a condition characterized by anorexia, constipation, coated tongue, lassitude, and headache, and supposed to be due to an excessive secretion of bile.

Biliprasin (*bil-e-pra'-sin*) [*bili-; πράσινος*, leek-green], $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$. A pigment occurring in gall-stones, icteric urine, and bile.

Bilirubin (*bil-e-ru'-bin*) [*bili-; ruber*, red], $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. A red coloring-matter, the chief pigment of the bile, and also found in the urine in jaundice. It is insoluble in water, and almost so in ether and alcohol, but it is readily soluble in alkaline solutions. It crystallizes in rhombic plates or prisms.

Biliverdin (*bil-e-ver'-din*) [*bili-; viridis*, green], $C_{12}H_{20}N_2O_5$, or $C_8N_9NO_2$. A green pigment, the first product of the oxidation of bilirubin. It gives the characteristic color to the bile of herbivora, and occurs in the urine in jaundice and in gall-stones.

Billroth's Disease (*bil'-rōt*). 1. Spurious meningocele. 2. Malignant lymphoma. **B.'s Mixture.** See under *Anesthetic*.

Bilobate (*bi-lo'-bāt*) [*bi-; λοβός*, a lobe]. With two lobes; divided into two lobes.

Bilocular (*bi-lok'-u-lar*) [*bi-; loculus*, a little place]. Having two cells; divided into two compartments; biloculate.

Bimaculate (*bi-mak'-u-lāt*) [*bi-; macula*, a spot]. Marked with two spots.

Bimalar (*bi-ma'-lar*). Extending between the two malar bones.

Bimalate (*bi-mal'-āt*). In a series of malates, that one which contains twice the amount of malic acid that the first one of the series does.

Bimanual (*bi-man'-u-al*) [*bi-; manus*, a hand]. With both hands; two-handed. **B. Palpation,** palpation by means of both hands.

Bimaxillary (*bi-maks'-il-a-re*). Extending between the two maxillas.

Bimembral (*bi-mem'-bral*) [*bi-; membrum*, a member]. With two limbs.

Bimestral (*bi-mes'-tral*) [*bi-; mensis*, month]. Two months old; continuing two months.

Bimolybdate (*bi-mol'-ib-dāt*). A molybdate containing twice as much molybdic acid as the corresponding normal molybdate.

Bimucous (*bi-mu'-kus*) [*bi-; mucus*, mucus]. Relating to two mucous surfaces.

Bimuscular (*bi-mus'-ku-lar*). Having two muscles. Syn., *Dimyarious*.

Binary (*bi'-nar-e*) [*binus*, a couple]. In chemistry, compounded of two elements. In anatomy, separating into two branches.

Binaural (*bin-aw'-ral*) [*bi-; auris*, ear]. Pertaining to or having two ears; used for both ears. **B. Stethoscope,** a stethoscope with two tubes, one for each ear.

Binauricular (*bin-aw-rik'-u-lar*). See *Binaural*.

Binder (*bīnd'-er*) [ME., *byndere*]. A wide bandage about the abdomen, worn by women after labor or after celiotomy, to support the abdominal walls. **B., Mammary,** a sling or suspensory for the mamma.

Bing's Test. Let a vibrating tuning-fork be held on the vertex until it has ceased to be audible; then close either ear, and the fork will be heard again for a certain period. If this period of secondary perception is shortened, there exists a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus; if normal and yet deafness is present, the perceptive apparatus is involved.

Biniodid (*bin-i'-o-did*). Having two atoms of iodin in the molecule.

Binocular (*bin-ok'-u-lar*) [*bi-; oculus*, an eye]. Pertaining to both eyes. In optics, an instrument with two eyepieces for use with both eyes at once. **B. Vision,** the faculty of using both eyes synchronously and without diplopia.

Binotic (*bin-ot'-ik*). See *Binaural*.

Binoxid (*bin-oks'-id*). See *Dioxid*.

Bio- [*βίος*, life]. A prefix meaning life.

Bioblast (*bi'-o-blast*) [*bio-; βλαστός*, a germ]. A plastidule or formative cell; a corpuscle that has not yet become a cell.

Bioblastic (*bi-o-blast'-ik*). Relating to bioblasts. **B. Theory, Altmann's,** according to which leukocyte granules are considered as definite biologic entities, which affect, through oxygen-transmission, both reduction and oxygenation, and in this manner accomplish the disunions and the syntheses of the economy without sacrificing their own individuality. Cf. *Color-analysis*.

Biochemics (*bi-o-kem'-iks*) [*bio-; χημεία*, chemistry]. The chemistry of life. See *Biochemy*.

Biochemistry (*bi-o-kem'-is-tre*) [see *Biochemics*]. The chemistry of the living body or of life.

Biochemy (*bi'-o-kem-e*) [see *Biochemics*]. Chemic force as exhibited in living organisms.

Bioculate, Bioculatus (*bi-ok'-u-lāt, bi-ok-u-la'-tus*) [see *Binocular*]. Marked by two spots of color different from the chief color.

Biod (*bi'-od*) [*βίος*, life]. 1. Animal magnetism. 2. See *Protyl*. 3. Vital force.

Biodesmus (*bi-od-ez'-mus*) [*bio-; δεσμός*, a bond]. The vital principle regarded as a bond between organisms.

Biodynamics (*bi-o-di-nam'-iks*) [*bio-; δύναμις*, power]. The dynamics of life; dynamic biology. See *Bionomy*.

Biogen (*bi'-o-jen*) [*bio-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. 1. See *Protyl*. 2. See *Bioplasm*. 3. See *Magnesium Dioxid*.

Biogenesis (*bi-o-jen'-es-is*) [*bio-; γένεσις*, origin]. The doctrine that living things are produced only from living things—the reverse of abiogenesis.

Biogenetic (*bi-o-jen-et'-ik*) [see *Biogenesis*]. Pertaining to biogenesis. **B. Law,** the fact that a certain tendency directs the drift or trend of development of a being along a line parallel with that of the series of forms ancestral to it. The being in the course of its development briefly recapitulates that of the ancestral series to which it belongs. Syn., *Müller's law*.

Biogeny (*bi-oj'-en-e*) [see *Biogenesis*]. In biology, the evolution of organic forms, either considered individually (*ontogeny*) or tribally (*phylogeny*).

Biologic (*bi-o-loj'-ik*) [see *Biology*]. Pertaining or belonging to biology.

Biologist (*bi-ol'-o-jist*) [see *Biology*]. One who is a student of biology.

Biologos (*bi-o-lo'-gos*) [see *Biology*]. A designation proposed for the intelligent living power displayed in cellular and organic action and reaction.

Biology (*bi-ol'-o-je*) [*bio-; λόγος*, science]. The science embracing the structure, function, and organization of living forms. Syn., *Organology; Organomy; Somiology; Zoonomy*. **B., Dynamic.** See *Bionomy*. **B., Static.** See *Biostatics*.

Biometer (*bi-om'-et-er*) [*bio-; μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. A table of life expectancy, etc., upon which the science of life-insurance is based. 2. An instrument, of the nature of a tuning-fork, invented by Dr. Collongues for the reproduction and increase of sounds of the body ordinarily perceived by auscultation.

Biometrics (*bi-o-met'-riks*) [see *Biometer*]. The science of the body-sounds perceived by auscultation.

Biometry (*bi-om'-et-re*) [see *Biometer*]. Life-measurement; the estimation of the prob-

able duration of any given life-form—in the past or future.

Bion (*bi'-on*) [*βίος*, life]. A definite physiologic individual element or organism. Cf. *Morphon*.

Biondi's Fluid. A staining medium used in histologic laboratories. It is a mixture of orange-G, methyl-green, and acid-fuchsin.

Bionergy (*bi-on'-er-je*) [*bio-*; *ἔργον*, work]. Life-force; force exercised in the living organism.

Bionomics (*bi-o-no'-miks*) [*bio-*; *νόμος*, law]. That branch of natural history which treats of the relations of organisms among themselves and to their environment.

Bionomy (*bi-on'-o-me*) [see *Bionomics*]. Dynamic biology; biodynamics; the science of the laws of life.

Biontic (*bi-on'-tik*) [*bios*]. Individual as opposed to phyletic.

Bionuclein (*bi-o-nu'-kle-in*) [*bio-*; *nuclein*]. A term suggested by Sacharoff (1902) for the hypothetic substance composed of a combination of iron and nuclein which exists in all enzyms, holding that all vital processes depend upon decomposition of living substance set up by them.

Biophagous (*bi-of'-ag-us*) [*bio-*; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Feeding upon living organisms or upon living tissue, as insectivorous plants.

Biophilia (*bi-o-fil'-e-ah*) [*bio-*; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. The instinct for self-preservation.

Biophysiography (*bi-o-fiz-e-og'-ra-fe*) [*bio-*; *φύσις*, nature; *γράφειν*, to write]. Descriptive or structural biology; organography, as distinguished from biophysiology.

Biophysiology (*bi-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*bio-*; *φύσις*, nature; *λόγος*, science]. The branch of biology including organogenesis, morphology, and physiology.

Biophytum (*bi-of'-it-um*) [*bio-*; *φύτον*, plant]. A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*. *B. sensitivum* is a native of the East Indies, where the root is used in inflammations, in gonorrhea, and in pulmonary affections.

Bioplasm (*bi'-o-plazm*) [*bio-*; *πλάσμα*, form]. Any living matter, but especially germinal or forming matter; matter possessing reproductive vitality.

Bioplast (*bi'-o-plast*) [*bioplasm*]. A mass or cell of bioplasm that is a unit of living matter.

Biopsia, Biopsy (*bi-op'-se-ah, bi'-op-se*) [*bio-*; *ὄψις*, vision]. 1. Observation of the living subject; opposed to necropsy. 2. A name coined by Besnier for the excision, during life, of an eruptive lesion or fragment of a newgrowth to establish the diagnostic histology of a malady.

Biorbital (*bi-or'-bit-al*) [*bi-*; *orbita*, a circle]. Relating to both orbits.

Bioscope (*bi'-o-skōp*) [*bio-*; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument used in bioscopy.

Bioscopy (*bi-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Bioscope*]. Examination of the body to ascertain whether life is present. **B., Electro-,** examination by the aid of the electric current. In about two hours after death the muscular reaction is lost to faradic stimulation in the tongue; after three or four hours in the extremities; after five or six hours in the trunk. The reaction to galvanism persists somewhat longer.

Biosis (*bi-o'-sis*) [*βίος*, life]. Life; vitality.

Biostatics (*bi-o-stat'-iks*) [*bio-*; *στατικός*, causing to stand]. Static biology; the science of the determinate parts of biology, including anatomy and the physics of the living body.

Biot's Respiration (*be'-o*). Meningitic respiration: rapid, short breathing, interrupted by pauses lasting from several seconds to half a minute, sometimes observed in healthy subjects during sleep; most frequently in meningitis, in which it is an unfavorable prognostic sign.

Biotic (*bi-ot'-ik*) [see *Biotics*]. Pertaining to life or to the laws of animal and vegetable progress and evolution.

Biotics (*bi-ot'-iks*) [*βιοτικός*, vital]. The science of vital functions and manifestations.

Biotomy (*bi-ot'-o-me*) [*bio-*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Vivisection.

Bipalatinoid (*bi-pal-at'-in-oid*). A gelatin capsule with two compartments.

Biparasitic (*bi-par-as-it'-ik*) [*bi-*; *παράσιτος*, a parasite]. Parasitic upon a parasite.

Biparietal (*bi-par-i'-et-al*) [*bi-*; *paries*, a wall]. Relating to both parietal bones. **B. Diameter,** the distance from one parietal eminence of the cranium to the other.

Biparous (*bip'-ar-us*) [*bi-*; *parere*, to bring forth]. Producing two at a birth.

Bipartite (*bi-par'-tīt*) [*bi-*; *pars*, a part]. In biology, composed of two parts or divisions.

Bipartition (*bi-par-tish'-un*) [see *Bipartite*]. Separation into two parts.

Biped (*bi'-ped*) [*bi-*; *pes*, a foot]. 1. Having two feet. 2. An animal with two feet.

Biplumbic (*bi-plum'-bik*) [*bi-*; *plumbum*, lead]. Containing two atoms of lead.

Bipocillated (*bi-po'-sil-a-ted*) [*bi-*; *pocillum*, a little cup]. Having two cup-like appendages.

Bipolar (*bi-po'-lar*) [*bi-*; *polus*, a pole]. Having two poles. **B. Nerve-cells,** nerve-cells that have two prolongations of the cell-matter. They are found chiefly in the spinal ganglions.

Bipolarity (*bi-po-lar'-it-e*) [see *Bipolar*]. The condition of having two processes from opposite poles, as a nerve-cell; or of having different electric properties existing at the two poles.

Bipunctate (*bi-punk'-tāt*) [*bi-*; *punctum*, a point]. Having two dots or points.

Bipupillate (*bi-pu'-pil-āt*) [*bi-*; *pupilla*, pupil of the eye]. Marked with spots which contain two pupil-like dots.

Biramose, Biramous (*bi-ram'-ōz, -us*) [*bi-*; *ramus*, a branch]. Having two branches.

Birch (*berch*) [AS., *birce*]. Any tree of the genus *Betula*. Birch-tar, or the tarry oil of *Betula alba*, is useful in certain skin diseases. The bark of *B. lenta*, the American

black birch, yields a fragrant volatile oil, identical with that of *Gaultheria procumbens*, for which it is extensively substituted. **B. Camphor.** Same as *B.-resin.* **B.-resin.** See *Betulin.*

Bird's Formula. The last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine roughly indicate the number of grains of solids to the ounce of urine. The same two figures multiplied by 2 (*Trapp's factor*) give the parts per 1000. **B.'s Sign,** a well-defined zone of dulness with absence of the respiratory sound in hydatid cyst of the lung.

Bird-lime. A viscous vegetable substance used in Japan as a local dressing for wounds.

Birkett's Hernia. Intraperitoneal inguinal hernia; hernia into the vaginal process of the peritoneum.

Birth (*berth*) [ME., *byrth*]. 1. The delivery of a child; parturition. 2. That which is brought forth in parturition. **B.-mark.** See *Nævus pigmentosus.* **B.-palsy,** any paralytic affection due to an injury received at birth; less correctly, a congenital paralytic affection due to a lesion that existed in the fetal state.

Bisacromial (*bis-ak-ro'-me-al*) [*bis,* two; *acromion*]. Relating to the two acromions.

Bisalt (*bi'-salt*). See *Salt, Acid.*

Bische (*bish*) [East Indian name]. Endemic dysentery.

Bisexual (*bi-seks'-u-al*) [*bi-; sexus,* sex]. Having the reproductive organs of both sexes; hermaphroditic.

Bisferious (*bis-fe'-re-us*) [*bis; ferire,* to strike]. Having two beats; dicrotic.

Bisiliac (*bis-il'-e-ak*) [*bis; iliacus*]. Relating to the two most distant points of the two iliac crests.

Biskra Boil, B. Button. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Bismarck-brown. A brown, basic anilin dye, extensively used as a stain and counterstain in histology.

Bismuth, Bismuthum (*biz'-muth, biz-mu'-thum*) [L.]. Bi = 210; quantivalence I, III, V. A pinkish-white, crystalline metal. Its commercial salts often contain arsenic. The insoluble salts of bismuth are feebly astringent. The derivatives of bismuth are chiefly employed as astringents and sedatives to mucous membranes and as gastrointestinal antiseptics. The soluble salts are irritant in large doses. **B. Albuminate,** a powder containing 9% of bismuth; it is used in stomachic or intestinal cramp. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily. **B. and Ammonium Citrate** (*bismuthi et ammonii citras,* U. S. P.), soluble in water. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **B. and Ammonium Citrate, Solution of** (*liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis,* B. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **B. Benzoate,** $Bi(C_7H_5O_2)_3$, a white powder containing 27% of benzoic acid. It is an internal and external antiseptic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). **B. Betanaphtholate,** $2Bi(C_{10}H_7O)_3 + Bi_2O_3$ (Thomas), a light brown, odorless, insoluble powder, containing 80% bismuth trioxid. It is an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 15–30 gr. (0.97–1.94 Gm.). Syn., *Betanaphtholate; Naphthol bismuth; Orphol.* **B. Bilactomonotannate,** an odorless yellow powder, used in the diarrhea of infants. Dose 30–45 gr. (2–3 Gm.). Syn., *Lactanin.* **B. Borate,** $BiBo_3$, an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 Gm.). **B. Borophenate,** $Bi_2O_3B(C_6H_5)(CO_3) + 3H_2O$. It is recommended as a surgical dressing used as a dusting-powder, or in burns or scalds applied as a paste (25 to 50% in glycerol) on lint. Syn., *Markasol.* **B. Carbolate,** $Bi(OH)_2C_6H_5O$, a grayish-white powder containing 80% of bismuth oxid and 18 to 19% of phenol. It is an intestinal antiseptic and is used externally as a substitute for iodoform. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). Syn., *Bismuth phenate; Bismuth phenylate; Phenol bismuth.* **B. Carbonate** (*bismuthi carbonas,* B. P.), $(Bi_2O_2CO_3)_2H_2O$. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **B. and Cerium Salicylate,** an antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). **B. Chrysophanate,** $Bi(C_{15}H_9O_4)_2Bi_2O_3$, a yellow, amorphous powder, insoluble in ordinary solvents, but soluble in nitric or sulfuric acid; it is used as a siccative in psoriasis. Application, 5 to 20% ointment. Syn., *Dermol.* **B. Citrate** (*bismuthi citras,* U. S. P.), $BiC_6H_5O_7$, soluble in water of ammonia. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **B. Cresolate,** an odorless, tasteless, grayish-white powder, insoluble in water and alcohol; it is an internal and external antiseptic. **B. Dithiosalicylate,** a bulky yellow powder without odor, used as a wound antiseptic and in ophthalmic practice, in diseases of the nose and throat, and in dentistry. Syn., *Thioform.* **B. Iodosubgallate,** $C_6H_2(OH)_4COOBiI$, an antiseptic used as a dusting-powder on wounds. Syn., *Airol; Bismuth oxyiodogallate.* **B. Lactate,** $BiH(C_3H_4O_3)_2$, an internal and external antiseptic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). **B. Loretinate,** a combination of bismuth and loretin, used as a surgical and intestinal antiseptic and also in ophthalmology. Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.). **B. Metacresol,** an intestinal antiseptic consisting of a combination of 75% of bismuth with 17.5% of metacresol. **B. Methylenedigallate,** $4C_{15}H_{12}O_{10} + 3Bi(OH)_3$, an internal astringent. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 Gm.) every 3 hours. Syn., *Bismal.* **B.-naphthalin Benzoate,** an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Intestin.* **B. Naphthoglycerite,** a remedy for gonorrhea. **B. Nitrate,** $Bi(NO_3)_3 + 5H_2O$, an astringent and antiseptic. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **B. Oxid** (*bismuthi oxidi,* B. P.), Bi_2O_3. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **B. Oxybromid,** BiOBr. It is recommended in the treatment of nervous dyspepsia and hysteria accompanied by gastric pains and vomiting. Dose 5–6 gr. (0.3–0.4 Gm.) several times daily. **B. Oxychlorid,** pearl white.

It is used as a cosmetic. **B. Oxyiodid.** See *B. Subiodid.* **B. Oxyiodomethylgallol,** $C_6H_2COOCH_3(OH)_2O$. BiOH . I, a dark-gray powder containing 23.6% of iodin and 38.4% of bismuth, used as a surgical antiseptic. Syn., *Iodogallicin.* **B. Oxyiodopyrogallate, B. Oxyiodopyrogallol,** a combination of bismuth subiodid with pyrogallol. It is recommended as a surgical antiseptic. **B. Oxyiodotannate,** a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Ibit.* **B., Pancreatinized,** used in dyspepsia. Dose 15–75 gr. (1–5 Gm.). **B. Peptonate, B., Peptonized,** used in dyspepsia and gastralgia. Dose 15–75 gr. (1–5 Gm.). Syn., *Bismuthated peptone.* **B. Permanganate,** $Bi(MnO_4)_3$, a dry dusting-powder for wounds and ulcers. **B. Phenate, B. Phenylate.** See *B. Carbolate.* **B., Phenol-,** a compound of bismuth, 27.5%, with phenol, 22%; it is used as an intestinal antiseptic. **B. Phosphate,** $BiPO_4$, an intestinal disinfectant. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.). **B. Powder, Compound,** Ferrier's snuff, contains 2 grains of morphin hydrochlorid in 1 ounce, with bismuth and acacia. It is used in the treatment of coryza. **B. Pyrogallate,** $(C_6H_3[OH_2]O)_2BiOH$, an internal antiseptic in doses of 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). Applied in skin diseases in 10 to 20% ointment or dusting-powder. Syn., *Helcosol.* **B. Resorcinate,** a yellowish-brown powder containing about 4% of bismuth trioxid. It is used in catarrh of the stomach. **B. Salicylate,** $(C_7H_6O_3)_3Bi_2O_3$, a salt obtained by Thibault from bismuth oxid, instead of the hydroxid, as is customary. It is used as an external and internal antiseptic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). **B. Subbenzoate,** basic benzoate of bismuth; used as a wound antiseptic. **B. Subcarbonate** (*bismuthi subcarbonas,* U. S. P.), $(BiO)_2CO_3.H_2O$, insoluble. Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.); feebly astringent and sedative. **B. Subgallate** (*bismuthi subgallas,* U. S. P.). See *Dermatol.* **B. Subiodid,** BiOI, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder, like iodoform. **B. Subnitrate** (*bismuthi subnitras,* U. S. P.), $BiONO_3.H_2O$, the salt chiefly used in medicine as a sedative astringent to the gastrointestinal mucous membrane. Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **B. Subsalicylate** (*bismuthi subsalicylas,* U. S. P.), a white, amorphous powder. Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.). **B. Sulfite,** a combination of sodium sulfite and bismuth nitrate. It is an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 Gm.). **B. Sulfophenylate,** a general intestinal disinfectant. Dose 3½–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily. **B. Tannate,** an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.94 Gm.). **B. Tribromcarbolate, B. Tribromphenate,** $Bi_2O_3(C_6H_2Br_3OH)$, an insoluble powder containing about 60% of Bi_2O_3. It is used as an antiseptic in cholera and intestinal disorders. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.52–0.97 Gm.); maximum dose a day 90 gr. (5.85 Gm.). Syn., *Xeroform.* **B. Trioxid,** Bi_2O_3. It is incompatible with alkalis and water in excess. It is antiseptic and astringent. Dose 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 Gm.). Syn., *Bismuthous oxid.* **B. Troches** (*trochisci bismuthi,* B. P.), each contains 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.). **B. Valerianate,** a white powder with the odor of valeric acid, soluble in dilute hydrochloric or nitric acid, insoluble in water or alcohol; it is used as a sedative and antispasmodic in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, etc. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.194 Gm.).

Bismuthal (*biz'-mu-thal*). Containing bismuth.

Bismuthate (*biz'-mu-thāt*). A salt of bismuthic acid.

Bismuthic (*biz'-mu-thik*). Relating to bismuth; containing bismuth in its higher valency.

Bismuthosis (*biz-mu-tho'-sis*). Chronic bismuth-poisoning; it may follow the use of the soluble salts.

Bismuthous (*biz-mu'-thus*). Containing bismuth as a trivalent radicle.

Bismuthyl (*biz-mu'-thil*), BiO. A univalent radicle. **B. Bromid.** See *Bismuth Oxybromid.* **B. Chlorid.** See *Bismuth Oxychlorid.* **B. Iodid.** See *Bismuth Subiodid.*

Bismutose (*biz'-mu-tōz*). A bismuth and albumin compound, equivalent in action to bismuth subnitrate. Useful in gastrointestinal affections of infectious character. For children under six months the dose is 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.); for those over six months it may be given in 60 gr. (1 dr.) doses.

Bisol (*bi'-sol*). Soluble bismuth phosphate containing about 20% of bismuth oxid. It is used in gastralgia. Dose 3–7½ gr. (0.19–0.5 Gm.).

Bistoury (*bis'-too-re*) [Fr., *bistouri*]. A long, slender knife, straight or curved, used in surgery.

Bistratal (*bi-stra'-tal*) [*bis; stratum,* layer]. Arranged in two layers.

Bistriate (*bi-stri'-āt*) [*bis; stria,* a furrow]. Marked with two lines or streaks.

Bisuccinamid (*bi-suk-sin'-am-id*), $C_8H_5O_4N$. A crystalline substance obtained from succinic acid by action of ammonia.

Bisulfate (*bi-sul'-fāt*) [*bi-; sulfur*]. A sulfate in which the base replaces but one of the two hydrogen atoms of the acid. Any acid sulfate having twice the amount of acid contained in the corresponding normal sulfate.

Bitartrate (*bi-tar'-trāt*) [*bi-; τάρταρον,* tartar]. Any tartrate in which one replaceable hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base.

Bite (*bīt*) [AS., *bītan*]. 1. The corrosion of a substance with an acid. 2. The more or less perfect coaptation of the upper and lower teeth. **B., Open,** that in which the upper and lower incisors do not close together. **B., Underhung,** that in which the upper incisors overreach the lower.

Bitemporal (*bi-tem'-por-al*) [*bi-; tempora,* the temples]. Pertaining to the two temples.

Bitot's Spots (*bi'-tō*). Xerosis conjunctivæ. Silver-gray, shiny, triangular spots on both

sides of the cornea, within the region of the palpebral aperture, consisting of dried epithelium, flaky masses, and microorganisms. Observed in some cases of hemeralopia.

Bitter (*bit'-er*) [AS., *bītan*, to bite]. A peculiar, acrid, biting taste, of which that of quinin is an example; unpalatable. **B. Almond,** the nut of *Amygdalum amarum*. It contains hydrocyanic acid. **B.-almond Oil,** oleum amygdalæ amaræ. See *Benzaldehyd*. **B. Apple,** the fruit of the colocynth, a purgative remedy. **B.-blain,** a West Indian herb, *Vandellia diffusa*, employed in fevers and in hepatic disorders. Unof. **B. Bugleweed,** the herb *Lycopus europæus*, alterative and tonic. Dose of *fluidextract* ½–1 oz. (16–32 Cc.). Unof. **B. Cucumber,** colocynth. **B. Cup.** See *Cup, Bitter*. **B. Purging Salt,** magnesium sulfate. **B.-root,** the root of *Gentiana lutea*, a tonic. **B. Tincture,** the *tinctura amara* (N. F.), prescribed also in the German pharmacy; it is a tincture of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and zedoary. Syn., *Stomach-drops*. **B. Wine of Iron,** a solution of white wine, syrup, iron citrate, and quinin.

Bitters (*bit'-ers*) [see *Bitter*]. Medicines characterized by a bitter taste. **B., Aromatic,** medicines that unite the properties of aromatics with those of simple bitters. **B., Simple,** medicines that stimulate the gastrointestinal tract without influencing the general system. **B., Styptic,** medicines that add styptic and astringent properties to those of bitterness.

Bittersweet (*bit'-er-swēt*). See *Dulcamara*.

Bitumen (*bit-u'-men*) [L.]. Mineral pitch or oil, composed of various hydrocarbons. In the solid form it is usually called *asphalt;* in the liquid form, *petroleum*. An intermediate form is known as mineral tar or *maltha*. By distillation, bitumen yields benzol, naphtha, paraffin, and various other hydrocarbons, liquid and gaseous.

Bituminization (*bi-tu-min-iz-a'-shun*). A conversion into bitumen.

Biurate (*bi-u'-rāt*). An acid urate; a urate containing twice as much of the uric-acid constituent as an ordinary urate.

Biuret (*bi'-u-ret*) [*bi-; οὖρον*, urine], $C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$. A compound formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol; it crystallizes with one molecule of water in the form of warts and needles. When anhydrous, biuret melts at 190° C. with decomposition. **B. Reaction for Proteids.** See *Piotrowski's Reaction*. **B. Reaction for Urea,** melt urea completely in a dry test-tube and continue the heat for some time. When cold, dissolve in water, add abundant caustic soda and a dilute solution of copper sulfate drop by drop. The solution becomes first pink, then reddish-violet, and, finally, bluish-violet, according to the amount of copper sulfate added.

Bivalence (*biv'-al-ens*) [*bi-; valens*, having power]. In chemistry, a valence or saturating power double that of the hydrogen atom.

Bivalent (*biv'-al-ent*) [see *Bivalence*]. In chemistry, applied to an element of which an atom can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radicle that has the same valence as such an element.

Bivalve (*bi'-valv*) [*bi-; valva*, a valve]. Having two valves or shells, as a speculum.

Biventer (*bi-ven'-ter*) [*bi-; venter*, a belly]. 1. Having two bellies, as a muscle. 2. A digastric muscle. **B. cervicis,** the inner portion of the complexus muscle. **B. maxillæ,** the digastric muscle.

Biventral (*bi-ven'-tral*) [see *Biventer*]. Having two stomachs; having two bellies, as the digastric muscle.

Bivittate (*bi-vit'-āt*) [*bi-; vitta*, a fillet]. Marked by two longitudinal stripes.

Bixa (*biks'-ah*) [*biché*, Brazilian name]. A genus of plants of the order *Bixaceæ*. *B. orellana* is the annotto-tree, a native of South America and now dispersed throughout the tropics, furnishing from the pulp surrounding the seeds the annotto of commerce. The pulp is used as a remedy for dysentery and the seeds are said to be astringent and antipyretic.

Bixin (*biks'-in*) [*Bixa*], $C_{16}H_{26}O_2$. An orange-red coloring-matter found in annotto.

Bizincic (*bi-zink'-ik*). Containing two atoms of zinc.

Bizygomatic (*bi-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*bi-; ζύγωμα*, the zygomatic arch]. Relating to the most prominent points on the two zygomatic arches.

Bizzozero's Blood-platelets. Small, round or elliptic, nonnucleated bodies found in the blood of mammals, including man. **B.'s Corpuscles.** See *Neumann's Corpuscles*. **B.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*.

Black (*blak*) [AS., *blæc*]. Characterized by an absence of color. The appearance of an object from the surface of which none of the spectrum colors is reflected. **B. Alder.** See *Prinos*. **B. Antimony,** antimony tersulfid, SbS_3. **B. Ash,** the bark of *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, a mild tonic and astringent. Dose of *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof. **B. Blood,** venous blood. **B. Cohosh.** See *Cimicifuga*. **B.-damp,** carbon dioxid gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the miners, by fires, and by explosions of fire-damp. *Syn., Choke-damp*. **B. Death.** See *Plague*. **B. Disease,** a disease of malarial origin and pernicious course, characterized by extreme darkening of the skin, which may be brown or black in color. It occurs in the Garo Hills in Assam. **B. Draught.** See *Senna*.

B.-drop. See *Opium*. **B. Erysipelas.** Synonym of *Anthrax*. **B. Eye,** livor (or sugillatio) oculi; ecchymosis of the tissues about the eye, usually from injury. **B. Haw.** See *Viburnum*. **B. Hellebore.** See *Hellebore*. **B. Jaundice,** an excessive jaundice arising from obstruction of the gall-ducts. The color of the skin is greenish-black. **B.-lead,** a form of carbon properly known as the mineral graphite. **B. Measles,** rubeola nigra, a grave or malignant form of measles. **B. Pepper.** See *Piper nigrum*. **B. Phthisis.** A synonym of *Miner's phthisis*. **B. Sickness,** cerebrospinal fever. **B. Snake-root.** See *Cimicifuga*. **B. Spit.** See *Miner's Phthisis*. **B. Tongue.** 1. A name given to a condition characterized by the formation, upon the dorsum of the tongue, of a hair-like deposit that passes through various stages of coloration from yellow to brown and finally black, ultimately disappearing by desquamation as gradually as it came. Repeated recurrence is the rule. It is probably an undue proliferation of the epithelium, the result of irritation. 2. A term applied to erysipelatous glossitis. **B. Vomit,** the coffee-ground vomit of yellow fever, etc. **B. Walnut,** the leaves of *Juglans nigra*, a tonic, alterative, and deobstruent. Dose of *fluidextract* 20–30 min. (1.3–2.0 Cc.). Unof. **B.-wash,** *lotio hydrargyri nigra* (B. P.). **B. Willow,** the buds of *Salix nigra*, a bitter tonic with aphrodisiac properties. Dose of *fluidextract* 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.). Unof.

Blackbain [OE.]. Synonym of *Anthrax*.

Blackberry (*blak'-ber-e*). See *Rubus*. **B. Cordial,** the *cordiale rubi fructus* (N. F.). Its formula is: blackberry juice, 3 pints; cinnamon, in coarse powder, 2 troy oz.; cloves and nutmeg, in coarse powder, each, ½ troy oz.; dilute alcohol, 2 pints; syrup, 3 pints.

Blackhead (*blak'-hed*). See *Comedo*.

Black-leg (*blak'-leg*). A febrile, generally fatal, disease, chiefly affecting cattle and sheep, which is characterized by the rapid appearance of irregular nodules in the skin and muscular tissues, that are at first tense and very painful, but rapidly become painless and crepitating. It is caused by *Bacillus chauvæi*, or the bacillus of symptomatic anthrax. Syn., *Symptomatic anthrax*.

Blackwater Fever. A very fatal infectious disease occurring especially on the low coasts of tropical Africa, but also in Sicily, Greece, Central and South America, Java, New Guinea, and the southern portions of the United States. The disease is almost exclusively confined to the white race, and is characterized by a chill, an irregular intermittent or remittent fever, vomiting, dyspnea, jaundice, and hemoglobinuria. An almost invariable complication is nephritis. Studies of the blood have revealed the presence of a small, annular, nonpigmented, intracellular parasite; also forms having a roset or crescent shape.

Bladder (*blad'-er*) [AS., *blæddre*, a blister]. 1. A membranous sac serving for the reception of fluids or gases. 2. The hollow organ which serves as a reservoir for the urine. **B., Atony of,** inability to expel the urine, from deficient muscular power. **B., Bilobed, B., Bilocular,** a sacculated bladder having two pouches. **B., Brain-,** the cerebral vesicle. **B., Catarrh of.** See *Cystitis*. **B., Encysted,** a urinary bladder with communicating cysts connected with it. **B., Exstrophy of, B., Extroversion of.** See *Exstrophy of Bladder*. **B., Gall-.** See *Gall-bladder*. **B.-germ.** See *Blastula*. **B., Irritable,** a condition characterized by constant desire to urinate. **B., Multilocular,** a sacculated bladder having many pouches. **B., Neck of,** the constricted portion continuous with the urethra in front. **B., Nervous,** a condition in which there is a frequent desire to pass water, with inability at the same time to perform the act perfectly, and consequent slight dribbling at its close. **B., Sacculated,** a condition due to overextension, in which pouches are formed by the forcing out of its mucous coat between the hypertrophied muscular fibers, and in which urine may be held and become decomposed, and in which calculi may be retained. **B.-stammering,** Sir James Paget's name for that condition observed in young males who are unable to micturate when under observation or surrounded by unusual conditions or objects. It is due to spasm of the compressor urethræ muscle. **B.-stammering, False,** a condition in which there is some mechanic or pathologic interference with urination. **B., Sterile,** a hydatid cyst without secondary cysts, heads, or broad capsules. **B., Supplementary,** a diverticulum caused by sacculation of the urinary bladder. Syn., *Parurocystis*. **B.-worm.** See *Worm, Bladder-*.

Blainville's Ears. Congenital asymmetry of the ears.

Blancard's Pills (*blang'-kard*). Pills of iron iodid.

Bland (*bland*) [*blandus*, mild]. Mild; soothing.

Blandin's Ganglion. The sublingual ganglion, a small gangliform enlargement lying between the lingual nerve and the sublingual gland. **B.'s Gland,** a muciparous gland situated near the tip of the tongue in the median line and opening by several ducts on the lower surface of the tongue.

Blandin-Nuhn's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland*.

Blasius' (Blaes') Duct. See *Stenson's Duct*.

Blast (*blast*) [AS., *blæst*]. 1. See *Exotospore*. 2. See *Blight* (2). 3. Inflammation. 4. A disease of sheep.

Blastema (*blas-te'-mah*) [*βλάστημα*, from *βλαστάνειν*, to germinate]. 1. The formative lymph or rudimentary tissue, from which, by differentiation, tissues and organs are developed. 2. An undifferentiated protoplasmic layer in certain eggs or embryos. **B., Ossi-**

fic, B., Ossifying, B., Subperiosteal. See *Osteogenetic Layer.* **B. pili,** a hair-papilla.

Blasticle (*blas'-tik-l*). See *Nucleus, Vitelline.*

Blastidium (*blas-tid'-e-um*) [*βλαστός*, a germ]. An endospore or cell of endogenous origin.

Blasto- (*blas-to-*) [*βλαστός*, a germ]. A prefix meaning germ.

Blastocelis (*blas-to-se'-lis*) [*blasto-; κηλίς*, a spot]. Wagner's name for the germinal spot.

Blastochyle (*blas'-to-kīl*) [*blasto-; χυλός*, juice]. The colorless fluid in the blastodermic vesicles.

Blastocyst, Blastocystinx (*blas'-to-sist, blas-to-sist'-inks*) [*blasto-; κύστις*, a bladder]. The germinal vesicle.

Blastoderm (*blas'-to-derm*) [*blasto-; δέρμα*, the skin]. In embryology, the germinal membrane formed by the cells of the morula, lying on the internal surface of the vitelline membrane of the impregnated ovum. The whole hollow sphere, with its surrounding cells, is called the *blastodermic vesicle,* and is formed about the tenth day. The *ectoderm* (or *epiblast*) and the *endoderm* (*entoderm* or *hypoblast*) layers are simply due to a proliferation of the blastodermic cells about the *germinal area,* whereby the blastoderm is doubled, thus forming these outer and inner layers. The *mesoblast* or middle layer is developed after the others, and probably from the hypoblast. Syn., *Blastodermic membrane; Germ membrane; Germinal membrane.* **B., Bilaminar,** the blastoderm when it consists only of the ectoderm and the endoderm. **B., Trilaminar,** the blastoderm after the formation of the mesoblast.

Blastodermic (*blas-to-der'-mik*) [see *Blastoderm*]. Relating to the blastoderm.

Blastodisc (*blas'-to-disk*) [*blasto-; δίσκος*, disc]. A blastodermic disc; a mass or disc capping one pole of the yolk.

Blastogenesis (*blas-to-jen'-es-is*) [*blasto-; γένεσις*, generation]. 1. In biology, Weismann's theory of origin from germ-plasm, in contradistinction to Darwin's theory of pangenesis. 2. Reproduction by buds.

Blastogeny (*blas-toj'-en-e*) [see *Blastogenesis*]. Haeckel's term for the germ-history of an individual organism; a division of ontogeny.

Blastoma (*blas-to'-mah*) [*blasto-; ὄμα*, a tumor]. 1. A granular growth due to the presence of a germ or microorganism. 2. One of a peculiar group of true tumors which originate from embryonic cell-nests; *e. g.*, chondromas, gliomas, etc. Syn., *Enblastoma.*

Blastomere (*blas'-to-mēr*) [*blasto-; μέρος*, a part]. Any one of the nucleated cells or segments into which the fecundated vitellus divides.

Blastomyces (*blas-to-mi'-sēz*) [*blasto-; μύκης*, a fungus; pl., *blastomycetes*]. A genus of budding fungi usually referred to *Torula* or *Saccharomycetes.* Single-celled thallophytes, destitute of chlorophyl, which reproduce by yeast-like buds or by endogenous cell-formation. **B. dermatidis** (Gilchrist, 1894), a yeast-like organism producing a scrofuloderma in man. See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic.*

Blastomycosis (*blas-to-mi-ko'-sis*). An affection due to budding fungi (*Blastomycetes*). Cf. *Blastomyces; Saccharomyces; Torula.*

Blastoneuropore (*blas-to-nu'-ro-pōr*) [*blasto-; νεῦρον*, a nerve; *πόρος*, a pore]. In biology, the temporary aperture in certain embryos formed by the coalescence of the *blastopore* and *neuropore.*

Blastophore (*blas'-to-fōr*) [*blasto-; φέρειν*, to bear]. That part of a sperm-cell that does not become converted into spermatozoa.

Blastophyllum (*blas-to-fil'-um*) [*blasto-; φύλλον*, a leaf]. The endoderm or ectoderm; a primitive germ-layer.

Blastophyly (*blas-tof'-il-e*) [*blasto-; φυλή*, a tribe]. The tribal history of individual organisms.

Blastopore (*blas'-to-pōr*) [*blasto-; πόρος*, passage; pore]. The small opening leading into the notochordal canal, or, after the canal has fused with the yolk-cavity, leading into the archenteron. It is situated at the hind end of the primitive axis and is a small portion of the gastrula mouth.

Blastostroma (*blas-to-stro'-mah*). See *Embryonic Area.*

Blastous (*blast'-us*). Relating to a blastema.

Blastula (*blas'-tu-lah*) [dim. of *βλαστός*, a germ]. The blastodermic vesicle.

Blastzellen (*blast'-tsel-en*) [Ger.]. Primitive cells from which are developed all other kinds of cells. They are seen in the embryo before any beginning of differentiation, and are characterized by their large size, richness in cytoplasm, and large nuclei.

Blatta (*blat'-ah*) [L., "blood-colored"]. 1. A genus of *Blattidæ.* 2. A clot of blood. **B. (Periplaneta) orientalis,** the cockroach; the powdered body is a popular remedy for dropsy among the Russian peasants. *Tinctura blattarum orientalium* is used in whooping-cough. Dose 1 or 2 drops in water at intervals of 2 hours.

Blaud's Pill (*blō*). A pill containing equal parts iron sulfate and potassium carbonate; for use in anemia, etc.

Bleach (*blēch*) [ME., *blechen,* to make white]. To make white or pale.

Bleacher's Eczema (*blēch'-erz ek'-zem-ah*). Eczema of the hands of bleachers, due to the use of hot water and strong lye.

Bleaching Fluid. A fluid obtained by passing chlorin gas into an emulsion of calcium hydrate. Syn., *Eau de Javelle; Javelle water.* **B. Powder,** chlorinated lime, a mixture of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite, containing free chlorin gas. It is used as a disinfectant.

Blear Eye (*blēr'-i*). See *Blepharitis ulcerosa.*

Bleb (*bleb*). See *Bulla.*

Bleeders (*ble'-derz*) [AS., *blēdan,* to bleed]. A popular term for those who are subjects of the hemorrhagic diathesis. Syn., *Hemophiliacs.* **B.'s Disease.** See *Hemophilia.*

Blennisthmia (*blen-isth'-me-ah*) [*βλέννα*, mucus; *ἴσθμια*, a throat]. Pharyngeal catarrh.

Blenno- (*blen-o-*) [*βλέννα*, mucus]. A prefix meaning mucus.

Blennocele (*blen'-o-sēl*) [*blenno-*; *κήλη*, a tumor]. Gonorrheal epididymitis.

Blennocystitis (*blen-o-sis-ti'-tis*) [*blenno-*; *κύστις*, bladder; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Catarrh of the urinary bladder.

Blennophlogisma, Blennophlogosis (*blen-o-flo-jis'-mah, blen-o-flo-go'-sis*) [*blenno-*; *φλόγωσις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a mucosa.

Blennorrhagia (*blen-or-a'-je-ah*) [*blenno-*; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. 1. An excessive mucous discharge. 2. Gonorrhea.

Blennorrhagic (*blen-or-a'-jik*) [see *Blennorrhagia*]. Relating to blennorrhagia.

Blennorrhea (*blen-or-e'-ah*) [*blenno-*; *ῥεία*, a flow]. Same as *Blennorrhagia*.

Blennorrheal, Blennorrhoic (*blen-or-e'-al, -o'-ik*) [see *Blennorrhea*]. Relating to blennorrhea.

Blennostasin (*blen-o-sta'-sin*). The proprietary name for a yellow solid body said to be cinchonidin hydrobromid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O(HBr)_2$, a nontoxic vasomotor constrictor and blennostatic. It is used in influenza, colds, night-sweats, etc. Dose 15–60 gr. (1–4 Gm.) hourly.

Blennostatic (*blen-os-tat'-ik*) [*blenno-*; *στάσις*, a staying]. 1. Checking or suppressing mucous discharges. 2. An agent capable of suppressing mucous discharges.

Blennostrumous (*blen-o-stru'-mus*). Relating to gonorrhea and to scrofula.

Blennurethria (*blen-u-re'-thre-ah*) [*blenno-*; *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra]. Urethral gonorrhea.

Blennymenerysipelas (*blen-e-men-er-e-sip'-e-las*) [*βλέννα*, mucus; *ὑμήν*, membrane; *erysipelas*]. Erysipelas atacking a mucosa.

Blepharadenitis (*blef-ar-ad-en-i'-tis*) [*blepharon*; *ἀδήν*, a gland; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the meibomian glands. **B. tarsalis.** See *Hordeolum*.

Blepharis (*blef'-ar-is*) [*βλεφαρίς*, an eyelash]. 1. An eyelash. 2. A genus of plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*. *B. capensis* is a plant of South Africa used in blood-poisoning from anthrax and in treatment of snake-bites. Dose 3–4 oz. (90–118 Cc.) of a 1:100 decoction.

Blepharitis (*blef-ar-i'-tis*) [*blepharon*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the eyelids. **B. ciliaris, B. marginalis,** inflammation of the ciliary or marginal border of the lids. **B. gangrænosa,** carbuncle of the eyelids. **B. glandularis, B. glandulosa,** inflammation of the meibomian glands. **B. internus,** palpebral conjunctivitis. **B. phlegmonosa,** inflammation of the cellular tissue of the eyelid. **B. scrofulosa.** See *B. simplex*. **B. simplex,** mild inflammation of the borders of the eyelids with formation of moist yellow crusts on the ciliary margins, gluing together the eyelids. **B. squamosa,** that attended with the formation of scabs. **B. ulcerosa,** an ulcerative inflammation of the eyelids.

Blepharo- (*blef-ar-o-*) [*blepharon*]. A prefix meaning relating to the eyelid.

Blepharoadenitis (*blef-ar-o-ad-en-i'-tis*). See *Blepharadenitis*.

Blepharoadenoma (*blef-ar-o-ad-en-o'-mah*) [*blepharo-*; *ἀδήν*, a gland; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. An adenoma of the eyelid.

Blepharoatheroma (*blef-ar-o-ath-er-o'-mah*) [*blepharo-*; *atheroma*] A sebaceous cyst of the eyelid.

Blepharoblennorrhea (*blef-ar-o-blen-or-e'-ah*). See *Ophthalmia, Purulent.* **Blepharoblennorrhœa gonorrhoica, B. maligna,** gonorrheal ophthalmia. **Blepharoblennorrhœa neonatorum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **Blepharoblennorrhœa urethritica,** gonorrheal ophthalmia.

Blepharocarcinoma (*blef-ar-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*blepharo-*; *carcinoma*]. Carcinoma affecting the eyelid.

Blepharochalasis (*blef-ar-o-kal-a'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *χάλασις*, a slackening]. A method of treating trachoma by excising oval slices from the upper and lower palpebral conjunctiva, with incision of the outer canthus.

Blepharochromidrosis (*blef-ar-o-kro-mid-ro'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *χρῶμα*, color; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Colored sweat of the eyelids, usually of a bluish tint.

Blepharoclonus (*blef-ar-o-klo'-nus*) [*blepharo-*; *κλόνος*, commotion]. Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Blepharocoloboma (*blef-ar-o-kol-o-bo'-mah*). See *Coloboma palpebræ*.

Blepharohematidrosis (*blef-ar-o-hem-at-id-ro'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *αἷμα*, blood; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. The rare occurrence of sweating blood from the skin of the eyelid.

Blepharomelasma (*blef-ar-o-mel-az'-mah*) [*blepharo-*; *μέλας*, black]. Seborrhœa nigricans occurring on the eyelid.

Blepharomelena (*blef-ar-o-mel-e'-nah*). See *Blepharochromidrosis*.

Blepharon (*blef'-ar-on*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; pl., *blephara*]. The eyelid; palpebra.

Blepharoncosis (*blef-ar-ong-ko'-sis*) [*blepharoncus*]. The formation of a blepharoncus, or the condition of suffering due to such a growth.

Blepharoncus (*blef-ar-ong'-kus*) [*blepharo-*; *ὄγκος*, an enlargement]. A tumor or swelling of the eyelid.

Blepharonysis (*blef-ar-on-i'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *νύσσειν*, to prick]. Operation for entropion by means of Gaillard's suture.

Blepharophimosis (*blef-ar-o-fi-mo'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *φίμωσις*, a shutting-up]. Abnormal smallness of the palpebral aperture.

Blepharophthalmia (*blef-ar-of-thal'-me-ah*) [*blepharo-*; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Combined palpebral and ocular conjunctivitis.

Blepharophthalmic (*blef-ar-of-thal'-mik*). Relating to the eyelids and the globe of the eye, or to blepharophthalmia.

Blepharophthalmostat (*blef-ar-of-thal'-mo-stat*). See *Blepharostat*.

Blepharoplast (*blef'-ar-o-plast*) [*blepharo-*; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. An individualized centrosome.

Blepharoplasty (*blef'-ar-o-plas-te*) [see *Blepharoplast*]. An operation for the restoration of any part of the eyelid.

Blepharoplegia (*blef-ar-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*blepharo-*; *πληγή*, a stroke]. Paralysis of an eyelid.

Blepharoptosis (*blef-ar-o-to'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *πτῶσις*, a fall]. Drooping of the upper eyelid.

Blepharorrhaphy (*blef-ar-or'-a-fe*) [*blepharo-*; *ῥαφή*, a seam]. The stitching together of a portion of the edges of the lids.

Blepharospasm (*blef'-ar-o-spazm*) [*blepharo-*; *σπασμός*, a spasm]. Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle; excessive winking.

Blepharosphincterectomy (*blef-ar-o-sfink-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*blepharo-*; *σφιγκτήρ*, sphincter; *ἐκτομή*, incision]. An operation to lessen the pressure of the upper lid upon the cornea; it consists in making an incision the entire length of the lid, about 2 mm. above the lid-border; by a second incision a small oval flap of skin, 2–4 mm. broad, is removed along with all the underlying muscle-fibers. The wound is closed with two or three sutures.

Blepharostat (*blef'-ar-o-stat*) [*blepharo-*; *στατικός*, causing to stand]. An instrument for holding the eyelids apart while performing operations upon the eyes or lids.

Blepharostenosis (*blef-ar-o-ste-no'-sis*) [*blepharo-*; *στενός*, narrow]. Diminution of the space between the eyelids.

Blepharosynechia (*blef-ar-o-sin-e'-ke-ah*) [*blepharo-*; *συνέχεια*, a holding together]. The adhesion or growing together of the eyelids.

Blepharotomy (*blef-ar-ot'-o-me*) [*blepharo-*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision into the eyelid.

Blepharydatis (*blef-ar-id'-at-is*) [*blepharo-*; *ὐδατίς*, a vesicle]. A hydatid affecting the eyelid.

Blessed Thistle. See *Carduus*.

Blessig's Groove. The slight groove in the embryonic eye that marks off the fundus of the optic cup from the zone that surrounds the periphery of the lens and corresponds in position with the future ora serrata.

Blight (*blīt*) [origin unknown]. 1. A partial paralysis of certain facial nerves, arising from sudden or extreme cold. 2. A fungus-disease of plants. **B. of the Eye,** an extravasation of blood within the conjunctiva. **B., Sandy,** a form of ophthalmia attended with photophobia and a sensation of grittiness, due to the formation of pus in the openings of the meibomian glands.

Blind (*blīnd*) [AS.]. Without sight; deprived of sight. **B. Spot,** that part of the fundus of the eye where the optic nerve enters.

Blindness (*blīnd'-nes*). Want of vision. **B., Bright's.** See *Bright's Blindness*. **B., Color-,** imperfect color-perception. This condition is found in about 4% of persons, is more frequent in men than in women, and is probably due to nonexercise of the color-sense. *Complete color-blindness* is very rare, the different colors probably appearing as different intensities or shades of white light. In *partial color-blindness* defective perception of red is the most frequent, green, blue, and yellow, respectively, being next in order. *Tests for color-blindness* usually consist in matching and classifying colored yarns. **B., Cortical,** blindness due to lesion of the cortical center of vision. **B., Day-.** See *Nyctalopia*. **B., Electric-light,** a condition similar to snow-blindness, due to exposure of the eyes to intense and prolonged electric illumination. **B., Gold,** a form of retinal asthenopia at times affecting dentists, owing to which there is inability to distinguish the filling from the tooth. **B., Intellectual, B., Mental.** See *B., Psychic*. **B., Moon-,** a rare condition of retinal anesthesia said to be due to exposure of the eyes to the moon's rays in sleeping. **B., Nervous.** See *Amaurosis*. **B., Night-.** See *Hemeralopia*. **B., Object-.** See *Apraxia*. **B., Psychic,** loss of conscious visual sensation from destruction of the cerebral visual center; there is sight but not recognition. **B., Snow-,** photophobia and conjunctivitis due to exposure of the eyes to the glare of sunlight upon snow. **B., Word-.** See *Aphasia*.

Blister (*blis'-ter*) [ME.]. A vesicle resulting from the exudation of serous fluid between the epidermis and true skin; also the agent by which the blister is produced. **B., Fly-,** a blister of cantharides. See *Cantharides*. **B., Flying,** a blister that remains long enough to produce redness of the skin and not vesication.

Blistering (*blis'-ter-ing*). Forming a vesicle upon the skin. **B. Collodion,** a solution of cantharidin in collodion. **B. Liquid.** Same as *B. Collodion*. **B. Paper,** paper saturated with cantharides; used for producing vesication.

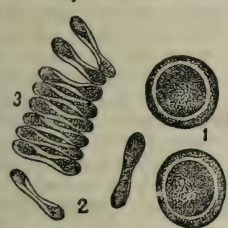
Block (*blok*) [ME., *blok*, a piece of wood]. 1. In dentistry a mass of gold-foil for filling teeth, made by folding a tape of foil upon itself several times by means of pliers. 2. To obstruct the path of all sensory impressions in the nerve-trunks and roots in the spinal cord which connect the area of surgical operation with the sensorium.

Blocking (*blok'-ing*). F. Franck's term for the transitory sensory paralysis of the entire peripheral distribution of a nerve by the infiltration of the sectional area of a nerve-trunk in any part of its course with cocain or a similar analgesic.

Blocq's Disease. See *Briquet's Ataxia*.

Blood (*blud*) [AS., *blōd*]. The fluid that circulates through the heart, arteries, and veins, supplying nutritive material to all parts of the body. In the human being the blood of the arteries is bright red and dichroic; that of the veins, dark red and monochroic. Blood consists of plasma and corpuscular elements, the latter being the red corpuscles, the white corpuscles, and the blood-plaques. In a cubic millimeter there are about 5,000,000 red and 10,000 white corpuscles. The red color of the blood is due to the hemoglobin contained in the red corpuscles. The total

amount of blood is estimated at $\frac{1}{13}$ of the body-weight. When exposed to the air, blood coagulates, forming a red clot and a yellowish fluid called serum. Healthy blood consists of 78% of water and 22% of solids. See *Almén, Bremer, Hayem, Hoppe-Seyler, Kobert, Ladendorff, Pacini, Rubner, Salkowski, Struve, Van Deen, Wetzel, v. Zaleski.* **B.-casts,** tube-casts to which red blood-corpuscles are attached. **B.-coagulation.** See *Hammarsten, Lilienfeld. Pekelharing, Schmidt.* **B.-corpuscles, Red,** circular, biconcave discs floating in the blood. Red corpuscles are circular in mammals (except the camel) and elliptic in birds and reptiles. In man they are about $\frac{1}{3200}$ inch (7 μ) in diameter and $\frac{1}{12000}$ inch thick. **B.-corpuscles, Granular,** bodies described by Erb in blood of mammals and supposed to be transitional blood-corpuscles. **B.-corpuscles White,** *colorless corpuscles,* about one-third larger in diameter than the red —$\frac{1}{2500}$ inch (10 μ). They exhibit movements similar to those of the ameba. **B.-crasis,** the mixture of the constituents of the blood. When the blood-crasis is diseased or disordered, the condition is known as dyscrasia. **B.-crystals,** crystals of hematoidin. **B., Defibrinated,** blood from which the fibrin has been removed by agitating it with twigs. **B.-disease.** A synonym of *Dyscrasia.* **B.-dust.** A synonym of *Hemokonia.* **B.-fluke.** See *Bilharzia hæmatobia.* **B.-islands,** a term applied to the groups of corpuscles developed during the first days of embryonic life, within the large branched cells of the mesoblast. **B.-pigments.** See *Hemoglobin, Hematin,* and *Hematocyanin.* **B.-plaque.** See *B.-platelets.* **B.-plasma,** the *liquor sanguinis,* or fluid part of the blood. **B.-platelets,** circular or oval, light-gray bodies found in the blood. They are from 1 to 1.3 μ in size, and number from 18,000 to 300,000 in the cubic millimeter. Their function is not definitely known; they are an important factor in thrombosis. **B.-poisoning,** a morbid state due to the circulation of bacteria or their products, or both, in the blood, as the result of a local infection. **B.-pressure,** the tension of the blood in the arteries. **B.-root.** See *Sanguinaria.* **B.-tumor.** See *Hematoma.*



HUMAN COLORED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.
1, On the flat; 2, on edge; 3, rouleau of corpuscles. —(*After Landois.*)

Bloodless (*blud'-les*) [*blood*]. Without blood. **B. Operations,** surgical operations, such as amputations, in which the member is so bandaged by compresses and elastic bands that the blood is expelled and kept from the part to be operated upon.

Bloodletting (*blud-let'-ing*). The artificial abstraction of blood from the body. **B., General,** venesection or phlebotomy. **B., Local, B., Topic,** the removal of a small quantity of blood by cupping leeching, or scarification. **B., Revulsive,** that performed for arresting internal hemorrhage. **B., Spoliative,** bleeding to reduce the number of blood-corpuscles.

Blue [ME., *blew*]. One of the colors of the spectrum. **B. Baby,** a child with congenital cyanosis. **B.-blindness,** defective color-perception for blue. **B. Cardinal-flower.** Synonym of *Lobelia syphilitica.* **B. Cohosh.** See *Caulophyllum.* **B. Disease,** cyanosis of the newborn, usually due to congenital disease of the heart. **B. Edema,** a puffed and bluish appearance of the limb sometimes seen in hysteric paralysis. **B.-flag.** See *Iris.* **B. Gentian,** the root of *Gentiana catesbœi,* tonic and stomachic. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–40 min. (0.65–2.65 Cc.). Unof. **B.-gum Tree.** See *Eucalyptus.* **B.-mass.** See *Mercury Mass.* **B., Methylene-.** See *Methylene-blue.* **B. Ointment,** *unguentum hydrargyri dilutum* (U. S. P.). **B., Prussian,** ferric ferrocyanid, $Fe_3Fe(C_2N_3)_2$. **B. Stick.** Same as *B.-stone.* **B.-stone,** copper sulfate. **B., Turnbull's,** ferrous ferrocyanid, $Fe_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$. **B. Vitriol,** copper sulfate.

Bluebottle (*blū'-bot-l*). See *Carduus.*

Blumenau's Nucleus (*bloo'-men-o*). The lateral nucleus of the cuneate nucleus.

Blumenbach's Clivus (*bloo'-men-bak*). The inclined surface of the sphenoid bone which lies behind the posterior clinoid processes and is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. **B.'s Process,** the uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.

Blunt-hook (*blunt'-hook*). An obstetric instrument, used mainly in embryotomy.

Blythe's Test for Lead in Potable Water. On the addition of a 1% alcoholic tincture of cochineal a precipitate is formed.

Boas' Reagent. A solution of tropeolin or paper saturated with such a solution. **B.'s Sign,** the presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents in cases of cancer of the stomach. **B.'s Test,** in cases of intestinal atony a splashing sound can be obtained on pressure upon the abdominal wall after the injection of a small quantity (200–300 Cc.) of water into the bowel. **B.'s Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach,** in 100 Gm. dilute alcohol dissolve 5 Gm. pure resorcinol and 5 Gm. white sugar. Spread a few drops of this reagent in a thin layer upon a porcelain dish and heat gently. If a glass rod dipped in the solution is applied to a drop of the filtrate from the stomach, a deep scarlet streak is produced.

Bocconia (*bok-o'-ne-ah*) [Paolo *Boccone,* an Italian botanist (1633–1704)]. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ. B. frutescens* is a native of the West Indies; the juice is purgative and anthelmintic.

Bochdalek's Canal. A minute canal passing

obliquely downward and outward through the membrana tympani from the upper edge of the inner surface of the latter to the umbo, where it opens on the outer surface. **B.'s Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Bochdalek's.* **B.'s Gap,** the interval existing in the diaphragm between the costal and lumbar attachments of this muscle. **B.'s Muscle,** the triticeoglossus muscle, a small muscle extending from the cartilago triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament upward and forward to the tongue, which it enters, together with the posterior part of the hyoglossus. **B.'s Tubes,** round or tubular cavities opening into the posterior portion of the thyroglossal duct; like the latter, they are inconstant after birth. **B.'s Valve,** a small fold of the lining membrane of the lacrimal duct, near the punctum lacrimale.

Bock's Pharyngeal Nerve. The posterior efferent (pterygopalatine) branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Bockhart's Impetigo. Epidermic abscesses caused by pyogenic micrococci.

Bodik. A Malay liquor made from rice.

Body (*bod'-e*) [AS., *bodig*]. 1. The animal frame with its organs; also a cadaver or corpse. 2. The important and largest part of an organ, as the body of the uterus. See also *Corpus* and *Corpora.* 3. A mass of matter. **Bodies, Amylaceous, B., Amyloid,** a term applied by Virchow (1856) to bodies found in the central nervous system of adults and young persons dying of various diseases (not alone of diseases of the nervous system). They are concentrically striated, stain deep brown with Lugol's solution, blue with iodin and sulfuric acid, and give the characteristic amyloid color with the anilin stains. **B., Antiimmune,** a substance held by Ehrlich in his lateral-chain theory to enter into the composition of an antihemolysin (*q. v.*). Cf. *Anticomplement.* **Bodies, Arantius'.** See *Corpora arantii.* **Bodies, Bigeminal.** See *Corpora quadrigemina.* **Bodies, Buchner's Albuminoid,** defensive proteids. **B., Central.** 1. The nucleus. 2. In the plural, peculiar corpuscles which are permanently present near the nucleus in protoplasm during cell-division. **Bodies, Chromatin,** bodies of various forms found in the reticulum of a cell undergoing mitosis. **Bodies, Direction, B., Directive,** the minute abortive cells extruded by the egg-cell as the final phenomenon in the process of maturation; polar bodies. **B., Immune,** a name given by Pfeiffer to one of the two substances of a hemolytic serum. It is thermostabile and has two affinities, a stronger one for the red blood-cell and a weaker one for the complement. Having two uniting processes, it is an amboceptor. **B., Intermediary, B., Intermediate.** See *B., Immune,* and *Amboceptor.* **B., Intravertebral,** the centrum of a vertebra. **Bodies, Katalytic,** the ferments. **B., Laveran's.** See *Plasmodium malariæ.* **B.-louse.** See under *Pediculus.* **Bodies, Nissl's.** See *Nissl's Bodies.* **Bodies, Parenchymal,** the lobules of the lacrimal gland. **B.-sarcode,** the protoplasm of the cell-body. **Bodies, Semilunar.** See *Cells, Demilune.* **Bodies, Winkler's,** spheric bodies observed in lesions of syphilis.

Boeck's Lotion (*bek*). For dry, itching, inflammatory diseases. Talc and starch, each, 50; glycerol, 20; lead-water, 100. The bottle to be well shaken; the lotion diluted with twice the volume of water and applied with a brush. **B.'s Scabies,** scabies crustosa; Norwegian itch.

Boedeker's Reaction for Albumin (*bo'-dek-er*). Treat the liquid with acetic acid and add a solution of potassium ferrocyanid drop by drop. White precipitate of albumin will be formed.

Boerhaave's Glands (*bor'-hāv*). The sudoriparous glands. The convoluted glands in the skin that secrete the sweat.

Boernstein's Test for Saccharin. Extract the substance to be tested with ether; remove the ether and heat with resorcinol and sulfuric acid and next add an excess of soda solution. In the presence of saccharin a strong fluorescence is produced. According to Hooker, other substances, *e. g.*, succinic acid, also produce this reaction.

Boettcher's Cells (*bet'-cher*). Dark-colored cells, with a basally situated nucleus, found between Claudius' cells. **B.'s Crystals.** See *Crystals, Boettcher's.*

Boettcher-Cotugno's Space (*ko-tūn'-yo*). The endolymphatic sac of the internal ear.

Boettger's Test for Dextrose (*bet'-ger*). Take 5 Gm. of basic bismuth nitrate, 5 Gm. of tartaric acid, and 30 Cc. of distilled water. Add to this slowly a strong solution of sodium hydroxid, stirring continually until a clear solution is obtained. To a small quantity of this add some solution of dextrose and boil. A black precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed. Or the test may be performed in this way: Add some solid bismuth subnitrate to the liquid already rendered alkaline with sodium carbonate or potassium and boil. The existence of dextrose will be evinced by the darkening of the bismuth salt or a black precipitate.

Bogros' Space (*bo'-gro*). A space between the peritoneum above and the fascia transversalis below, in which the lower portion of the external iliac artery can be reached without wounding the peritoneum.

Bogrow's Fibers (*bo'-gro*). A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the optic tract to the optic thalamus.

Boil (*boil*) [Mod. E., *boile*]. A furuncle; a localized inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue attended by the formation of pus. See *Furunculus.* **B., Aleppo, B., Delhi,** a peculiar ulcerative affection endemic in India, due to a specific microorganism. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Boiled Oil. Linseed oil that has been heated to a high temperature (130° C. and upward), while a current of air is passed through or

over the oil, and the temperature increased until the oil begins to effervesce from evolution of products of decomposition.

Boilermakers' Deafness. See *Deafness, Boilermakers'.*

Boiling [ME., *boilen*, to stir]. The vaporization of a liquid when it gives off vapor having the same tension as the surrounding air.

Bolbomelanosis (*bol-bo-mel-an-o'-sis*) [*βολβός*, a bulb; *μελάνωμα*, blackness]. The process of formation of a melanoma.

Boldin (*bōl'-din*). See under *Boldus.*

Boldo (*bol'-do*). See *Boldus.*

Boldoglucin. An aromatic glucosid obtained from *Peumus boldus* and other species. It is a hypnotic in doses of 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). Unof.

Boldus (*bol'-dus*) [L.]. Boldo. The leaves and stems of an evergreen, *Peumus boldus*, native to Chili, sometimes used in anemia and general debility as a substitute for quinin. It contains a bitter alkaloid, *boldin*, a hypnotic in doses of 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.). Dose of the *fluid-extract* 1–4 min. (0.065–0.26 Cc.); of the *tincture*, which contains 20% of the drug, 5–8 min. (0.32–0.52 Cc.).

Bole (*bōl*) [*βῶλος*, a clod of earth]. A translucent, soft variety of clay formerly much used in medicine—internally as an astringent, externally as an absorbent. Several varieties are used, as the *Armenian bole*, the *Lemnian*, and the *French bole.*

Boletiform (*bo-let'-e-form*). Shaped like a mushroom.

Boletus (*bo-le'-tus*) [*βωλίτης*, a kind of mushroom]. A genus of fungi, some species of which are edible while others are highly poisonous.

Bolognini's Sign (*bo-lo-ne'-ne*). On pressing with the tips of the fingers of both hands alternately upon the right and left of the abdomen of a patient who is lying on his back and whose abdominal muscles are relaxed by flexion of the thighs, a sensation of friction within the abdomen is perceived; it is noticed in the early stages of measles.

Bolometer (*bo-lom'-et-er*) [*βολή*, a throw; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for measuring minute differences in radiant heat. Syn., *Thermic balance.*

Bolus (*bo'-lus*) [L.]. 1. A large pill. 2. The rounded mass of food prepared by the mouth for swallowing. 3. See *Bole.*

Bonducella (*bon-du-sel'-ah*) [L.]. Bonduc-seeds. The seeds of *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, a tropical plant. It is a bitter tonic and antiperiodic in intermittent fevers. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–0.97 Gm.).

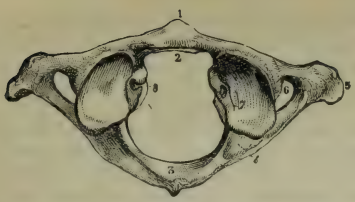
Bonducin (*bon'-du-sin*), $C_{14}H_{15}O_5$. A bitter principle from bonducella; a white powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, fats, and oils, used as a febrifuge. Dose 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 Gm.).

Bone (*bōn*) [AS., *bān*]. A hard tissue that constitutes the framework or skeleton of the body. Bone usually consists of a compact outer mass covered with periosteum, surrounding a reticulated inner structure that incloses a central cavity filled with marrow. A transverse section of a long bone shows bone-tissue to be composed of a number of nearly circular zones, each having a central tube, the haversian canal, through which the blood circulates. Surrounding the haversian canal are concentrically arranged laminas, or layers of bone, between which are found irregular spaces called lacunas, containing bone-corpuscles and communicating with the haversian canal and each other by means of canaliculi, through which the nutrition is conveyed to all parts of the bone. **B., Ankle-,** the talus or astragalus. **B., Articular,** that element of the mandible or lower jaw which is formed from the condylar portion of the cartilaginous rudiment in Meckel's cartilage. Syn., *Os articulare; Os condyloideum maxillæ inferioris.* **B.-ash,** the calcic phosphate remaining after bones have been incinerated. **B., Basilar.** 1. The sphenoid and occipital bones regarded as one. 2. The sacrum. 3. The last lumbar vertebra. 4. The basioccipital bone. 5. The basisphenoid bone in birds. **B., Cancellated, B., Cancellous,** bone consisting chiefly of spongy tissue. **B.-cartilage.** See *Ossein.* **B., Cheek-,** the malar bone. **B.-chips.** See *Senn's Bone-plates.* **B., Collar-,** the clavicle. **B.-conduction,** the transmission of sound-waves to the auditory nerve by means of sonorous vibrations communicated to the bones of the skull. **B.-cyst,** a tumor distending and thinning bone, and filled with serum or bloody fluid; in rare cases bone-cysts contain hydatids. **B.s, Elongated,** long bones, like the ribs, devoid of a medullary cavity. **B., Endochondral,** such true bone as originates from osteoblastic centers in fetal cartilage, and not from periosteum. **B., Epipteric,** a small wormian bone sometimes found between the great wing of the sphenoid and the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone. **B., Exercise,** an ossification in the left arm of soldiers due to constant pressure of a musket. **B., Flat,** a bone more or less in the form of a plate. **B.-gelatin.** See *Gelatin, Bone-.* **B., Intermaxillary.** See *Mesognathion.* **B., Long,** one consisting of a narrow shaft and two expanded ends. **B.s, Pneumatic,** those containing many air-cells or air-sacs. **B., Puboischiadic, B., Puboischiatic,** the os pubis and the ischium taken as one. **B., Rider's,** an ossification of the lower tendon of the adductor longus or magnus from pressure. **B., Sesamoid.** See *Sesamoid Bone.* **B., Short,** one the three dimensions of which are approximately equal. **B., Stirrup.** See *Stapes.* **B.s, Sutural,** the wormian bones of the skull. **B.s, Wormian,** small bones in the sutures of the skull. See *Bones, Table of.*

Boneset. See *Eupatorium.*

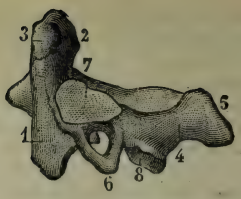
Bonfils' Disease. See *Hodgkin's Disease.*

Bonnet's Capsule (*bon-a'*). See *Tenon's Capsule.* **B.'s Position,** the position assumed by the thigh in coxitis: flexion, abduction, and outward rotation.



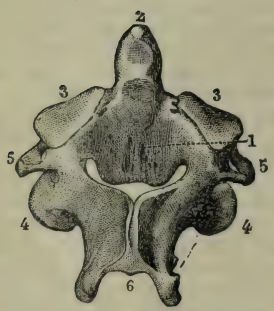
Atlas (Superior Surface).

1. Tubercle of anterior arch. 2. Articular facet for odontoid process of axis. 3. Posterior arch and posterior tubercle. 4. Groove for vertebral artery and first cervical nerve. 5. Transverse process. 6. Foramen for vertebral artery. 7. Superior articular process. 8. Tubercle for attachment of transverse ligament.



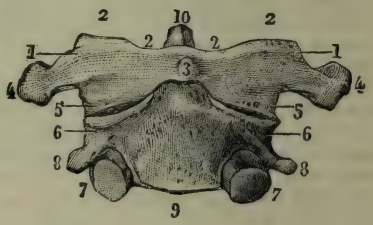
Axis (Lateral Aspect).

1. Body. 2. Odontoid process. 3. Facet for articulating with anterior arch of atlas. 4. Lamina. 5. Spinous process. 6. Transverse process. 7. Superior articular process. 8. Inferior articular process.



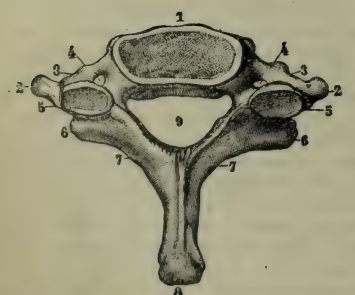
Axis (Posterosuperior View).

1. Posterior surface of body. 2. Odontoid process. 3, 3. Superior articular processes. 4, 4. Inferior articular processes. 5, 5. Transverse processes. 6. Spinous process.



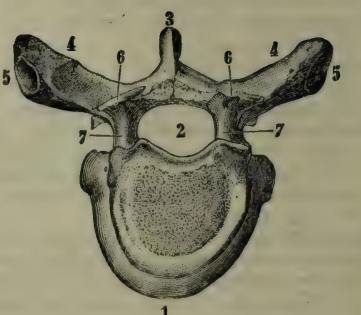
Atlas and Axis (Anterior Surface).

1, 1. Lateral masses of atlas. 2, 2, 2, 2. Anterior arch of atlas, including odontoid process of axis. 3. Tubercle of anterior arch. 4, 4. Transverse processes of atlas. 5, 5. Inferior articular processes of atlas. 6, 6. Superior articular processes of atlas. 7, 7. Inferior articular processes. 8, 8. Transverse processes. 9. Anterior surface of body of axis. 10. Apex of odontoid process.



Seventh Cervical Vertebra (Posterosuperior View).

1. Body. 2, 2. Transverse processes. 3, 3. Anterior or costal roots of transverse processes. 4, 4. Foramens for vertebral arteries. 5, 5. Superior articular processes. 6, 6. Inferior articular processes. 7, 7. Laminas. 8. Spinous process. 9. Spinal foramen.



Dorsal Vertebra (Anterosuperior View).

1. Anterior surface. 2. Vertebral foramen. 3. Spinous process. 4, 4. Transverse processes. 5, 5. Articular surfaces for tubercles of ribs. 6, 6. Superior articular processes. 7, 7. Pedicles.

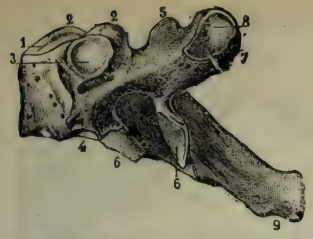
TABLE OF BONES.

Name.	Principal Features.	Articulations and Variety.	Muscular and Ligamentous Attachments.
Anvil.	See *Incus*.		
Astragalus.	See *Talus*.		
Atlas [B. N. A.].*	First cervical vertebra; ring-like; anterior and posterior arches and tubercles; articular surfaces.	Occipital bone—*double arthrodia*. Epistropheus, four joints—*diarthrodia rotatoria and double arthrodia*.	Longus colli (*tubercle*), rectus capitis posticus minor (*spinous process*).
Axis.	See *Epistropheus*.		
Calcaneus [B. N. A.] (calcaneum) (os calcis).	The heel bone; irregularly cuboid; lesser process [sustentaculum tali], greater process, peroneal ridge or spine, superior groove articular surfaces.	Astragalus, Cuboid, Scaphoid, } *arthrodia*.	Tibialis posticus, tendo achillis, plantaris, abductor pollicis, abductor minimi digiti, flexor brevis digitorum, flexor accessorius, extensor brevis digitorum.
Capitatum (os) [B. N. A.] (os magnum).	Largest bone of carpus; occupies center of wrist; head, neck, body; short bone.	Scaphoid, Semilunar, } *enarthrodia*. Second, Third, Fourth } Metacarpal—*arthrodia*. Trapezoid, Unciform, } *arthrodia*.	Flexor brevis pollicis (part).
Carpus [B. N. A.] (ossa carpi).	Consists of os naviculare manus, os lunatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme, os multangulum majus, os multangulum minus, os capitatum, os hamatum. See *individual bones*.		
Clavicula [B. N. A.] (clavicle).	Collar-bone, resembles the italic "*f*"; conoid tubercle, deltoid tubercle, oblique line.	Sternum, Scapula, Cartilage of first rib, } *arthrodia*.	Sternomastoid, trapezius, pectoralis major, deltoid, subclavius, sternohyoid, platysma.
Coccygis (os) [B. N. A.] (coccyx).	The last bone of the vertebral column; resembles a cuckoo's beak; usually composed of four small segments: base, apex, cornua.	Sacrum—*amphiarthrodia*.	Coccygeus, gluteus maximus, extensor coccygis, sphincter ani, levator ani.
Concha nasalis inferior [B. N. A.] (inferior turbinate bone).	Situated on the outer wall of the nasal fossa; irregular bone.	Ethmoid, Maxilla, Lacrimal, Os palatinum, } *synarthrodia*.	None.
Costæ [B. N. A.] (ribs).	Twelve in number on each side; shaft, head, neck, tuberosity, angle (anterior and posterior), anterior or sternal extremity; first, second, tenth, eleventh and twelfth are peculiar; flat bones.	Vertebras—*arthrodia*. Sternum, First rib—*synarthrodia*. Others—*arthrodia*.	Internal and external intercostals, scalenus anticus, medius and posticus, pectoralis minor, serratus magnus, obliquus externus, transversalis, quadratus lumborum, diaphragm, latissimus dorsi, serratus posticus superior and inferior, sacrolumbalis, musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem, longissimus dorsi, cervicalis ascendens, levatores costarum, infracostales.
Coxæ (os) [B. N. A.] (innominate bone; os innominatum).	Large, 3 parts; flat bone; with its fellow and sacrum and coccyx forms pelvis. *Ilium*—superior broad expanded portion, crest, superior, middle, and inferior curved lines, iliopectineal line, venter, auricular surface, anterior and posterior,	With its fellow of opposite side, Sacrum, } *synarthrodia*. Femur—*enarthrodia*.	*Ilium*—tensor vaginæ femoris, external oblique, latissimus dorsi, iliacus, transversalis, quadratus lumborum, erector spinæ, internal oblique, gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus, rectus,

* The abbreviation [B. N. A.] used throughout this table indicates that the term is in accordance with the Basel anatomical nomenclature.

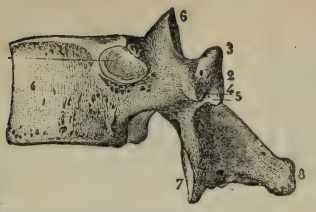
TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Coxæ (*continued*).	superior and inferior spinous processes, $\frac{2}{5}$ (about) of acetabulum. *Ischium*—lower and back portion, body, tuberosity and ramus, spine, greater and lesser sacrosciatic notches, external and internal lips of tuberosity, lower boundary of obturator foramen, $\frac{2}{5}$ (about) of acetabulum. *Pubis*—body, horizontal ramus, descending ramus, spine, iliopectineal line, angle, symphysis, obturator foramen (upper boundary), $\frac{1}{5}$ of acetabulum.		pyriformis, multifidus spinæ, sartorius. *Ischium*—obturator externus and internus, gracilis, levator ani, gemelli superior and inferior, coccygeus, biceps, semitendinosus, semimembranosus, quadratus femoris, adductor magnus, transversus perinei, erector penis. *Pubis*—internal and external oblique, transversalis, rectus, pyramidalis, psoas parvus, pectineus, adductor magnus, longus, and brevis, gracilis, external and internal obturator, levator ani, compressor urethræ, accelerator urinæ.
Cranium [B. N. A.].	Occipital, parietal (two), frontal, temporal (two), sphenoid, ethmoid. See *individual bones*.		
Cuboideum (os) [B. N. A.] (cuboid).	Somewhat pyramidal; tuberosity.	Os calcis, External cuneiform, Fourth and fifth metatarsal bones, } *arthrodia.*	Flexor brevis pollicis.
Cuneiform (of carpus).	See *Triquetrum* (*os*).		
Cuneiforme (os) primum [B. N. A.] (internal cuneiform).	Irregularly wedge-shaped; the largest of the three.	Os naviculare pedis, Cuneiforme secundum, First and second metatarsal bones, } *arthrodia.*	Tibialis anticus and posticus.
Cuneiforme (os) secundum [B. N. A.] (middle cuneiform).	Wedge-shaped; smallest of the three.	Os naviculare pedis, Cuneiforme primum, Cuneiforme tertium, Second metatarsal, } *arthrodia.*	Tibialis posticus.
Cuneiforme (os) tertium [B. N. A.] (external cuneiform).	Wedge-shaped.	Os naviculare pedis, Cuneiforme secundum, Os cuboideum, Second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones, } *arthrodia.*	Tibialis posticus, flexor brevis pollicis.
Epistropheus [B. N. A.] (axis).	Second cervical vertebra; body, odontoid process, pedicles, laminæ, spinous process, transverse processes, articular surfaces.	First cervical vertebra—*diarthrodia rotatoria and double arthrodia.* Third cervical vertebra—*double arthrodia.*	Longus colli, check ligaments.
Ethmoidale (os) [B. N. A.] (ethmoid).	Irregularly cubic; situated at anterior part of base of skull; horizontal or cribriform plate, perpendicular plate, two lateral masses, crista galli.	Os sphenoidale Two sphenoid—turbinated, Frontal, Two nasal, Two maxillary, Two lacrimal, Ossa palatinum, Conchæ nasalis inferior, Vomer, } *synarthrodia.*	None.



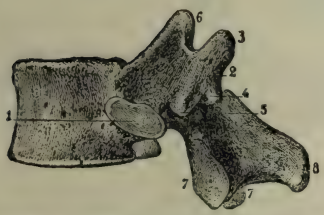
First Dorsal Vertebra (Lateral View).

1. Superior surface of body. 2, 2. Semilunar processes. 3. Articular facet for head of first rib. 4. Demifacet for head of second rib. 5. Superior articular process. 6, 6. Inferior articular processes. 7. Transverse process. 8. Articular facet for tubercle of first rib. 9. Spinous process.



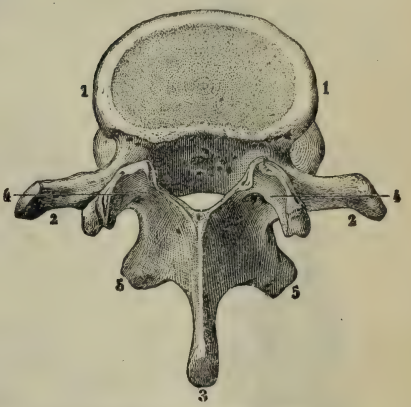
Eleventh Dorsal Vertebra (Lateral View).

1. Articular facet for head of eleventh rib. 2. Transverse process. 3. Superior tubercle of transverse process. 4. Inferior and anterior tubercle. 5. Inferior and posterior tubercle. 6. Superior articular process. 7. Inferior articular process. 8. Spinous process.



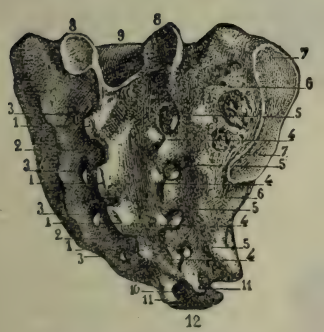
Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra (Lateral View).

1. Articular facet for head of twelfth rib. 2. Transverse process. 3. Superior and posterior tubercle of transverse process. 4. Inferior and posterior tubercle. 5. Inferior and anterior tubercle. 6. Superior articular process. 7, 7. Inferior articular processes. 8. Spinous process.



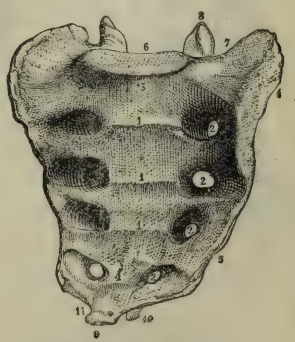
Lumbar Vertebra (Posterosuperior View).

1, 1. Anterior surface of body. 2, 2. Transverse processes. 3. Spinous process. 4, 4. Superior articular processes. 5, 5. Inferior articular processes.



Sacrum (Posterior Aspect).

1, 1, 1, 1. Spinous processes of sacral vertebras. 2, 2. Sacral groove. 3, 3, 3, 3. Posterior sacral foramens. 4, 4, 4, 4. Articular processes, united. 5, 5, 5, 5. Transverse processes. 6, 6. Cribriform fossa. 7, 7. Auricular surface. 8, 8. Superior articular processes of first sacral vertebra. 9. Superior orifice of sacral canal. 10. Groove representing inferior orifice. 11, 11. Cornua. 12. Apex.



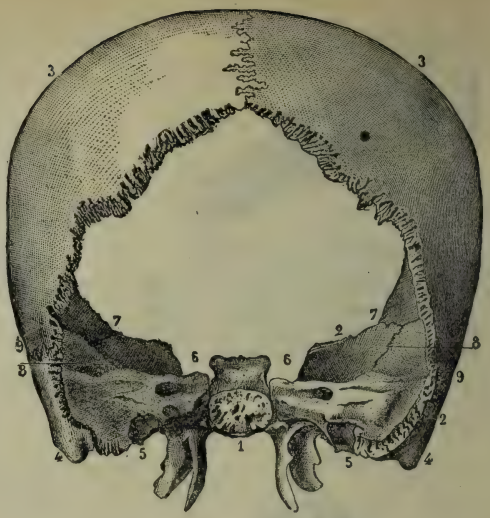
Sacrum (Anterior Aspect).

1, 1, 1, 1. Bodies of sacral vertebras with transverse lines of union. 2, 2, 2, 2. Anterior sacral foramens. 3. Base. 4. Auricular surface of lateral aspect. 5. Its inferior portion. 6. Articular surface of base. 7. Notch for formation of last lumbar intervertebral foramen. 8. Superior articular process of first sacral vertebra. 9. Apex of sacrum. 10. Cornu. 11. Notch for transmission of fifth sacral nerve.



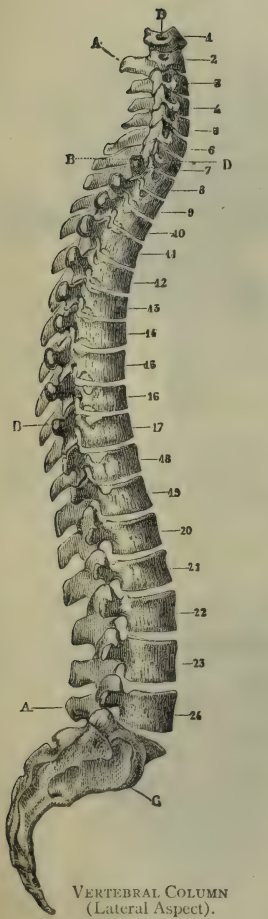
1. Base. 2, 2. Cornua. 3. Second coccygeal vertebra. 4. Third coccygeal vertebra. 5. Fourth coccygeal vertebra. 6. Fifth coccygeal vertebra.

Coccyx (Anterior Aspect).



Parietal, Temporal, and Sphenoid Bones (Posterior Aspect).

1. Body of sphenoid bone. 2, 2. Sphenoid and temporal bones. 3, 3. Parietal bones. 4, 4. Mastoid processes. 5, 5. Jugular fossas. 6, 6. Notches entering into formation of sphenoid fissures. 7, 7. Sphenoparietal sutures. 8, 8. Sphenotemporal sutures. 9, 9. Temporoparietal sutures.



Vertebral Column (Lateral Aspect).

1–7. Cervical vertebras. 8–19. Dorsal vertebras. 20–24. Lumbar vertebras. A, A. Spinous processes. B, B. Articular facets of transverse processes of first ten dorsal vertebras. C. Auricular surface of sacrum. D. Foramens in transverse processes of cervical vertebras.



Occipital Bone (Posteroinferior View).

1. Basilar process. 2. Foramen magnum. 3, 3. Posterior condyloid foramens. 4. Crest. 5. External occipital protuberance. 6, 6. Condyles. 7, 7. Jugular processes. 8, 8. Jugular fossas.



Nasal Bones (External Aspect).

1, 1. The two nasal bones. 2, 2. Superior extremity. 3, 3. Inferior border. 4, 4. Internal border. 5, 5, 5, 5. External border.

TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Femur [B. N. A.].	Cylindric; longest, largest, and strongest bone in the body; shaft and two extremities, head, neck, greater and lesser trochanters, linea aspera, condyles; a long bone.	Os coxæ—*enarthrodia.* Tibia—*ginglymus.* Patella—*arthrodia.*	Gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, pyriformis, obturator internus, obturator externus, gemellus superior, gemellus inferior, quadratus femoris, psoas magnus, iliacus, vastus externus, gluteus maximus, short head of the biceps, vastus internus, adductor magnus, pectineus, adductor brevis, adductor longus, crureus, subcrureus, gastrocnemius, plantaris, popliteus.
Fibula [B. N. A.].	Long bone; shaft, upper extremity or head, lower extremity or external malleolus.	Tibia—*arthrodia.* Talus, with the tibia and fibula—*ginglymus.*	Biceps, soleus, peroneus longus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, extensor proprius pollicis, tibialis posticus, flexor longus pollicis, peroneus brevis.
Foot.	Composed of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges (*q. v.*).		
Frontale (os) [B. N. A.] (frontal).	The forehead bone; a flat bone; a frontal portion and an orbitonasal portion; frontal eminences, superciliary ridges, supraorbital arches, supraorbital notches or foramens, internal and external angular processes, temporal ridges, nasal notch, nasal spine, nasal eminence or glabella.	Two parietal, Sphenoid, Ethmoid, Two nasal, Two maxillary, Two lacrimal, Ossa zygomatica, } *synarthrodia.*	Corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, and temporal on each side.
Hamatum (os) [B. N. A.] (unciform).	Wedge-shaped; hook-like process; in lower row of carpus; short bone.	Os lunatum, Fourth and fifth metacarpal, Os triquetrum, Os capitatum, } *arthrodia.*	Flexor brevis minimi digiti, flexor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti, anterior annular ligament.
Hand.	Composed of carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges (*q. v.*).		
Humerus [B. N. A.].	Largest bone of upper extremity; long bone; a shaft and two extremities. Upper extremity presents a head, neck, and greater and lesser tuberosities. Lower extremity, trochlea, olecranon fossa, coronoid fossa, external and internal condyles, supratrochlear foramen, supracondyloid ridges.	Scapula (glenoid cavity)—*enarthrodia.* Ulna, Radius, } *ginglymus.*	Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, subscapularis, pectoralis major, latissimus dorsi, deltoid, coracobrachialis, brachialis anticus, triceps, subanconeus, pronator radii teres, flexor carpi radialis, palmaris longus, flexor digitorum sublimis, flexor carpi ulnaris, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, extensor carpi radialis brevior, extensor communis digitorum, extensor minimi digiti, extensor carpi ulnaris, supinator brevis, and anconeus.
Hyoideum (os) [B. N. A.] (hyoid).	A bony arch; irregular bone; a body, two greater and two lesser cornua.	None.	Sternohyoid, thyrohyoid, omohyoid, digastricus, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, geniohyoid, geniohyoglossus, hyoglossus, middle constrictor of the pharynx.
Ilium (os) [B. N. A.] (ilium).	See *Coxæ* (*os*).		
Incus [B. N. A.] (anvil).	Resembles a bicuspid tooth with two roots, body, and two processes. The largest bone in the ear.	Malleus—*arthrodia* (*trigger-joint*). Stapes—*arthrodia.*	None.
Inferior Maxillary.	See *Mandibula.*		
Inferior Turbinated.	See *Concha nasalis inferior.*		
Innominate.	See *Coxæ* (*os*).		

TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Ischii (os) [B. N. A.] (ischium).	See *Coxæ* (*os*).		
Lacrimale (os) [B. N. A.] (lacrimal).	Small; situated at front part of inner wall of orbit; resembles finger-nail; crest, lacrimal groove; flat bone.	Frontal, Ethmoid, Superior maxillary, Inferior turbinated, } *synarthrodia.*	Tensor tarsi.
Lingual.	See *Hyoideum* (*os*).		
Lunatum (os) [B. N. A.] (semilunar).	Upper row of carpus; four surfaces, crescentic outline.	Radius—*condyloid.* Os capitatum, Os hamatum, Os triquetrum, Os naviculare manus, } *arthrodia.*	
Magnum (os).	See *Capitatum* (*os*).		
Malar.	See *Zygomaticum* (*os*).		
Malleus.	Resembles a hammer; head, neck, handle or manubrium, processus gracilis, processus brevis; irregular. The second largest bone of the ear.	Incus—*arthrodia* (*trigger-joint*).	Tensor tympani
Mandibula [B. N. A.] (inferior maxillary; mandible).	Body and two rami; contains the teeth of the lower jaw; symphysis, mental process, mental foramen, coronoid and condyloid process, head, neck, sigmoid notch; irregular bone.	The two temporal bones—*bilateral condyloid—diarthrodia.*	Levator menti, depressor labii inferioris, depressor anguli oris, platysma myoides, buccinator, masseter, orbicularis oris, geniohyoglossus, geniohyoideus, mylohyoideus, digastric, superior constrictor, temporal, internal pterygoid, external pterygoid.
Maxilla [B. N. A.] (superior maxillary).	Forms with its fellow the whole of the upper jaw; somewhat cuboidal; body and malar, nasal, alveolar and palatine processes; hollow (the antrum of Highmore or maxillary sinus), incisive or myrtiform fossa, canine fossa, canine eminence, infraorbital foramen, posterior dental canals, maxillary tuberosity, posterior palatine canal, infraorbital groove; irregular bone.	Frontal, Ethmoid, Nasal, Os zygomaticum, Lacrimal, Concha nasalis inferior, Palate, Vomer, Fellow of opposite side, } *synarthrodia.*	Orbicularis palpebrarum, obliquus inferior oculi, levator labii superioris alæque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, levator anguli oris, compressor nasi, depressor alæ nasi, dilator naris posterior, masseter, buccinator, internal pterygoid, orbicularis oris.
Metacarpalia (ossa) [B. N. A.] (metacarpal).	Five in number; shaft, base, and head; long bones.	Second row of carpus—*arthrodia.* Phalanges—*condyloid.*	To the *thumb*—flexor and extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, first dorsal interosseous. *Second metacarpal bone*—flexor carpi radialis, extensor carpi radialis longior, first and second dorsal interosseous, first palmar interosseous, flexor brevis pollicis (frequently). *Third metacarpal*—extensor carpi radialis brevior, flexor brevis pollicis, adductor pollicis, second and third dorsal interosseous. *Fourth metacarpal*—third and fourth dorsal and second palmar interosseous. *Fifth metacarpal*—extensor carpi ulnaris, flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti, fourth dorsal, and third palmar interosseous.



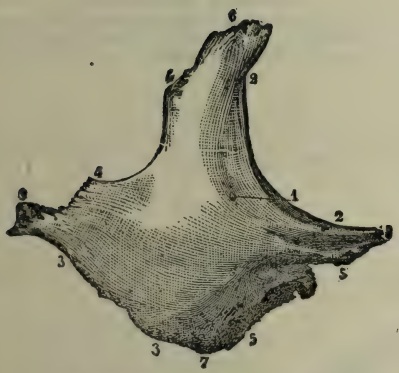
LACRIMAL BONE (External Aspect).

1, 1. Vertical crest, dividing external surface into two parts. 2. Spine, in which crest terminates. 3. Sulcus contributing to the formation of lacrimal canal. 4. Continuation of preceding, contributing to formation of nasal canal. 5. Posterior division of external surface, contributing to formation of orbit. 6, 6. Anterior border. 7, 7. Posterior border. 8. Superior extremity. 9. Portion of inferior border that articulates with lacrimal process of inferior turbinated bone. 10. Portion that articulates with orbital plate of superior maxillary bone.



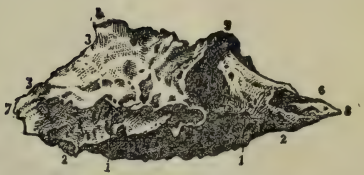
PALATE BONE (External Aspect).

1. External surface of orbital process. 2. Superior or orbital surface. 3. Anterior or maxillary surface. 4. Notch forming greater part of sphenopalatine foramen. 5. Sphenoid process. 6. Groove entering into formation of posterior palatine canal. 7. Surface that enters into the formation of base of maxillary sinus. 8. External surface of pterygoid process. 9. Groove to receive posterior border of internal plate of pterygoid process.



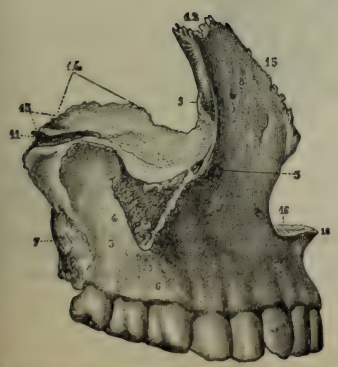
MALAR BONE (External Aspect).

1. Orifice for malar nerve. 2, 2. Superior or orbital border. 3, 3. Inferior or zygomatic border. 4, 4. Posterior or temporal border. 5, 5. Anterior or maxillary border. 6. Superior angle. 7. Inferior angle. 8. Anterior angle. 9. Posterior angle.



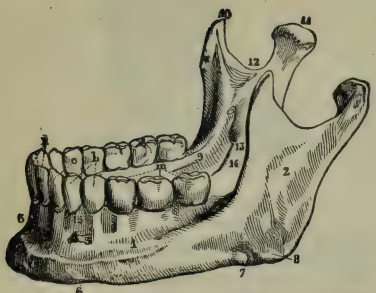
INFERIOR TURBINATED BONE (Internal or Convex Aspect).

1, 1. Anteroposterior ridge, dividing the internal surface into two almost equal parts. 2, 2. Inferior border. 3, 3. Anterior portion of superior border, articulating with nasal process of superior maxillary bone. 4. Lacrimal process. 5. Ethmoid process. 6. Portion of superior border that articulates with palate bone. 7. Anterior extremity. 8. Posterior extremity.



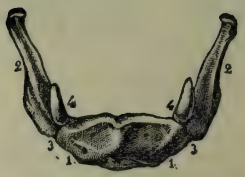
SUPERIOR MAXILLARY BONE (External Aspect).

1. Anterior aspect of pyramidal process, or canine fossa. 2. Incisive or myrtiform fossa. 3. Infraorbital foramen. 4. Summit of pyramidal process, or malar process. 5. Posterior aspect of pyramidal process. 6. Inferior border of pyramidal process. 7. Posterior border, or maxillary tuberosity. 8. Nasal process. 9. Posterior border, grooved for lacrimal duct. 10. Anterior nasal spine. 11. Infraorbital groove. 12. Summit of nasal process. 13. Posterior and superior angle. 14. Superior border. 15. Anterior border of nasal process. 16. Notch for anterior opening of nasal fossas.



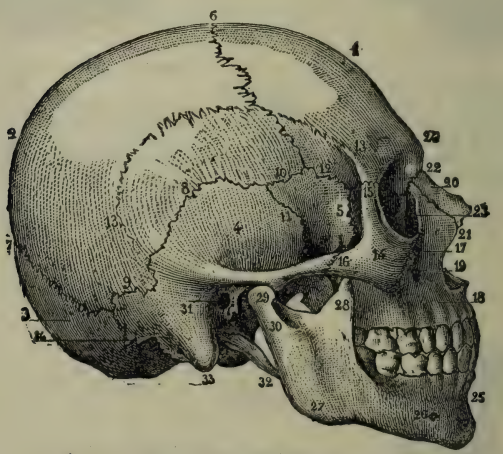
INFERIOR MAXILLARY BONE (External Aspect).

1. Body of bone and external oblique line. 2. Ramus. 3. Symphysis. 4. Incisive fossa. 5. Mental foramen. 6. Depression in inferior border for attachment of digastric muscle. 7. Depression for passage of facial artery. 8. Angle of jaw. 9. Posterior extremity of internal oblique line. 10. Coronoid process. 11. Condyle. 12. Sigmoid notch. 13. Origin of inferior dental canal. 14. Mylohyoid groove. 15. Alveolar border. a. Incisors. b. Bicuspids. c. Canines. m. Molars.



HYOID BONE (Anterior Aspect).

1, 1. Anterior or convex surface of body. 2, 2. Greater cornua. 3, 3. Junction of greater cornua with body. 4, 4. Lesser cornua.



LATERAL ASPECT OF SKULL.

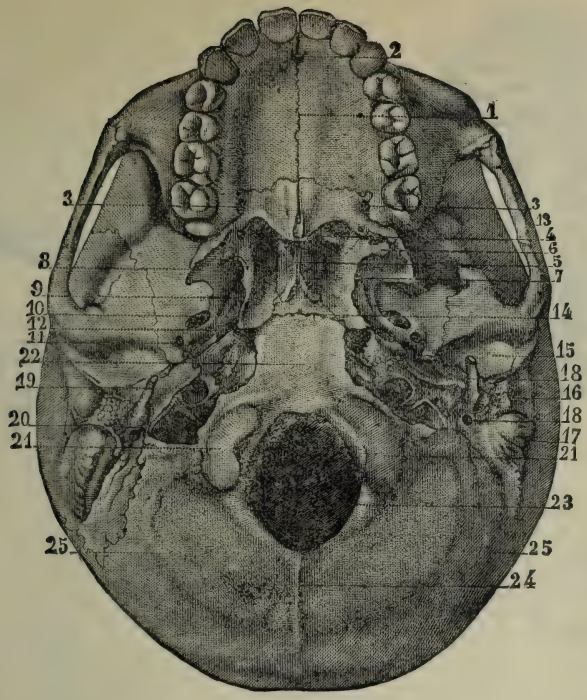
1. Frontal bone. 2. Parietal bone. 3. Occipital bone. 4. Temporal bone. 5. Greater wing of sphenoid bone. 6. Lambdoid suture. 7. Occipitoparietal suture. 8. Squamoparietal suture. 9. Mastoparietal suture. 10. Sphenoparietal suture. 11. Sphenotemporal suture. 12. Sphenofrontal suture. 13, 13. Temporal ridge. 14. Malar bone. 15. Frontomalar suture. 16. Malotemporal suture. 17. Malomaxillary suture. 18. Superior maxillary bone. 19. Infraorbital foramen. 20. Nasal bone. 21. Nasomaxillary suture. 22. Nasofrontal suture. 23. Lacrimal groove, at the bottom of which may be seen the suture between the lacrimal and the superior maxillary bones. 24. Nasal eminence. 25. Inferior maxillary bone. 26. Mental foramen. 27. Angle of lower jaw. 28. Coronoid process. 29. Condyle. 30. Neck of condyle. 31. External auditory canal. 32. Styloid process. 33. Mastoid process. 34. Mastooccipital suture.

TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Metatarsalia (ossa) [B. N. A.] (metatarsal).	Five in number; shaft, base, and head; long bones.	Tarsus—*arthrodia.* Phalanges—*condyloid.*	*First*—tibialis anticus (part), peroneus longus, first dorsal interosseous. *Second*—adductor pollicis, first and second dorsal interosseous, tibialis posticus (part). *Third*—adductor pollicis, second and third dorsal and first plantar interosseous, tibialis posticus (part). *Fourth*—adductor pollicis, third and fourth dorsal and second plantar interosseous, tibialis posticus (part). *Fifth*—peroneus brevis, peroneus tertius, flexor brevis minimi digiti, transversus pedis, fourth dorsal, and third plantar interosseous.
Multangulum majus [B. N. A.] (trapezium).	In lower row of carpus; very irregular; six surfaces, groove; short bone.	Os naviculare manus, Multangulum minus, First and second metacarpal, } *arthrodia.*	Adductor pollicis, flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis (part).
Multangulum minus [B. N. A.] (trapezoid).	Smallest bone in second row of carpus; wedge-shaped; six surfaces; short bone.	Os naviculare manus, Second metacarpal, Multangulum majus, Os capitatum, } *arthrodia.*	Flexor brevis pollicis (part).
Nasale (os) [B. N. A.] (nasal).	Oblong; forms with its fellow the bridge of the nose; nasal foramen, spine, crest; flat bone.	Frontal, Ethmoid, Nasal (opposite), Maxillary, } *synarthrodia.*	
Naviculare (os) manus [B. N. A.] (scaphoid of wrist).	Largest bone of first row; boat-shaped; upper and outer part of carpus; four surfaces; tubercle; short bone.	Radius—*condyloid.* Multangulum majus, Multangulum minus, Os capitatum, Os lunatum, } *arthrodia.*	External lateral ligament of wrist.
Naviculare (os) pedis [B. N. A.] (scaphoid of ankle).	Or navicular bone; boat-shaped; inner side of tarsus, four surfaces, tuberosity; short bone.	Talus, Cuneiform (three), Cuboid (occasionally), } *arthrodia.*	Tibialis posticus (part).
Occipitale (os) [B. N. A.] (occipital).	Back part and base of cranium; trapezoid in shape; outer and inner tables; external protuberance, external occipital crest, superior and inferior curved lines, foramen magnum, condyles, jugular process, anterior and posterior condyloid foramens, basilar process, pharyngeal spine, 4 fossas on internal surface, internal occipital protuberance and crest, grooves for the cerebral sinuses, torcular herophili, jugular foramen; flat bone.	Parietal (two), Temporal (two), Sphenoid, } *synarthrodia.* Atlas—*double arthrodia.*	Twelve pairs—occipitofrontalis, trapezius, sternomastoid, complexus, biventer cervicis, splenius capitis, superior oblique, rectus capitis posticus, major and minor, rectus lateralis, rectus capitis anticus, major and minor, superior constrictor of the pharynx.
Palatinum (os) [B. N. A.] (palate).	Back part of nasal fossa; helps to form floor and outer wall of nose, the roof of mouth and floor of orbit, also sphenomaxillary and pterygoid fossas and the sphenomaxillary fissure; L-shaped; inferior or horizontal plate, superior or verti-	Sphenoid, Ethmoid, Maxillary, Concha nasalis inferior, Vomer, Opposite palate, } *synarthrodia.*	Tensor palati, azygos uvulæ, internal and external pterygoid, superior constrictor of pharynx.

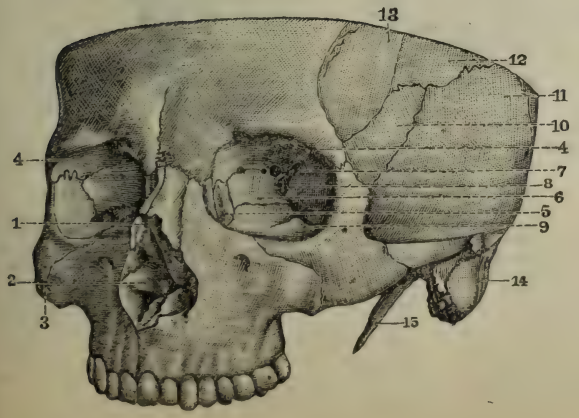
TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Palatinum (*continued*).	cal plate, posterior palatine canal, posterior nasal spine, inferior and superior turbinated crests, maxillary process, pterygoid process, accessory descending palatine canals, orbital process, sphenoid process, sphenopalatine foramen.		
Parietale (os) [B. N. A.] (parietal).	Form sides and roof of skull; irregular, quadrilateral; two surfaces, four borders, four angles, parietal eminence, temporal ridge, parietal foramen, furrows for cerebral sinuses, depressions for pacchionian bodies; flat bone.	Opposite parietal, Occipital, Frontal, Temporal, Sphenoid, } *synarthrodia.*	Temporal.
Patella [B. N. A.].	Flat; triangular; sesamoid; anterior part of knee-joint; two surfaces, three borders, apex; flat bone.	Condyles of femur—*partly arthrodial.*	Rectus, crureus, vastus internus, vastus externus.
Pelvis.	Composed of two ossa coxæ, os sacrum, and os coccygis (*q. v.*).		
Phalanges digitorum pedis [B. N. A.] (phalanges of foot).	Two of great toe, three of each of the others; shaft, base, head; long bones.	First row with metatarsal and second phalanges—*condyloid.* Second of great toe with first phalanx; of other toes, with first and third phalanges, Third row with second row, } *ginglymus.*	*First—great toe*—inner tendon extensor brevis digitorum, abductor pollicis, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, transversus pedis. *Second toe*—first and second dorsal interosseous, first lumbrical. *Third toe*—third dorsal and first plantar interosseous, second lumbrical. *Fourth toe*—fourth dorsal and second plantar interosseous, third lumbrical. *Fifth toe*—flexor brevis minimi digiti, abductor minimi digiti, third plantar interosseous, fourth lumbrical. *Second—great toe*—extensor longus pollicis, flexor longus pollicis. *Other toes*—flexor brevis digitorum, one slip of common tendon of extensor longus and brevis digitorum. *Third*—two slips from the common tendon of the extensor longus and extensor brevis digitorum, and flexor longus digitorum.
Phalanges digitorum manus [B. N. A.] (phalanges of hand).	Fourteen in number, three for each finger and two for thumb; shaft, head, base; long bones.	First row with metacarpal bones and second row of phalanges—*condyloid.* Second row with first and third rows, Third row with second row, } *ginglymus.*	*Thumb*—extensor primi internodii pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, abductor pollicis, adductor pollicis, flexor longus pollicis, extensor secundi internodii. *First—index-finger*—first dorsal and first palmar interosseous. *Middle finger*—second and third dorsal interosseous. *Ring finger*—fourth dorsal and second palmar interosseous. *Little finger*—third palmar interosseous, flexor brevis minimi digiti, abductor minimi digiti. *Second—to all*—flexor sublimis digitorum and extensor communis digitorum; in addition. *To index-finger*—extensor indicis. *To little finger*—extensor minimi digiti. *Third*—flexor profundus digitorum, extensor communis digitorum.



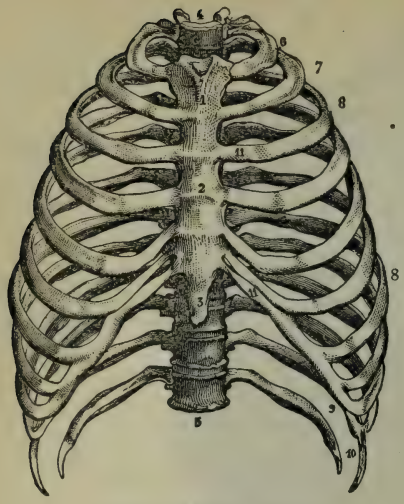
Base of Skull.

1. Median suture of palatine vault. 2. Inferior orifice of anterior palatine canal. 3, 3. Inferior openings of posterior palatine canals. 4. Posterior border of palatine vault; posterior nasal spine. 5. Posterior border of nasal septum. 6. Hamular process of internal pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone. 7. Internal pterygoid plate. 8. External pterygoid plate. 9. Scaphoid fossa. 10. Oval or inferior maxillary foramen. 11. Foramen spinosum. 12. Foramen lacerum medium. 13. Zygomatic arch. 14. Sphenooccipital suture. 15. Glenoid cavity. 16. External auditory canal. 17. Mastoid process. 18, 18. Styloid process and stylomastoid foramen. 19. Inferior orifice of carotid canal. 20. Foramen lacerum posterius. 21, 21. Occipital condyles. 22. Basilar process. 23. Foramen magnum. 24. External occipital crest. 25, 25. Inferior curved lines of occipital bone.



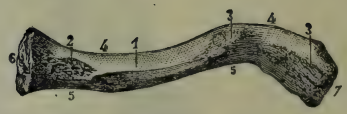
The Orbital Cavities.

1. Anterior opening of the nasal fossa. 2. Anterior extremity of inferior turbinated bone. 3. Malar bone. 4, 4. Orbital cavities. 5. Lacrimal canal. 6. Os planum of ethmoid. 7. Optic foramen. 8. Sphenoid fissure. 9. Sphenomaxillary fissure. 10. Great wing of sphenoid. 11. Squamous portion of temporal. 12. Anteroinferior angle of parietal. 13. Portion of frontal entering into formation of temporal fossa. 14. Mastoid process. 15. Styloid process.



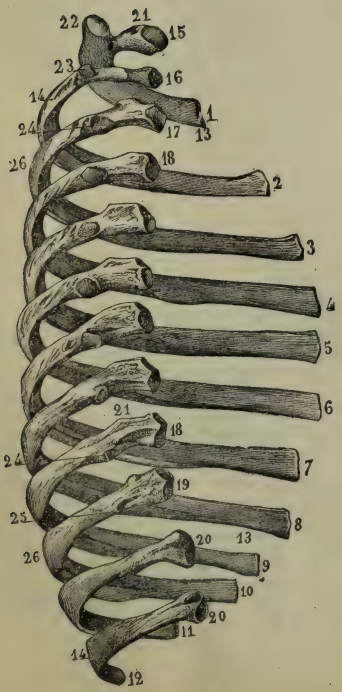
THORAX (Anterior View).

1. Manubrium sterni. 2. Gladiolus. 3. Ensiform cartilage or xiphoid appendix. 4. Circumference of apex of thorax. 5. Circumference of base. 6. First rib. 7. Second rib. 8, 8. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. 9. Eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs. 10. Eleventh and twelfth ribs. 11, 11. Costal cartilages.



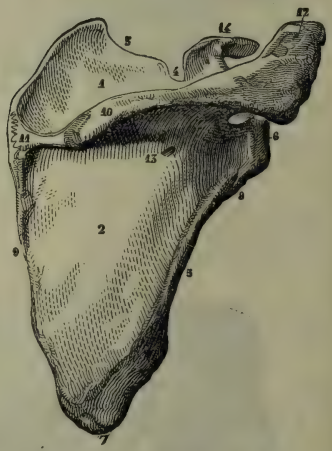
CLAVICLE (Inferior Aspect).

1. Longitudinal depression for insertion of subclavius muscle. 2. Rough impression for attachment of costoclavicular ligament. 3, 3. For attachment of coracoclavicular ligaments. 4, 4. Posterior border. 5, 5. Anterior border. 6. Facet for articulation with sternum. 7. Facet for articulation with acromion.



RIBS OF LEFT SIDE (Posterior Aspect).

1–12. Anterior extremities of 12 ribs of left side. 13, 13. Internal surface. 14, 14. External surface. 15. Head of first rib. 16. Head of second rib. 17. Head of third rib. 18, 18. Heads of ribs from fourth to ninth. 19. Head of tenth rib. 20, 20. Heads of eleventh and twelfth ribs. 21, 21. Necks of ribs. 22. Tubercle of first rib. 23. Articular facet of tubercle of second rib. 24, 24. Articular facets of tubercles of ribs from third to ninth. 25. Articular facet for tubercle of tenth rib. 26, 26. Angles of ribs.



SCAPULA (Posteroexternal Aspect).

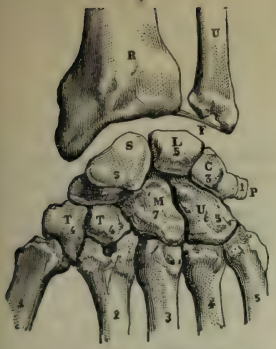
1. Supraspinous fossa. 2. Infraspinous fossa. 3. Superior or coracoid border. 4. Coracoid or suprascapular notch. 5. Axillary or external border. 6. Anterior angle and glenoid cavity. 7. Inferior angle. 8. Rough impression for long head of triceps. 9. Internal or spinal or vertebral border. 10. Spine. 11. Smooth surface over which trapezius muscle glides. 12. Acromion. 13. Base of spine. 14. Coracoid process.

TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Pisiforme (os) [B. N. A.] (pisiform).	Anterior and inner side of carpus; small; spheric; one articular facet; short bone.	Os triquetrum—*arthrodia.*	Flexor carpi ulnaris, abductor minimi digiti, anterior annular ligament.
Pubis.	See *Coxæ* (*os*).		
Pyramidale (os).	See *Triquetrum* (*os*).		
Radius [B. N. A.].	Outer side of forearm; shaft, head, neck, tuberosity, lower extremity, oblique line, sigmoid cavity, styloid process.	Humerus—*ginglymus.* Ulna, { superior—*diarthrodia rotatoria.* middle—*membranous.* inferior—*diarthrodia rotatoria.* Os lunatum—*condyloid.*	Biceps, supinator brevis, flexor sublimis digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, pronator quadratus, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, extensor primi internodii pollicis, pronator radii teres, supinator longus.
Ribs.	See *Costæ.*		
Sacrum (os) [B. N. A.].	Large triangular bone at lower part of vertebral column and upper and back part of pelvic cavity; composed of five vertebras; base, promontory, four surfaces, apex, central canal, anterior and posterior sacral foramens, lateral masses, laminas, articular processes, sacral cornua, transverse processes, sacral groove, ala; irregular bone.	Last lumbar vertebra, Coccyx, Ossa coxæ (two), } *amphiarthrodia.*	Pyriformis, coccygeus, iliacus, gluteus maximus, latissimus dorsi, multifidus spinæ, erector spinæ, extensor coccygis.
Scaphoid of Carpus.	See *Naviculare* (*os*) *manus.*		
Scaphoid of Tarsus.	See *Naviculare* (*os*) *pedis.*		
Scapula [B. N. A.].	Back part of shoulder; triangular; posterior aspect and side of thorax; two surfaces, three borders, three angles, subscapular fossa, subscapular angle, dorsum, spine, supraspinous and infraspinous fossas, acromion process, glenoid cavity, neck, head, coracoid process; flat bone.	Humerus—*enarthrodia.* Clavicle—*arthrodia.*	Subscapularis, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, trapezius, deltoid, omohyoid, serratus magnus, levator anguli scapulæ, rhomboideus major and minor, triceps, teres major and minor, biceps, coracobrachialis, pectoralis minor, platysma, latissimus dorsi.
Semilunar.	See *Lunatum* (*os*).		
Sesamoid [B. N. A.].	Small, rounded masses, cartilaginous in early life, osseous in the adult; developed in tendons; inconstant, except patellas.		
Sphenoidale (os) [B. N. A.] (sphenoid).	Anterior part of base of skull; bat-shaped, with wings extended; body, two greater and two lesser wings, two pterygoid processes, ethmoid spine, optic groove, optic foramen, olivary process, pituitary fossa, anterior, middle, and posterior clinoid processes, sella turcica, carotid or cavernous groove, lingula, ethmoid crest, sphenoid cells or sinuses, sphenoid turbinated bones, rostrum, vaginal processes, pterygopalatine canal, spinous processes, round foramen, oval foramen, foramen vesalii, foramen spinosum, pterygoid ridge, external orbital foramens, vidian canal, pterygoid fossa, internal and external pterygoid plates, hamular process, scaphoid fossa.	All the bones of cranium, Malar (two), Palate (two), Vomer, } *synarthrodia.*	Temporal, external and internal pterygoids, superior constrictor, tensor palati, levator tympani levator palpebræ, obliquus superior, superior, inferior, internal and external recti.

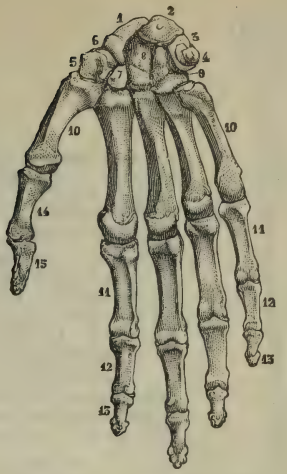
TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Sphenoid Turbinated or Sphenoid Spongy Bones.	Situated at anterior and inferior part of body of sphenoid; exist as separate pieces until puberty and occasionally are not joined in the adult.	Ethmoid, Palate, } *synarthrodia.*	None.
Stapes [B. N. A.].	Resembles a stirrup; one of the ossicles of the tympanum; head, neck, two branches (crura), base; irregular bone.	Incus—*arthrodia.*	Stapedius.
Sternum [B. N. A.].	The breast-bone; manubrium, gladiolus, ensiform cartilage, or first, second, and third pieces, anterior and posterior surface, borders.	Clavicles (two)—*arthrodia.* Costal cartilages (seven on each side) first—*synarthrodia;* others, *arthrodia.*	Pectoralis major, sternomastoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, triangularis sterni, aponeuroses of the obliquus and internus and transversalis muscles, rectus, diaphragm.
Superior maxillary.	See *Maxilla.*		
Talus [B. N. A.] (astragalus).	Irregularly cubic; forms the keystone of arch of foot; head, neck, six articular surfaces.	Tibia, Fibula, } *ginglymus.* Calcaneus, Os naviculare pedis, } *arthrodia.*	Internal and external lateral ligaments.
Tarsus [B. N. A.] (ankle).	Consist of calcaneus, or os calcis, talus, cuboid, navicular, internal, middle, and external cuneiform. See *individual bones.*		
Temporale (os) [B. N. A.] (temporal).	Situated at side and base of skull; squamous, mastoid and petrous portions, temporal ridge, zygoma or zygomatic process, eminentia articularis, glaserian fissure, tubercle, glenoid fossa, postglenoid process, tympanic plate, mastoid foramen, digastric fossa, occipital groove, sigmoid fossa, mastoid cells, meatus auditorius externus, hiatus fallopii, meatus auditorius internus, lamina cribrosa, aquæductus vestibuli, styloid process, stylomastoid foramen, auricular fissure; irregular bone.	Occipital, Parietal, Sphenoid, Inferior maxillary, Malar, } *synarthrodia.*	Temporal, masseter, occipitofrontalis, sternomastoid, splenius capitis, trachelomastoid, digastricus, retrahens aurem, stylopharyngeus, stylohyoideus, styloglossus, levator palati, tensor tympani, tensor palati, stapedius.
Tibia [B. N. A.].	At front and inner side of leg; next to femur in length and size; prismoid in form; upper extremity or head, tuberosities, spinous process, tubercle, popliteal notch, shaft, crest (the shin), oblique line, internal malleolus; long bone.	Femur—*ginglymus.* Fibula, superior—*arthrodia.* middle—*membranous.* inferior—*arthrodia.* Talus with fibula—*ginglymus.*	Semimembranosus, tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, biceps, sartorius, gracilis, semitendinosus, tibialis anticus, popliteus, soleus, flexor longus digitorum, tibialis posticus, ligamentum patellæ.
Trapezium.	See *Multangulum majus.*		
Trapezoid.	See *Multangulum minus.*		
Triquetral.	See *Wormian.*		
Triquetrum (os) [B. N. A.] (cuneiform of carpus).	Pyramidal.	Os lunatum, Pisiform, Os hamatum, Interarticular fibrocartilage. } *arthrodia.*	
Turbinate, Inferior.	See *Concha nasalis inferior.*		
Turbinate, Middle.	The free convoluted margin of the thin lamella that descends from the under surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.		
Turbinate, Superior.	The thin curved plate of the ethmoid that bounds the superior meatus of the nose above.		



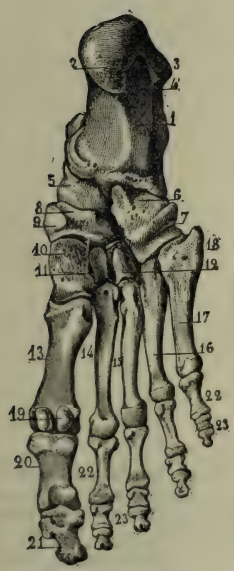
Bones of Carpus (Dorsal Aspect).

R. Inferior extremity of radius. U. Inferior extremity of ulna. F. Interarticular fibrocartilage. S. Scaphoid. L. Semilunar. C. Cuneiform. P. Pisiform. T. Trapezium. T. Trapezoid. M. Os magnum. U. Unciform. The numbers upon these bones indicate the number of others with which each articulates. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Proximal extremities of first, second, third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones.



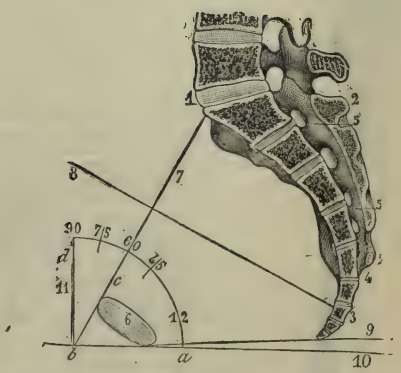
Hand (Palmar Surface).

1. Scaphoid. 2. Semilunar. 3. Cuneiform. 4. Pisiform. 5. Trapezium. 6. Groove for tendon of flexor carpi radialis. 7. Trapezoid. 8. Os magnum. 9. Unciform. 10, 10. Metacarpal bones. 11, 11. First phalanges of fingers. 12, 12. Second phalanges. 13, 13. Third phalanges. 14. First phalanx of thumb. 15. Second phalanx.



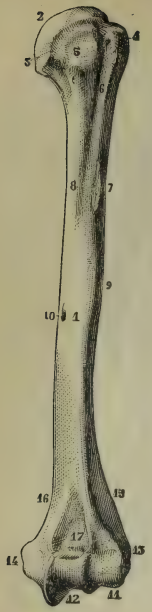
Foot (Plantar Aspect).

1. Inferior surface of calcaneum. 2. Inner tuberosity. 3. Outer tuberosity. 4. Angular depression between these tuberosities. 5. Inferior portion of head of astragalus. 6. Plantar surface of cuboid, for attachment of inferior calcaneocuboid ligament. 7. Tuberosity of cuboid. 8. Scaphoid. 9. Tuberosity of scaphoid. 10. Inferior portion of internal cuneiform. 11. Apex of middle cuneiform. 12. Apex of internal cuneiform. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. First, second, third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones. 18. Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone. 19. Two sesamoid bones. 20. First phalanx of great toe. 21 Last phalanx of great toe. 22, 22. First phalanges of remaining toes. 23, 23. Second and third phalanges of these toes.



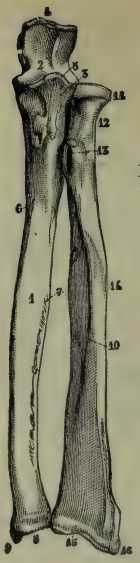
Median Section of Pelvis, Plane and Axis of Superior Strait.

1. Sacrovertebral angle. 2, 2. Median section of sacrum. 3. Median section of coccyx. 4. Junction of sacrum and coccyx. 5, 5. Sacral canal. 6. Median section of symphysis pubis. 7. Anteroposterior or sacropubic diameter of pelvic inlet. *b*. Prolongation of this diameter. 8. Line perpendicular to this diameter at its middle. 9. Anteroposterior or coccipubic diameter of pelvic outlet. 10. Horizontal line passing through inferior margin of symphysis pubis. 11. Line perpendicular to last. 12. Arc of angle between these two.



HUMERUS (Anterior Aspect).

1. Diaphysis. 2. Humeral head. 3. Anatomic neck. 4. Greater or external tuberosity. 5. Lesser or anterior tuberosity. 6. Bicipital groove. 7. Ridge for attachment of coracobrachialis muscle. 8. Anterior border of shaft. 9. External surface. 10. Orifice of nutrient canal. 11. Lesser or radial head. 12. Trochlea. 13. External condyle or epicondyle. 14. Internal condyle or epitrochlea. 15. Inferior portion of external border. 16. Inferior portion of internal border. 17. Coronoid fossa.



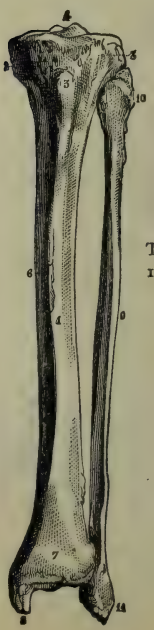
RADIUS AND ULNA (Anterior Aspect).

1. Anterior surface of body of ulna. 2. Greater sigmoid cavity. 3. Lesser sigmoid cavity. 4. Olecranon. 5. Coronoid process. 6. Orifice of nutrient canal. 7. Interosseous space. 8. Head of ulna. 9. Styloid process. 10. Body of radius. 11. Head. 12. Neck. 13. Bicipital tuberosity. 14. Ridge for insertion of pronator radii teres. 15. Inferior extremity of radius. 16. Styloid process.



FEMUR (Posterior Aspect).

1, 1. Linea aspera. 2, 2. External division. 3. Internal division. 4, 4. Inferior divisions. 5. Head. 6. Depression for attachment of round ligament. 7. Neck. 8. Great trochanter. 9. Digital or trochanteric fossa. 10. Lesser trochanter. 11. Outer condyle. 12. Inner condyle. 13. Intercondyloid notch. 14. Outer tuberosity. 15. Inner tuberosity.

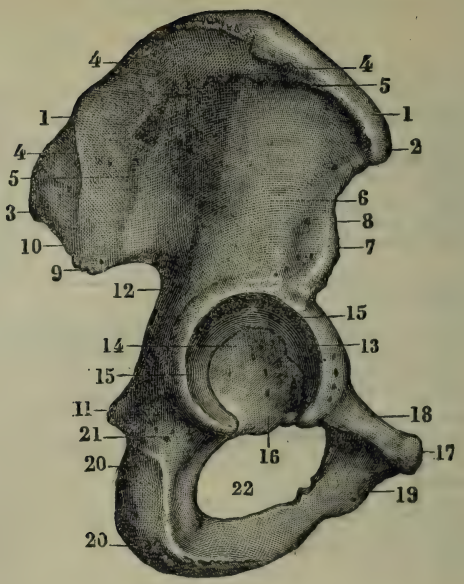


TIBIA AND FIBULA (Anterior Aspect).

1. Shaft of tibia. 2. Internal tuberosity. 3. External tuberosity. 4. Spine. 5. Tubercle. 6. Crest. 7. Inferior extremity. 8. Internal malleolus. 9. Shaft of fibula. 10. Superior extremity. 11. Inferior extremity and external malleolus.

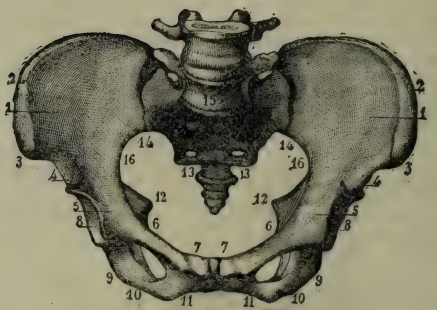
TABLE OF BONES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Tympanic.	Includes the *incus*, *malleus*, and *stapes* (*q. v.*).		
Ulna [B. N. A.].	Inner side of forearm, parallel with radius; prismatic; shaft and two extremities, olecranon process, coronoid process, greater and lesser sigmoid cavities, oblique ridge, perpendicular line, head or lower extremity, styloid process; long bone.	Humerus—*ginglymus.* Radius, { superior—*diarthrodia rotatoria.* middle—*membranous.* inferior—*diarthrodia rotatoria.*	Triceps, anconeus, flexor carpi ulnaris, brachialis anticus, pronator radii teres, flexor sublimis digitorum, flexor profundus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis (occasionally), pronator quadratus, supinator brevis, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, extensor secundi internodii pollicis, extensor indicis, extensor carpi ulnaris.
Unciform.	See *Hamatum* (*os*).		
Vertebra [B. N. A.].	Twenty-six; cervical seven, dorsal twelve, lumbar five, sacrum (composed of five), coccyx (composed of four; each has a body and an arch; latter has two pedicles, two laminas, and seven processes, viz.: four articular, two transverse, one spinous). Peculiar vertebras, first, second, and seventh cervical; first, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal, sacrum, coccyx; irregular bones.	Articulate with each other, and with occipital and innominate bones and ribs (*q. v.*). Intervertebral articulations, between the bodies—*amphiarthrodia.* Between articular processes—*arthrodia.*	Attachment of muscles.—*To the atlas* are attached nine pairs: the longus colli, rectus anticus minor, rectus lateralis, rectus posticus minor, obliquus superior and inferior, splenius colli, levator anguli scapulæ, and first intertransverse. *To the axis* are attached eleven pairs: the longus colli, obliquus inferior, rectus posticus major, semispinalis colli, multifidus spinæ, levator anguli scapulæ, splenius colli, scalenus medius, transversalis colli, intertransversales, interspinales. *To the remaining vertebras* generally are attached thirty-five pairs and a single muscle: anteriorly, the rectus anticus major, longus colli, scalenus anticus, medius, and posticus, psoas magnus, psoas parvus, quadratus lumborum, diaphragm, obliquus internus and transversalis, posteriorly, the trapezius, latissimus dorsi, levator anguli scapulæ, rhomboideus major and minor, serratus posticus superior and inferior, splenius, erector spinæ, sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, spinalis dorsi, cervicalis ascendens, transversalis colli, trachelomastoid, complexus, biventer cervicis, semispinalis dorsi and colli, multifidus spinæ, rotatores spinæ interspinales, supraspinales, intertransversales, levatores costarum.
Vomer [B. N. A.].	Situated vertically at back part of nasal fossas; forms part of septum of nose; somewhat like a plowshare; two surfaces and four borders.	Sphenoid, Ethmoid, Superior maxillary (two), Palate (two), Cartilage of the septum, } *synarthrodia.*	
Wormian.	Supernumerary bones; irregular, inconstant, isolated, interposed between the cranial bones, most frequently in the lambdoid suture.		
Zygomaticum (os) [B. N. A.] (os malæ, the malar or cheek bone).	Small; quadrangular; at upper and outer part of face; forms prominence of cheek, part of outer wall and floor of orbit, part of temporal and zygomatic fossas; frontal, orbital, maxillary and zygomatic processes, malar foramen, four borders; irregular bone.	Frontal, Sphenoid, Temporal, Maxillary, } *synarthrodia.*	Levator labii superioris proprius, zygomaticus major and minor, masseter, temporal.



RIGHT INNOMINATE BONE (External Aspect).

1, 1. Superior border, or crest. 2. Anterior superior iliac spine. 3. Posterior superior iliac spine. 4, 4, 4. Superior curved line. 5, 5. Inferior curved line. 6. Surface between inferior curved line and acetabulum. 7. Anterior inferior iliac spine. 8. Anterior interspinous notch. 9. Posterior inferior iliac spine. 10. Posterior interspinous notch. 11. Spine of ischium. 12. Great sacrosciatic notch. 13. Acetabulum. 14. Fundus of acetabulum. 15, 15. Circumference of acetabulum. 16. Cotyloid notch. 17. Spine of pubes. 18. Horizontal branch of pubes. 19. Descending branch of pubes. 20, 20. Ischium. 21. Groove for tendon of obturator externus muscle. 22. Obturator foramen.



PELVIS (Anterosuperior View, Superior Strait).

1, 1. Internal iliac fossas. 2, 2. Iliac crests. 3, 3. Anterior superior iliac spines. 4, 4. Anterior inferior iliac spines. 5, 5. Iliopectineal eminences. 6, 6. Horizontal branches of pubes. 7, 7. Bodies and symphysis of pubes. 8, 8. Acetabulums. 9, 9. Tuberosities of ischiums. 10, 10. Ascending rami of ischium. 11, 11. Descending rami of pubes. 12, 12. Spines of ischiums. 13, 13. Posterior wall of pelvic cavity. 14, 14. Sacroiliac symphyses. 15. Sacrovertebral angle. 16, 16. Superior strait.

Boot, Junod's. See *Junod's Boot.*

Boracic Acid (*bo-ras'-ik*). See under *Boron.*

Boracite (*bo'-ras-īt*). Native magnesium borate.

Boral (*bo'-ral*). See *Aluminium Borotartrate.*

Borate (*bo'-rāt*) [Ar., *būraq*, borax]. Any salt of boric acid.

Borated (*bo'-ra-ted*). Containing boric acid.

Borax (*bo'-raks*). See *Boron.*

Borborygmus (*bor-bor-ig'-mus*) [βορβορυγμός, a rumbling]. A rumbling of the bowels.

Border (*bord'-er*) [ME.]. In anatomy, the boundary of an area or surface. **B., Basal, B., Cuticular, B., Striated.** See *Layer, Cuticular.* **B., Bright,** the margin of a ciliated cell. **B., Vermilion,** the line of union of the mucosa of the lip with the skin.

Bordet's Phenomenon (*bor'-dā*). See *Pfeiffer's Reaction,* from which it differs only in the use of a small quantity of normal serum instead of fresh peritoneal fluid. **B.'s Specific Test,** for human blood: it is based upon the fact that the blood-serum of an animal subcutaneously injected with the blood of another animal of a different species rapidly develops the property of agglutinating and dissolving the erythrocytes similar to those injected, but has no effect upon blood derived from any other source.

Bordier-Fränkel's Sign. See *Bell's Phenomenon.*

Boric (*bo'-rik*). Relating to boron; containing boron. **B. Acid.** See under *Boron.* **B. Anhydrid, B. Oxid,** B_2O_3, a transparent, brittle, hard glass obtained from boric acid by expulsion of water by heat.

Boricin (*bo'-ris-in*). A proprietary mixture of borax and boric acid used as an antiseptic on mucosas.

Borid (*bo'-rid*). A compound of boron with a radicle or element.

Borin (*bo'-rin*). 1. A compound of 1 atom of boron and 3 atoms or 3 molecules of a univalent radicle. 2. A proprietary antiseptic said to contain boric acid and aromatic stearoptens.

Borism (*bo'-rizm*). Poisoning with boric acid.

Borneene (*bor'-ne-ēn*), $C_{10}H_{16}$. A peculiar volatile oil, the chief constituent of oil of camphor. It is isomeric with oil of turpentine and holds in solution borneol and rosin.

Borneo Camphor (*bor'-ne-o kam'-for*). See *Borneol.*

Borneol (*bor'-ne-ol*) [*Borneo*], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Borneo camphor; a substance that occurs in *Dryobalanops camphora,* a tree growing in Borneo and Sumatra. It is artificially prepared by treating the alcoholic solution of common camphor with sodium.

Borneyl (*bor'-ne-il*), $C_{10}H_{14}$. The radicle of borneol.

Borocalcite (*bo-ro-kal'-sīt*). Native calcium borate.

Borocarbid (*bo-ro-kar'-bid*). A compound of borax and carbon.

Borocitrate (*bo-ro-sit'-rāt*). A compound of both citric and boric acid with an element or radicle.

Borogen (*bo'-ro-jen*). Boric-acid ethyl ester. It is used by inhalation in diseases of the air-passages.

Boroglycerid (*bo-ro-glis'-er-id*). See *Boroglycerin.*

Boroglycerin (*bo-ro-glis'-er-in*). A mixture of boric acid with glycerol. **B., Glycerite of** (*glyceritum boroglycerini,* U. S. P.), boroglycerin dissolved in glycerol by heating. Syn., *Solution of Boroglycerin.*

Borol (*bo'-rol*). Potassium borosulfate.

Boron (*bo'-ron*) [Ar., *būraq*, borax]. B = 11; quantivalence III, V. A nonmetallic element occurring in two allotropic forms—as a powder and as a crystalline substance. It is the base of boric acid and of the mineral borax. *Boracic* or, more properly, *boric acid,* H_3BO_3, is a crystalline substance, found native in the volcanic lagoons of Tuscany. It occurs in white, transparent crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; it is antiseptic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). *Unguentum acidi borici* (U. S. P., B. P.) contains hard paraffin, 2; soft paraffin, 4; boric acid, 1; it is used as an antiseptic and in dermatology. *Borax,* $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$, sodium borate, occurs as white, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerol; it is used as an antiseptic. Dose 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 Gm.). *Glycerinum boracis* (B. P.) contains borax, glycerol, and distilled water; used as a local application. *Mel boracis* (B. P.), borax honey, contains borax, clarified honey, and glycerol (about 1 in 7); used as a local application.

Borosalicyl, Borsalyl (*bo-ro-sal'-is-il, bor'-sal-il*). Sodium borosalicylate.

Borsieri's Line (*bor-se-a'-re*). In the early stage of scarlatina, a line drawn on the skin with the finger-nail leaves a white mark which quickly turns red and becomes smaller in size.

Boss (*bos*) [ME., *bos*]. A wide, more or less circular protuberance, as on the skull or on a tumor. **B., Parietal.** See *Eminence, Parietal.* **B., Pott's.** See *Curvature, Pott's.* **B., Sanguineous.** 1. A swelling due to a contusion and containing extravasated blood. 2. See *Caput succedaneum.*

Bossed (*bosd*). Having a prominent center on a circular flat surface.

Bosselated (*bos'-el-a-ted*) [*boss*]. Covered with bosses or small nodules.

Bostock's Catarrh (*bos'-tok*). Hay-fever.

Boston's Reaction for Bence-Jones' Albumose. It depends upon the presence in the albumose of loosely combined sulfur: (1) 15 to 20 Cc. of filtered urine are placed in a test-tube and to it an equal quantity of saturated solution of sodium chlorid is added, and the whole shaken; (2) 2 or 3 Cc. of a 30% solution of caustic soda are now added and shaken vigorously; (3) the upper one-fourth of the column of liquid is gradually heated over the flame of a Bunsen burner to the boiling-point, whereupon a solution of lead acetate (10%) is added, drop by drop, boiling the upper pre-

viously heated stratum of liquid after each additional drop; (4) when the drop of lead acetate comes in contact with the liquid, a copious pearly or cream-colored cloud appears at the surface, which becomes less dense as the boiling-point is reached; and when boiling is prolonged for one-half to one minute, the upper stratum shows a slight browning, which deepens to a dull black. This lessens in intensity toward the bottom of the tube. After standing the reaction becomes intensified, and a black precipitate falls through the clear liquid and collects at the bottom of the tube.

Bot (*bot*) [*botus*, a belly-worm]. The larva of certain species of flies of the genus *Œstrus*, which are conveyed into the stomach of man, where they hatch. Also the threadworm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Botal's Duct, Botallo, Duct of (*bo'-tal, bo-tal'-o*). Ductus arteriosus botalli. A short vessel in the fetus between the main pulmonary artery and the aorta. **B., Foramen of,** the foramen ovale in the interauricular septum of the fetal heart. **B., Ligament of,** the remains of Botal's duct.

Botalismus (*bot-al-iz'-mus*). See *Botulism*.

Botany (*bot'-an-e*) [*βοτάνη*, an herb]. The science of plants—their classification and structure.

Bothrenchyma (*both-ren'-ke-mah*) [*βοθρίον*, a pit; *ἐγχέειν*, to pour in]. Pitted tissue.

Bothriocephalus (*both-re-o-sef'-al-us*) [*bothrion; κεφαλή*, a head]. A genus of tapeworms. **B. latus,** the fish tape-worm, a common parasite of man in certain European localities. It may reach 25 feet in length, with a breadth of three-fourths of an inch. Syn., *Dibothrium latum; Tænia lata*.

Bothrioid (*both'-re-oid*) [*bothrion; εἶδος*, likeness]. Pitted; foveolated; covered with pit-like markings.

Botryoid (*bot'-re-oid*) [*βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling in shape a bunch of grapes.

Botryomyces (*bot-re-o-mi'-sēz*) [*βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes; *μύκης*, a fungus; pl., *botryomycetes*]. A general term for those fungi which occur in grape-like clusters.

Botryomycosis (*bot-re-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [see *Botryomyces*]. A disease of horses in which fibromatous nodules form in the lungs. It is supposed to be caused by a microorganism called *Botryomyces*, although Poncet and Dor (1897) credit it to *Botryococcus*, and Badin (1902) to *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Botryophyma (*bot-re-o-fi'-mah*) [*βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes; *φῦμα*, a growth]. A vascular, fungus-like growth from the skin. **B. cæruleum,** a form having a blue coloration. **B. rubrum,** a form having a red color.

Böttcher's Cells, B.'s Crystals. See under *Boettcher*.

Böttger's Test. See *Boettger's Test*.

Botulin (*bot'-u-lin*). See *Botulismotoxin*.

Botulism, Botulismus (*bot'-u-lizm, bot-u-liz'-mus*) [*botulus*, a sausage]. Sausage-poisoning.

Botulismotoxin (*bot-u-liz-mo-toks'-in*). A toxic albumose of poisonous meat produced by *Bacillus botulinus*, van Ermengem. Syn., *Botulin; Botulinic acid*.

Bouchard's Coefficient (*boo-shar*). The ratio existing between the amount of urea and the sum-total of the solids in the urine —approximately 50. **B.'s Disease,** dilation of the stomach due to deficient function of the gastric muscular fibers. **B.'s Nodosities,** enlargement af the second phalangeal joints of the fingers, associated with dilation of the stomach. **B.'s Treatment of Obesity,** a daily diet of 1250 Gm. of milk and 5 eggs divided into 5 meals.

Bouchut's Tubes. A variety of tubes for intubation of the larynx.

Boudin's Law. The poisons of malaria and tuberculosis are antagonistic. This law is not founded upon fact.

Bougard's Paste. A caustic paste containing mercury bichlorid, zinc chlorid, arsenic, cinnabar, starch, and wheat-flour.

Bougie (*boo'-zhe*) [Fr., "a candle"]. 1. A slender cylindric instrument made of waxed silk, catgut, etc., for introduction into the urethra or other passage, for the purpose of dilation, exploration, etc. 2. A suppository. **B. à boule.** See *B., Bulbous*. **B. à empreinte,** one with a waxy substance adherent to its point, by means of which an impression of the stricture may be taken. **B., Armed,** a bougie with a piece of silver nitrate or other caustic attached to its extremity. **B., Bulbous,** a bougie with a bulbous tip. **B., Caustic, B., Cauterizant.** See *B., Armed*. **B., Emplastic.** 1. See *B. à empreinte*. 2. A flexible bougie coated with a mixture of wax, diachylon, and olive-oil. **B., Filiform,** a whalebone or other bougie of very small diameter. **B., Fusiform,** one with a spindle-shaped shaft. **B., Medicated.** 1. A bougie charged with some medicament. 2. A medicated suppository. **B., Rosary,** a beaded bougie used in a strictured urethra. **B., Soluble,** a suppository composed of substances dissolving at body-temperature. **B., Whip-,** one with filiform end gradually increasing in thickness.

Bouillaud's Disease (*bweel-o'*). Infective endocarditis. **B.'s Metallic Tinkling,** a peculiar clink sometimes heard to the right of the apex-beat in cardiac hypertrophy.

Bouillon (*boo-e-yon(g)*) [Fr.]. 1. A broth made by boiling meat, usually beef, in water. 2. A liquid nutritive medium for the culture of microorganisms, prepared from finely chopped beef or beef-extract.

Boulton's Solution. A compound tincture of iodin, phenol, glycerol, and distilled water; it is used for spraying in rhinitis.

Bourdin's Paste. An escharotic mixture of nitric acid with flowers of sulfur.

Bourdonnement (*boor-dun-mon(g)*) [Fr., *bourdonner*, to buzz]. Any buzzing sound. The murmur that is heard when the stetho-

scope is applied to any part of the body. It is thought to result from contraction of the muscular fibrils.

Bouveret's Disease (*boo'-ver-a*). Paroxysmal tachycardia. **B.'s Sign in Intestinal Obstruction,** this sign is applicable only to the large gut: great distention of the cecum and a large elevation in the right iliac fossa.

Bovillæ (*bo-vil'-e*) [L.]. Measles.

Bovine (*bo'-vin*) [*bovinus*, of an ox]. Ox-like. **B. Heart,** the immensely hypertrophied heart of aortic valvular disease.

Bovinine (*bo'-vin-in*) [see *Bovine*]. A proprietary preparation of beef used as a food for invalids and convalescents.

Bovista (*bo-vis'-tah*) [L.]. 1. A genus of fungi closely allied to *Lycoperdon;* some of the species are edible. 2. The *Lycoperdon bovista*, a fungus or puffball. When dry it is a good styptic, and its tincture has been used in nervous diseases.

Bowdichia (*bo-dich'-e-ah*) [Edward *Bowdich*, an English naturalist]. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. *B. virgilioides* is a South American tree, of which the bark (alchornoque or alcornoque bark) is diaphoretic, roborant, and antisyphilitic.

Bowel (*bow'-el*) [OF., *boel*, from L., *botellus*, a sausage]. The intestine.

Bow-leg [ME., *bowe*]. An arching outward of the lower limbs. See *Genu varum*.

Bowman's Capsule (*bo'-man*). The expanded portion forming the beginning of a uriniferous tubule. **B.'s Discs,** the products of a breaking up of muscle-fibers in the direction of the transverse striations. **B.'s Glands,** glands found in the olfactory mucous membrane. **B.'s Membrane,** a thin, homogeneous membrane representing the uppermost layer of the stroma of the cornea, with which it is intimately connected. **B.'s Muscle.** See under *Muscle*. **B.'s Probe,** a probe used in dilating strictures of the lacrimal duct. **B.'s Sarcous Elements,** muscle-caskets; the small elongated prisms of contractile substance that produce the appearance of dark stripes in voluntary muscle. **B.'s Tubes,** artificial tubes formed between the lamellas of the cornea by the injection of air or colored fluid.

Bowman-Mueller's Capsule. See *Bowman's Capsule*.

Boyer's Bursa (*boy'-ur*). The subhyoid bursa. **B.'s Cyst.** See *Cyst, Boyer's*.

Boyle's Law (*boil*). See *Law, Boyle's*.

Bozeman's Catheter (*bōz'-man*). A double-current catheter.

Bozzi's Foramen (*bot'-tze*). See *Soemmerring's Yellow Spot*.

Bozzolo's Sign (*bot-tzo'-lo*). Visible pulsation of the arteries of the nares, said to occur in some cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

Bracelets (*brās'-lets*). Transverse lines across the anterior aspect of the wrist.

Brachia (*bra'-ke-ah*). Plural of *brachium*.

Brachial (*bra'-ke-al*) [*brachium*]. Pertaining to the arm. **B. Artery,** the continuation of the axillary artery, extending along the inner side of the arm. See under *Artery*. **B. Glands,** the lymphatic glands of the arm. **B. Plexus,** the plexus of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical and the first dorsal nerves. **B. Veins,** the veins of the arm that accompany the brachial artery

Brachialgia (*bra-ke-al'-je-ah*) [*brachium;* ἄλγος, pain]. Pain or neuralgia in the arm or in the brachial plexus.

Brachiform (*bra'-ke-form*) [*brachium;* *forma*, form]. Arm-shaped.

Brachinin (*brak'-in-in*) [βραχύς, short]. A substance obtained from the bombardier-beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, of Europe. It is said to be efficacious against rheumatism.

Brachio- (*bra-ke-o-*) [*brachium*]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the brachium.

Brachiocephalic (*bra-ke-o-sef-al'-ik*) [*brachio-;* κεφαλή, head]. Pertaining to the arm and the head. **B. Artery, B. Vein,** the innominate artery and vein.

Brachiocrural (*bra-ke-o-kru'-ral*) [*brachio-; crus*, the leg]. Pertaining to or affecting the arm and leg.

Brachiocubital (*bra-ke-o-ku'-bit-al*) [*brachio-; cubitus*, forearm]. Relating to the arm and forearm, as, the *brachiocubital* ligament.

Brachiofacial (*bra-ke-o-fa'-shal*). Pertaining to both arm and face.

Brachiorachidian (*brak-e-o-rak-id'-e-an*) [*brachio-;* ῥάχις, the spinal column]. Relating to the arm and the spinal cord.

Brachium (*bra'-ke-um*) [βραχίων, the arm; pl., *brachia*]. The arm, especially the upper arm; also, any arm-like object or structure. **Brachia cerebelli,** the peduncles of the cerebellum. **Brachia cerebri, B. of Optic Lobes,** the bands connecting the nates and testes with the optic thalamus. **B. copulativum,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. **B. pontis,** the brachium of the pons, being also the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

Brach-Romberg's Sign. See *Romberg's Sign*.

Brachy- (*brak-e-*) [βραχύς, short]. A prefix meaning short.

Brachycardia (*brak-e-kar'-de-ah*). Same as *Bradycardia*.

Brachycephalic, Brachycephalous (*brak-e-sef-al'-ik, brak-e-sef'-al-us*) [*brachy-;* κεφαλή, a head]. 1. Applied to skulls of an egg-like shape, with the larger end behind. 2. Having a skull the transverse diameter of which is more than eight-tenths of the long diameter.

Brachycnemic, Brachyknemic (*brak-e-ne'-mik*) [*brachy-;* κνήμη, the leg]. A term applied by Sir W. Turner to a leg proportionately shorter than the thigh.

Brachyglossal (*brak-e-glos'-al*) [*brachy-;* γλῶσσα, tongue]. Having a short tongue.

Brachyhieric (*brak-e-hi'-e-rik*) [*brachy-;* ἱερόν, sacrum]. Having a short sacrum.

Brachykerkic (*brak-e-kerk'-ik*) [*brachy-;* κερκίς, a shuttle]. Having the forearm disproportionately short as compared with the upper arm.

Brachymetropia (*brak - e - met - ro' - pe-ah*). See *Myopia*.

Brachynosis, Brachynsis (*brak-in-o'-sis, brak-in'-sis*) [*brachy-; νόσος*, disease]. The contraction or shortening of an organ or part by disease.

Brachystaphylic (*brak-e-staj'-il-ik*) [*brachy-; σταφυλή*, the palate]. Having a short alveolar arch.

Bracket (*brak'-et*) [OF., *braguette*]. An apparatus for supporting a joint or rendering it immovable.

Brady- (*brad-e-*) [*βραδύς*, slow]. A prefix meaning slow.

Bradycardia (*brad-e-kar'-de-ah*) [*brady-; καρδία*, heart]. Slowness of the heart-beat.

Bradycausis (*brad-e-kaw'-sis*) [*brady-; καῦσις*, a burning]. A slow burning; the application of a slow caustic.

Bradydiastole (*brad-e-di-as'-to-lē*) [*brady-; διαστολή*, a drawing apart]. A prolongation of the diastolic pause; it is generally associated with myocardial lesions. Syn., *Bradydiastolia*.

Bradyesthesia (*brad-e-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*brady-; αἴσθησις*, perception]. Dulness of perception.

Bradyglossia (*brad-e-glos'-e-ah*). See *Bradylalia*.

Bradylalia (*brad-e-la'-le-ah*) [*brady-; λαλεῖν*, to talk]. A slowness of utterance.

Bradypepsia (*brad - e - pep' - se - ah*) [*brady-; πέψις*, digestion]. Slow digestion.

Bradyphasia (*brad-e-fa'-ze-ah*). See *Bradylalia*.

Bradyphrasia (*brad-e-fra'-ze-ah*). See *Bradylalia*.

Bradyspermatism (*brad-e-sper'-mat-izm*) [*brady-; σπέρμα*, seed]. Abnormally slow emission of semen.

Braidism (*brād'-izm*). The hypnotic state produced by fixation of the eyes upon a shining object; described by James Braid in 1842.

Brain (*brān*) [AS., *brægen*]. That part of the central nervous system contained in the cranial cavity, and consisting of the cerebrum, the cerebellum, the pons, and the medulla oblongata. **B., Abdominal,** the solar plexus. **B., After-.** See *Metencephalon*. **B.-axis,** that portion of the brain-substance including the island of Reil, the basal ganglions, the crura, pons, medulla, and cerebellum. **B.-bladder,** a cerebral vesicle of the embryo. **B.-fever.** See *Meningitis*. **B., Fore-.** See *Prosencephalon*. **B., Great,** the cerebrum. **B., Hind-.** See *Epencephalon*. **B., Mid-.** See *Mesencephalon*. **B., Railway-,** a condition analogous to railway spine, and characterized by cerebral disturbance. See *Erichsen's Disease*. **B.-sand.** See *Acervulus*. **B.-tire,** a condition of brain exhaustion due to excessive functional activity. **B., 'Twixt-.** See *Diencephalon* and *Thalamencephalon*. (*See illustrations on pp. 211, 212.*)

Bran (*bran*) [Breton, *brenn*]. The epidermis or outer covering of the seeds of most cereals. **B.-bath.** See *Bath, Bran*. **B. Dressing,** a dressing formerly used for compound fracture of the leg. The leg was placed in a fracture-box and surrounded with clean bran.

Branchiæ (*brang'-ke-e*) [*βράγχια*, gills]. The gills of fishes.

Branchial (*brang'-ke-al*). Pertaining to the branchiæ. **B. Arches.** See *Arches, Branchial*. **B. Openings.** See *Clefts, Visceral*.

Branchiogenous (*brang-ke-oj'-en-us*) [*branchia; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Produced or developed from a branchial cleft.

Brand Method. A system of baths employed in the treatment of typhoid fever.

Brandy (*bran'-de*). See *Spiritus vini gallici*.

Brassica (*bras'-ik-ah*) [AS.]. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*, including the common cabbage.

Brassy-eye. See *Chalcitis*.

Braun's Canal. See *Kowalewsky's Canal*.

B.'s Reaction for Glucose, treat the glucose solution with caustic soda, and warm until it is yellow; then add a dilute solution of picric acid and heat to boiling. A deep red color will be produced. Creatinin gives the same reaction, even in the cold, and acetone also, though slightly.

Braune's Canal. The continuous passage formed by the uterine cavity and the vagina during labor, after full dilation of the os. **B.'s Os internum.** See *Bandl's Ring*.

Bravais-Jackson's Epilepsy (*brav'-a*). See *Jacksonian Epilepsy*.

Brawn (*brawn*) [OF., *braon*, a piece of flesh]. The flesh of a muscle; well-developed muscles.

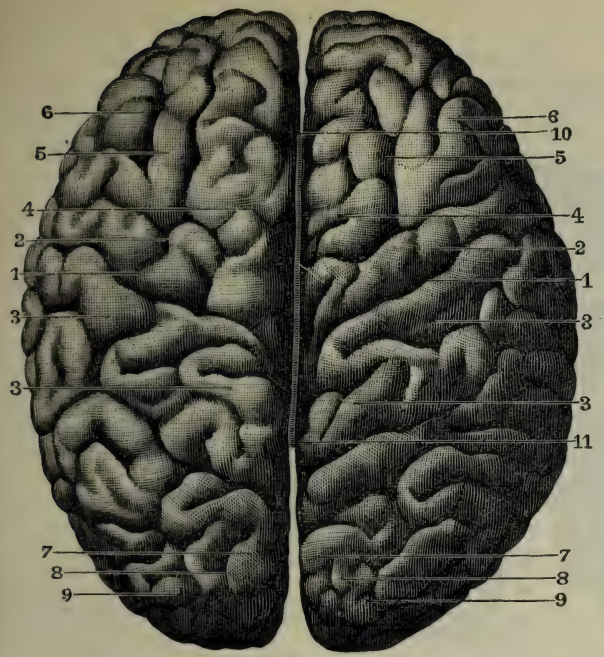
Brawny (*brawn'-e*) [see *Brawn*]. Fleshy; muscular. **B. Induration,** pathologic hardening and thickening of the tissues.

Braxton Hicks' Sign. See *Hicks*.

Brayera (*bra-ye'-rah*). See *Cusso*.

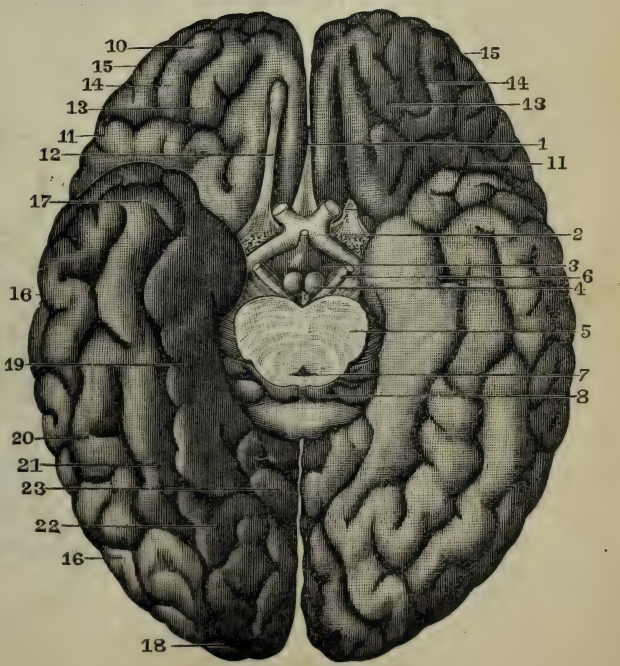
Bread (*bred*) [AS., *breád*]. A mixture of flour and water rendered porous by carbon dioxid, and baked. The flour may be of wheat, corn, oat, or rye. The carbon dioxid may be introduced by decomposing an alkaline carbonate (sodium or potassium) by an acid (cream of tartar), or by fermenting the starch with yeast. **B., Brown,** a kind of bread made from a mixture of corn, rye, and wheat flour. **B., Graham,** bread made from unbolted wheat flour; it contains more gluten, diastase, and mineral phosphates than ordinary bread. **B.-paste,** a culture-medium for bacteria and molds. Stale, coarse bread is dried, ground to powder, and made into a paste with water. **B.-poultice,** a poultice made with bread-crumbs. **B., White,** bread made from bolted wheat flour, and therefore deficient in diastase, gluten, and mineral phosphates. Other kinds, such as rye (or black), corn, bran, barley, etc., indicate their composition by their name.

Break (*brāk*) [AS., *brecan*]. 1. In electricity, to open the circuit of a battery. 2. In surgery, a fracture. **B. Shock,** a term sometimes employed in electrotherapeutics for the physiologic shock produced on the opening or breaking of an electric circuit.



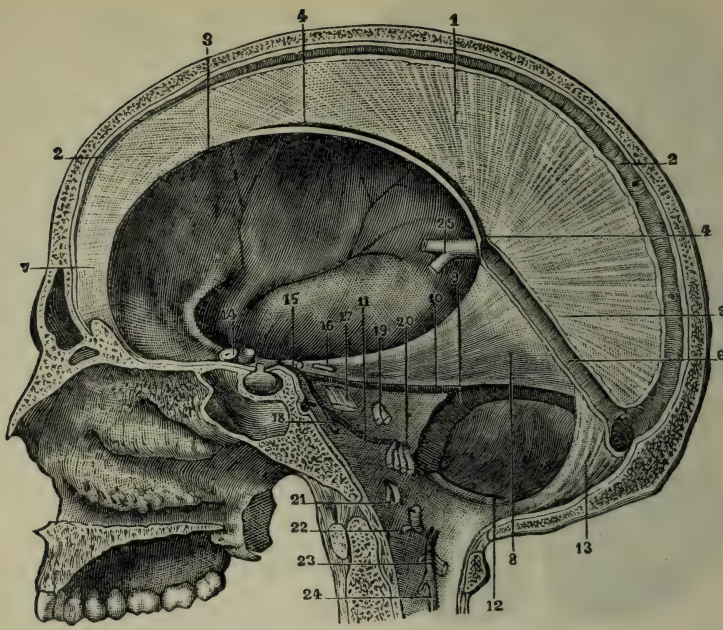
SUPERIOR ASPECT, OR CONVEXITY OF THE BRAIN.

1, 1. Fissure of Rolando. 2, 2. Ascending frontal convolution. 3, 3. Ascending and superior parietal convolutions. 4, 4. First frontal convolution. 5, 5. Second frontal. 6, 6. Third frontal. 7, 7. First occipital. 8, 8. Second occipital. 9, 9. Third occipital. 10. Anterior extremity of corpus callosum. 11. Posterior extremity.



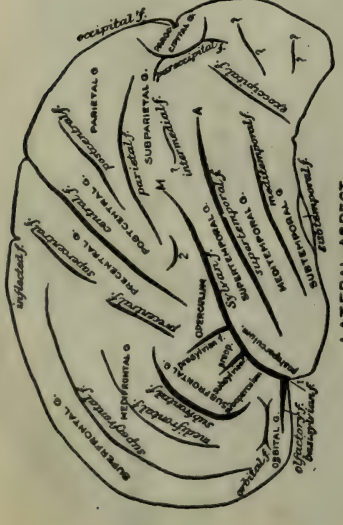
INFERIOR ASPECT OF THE BRAIN.

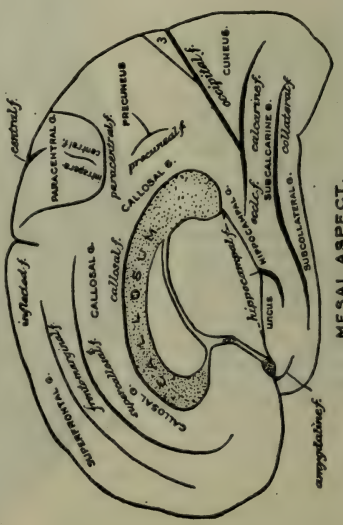
1. Anterior extremity of corpus callosum. 2. Optic chiasm. 3. Tuber cinereum and infundibulum. 4. Corpora albicantia, or mamillaria. 5. Pons varolii. 6. Third nerve. 7. Aqueduct of Sylvius. 8. Testes. 10. Inferior surface of frontal lobe. 11, 11. Convolution of the fissure of Sylvius. 12. Olfactory nerve. 13, 13. Third convolution of inferior surface of frontal lobe. 14, 14. Fourth convolution. 15, 15. Third convolution of external surface of frontal lobe. 16, 16. External border of posterior lobe. 17. Sphenoid extremity. 18. Occipital extremity. 19. Hippocampal convolution. 20. External convolution of posterior lobe. 21. Middle convolution. 22. Internal convolution. 23. Gyrus fornicatus.



MEDISECTION OF BRAIN, SHOWING IMPORTANT SINUSES.—(*Holden.*)

1. Falx cerebri. 2, 2. Its convex border, with the great longitudinal sinus. 3. Its concave border. 4, 4. Inferior longitudinal sinus. 5. Base of falx cerebri. 6. Straight sinus. 7. Apex of falx cerebri 8. Right half of the tentorium, seen from below. 9. Right lateral sinus. 10. Superior petrosal sinus. 11. Inferior petrosal sinus. 12. Posterior occipital sinus. 13. Falx cerebelli. 14. Optic nerve. 15. Motor oculi. 16. Pathetic. 17. Trigeminus. 18. Abducens. 19. Facial and auditory nerves. 20. Glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. 21. Hypoglossal nerve. 22. First cervical nerve. 23. Second cervical nerve. 24. Upper extremity of ligamentum denticulatum.





LATERAL ASPECT.—Preop. Preoperculum. 2. Subcentral fissure.
MESAL ASPECT.—3. Cuneolus; the fissure cephalad of it is the adoccipital.

Breakbone Fever. See *Dengue*.

Breast (*brest*) [ME., *brest*]. 1. The anterior part of the chest. 2. The mamma. **B.-bone,** the sternum. **B., Broken,** abscess of the mammary gland. **B., Chicken-,** a deformity marked by prominence of the sternal portion of the chest. Syn., *Pectus carinatum*. **B., Funnel-,** a depression of the chest-walls at the sternum resembling the bowl of a funnel; it is like shoemaker's breast, only it may occur at any point. Syn., *Funnel-chest*. **B., Gathered,** mammary abscess. **B., Hysteric,** a form of mastodynia due to hysteria. **B., Irritable Tumor of,** a name given by Astley Cooper to peculiar, sharply defined fibromatous or neuromatous tumors of small size and extreme tenderness. **B.-pang,** angina pectoris. **B., Pigeon-.** Same as *B., Chicken-*. **B.-pump,** a suction-apparatus for removing the milk from the breast. **B., Shoemaker's,** a depression of the sternum in shoemakers due to the pressure of tools against it and the xiphoid cartilage.

Breath (*breth*) [AS., *bræth*]. The air exhaled from the lungs. **B.-sounds,** the respiratory sounds heard upon auscultation. See *Table*.

Breathing. See *Respiration*. **B., Abdominal,** breathing in which the abdominal walls move decidedly and in which the diaphragm is actively engaged. **B., Cheyne-Stokes'.** See *Cheyne-Stokes' Respiration*. **B., Interrupted, B., Cog-wheel, B., Wavy,** a broken or interrupted inspiratory sound produced by nervousness, irregular contraction of the muscles of respiration, or irregular expansion of the lung from disease. **B., Mouth-,** habitual respiration through the mouth. **B., Puerile,** the breathing normally heard in children, and heard in adults when the respiratory murmur is exaggerated. **B., Suppressed,** entire absence of breath-sounds, as in pleuritic effusion and certain solid con-

TABLE OF BREATH-SOUNDS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

(Altered and enlarged from J. K. Fowler.)

Variety of Breathing.	Period.	Pitch.	Quality.	Interval.	Duration.	Intensity.	Where Heard.	Condition in which Heard.
Vesicular.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	Low. Lower.	Vesicular. Blowing.	None. . . .	. . . . Shorter than inspiration or absent.	Variable. Faint or absent.	Over the lungs in health.	In health.
Bronchial.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	High. Higher.	Tracheal. Tracheal.	Distinct. . . .	. . . . Equal to or longer than inspiration.	Variable. Greater.	In *health*, in regions of seventh cervical spine. In *disease*, over areas of consolidation.	In health; pulmonary tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, large pleuritic effusions, thoracic aneurysm, mediastinal tumors.
Bronchovesicular.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	Higher than in vesicular breathing Higher than in vesicular breathing.	More or less tracheal. More or less tracheal.	Slight. . . .	. . . . About equal to inspiration.	Variable. Greater.	In *health*, *ant.*, over sternal portion of infraclavicular region; *post.*, upper part of interscapular region. In *disease*, over slight consolidation.	In health; pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.
Amphoric.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	Low. Lower.	Hollow and metallic. Both characters more marked.	Distinct. . . .	. . . . Longer than inspiration.	Variable. Greater.	Over a large cavity communicating with an open bronchus.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Cavernous.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	Low. Lower.	Blowing and hollow. Both characters more marked.	Distinct. . . .	. . . . Longer than inspiration.	Variable. Greater.	Over a cavity communicating with an open bronchus.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Tubular.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	Higher than in bronchial breathing Higher.	Laryngeal or whiffing. Laryngeal or whiffing.	Distinct. . . .	. . . . Equal to or longer than inspiration.	Variable. Greater.	Over consolidated areas.	Lobar pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.

ditions of the lung. **B., Thoracic,** respiration in which the thoracic walls are actively moved.

Brecht's Cartilages. See *Cartilages, Brecht's.*

Breech (*brēch*) [ME., *breech*]. The buttocks. **B. Presentation,** presentation of the buttocks of the child at the os uteri during labor.

Bregenin (*breg'-en-in*) [Low Ger., *bregen,* brain], $C_{40}H_{87}NO_5$. A name given by Thudichum to a viscous principle, soluble in and crystallizable from alcohol, by means of which it has been extracted from brain-tissue. It is fusible like a fat, but is miscible with water.

Bregma (*breg'-mah*) [*βρέγμα,* the sinciput]. The part of the skull corresponding to the anterior fontanel.

Bregmatic (*breg-mat'-ik*). Relating to the bregma.

Brein (*bre'-in*). A glucosid isolated from *Bryonia alba.* It is a powerful stimulant to the arterioles and useful in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage and other metrorrhagias.

Breisky's Disease (*brī'-skē*). Kraurosis vulvæ. **B.'s Method,** of measuring the dimensions of the pelvis at its outlet: it consists in measuring externally the distance between the tuberosities of the ischiums, and also in taking the distance from the junction of the sacrum and coccyx to the lower border of the arcuate ligament.

Bremer's Color-test for Diabetic Urine (*bra'-mur*). See under *Tests.* **B.'s Reaction for Diabetic Blood,** the blood is prepared as in ordinary staining methods, and, after drying in a hot-air sterilizer, stained with methylene-blue and eosin. The red blood-corpuscles of diabetic blood are stained greenish-yellow, whereas in normal blood they assume a brownish color.

Brenner's Formula (*bren'-nur*). 1. With the same current strength the kathodal closing contraction is four times as strong as the kathodal opening contraction. 2. The normal auditory nerve reacts to the kathodal closure by a sound sensation which immediately attains its maximum and then gradually diminishes; the anodal opening causes with the same current strength a somewhat weaker sound that is of short duration.

Brephydrocephalus (*bref-id-ro-sef'-al-us*) [*βρέφος,* an infant; *ὑδροκέφαλος,* hydrocephalus]. Hydrocephalus in infants.

Breschet's Canal, B.'s Veins (*bresh'-a*). The veins of the diploe. See under *Canal.* **B.'s Helicotrema,** the helicotrema, the foramen of communication between the scala vestibuli and the scala tympani. **B.'s Sinus,** the sphenoparietal sinus.

Bretonneau's Diphtheria (*bret'-on-o*). Diphtheria of the pharynx.

Brick-dust Deposit. A reddish sediment in the urine, consisting of urates.

Bricklayers' Itch. Eczema due to irritation of lime-mortar.

Brickmakers' Anemia. See *Ankylostomiasis.*

Bridge (*brij*) [ME., *brigge*]. 1. The upper ridge of the nose, formed by the union of the two nasal bones. 2. In electricity, an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor.

Bridle (*brī'-dl*) [AS., *brīdel*]. A band or filament stretching across the lumen of a passage, or from side to side of an ulcer, scar, abscess, etc. **B. Stricture,** a stricture due to the presence of a delicate band stretched across the lumen of the urethra.

Bright's Blindness. Partial or complete loss of sight, which may be temporary, independent of any change in the optic disc or retina; it occurs in uremia. **B.'s Disease,** a generic term for acute and chronic diffuse disease of the kidneys, usually associated with dropsy and albuminuria. **B.'s Disease, Acute,** an acute inflammation of the kidney; it may be parenchymatous, interstitial, or diffuse. **B.'s Disease, Chronic,** a chronic inflammation of the kidney, affecting the parenchyma, the connective tissue, or both. Amyloid degeneration is also considered a chronic form of Bright's disease. **B.'s Friction-sound.** See *Beatty-Bright's Friction-sound.* **B.'s Granulations,** the granulations of the large white kidney.

Brightism (*brīt'-izm*) [*Bright,* an English physician]. Chronic nephritis.

Brim (*brim*) [ME.]. An edge or margin, as the *brim* of the pelvis.

Brimstone (*brim'-stōn*). See *Sulfur.* **B., Cane,** sublimed sulfur molded into the form of solid cylinders about an inch in diameter. Syn., *Roll-sulfur.* **B., Vegetable,** the spores of *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Brinton's Disease (*brin'-ton*). Linitis plastica; hypertrophy and sclerosis of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach.

Briquet's Ataxia (*bre-ka'*). Hysteric ataxia; astasia-abasia.

Brisement (*brēz-mon(g)*) [Fr.]. A breaking or rupture. **B. forcé,** the forcible breaking up of structures causing ankylosis of a joint.

Brissaud-Marie's Syndrome (*bre-so-mar-e'*). Hysteric glossolabial hemispasm.

Bristle-cell [AS., *byrst,* a bristle]. Any one of the ciliated cells at the terminations of the auditory nerve-filaments.

British Gum. See *Dextrin.*

Broad [AS., *brād*]. Wide; extensive. **B. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Broad.* **B. Tapeworm.** See *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Broadbent's Sign (*brawd'-bent*). A visible retraction, synchronous with the cardiac systole, of the left side and back in the region of the eleventh and twelfth ribs, in adherent pericardium.

Broca's Aphasia (*bro'-kah*). Cortical motor aphasia. **B.'s Area,** the medial portion of the anterior olfactory lobe. Syn., *Area paroljactoria; Gyrus olfactorius medialis.* **B.'s Cape,** the dividing-point of the fossa sylvii. **B.'s Center,** the posterior part of the left third

frontal convolution; it is the center of speech. **B.'s Convolution,** the third frontal convolution of the left hemisphere. **B.'s Diagonal Band,** a band of gray matter forming the posterior part of the anterior perforated space and extending from the gyrus subcallosus to the anterior end of the gyrus hippocampi. **B.'s Fissure.** See *Fissure, Broca's.* **B.'s Olfactory Area,** trigonum olfactorium; the posterior end of the gyrus rectus, lying anteriorly to the mesial root of the olfactory tract. **B.'s Point,** the auricular point, the center of the external auditory meatus. **B.'s Pouch,** a pear-shaped sac lying in the tissues of the labia majora; it is analogous in structure to the dartos, but contains no muscular fibers.

Brodie's Abscess (*bro'-de*). Chronic abscess of bone, most frequently of the head of the tibia. **B.'s Disease,** pulpy disease of a joint, more especially the knee-joint. **B.'s Joint,** hysteric arthroneuralgia. **B.'s Pain,** the pain caused by lifting a fold of the skin in the neighborhood of a joint in articular neuralgia.

Broesike's Fossa (*bres'-e-ka*). The parajejunal fossa; a recess in the peritoneal cavity which is situated in the first part of the mesojejunum and behind the superior mesenteric artery.

Brokaw Ring (*brok'-aw*). A ring used in intestinal anastomosis, made of segments of rubber drainage-tubing and threaded with catgut strands.

Bromal (*bro'-mal*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench; *aldehyd*], $CBr_3 . CHO$. Tribromaldehyd, analogous to chloral, and produced by the action of bromin on alcohol. It is a colorless, oily fluid, of a penetrating odor and sharp, burning taste, boiling at 172°–173° C.; it has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of chloral. **B. Hydrate,** $CBr_3 . CHO + H_2O$, a fluid of oily consistence, having a structure similar to that of chloral hydrate, but more irritating and narcotic than the latter. It is used as a hypnotic and in epilepsy. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.).

Bromalbacid (*bro-mal'-bas-id*). A compound of bromin and albumin used as a sedative. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.).

Bromaldehyd (*bro-mal'-de-hīd*). A compound of bromin and aldehyd.

Bromalin (*bro'-mal-in*), $C_6H_{12}N_4C_2H_3Br$. A substance occurring as a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water, melting at 200° C. It is a nerve-sedative and antiepileptic, used as a substitute for potassium bromid. Dose 30–60 gr. (2–4 Gm.) several times a day. Syn., *Bromethylformin; Hexamethylenetetraminbromethylate.*

Bromaloin (*bro-mal'-o-in*), $C_{17}H_{15}Br_3O_7$. A derivative of barbaloin by the action of bromin. Syn., *Tribromaloin.*

Bromamid (*bro'-mam-id*) [*bromin; amid*]. A bromin compound of the anilin group, with the formula $C_6H_2Br_3NH . HBr$. It contains 75% of bromin, and is used as an antipyretic in doses of 10–15 grains (0.65–1.0 Gm.).

Bromargyrite (*bro-mar'-jir-īt*). Native silver bromid.

Bromate (*bro'-māt*) [*bromin*]. A salt of bromic acid.

Bromateccrisis (*bro-mat-ek'-ris-is*) [*βρῶμα*, food; *ἔκκρισις*, excrement]. The passage of undigested food.

Bromated (*bro'-ma-ted*). Impregnated with bromin.

Bromatometry (*bro-mat-om'-et-re*). The estimation of the daily amount of food requisite for an individual.

Bromatotoxicon (*bro-mat-o-toks'-ik-on*). A general term for the active agent in food-poisoning.

Bromatotoxin (*bro-mat-o-toks'-in*). A basic poison generated in food by the growth of microorganisms.

Brombenzoyl (*brom-ben'-zo-il*), $C_7H_5O . Br$. A crystalline substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds by action of bromin; it is soluble in alcohol and ether. Syn., *Brombenzoylic acid.*

Bromcaffein (*brom-kaf-e'-in*), $C_8H_9BrN_4O_2$. A compound obtained by mixing 1 part of caffein with 5 parts of bromin; melts at 206° C.

Bromelin (*bro'-mel-in*) [*Bromelia*, a genus of plants]. A digestive principle, allied to trypsin, found in the juice of pineapples. It will digest 1500 times its weight of proteids.

Bromethyl (*brōm'-eth-il*). See *Ethyl Bromid* under *Bromin.*

Bromhemol (*brōm'-he-mol*). A compound of hemol and 2.7% of bromin. It is used when continued effect of bromin is desired. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). Syn., *Bromohemol.*

Bromhydrate (*brōm-hi'-drāt*). See *Hydrobromate.*

Bromhydric ((*brōm-hi'-drik*). See *Hydrobromic.* **B. Ether,** hydrobromic ether.

Bromic (*bro'-mik*). Containing or compounded with bromin.

Bromid (*bro'-mid*) [*bromin*]. A salt of hydrobromic acid; the bromids of calcium, iron, ammonium, potassium, and sodium are used in medicine. They allay nervous excitement and are employed as sedatives. **B., Basic,** a compound of a bromid with the oxid of the same base. **B. of Ethyl.** See *Ethyl Bromid* under *Bromin.*

Bromidrosis (*bro-mid-ro'-sis*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Osmidrosis; an affection of the sweat-glands in which the sweat has an offensive odor.

Bromin, Bromum (*bro'-min, -mum*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench]. Br = 80; quantivalence 1. A reddish-brown liquid which, at ordinary temperatures, gives off a heavy, suffocating vapor. It is a very active escharotic and disinfectant and internally a violent poison. The salts of bromin are cerebrospinal and cardiac depressants, and are employed as sedatives, particularly in epilepsy, eclampsia,

spasmodic affections, insomnia, hysteria, migraine, etc. The salts of the alkaline metals are those most commonly used. **Bromidum, Ammonii** (U. S. P.), NH_4Br. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **B. Blocks,** porous blocks of diatomaceous earth incinerated with calcium saccharate and impregnated with three times their weight of bromin, which is gradually given off by them. They are used as disinfectants. **Bromidum, Calcii** (U. S. P.), $CaBr_2$. Dose 5 gr.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Gm.). **B. Chlorid,** BrCl (below 10° C.), a reddish-yellow, mobile, very volatile liquid. It is used as an internal and external caustic in cancer. **Bromid, Ethyl,** C_2H_5Br, useful in spasmodic coughs. Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **Bromidi, Ferri, Syrupus,** contains 10% of the salt. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **B. Iodid,** IBr_5, a dark-brown liquid, soluble in water; it is used as a gargle in diphtheria, in 0.1% solution. **Bromidum, Lithii** (U. S. P.), LiBr. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **Bromidum, Nickel.** See *Nickel.* **B. Pentachlorid,** $BrCl_5$, a caustic liquid. **Bromidum, Potassii** (U. S. P.), KBr. Dose 5 gr.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Gm). **Bromidum, Sodii** (U. S. P.), NaBr. Dose 5 gr.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Gm.). **Bromidum, Strontii** (U. S. P.), $SrBr_2$. Dose 15–20 gr. (1.0–1.3 Gm.). **Bromidum, Zinci** (U. S. P.), $ZnBr_2$. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.).

Brominated, Brominized (*bro'-min-a-ted, -īzd*). Combined with bromin.

Brominism, Bromism (*bro'-min-izm, bro'-mizm*) [*bromin*]. Certain peculiar phenomena produced by the prolonged administration of the bromids. The most marked symptoms are headache, coldness of the extremities, feebleness of the heart's action, somnolence, apathy, anesthesia of the soft palate and pharynx, pallor of the skin, and a peculiar eruption of acne which is one of the earliest and most constant symptoms. There is also anorexia, and at times there are loss of sexual power and atrophy of the testes or mammas.

Bromiodoform (*bro-mi-o'-do-form*), $CHBr_2I$. A substitution-compound of bromin and iodoform.

Bromipin (*bro'-mi-pin*). A liquid compound of bromin and sesame oil containing 10% of bromin. It is used as a sedative in epilepsy. Dose 1–3 teaspoonfuls daily.

Bromite (*bro'-mīt*). 1. Native silver bromid. 2. A salt of bromous acid.

Bromium (*bro'-me-um*). Bromin.

Bromoalbumin (*bro-mo-al'-bu-min*). A compound of bromin (10%) and albumin; it is used in epilepsy. Syn., *Bromalbumin; Bromosin.*

Bromocamphor (*bro-mo-kam'-for*). See *Camphor, Monobromated.*

Bromocoll (*bro'-mo-kol*). A product of the condensation of bromin, tannin, and gelatin; a light-brown, odorless, almost tasteless powder, containing 20% of bromin, soluble in alcoholic fluids. It is indicated when other bromids are not well borne Dose 15–75 gr. (1–5 Gm.) a day; in epilepsy, 123 gr. (8 Gm.). Syn., *Dibromotannic glue.*

Bromoform (*bro'-mo-form*), $CHBr_3$. A bromid having a structure like that of chloroform, $CHCl_3$; it is sedative and anesthetic and is used in whooping-cough and in seasickness in doses of 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.). Syn., *Formobromid; Formylbromid; Methenyl tribromid; Tribrommethane.*

Bromohyperidrosis (*bro-mo-hi-per-id-ro'-sis*) [*βρῶμος,* a stench; *ὑπέρ,* over; *ἵδρωσις,* a perspiring]. A condition marked by excessive and offensive perspiration.

Bromol (*bro'-mol*), $C_6H_2Br_3OH$. Tribromophenol; an antiseptic substance used in the form of a powder, solution (1 : 30 olive oil), or ointment (1 : 10). Internally it is used in cholera infantum and typhoid fever. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.006–0.02 Gm.).

Bromolithia (*bro-mo-lith'-e-ah*). A proprietary remedy for gout.

Bromomania (*bro-mo-ma'-ne-ah*). Insanity from excessive use of bromids.

Bromomenorrhea (*bro-mo-men-or-e'-ah*) [*βρῶμος,* stench; *μήν,* month; *ῥεῖν,* to flow]. Disordered menstruation marked by offensiveness of the flow.

Bromophenol (*bro-mo-fe'-nol*). 1. See *Bromol.* 2. C_6H_4BrOH. A violet-colored liquid obtained from phenol by action of bromin. It is used in a 1 to 2% ointment in treatment of erysipelas. Syn., *Orthobromphenol.*

Bromopropylene (*bro-mo-pro'-pil-ēn*). See *Allyl Bromid.*

Bromopyrin (*bro-mo-pi'-rin*). 1. $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$, a substance used as is antipyrin, occurring in white needles, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and hot water, melting at 114° C. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.3–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Monobromoantipyrin.* 2. A proprietary mixture said to consist of antipyrin, caffein, and sodium bromid.

Bromoseltzer (*bro-mo-selt'-zer*). A proprietary headache remedy.

Bromoserum (*bro-mo-se'-rum*). A solution of 6 parts of sodium bromid and 1.5 parts of sodium chlorid in 1000 parts of water. It is used by injection as a substitute for bromids.

Bromous (*bro'-mus*). Containing bromin united with oxygen in the same proportion as in the chlorous compounds.

Bromphenols (*brom-fe'-nolz*). A series of bromated phenols occurring at times in the precipitates of tested urine.

Bromum (*bro'-mum*). See *Bromin.*

Bromurated (*bro'-mu-ra-ted*). Containing bromin or a bromin salt.

Broncheopyra (*brong-ke-o-pi'-rah*) [*bronchus; πῦρ,* fire]. A suffocative cough.

Bronchiadenoscirrhus (*brong-ke-ad-en-o-skir'-us*) [*bronchus; ἀδήν,* a gland; *σκιῤῥός,* hard]. Scirrhus of the bronchial glands.

Bronchial (*brong'-ke-al*) [*bronchus*]. Relating to the bronchi. **B. Arteries.** See under *Artery.* **B. Fluke.** See *Distoma ringeri.* **B. Glands,**

the chain of lymphatic glands running beside the bronchi.

Bronchiarctia (*brong-ke-ark'-she-ah*). See *Bronchostenosis*.

Bronchiectasis (*brong-ke-ek'-tas-is*) [*bronchus*; ἔκτασις, dilation]. Dilation of the walls of the bronchi. It occurs in chronic bronchitis, in fibroid pneumonia, and in tuberculosis of the lung. It may involve a tube uniformly, producing the *cylindric* form; or it may occur irregularly in sacs or pockets—the *sacculated* form. The characteristic symptom of bronchiectasis is paroxysmal coughing, with the expectoration of large quantities of mucopurulent, often fetid, matter. Cavernous breathing may be heard over the dilated tubes.

Bronchiocrisis (*brong-ke-o-kri'-sis*) [*bronchus*; *crisis*]. Paroxysmal coughing in tabes dorsalis.

Bronchiole (*brong'-ke-ōl*) [dim. of *bronchus*]. One of the smallest subdivisions of the bronchi.

Bronchiolectasis (*brong-ke-o-lek'-ta-sis*) [*bronchiole*; ἔκτασις, dilation]. A rare form of bronchiectasis diffused to all parts of the lung, making it appear as if riddled with small cavities.

Bronchiolitis (*brong-ke-o-li'-tis*) [*bronchiole*, ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bronchioles. **B., Asthmatic.** See *B., Exudative*. **B., Exudative, B. exudativa,** an inflammation of the bronchioles, with exudation, a condition by some held to be the cause of bronchial asthma. **B. fibrosa obliterans, B. obliterans, B., Obliterating Fibrous,** bronchiolitis resulting in obliteration of the finest bronchioles by connective-tissue plugs.

Bronchismus (*brong-kiz'-mus*). Suffocative bronchial spasm due to spinal paralysis.

Bronchitic (*brong-kit'-ik*) [*bronchitis*]. Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with, bronchitis.

Bronchitis (*brong-ki'-tis*) [*bronchus*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. Syn., *Pleuritis bronchialis*. **B., Acute,** is due to exposure to cold, to the inhalation of irritant vapors, to certain infectious agents, etc. It is characterized by fever, cough, substernal pain, and by dry rales in the early, and moist rales in the later, stages. **B., Capillary,** an acute bronchitis of the finer bronchioles; it is generally the result of a downward extension of an acute bronchitis. Children are most frequently affected. Dyspnea, nervous depression, and cyanosis are prominent symptoms. Catarrhal pneumonia is a common complication. **B., Catarrhal,** a form attended with profuse mucopurulent discharges. **B., Chronic,** a form of bronchitis usually occurring in middle or advanced life, characterized by cough and by dry and moist rales. It may be due to repeated attacks of acute bronchitis, to gout, rheumatism, or tuberculosis, or it may be secondary to cardiac and renal disease. **B., Croupous, B., Fibrinous, B., Plastic,** a rare variety attended with the expectoration of casts of the bronchial tubes, containing Charcot-Leyden crystals and eosinophil cells, after a paroxysm of dyspnea and violent coughing. **B., Dry,** that unattended by expectoration. **B., Mechanic,** a form caused by the inhalation of dust, etc. **B., Potter's.** Same as *B., Mechanic*. **B., Putrid, B., Fetid,** a variety of chronic bronchitis characterized by the discharge of a copious, half-liquid, extremely offensive sputum. **B., Suffocative, B. suffocans,** acute capillary bronchitis. **B., Summer,** hay-fever.

Broncho- (*brong-ko-*) [*bronchus*]. A prefix meaning relating to the bronchi.

Bronchocavernous (*brong-ko-kav'-er-nus*). Both bronchial and cavernous; it is applied to respiration.

Bronchocele (*brong'-ko-sēl* or *-se'-le*) [*broncho-*; κήλη, a tumor]. Really a tumor of a bronchus, but generally signifying goiter. **B., Aerial.** See *Aerocele*.

Bronchocephalitis (*brong-ko-sef-al-i'-tis*). Synonym of *Whooping-cough*.

Bronchoconstrictor (*brong-ko-kon-strik'-tor*). Constricting the caliber of the air-passages of the lungs.

Bronchodilator (*brong-ko-di-la'-tor*). Dilating the caliber of the air-passages of the lungs.

Bronchohemorrhagia (*brong-ko-hem-or-a'-je-ah*). Extravasation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Broncholith (*brong'-ko-lith*) [*broncho-*; λίθος, a stone]. A calculus or concretion formed in a bronchial tube.

Broncholithiasis (*brong-ko-lith-i'-a-sis*) [*broncho-*; *lithiasis*]. The formation of calculi in the bronchial apparatus.

Bronchomotor (*brong-ko-mo'-tor*). Affecting the caliber of the bronchial apparatus.

Bronchomycosis (*brong-ko-mi-ko'-sis*) [*broncho-*; *mycosis*]. The growth or presence of fungi in a bronchial tube.

Bronchopathy (*brong-kop'-a-the*) [*broncho-*; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of a bronchus.

Bronchophony (*brong-kof'-o-ne*) [*broncho-*; φωνή, the voice]. The resonance of the voice within the bronchi as heard on auscultating the chest. It is normally present over the lower cervical spines, in the upper interscapular region, and over the sternal portion of the infraclavicular regions. The most frequent pathologic cause is consolidation of the lung. **B., Accidental,** that due to disease. **B., Pectoriloquous.** See *Pectoriloquy*. **B., Whispered,** bronchophony elicited by causing the patient to whisper.

Bronchoplasty (*brong'-ko-plas-te*) [*broncho-*; πλάσσειν, to form]. The closure of a tracheal or bronchial fistula by operation.

Bronchoplegia (*brong-ko-ple'-je-ah*) [*broncho-*; πληγή, a blow]. Paralysis of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchopleurisy (*brong-ko-plu'-ris-e*). Bronchitis existing with pleurisy.

Bronchopleuropneumonia (*brong-ko-plu-ro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*). Coexistent bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia.

Bronchopneumonia (*brong-ko-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [*broncho-; pneumonia*]. Lobular pneumonia, a term applied to inflammation of the lungs, which, beginning in the bronchi, finally involves the parenchyma of the lungs. This disease is most frequently encountered in children, but may occur in old age, and may be a simple catarrhal or a tuberculous process. Syn., *Bronchiopneumonia; Bronchoalveolitis; Bronchopneumonitis; Catarrhal pneumonia; Microbronchitis.*

Bronchorrhagia (*brong-kor-a'-je-ah*) [*broncho-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

Bronchorrhea (*brong-kor-e'-ah*) [*broncho-; ῥεῖν*, to flow]. A form of bronchitis attended with profuse expectoration. Syn., *Blennorrhagia pulmonum; Bronchoblennorrhea.* **B., Serous,** a form in which the sputum is serous.

Bronchorrhoncus (*brong-kor-ong'-kus*). A bronchial rale.

Bronchoscope (*brong'-ko-skōp*) [*broncho-; σκοπεῖν*, to look]. An instrument employed in bronchoscopy.

Bronchoscopy (*brong-kos'-ko-pe*). Inspection of the bronchial tubes through a tracheal opening.

Bronchostenosis (*brong-ko-ste-no'-sis*) [*broncho-; στενός*, narrow]. Contraction of a bronchus.

Bronchotome (*brong'-ko-tōm*) [*broncho-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for cutting the larynx or trachea in the operation of bronchotomy.

Bronchotomy (*brong-kot'-o-me*) [see *Bronchotome*]. Incision into the larynx, trachea, or bronchus.

Bronchotracheal (*brong-ko-tra'-ke-al*) [*broncho-; τραχεῖα*, the windpipe]. Relating to a bronchus (or to both bronchi) and to the trachea.

Bronchovesicular (*brong-ko-ves-ik'-u-lar*) [*broncho-; vesicula*, a vesicle]. Both bronchial and vesicular. See *Breath-sounds, Table of.*

Bronchus (*brong'-kus*) [*βρόγχος*, bronchus; pl., *bronchi*]. One of the primary divisions of the trachea. **Bronchi, Eparterial,** the bronchi situated above the pulmonary artery. **Bronchi, Hyparterial,** those situated below the pulmonary artery.

Bronzed (*bronzd*) [*bronzium*, bronze]. Tanned; of a bronzed color. **B. Skin,** a symptom of Addison's disease. **B.-skin Disease.** See *Addison's Disease.*

Broom. See *Scoparius.*

Brossard's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy (*bros-ar'-r*). "Type fémoral avec griffe des orteils" (femoral type with a claw-like appearance of the toes). See *Eichhorst's Type.*

Broth. See *Bouillon.*

Brow (*brow*) [AS., *brū*]. The forehead; the upper anterior portion of the head. **B.-ague,** neuralgia of the first division of the fifth cranial nerve, generally due to malaria. **B.-pang.** Synonym of *Hemicrania.* **B. Presentation,** presentation of the fetal brow in labor.

Brown (*broun*) [AS., *brūn*]. Having a dark color inclining toward red or yellow. **B. Atrophy,** an atrophy of a tissue associated with a deposit therein of a brown or yellow pigment. **B., Bismarck-.** See *Bismarck-brown.* **B. Induration of Lung,** a state of the lung due to long-continued congestion, usually arising from valvular heart disease. It is characterized by an increase in connective tissue and an excess of pigment. **B. Mixture,** mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. **B. Ointment,** the unguentum fuscum (N. F.); called also unguentum matris, or "mother's salve." It is composed of "brown plaster," 2 parts; oil, 1 part; suet, 1 part. **B. Plaster,** the emplastrum fuscum camphoratum (N. F.); called also emplastrum matris camphoratum, or "camphorated mother's plaster"; official in German pharmacy. It is made of red oxid of lead, 30 parts; olive-oil, 60 parts; yellow wax, 15 parts; camphor, 1 part.

Brown's Phenomenon. See *Brownian Movement.*

Browne's (Crichton) Sign. Tremor of the labial commissures and outer angles of the eyes in the early stage of paralytic dementia.

Brownian Movement. An oscillatory movement observed under the microscope in very fine granules, drops, etc., when suspended in a liquid. The movement is not locomotion, and is to be distinguished from that of the self-motility of living microorganisms. Its cause is not definitely known, but it may be due to heat, light, electricity, osmosis, etc. Same as *Pedesis.*

Brown-Séquard's Paralysis (*sa-kar'-r*). Paralysis and hyperesthesia of one side and anesthesia of the other side of the body.

Brucea (*bru-se'-ah*) [*Bruce*, the Abyssinian explorer (1730–1794)]. A genus of plants of the order *Simarubeæ. B. jerruginea* is an Abyssinian species; the bark and root are used in dysentery. *B. sumatrana* is a species of the Asiatic tropics and of Australia; all parts of the plant are bitter, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, and antidysenteric.

Bruch's Glands. Lymph-follicles found in the conjunctiva about the inner canthus of ruminants. **B.'s Layer, B.'s Membrane,** the lamina basalis which forms the inner boundary of the choroid.

Brucin (*bru'-sin*) [*Brucea*], $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. A poisonous alkaloid found in *Strychnos nux-vomica* and in *Strychnos ignatius.* It crystallizes in prisms containing $4H_2O$, and melts at 178°. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid. Its action on the animal economy is similar to, but much less powerful than, that of strychnin. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.005–0.03 Gm.); maximum dose $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.

(0.05 Gm.), single; 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) a day. Antidotes: chloral, chloroform, tannic acid. Syn., *Brucia; Brucinum; Brucium; Pseudo-angustin; Vomicin.* **B. Bromhydrate, B. Hydrobromate,** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 . HBr$, a substitute for strychnin in ophthalmic surgery; it is 40 times less poisonous. **B. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 . HCl$, small white crystals, soluble in water; used as is brucin. **B. Nitrate,** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 . HNO_3 + 3H_2O$, white crystalline powder, soluble in water; used as is brucin. **B. Phosphate,** $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2H_3PO_4$, white, crystalline powder, soluble in water; use and dose the same as those of brucin. **B. Sulfate,** $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2H_2SO_4 + 3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, white, microscopic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; use and dosage the same as those of brucin.

Bruck's Disease. A syndrome described by Bruck as consisting of multiple fractures and marked deformity of bones, ankylosis of most of the joints, and muscular atrophy.

Bruecke's Lines. The broad bands which alternate with Krause's membranes in the fibrils of striated muscles. **B.'s Muscle.** 1. See *Bowman's Muscle.* 2. The muscularis mucosæ of the small and large intestine. **B.'s Reagent for Proteids,** saturate a boiling 10% solution of potassium iodid with freshly precipitated mercuric iodid. Filter when cool; the filtrate is used with hydrochloric acid as a precipitant for the proteids. **B.'s Tunica nervea,** the layers of the retina, exclusive of the rods and cones.

Bruggiser's Hernia. See *Kroenlein's Hernia.*

Bruit (*bru-e*) [Fr., "a noise or report"]. An adventitious sound heard on auscultation. For kinds—*amphoric, rotatory,* etc.—see *Murmur.* **B., Aneurysmal,** the blowing murmur heard over an aneurysm. **B. d'airain,** the ringing note heard through the stethoscope applied to the chest-wall when a coin is struck against another pressed against the surface of the chest on the opposite side. It is pathognomonic of a collection of gas in the pleural cavity. **B. de clapôtement,** a splashing sound often heard in cases of well-marked dilation of the stomach when pressure is made upon the abdominal walls. **B. de cuir neuf,** the creaking sound, like that of new leather, sometimes heard in pericarditis. **B. de diable,** a humming, rushing sound heard in the veins in anemia. **B. de galop,** a cantering rhythm of the heart-sounds, in which, owing to a reduplication of the second sound, three sounds are heard. It occurs most frequently in mitral stenosis. **B. de pot fêlé,** the cracked-pot sound. **B. de rappel,** a sound resembling the double beat upon a drum. **B. de soufflet,** the bellows-murmur. **B., Leudet's,** a fine cracking sound in the ear, audible to both the observer and the patient, in catarrhal and nervous affections of the ear. It is attributed to spasm of the external peristaphylinus muscle. **B., Placental,** the uterine souffle, a blowing sound heard over the uterus in pregnancy. **B., Verstraeten's,** a bruit heard over the lower border of the liver in some cachectic individuals.

Brun's Test for Uric Acid in Minute Particles. Examine the particle in naphthalin monobromid, the index of refraction of which is 1.66. Compare this with indexes of refraction of uric acid, 1.73; calcium oxalate, 1.60; calcium phosphate, 1.63. If on raising the tube of the microscope the crystal becomes brilliant, the substance under the microscope has a higher index than the fluid in which it is immersed; it becomes darker if the substance has a lower index than the fluid.

Brunfelsia (*brun-fel'-se-ah*) [O. *Brunfels,* a botanist of Metz (1464–1534)]. A genus of plants of the order *Saponaceæ.* A syrup made from the fruit of *B. americana,* a West Indian species, is used as a tonic in recovery from diarrhea. *B. uniflora,* of Brazil, is purgative, emetic, and emmenagog. Syn., *Mercurio vegetal.*

Brunn's Cell-nests, B.'s Epithelial Nests. Branched or solid groups of flat epithelial cells occurring in all normal ureters. **B.'s Glands.** See *Glands, Brunner's.* **B.'s Layer,** the stratum of more or less pyramidal epithelial cells forming the deep layer of the nasal mucous membrane.

Brunner's Glands. See *Glands, Brunner's.*

Brunonian Movement. See *Brownian Movement.* **B. Theory,** Brownism; a doctrine, taught by Dr. J. Brown (1735–88), that both physiologic and pathologic phenomena are due to variations in a natural stimulus, its excess causing sthenic, and its deficiency producing asthenic, diseases.

Brush [OF., *broce*]. An instrument consisting of a collection of some flexible material fastened to a handle. In medicine various forms of brushes are employed, as the *acid brush,* of glass threads; the *electric brush,* an electrode in the form of a brush; the *laryngeal brush;* the *nasal, pharyngeal,* and *stomach brush.* **B.-burn,** the injury produced by violent friction and the resulting heat; it often resembles a burn or scald. **B., Terminal.** See *Motorial End-plate.*

Bryant's Ampulla. The apparent distention of an artery immediately above a ligature, due to the contraction of the vessel above the ampulla, where it is not completely filled by the clot. **B.'s Iliofemoral Triangle,** the rectangle formed by a vertical line dropped from the anterior superior iliac spine to the horizontal plane of the body; by a second line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tip of the trochanter, and by a third, the "test-line," which joins the two at a right angle to the vertical line. Shortening of the neck of the femur will be indicated by a shortening of the test-line. **B.'s**

Line, the vertical line forming one of the boundaries of the iliofemoral triangle.

Bryce's Test. For vaccinal infection: the inoculation is repeated at a certain period in the evolution of vaccinia, upon the theory that systemic infection does not take place at once, but only after the lapse of a number of days from the time of inoculation.

Bryonia (*bri-o'-ne-ah*) [*βρυωνία*, bryony]. Bryony. The root of *B. alba* and *B. dioica*, indigenous to Europe. Its properties are due to an intensely bitter glucosid, *bryonin*, $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$, which is a strong irritant when applied to the skin or mucous membrane, often producing vesication. It is used in pleurisy, pleuropneumonia, rheumatic fever, and colds. Dose of the *powdered root* 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.); of the *infusion* (1 : 16) ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.); of the *tincture*, a 10 % solution of the root in alcohol, 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). All unof.

Bryonidin (*bri-on'-id-in*). A glucosid isolated from *Bryonia alba*, more active than bryonin.

Bryonin (*bri'-o-nin*). See under *Bryonia*.

Bryony (*bri'-o-nē*). See *Bryonia*.

Bryson's Sign. Diminished power of expansion of the thorax during inspiration; occasionally observed in exophthalmic goiter and in neurasthenia.

Bubo (*bu'-bo*) [*βουβών*, the groin]. Inflammation and swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly of the groin, and usually following chancroid, gonorrhea, or syphilitic infection. Syn., *Adin; Inguinal adenitis; Sympathetic abscess.* **B., Absorption.** See *B., Virulent.* **B., Indolent,** one with enlargement and hyperplasia without the formation of pus or any tendency to break down. Syn., *Adenitis e blennorrhœa; Adenitis e sclerosi.* **B., Parotid.** See *Parotitis.* **B., Pestilential,** that associated with the plague. **B., Primary,** a slight adenitis of the groin due to mechanic irritation or other cause; formerly supposed to be due to syphilis without a chancre having preceded. **B., Rheumatic,** a hard lump, occurring oftenest on the back of the neck, as a sequel of acute articular rheumatism. **B., Serpiginous,** an ulcerated bubo which changes its seat or in which the ulceration extends in one direction while healing in another. **B., Simple.** See *B., Sympathetic.* **B., Strumous,** hypertrophied glands forming a large indolent swelling in a scrofulous subject. **B., Sympathetic,** one caused by irritation, friction, injury, etc., and not arising from an infectious disease. **B., Syphilitic,** that which appears in syphilis a few days after the primary lesion. It runs a slow course of six months or more. Syn., *Primitive syphilitic adenitis.* **B., Venereal,** that due to venereal disease. **B., Virulent,** an ulcerated, suppurating bubo due to absorption of the virus of a chancre. Syn., *Chancrous adenitis.*

Bubon d'emblée [Fr.]. See *Bubo, Primary.*

Bubonic (*bu-bon'-ik*) [see *Bubo*]. Relating to a bubo. **B. Plague.** Synonym of *Plague.*

Bubonocele (*bu-bon'-o-sēl*) [*βουβών*, the groin; *κήλη*, hernia]. Inguinal hernia when the gut does not extend beyond the inguinal canal.

Buccal (*buk'-al*) [*bucca*, the cheek]. Pertaining to the cheek.

Buccellation (*buk-sel-a'-shun*) [*buccella*, a morsel]. Hemostasis by a lint compress.

Buccilingual (*buk-se-ling'-wal*) [*bucca; lingua*, the tongue]. Relating to the cheek and the tongue.

Buccinatolabialis (*buk-sin-at-o-la-be-a'-lis*). The buccinator and orbicularis oris regarded as one.

Buccinator (*buk'-sin-a-tor*) [L., "a trumpeter"]. The thin, flat muscle of the cheek.

Buccolingually (*buk-o-lin'-gwal-e*). From the cheek toward the tongue.

Buccula (*buk'-u-lah*) [L., dim. of *bucca*]. The fleshy fold seen beneath the chin, and forming what is called a double chin.

Buchner's Albuminoid Bodies. Defensive proteids. **B.'s Humoral Theory.** See under *Immunity.*

Buchu (*bu'-ku*) [native African]. The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, yielding a volatile oil, to which its properties are probably due, and a bitter extractive, barosmin. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). It causes a sensation of glowing warmth over the body, stimulates the appetite, and increases the circulation. It is useful in cystitis and other affections of the genitourinary mucous membrane. Dose of the *leaves* 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **B., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum buchu*, U. S. P.). Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **B., Infusion of** (*infusum buchu*, B. P.). Dose 1–4 oz. (30–120 Cc.). **B., Tincture of** (*tinctura buchu*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Buchwald's Atrophy. Idiopathic, diffuse, progressive atrophy of the skin.

Buck's Extension. An apparatus consisting of a weight and pulley for applying extension to a limb. **B.'s Fascia,** the sheath of the corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum, which arises from the symphysis pubis by the suspensory ligament of the penis and is continuous with the deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia.

Buck-bean (*buk'-bēn*). Bog-bean. The rhizome of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, tonic, antiscorbutic, and emmenagog. It has been recommended as a vermifuge, and has been used in functional amenorrhea. Dose of *fluidextract* 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.).

Buckeye Bark (*buk'-i bark*). The bark of *Æsculus glabra*, astringent and tonic, used in rectal irritation, prolapse, and various uterine derangements. Dose of *fluidextract* 3–5 min. (0.2–0.32 Cc.).

Buckthorn (*buk'-thorn*). See *Frangula* and *Rhamnus.* **B., California.** See *Cascara sagrada.*

Bucnemia (*buk-ne'-me-ah*) [*βοῦ*, increase; *κνήμη*, the leg]. Inflammation of the leg, characterized by tenseness and swelling; elephantiasis; also phlegmasia dolens. **B. tropica,** elephantiasis arabum.

Budd's Cirrhosis. See *Cirrhosis, Budd's.*

B.'s Jaundice. See *Rokitansky's Disease.*

Budding (*bud'-ing*) [ME., *budden*]. In biology, a form of reproduction or cell-division, occurring among the polyps and infusorians, in which a bud is given off by the parent and comes to resemble the latter. The process is also called gemmation.

Budge's Center. 1. The ciliospinal center in the cervical spinal cord. 2. The genito-spinal center in the lumbar spinal cord.

Buehimann's Fibers. Certain lines on decayed teeth.

Buetschili's Nuclear Spindle (*bet'-she-lē*). The spindle-shaped figure observed during karyokinesis.

Buffy Coat (*buf'-e*). A grayish or buff-colored crust or layer sometimes seen upon a blood-clot, after phlebotomy, and once looked upon as a sign of inflammation. It is caused by the partial subsidence of the red blood-corpuscles.

Bufotalin (*bu-fo'-tal-in*), $C_{119}H_{171}O_{25}$. A toxic substance isolated by Phisalix and Bertrand from the parotid gland and skin of the common toad, *Bufo vulgaris;* it is a transparent resin, soluble in chloroform, alcohol, and acetone. It acts on the heart and does not affect the nervous centers.

Bufotenin (*bu-fo'-ten-in*). A toxic body found with bufotalin (*q. v.*); it exerts a powerfully paralyzing action on the nervous centers.

Bugantia (*bu-gan'-she-ah*) [L.]. A chilblain.

Buhl's Desquamative Pneumonia. Caseous pneumonia, in which the exudate consists chiefly of desquamated alveolar epithelium.

B.'s Disease, acute fatty degeneration of the viscera of the newborn, with hemorrhages in various parts of the body.

Buhl-Dittrich's Law. In every case of acute general miliary tuberculosis an old focus of caseation is to be found somewhere in the body. This law, being based upon the belief in the etiologic nonidentity of diffuse caseous and miliary tuberculosis, is not strictly in conformity with modern views.

Bukardia (*bu-kar'-de-ah*) [*βουκαρδία*, ox-heart]. Hypertrophy of the heart.

Bulb [L., *bulbus*]. 1. An oval or circular expansion of a cylinder or tube. 2. The medulla oblongata. **B., Arterial,** the anterior part of the embryonic heart from the division of which the aortic and pulmonary stems have their origin **B., Brachial, B., Brachiorachidian,** the expansion of the spinal cord at the place of distribution of the nerves forming the brachial plexus. **B., Crural,** the dilation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region. **B.s, Four,** the corpora quadrigemina. **B., Hair-,** the swelling at the root of a hair. **B., Nerve-.** See *End-bud* and *Motorial End-plate.* **B., Olfactory,** one of the two bulbs of the olfactory nerve situated on each side of the longitudinal fissure upon the under surface of each anterior lobe of the cerebrum. **B., Rachidian,** the oblongata. **B., Rouget's,** the bulb of the ovary; a plexus of veins lying on the surface of the ovary and communicating with the uterine and pampiniform plexuses. **B. of Spinal Cord, B. of Spinal Marrow,** the oblongata. **B.s, Tonsillar,** the lobules of the cerebellum. Syn., *Bulbi tonsillares.* **B. of Urethra,** the posterior expanded part of the corpus spongiosum. **B. of Vagina,** a small body of erectile tissue on each side of the vestibule of the vagina, homologous to the bulb of the urethra of the male. **B. of Vena jugularis,** the dilation at the termination of the external jugular vein.

Bulbar (*bul'-bar*). Bulbous. Pertaining to the medulla. **B. Disease, B. Paralysis,** a term applied to the progressive and symmetric paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, tongue, pharynx, and sometimes those of the larynx. This paralysis is due to a disease of the motor nuclei in the medulla oblongata; an acute and a chronic form are met. The acute form is due to hemorrhage or softening; the chronic, to degeneration. There is also a pseudobulbar paralysis, due to symmetric lesions of the motor cerebral cortex. Syn., *Labioglossolaryngeal paralysis.*

Bulbi vestibuli (*bul'-bi ves-tib'-u-li*) [L.]. A name sometimes given to the glands of Bartholin.

Bulbocavernosus (*bul-bo-kav-ern-o'-sus*) [*bulb; caverna,* a cavern]. The accelerator urinæ muscle, corresponding to the sphincter vaginæ of the female.

Bulbonuclear (*bul-bo-nu'-kle-ar*). Relating to the oblongata and its nerve-nuclei.

Bulbopetal (*bul-bop'-et-al*) [*bulb; petere,* to seek]. Moving toward the bulb; said of nerve-impulses.

Bulbourethral (*bul-bo-u-re'-thral*) [*bulb; οὐρήθρα,* the urethra]. Relating to the bulb of the urethra.

Bulbous [*bulb*]. Terminating in a bulb.

Bulbus (*bul'-bus*) [L.]. A bulb. **B. arteriosus,** at a certain stage in the development of the heart the upper aortic enlargement is so called. **B. cinereus.** See *Bulb, Olfactory.* **B. crinis,** a hair-bulb. **B. oculi,** the globe of the eye. **B. pili.** Same as *B. crinis.* **B. rhachidicus,** the oblongata. **B. urethræ.** See *Urethra.* **B. venæ jugularis internæ inferior,** an enlargement of the jugular vein immediately above its union with the subclavian vein. **B. venæ jugularis internæ superior,** an enlargement of the internal jugular vein at the point of exit from the jugular foramen. **B. vestibuli,** the bulb of the vagina.

Bulesis (*bu-le'-sis*) [*βούλησις*, the will]. The will, or an act of the will.

Bulimia (*bu-lim'-e-ah*) [*βοῦ*, increase; *λιμός*, hunger]. Excessive, morbid hunger; it

sometimes occurs in idiots and insane persons, and it is also a symptom of diabetes mellitus and of certain cerebral lesions. Syn., *Bulimiasis; Bulimy.*

Bulimic (*bu-lim'-ik*) [see *Bulimia*]. Pertaining to or affected with bulimia.

Bulla (*bul'-ah*) [L., "a bubble"]. A bleb or blister, consisting of a portion of the epidermis detached from the skin by the infiltration beneath it of watery fluid, the result of a liquefaction-necrosis. **B. dolentissima,** a small, very painful cutaneous ulcer, which persists for a long time. **B. ethmoidalis,** a rounded projection into the middle meatus of the nose, due to an enlarged ethmoid cell. **B. a frigore,** a blister from the effect of cold. **Bullæ gangrænosæ,** those occurring in moist gangrene of the skin. **B. ossea,** the inflated or dilated part of the bony external meatus of the ear.

Bullation (*bul-a'-shun*) [*bullare,* to bubble]. 1. Inflation. 2. Division into small compartments.

Bullet Forceps. A forceps for extracting bullets.

Bullous (*bul'-us*) [*bulla*]. Marked by bullas; of the nature of a bulla.

Bundle (*bun'-dl*) [AS., *bindan,* to bind]. In biology, a fascicular grouping of elementary tissues, as nerve-fibers or muscle-fibers. **B., Hemispheral,** the posterior one of the two bundles composing the anterior commissure. It originates in the pyramidal cells of the temporal lobe and amygdaloid nucleus, passes through the external capsule and lenticula, unites with the mesial part of the commissure at the point of the decussation of its fibers, and radiates to the opposite temporal lobe. **B., Krause's Respiratory,** the solitary fascicle of the oblongata. **B., Longitudinal,** a bundle of fibers outside of the optic radiation, passing from the occipital to the temporal lobe. **B., Primitive, B., Schwann's Primitive,** a muscular fiber. **B., Solitary, B., Trineural.** See under *Solitary.*

Bunge's Law. The epithelial cells of the mammary gland (of the rabbit, cat, and dog) select from the mineral salts of the blood-plasma all the inorganic substances exactly in the proportion in which they are necessary for the development of the offspring and for the building-up of the latter's organism.

Bunioid (*boo'-ne-oid*) [*βουνός,* a hill; *εἶδος,* likeness]. Having a round form; applied to tumors.

Bunion (*bun'-yun*) [origin uncertain]. A swelling of a bursa of the foot, especially of the great toe.

Bunogaster (*boon-o-gas'-ter*) [*βουνός,* a little hill; *γαστήρ,* stomach]. Having a protruding abdomen.

Bunsen Burner. See *Burner, Bunsen.* **B. Cell.** See under *Battery.*

Buphane (*bu'-fan-e*) [L.] A genus of plants of the order *Amaryllideæ. B. disticha* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; the juice of the bulb is used as an arrow-poison by the Hottentots.

Buphthalmia, Buphthalmos (*boof-thal'-me-ah, -mos*). See *Keratoglobus.*

Bur, Burr [ME., *burre*]. 1. In botany, a rough, prickly shell or case. 2. In dentistry, an instrument with a rounded, pointed, cylindric or ovoid head and a cutting blade, used in the dental engine for excavating carious dentin and for other purposes. **B., Surgical,** an instrument similar in form to a dental bur, but larger, designed for surgical operations upon the bones.

Burckhardt's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Burckhardt's.*

Burdach's Column. The posteroexternal column of the spinal cord. **B.'s Fissure,** a small fissure between the insula and the operculum. **B.'s Nucleus,** the cuneate nucleus, a small nucleus of gray matter in the funiculus cuneatus of the oblongata, forming the termination of the long fibers of Burdach's column. **B.'s Operculum.** See *Arnold's Operculum.*

Burdock (*ber'-dok*). See *Lappa.*

Buret (*bu-ret'*) [Fr.]. A graduated tube designed for measuring small quantities of a reagent. It is usually held vertically in a stand and is provided with a stopcock.

Burgundy Pitch. See under *Pix.*

Burma Head. A disease of the Burmese territory marked by loss of memory, idiocy, homicidal mania, and inability to walk.

Burn [ME., *bernen,* to burn]. 1. To become inflamed. 2. To char or scorch. 3. To have the sensation of heat. 4. An injury caused by fire or dry heat. 5. A disease in vegetables. 6. In chemistry, to oxygenize. 7. In surgery, to cauterize. **B., Brush-.** See *Brush-burn.*

Burner [see *Burn*]. A common name for a lamp or heating apparatus used in laboratories for chemic and pharmaceutic purposes. **B., Argand,** a burner that uses gas or oil, and contains an inner tube for supplying the flame with air. **B., Bunsen,** a form in which, before ignition, the gas is mixed with a sufficient quantity of air to produce complete oxidation.

Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid. A strong solution of zinc chlorid with a little iron chlorid.

Burns' Amaurosis. Postmarital amblyopia. Impaired vision caused by sexual excess. **B.'s (Allan) Ligament.** See *Hey's Ligament.*

Burow's Vein. An inconstant venous trunk formed by branches of the inferior epigastric veins and joining the umbilical vein.

Burrowing (*bur'-o-ing*) [ME., *beorg,* defense; heap; burrow]. The term given to the passage of pus through the tissues after the formation of an abscess.

Bursa (*bur'-sah*) [L., "a purse"]. A small sac interposed between parts that move upon one another. **B., Accidental, B., Adventitious,** one resembling a bursa mucosa, but due to friction or pressure. **B., Acromial, External,** one beneath the acromion, be-

tween the coracoid process, the deltoid muscle, and the capsular ligament. **B., Acromial, Internal,** one lying above the acromion, between the tendon of the infraspinatus and the teres major. **B., Gluteofascial, B., Gluteotrochanteric,** one lying between the trochanter major and the gluteus maximus. **B., Iliac.** 1. One lying between the tendon of the iliacus muscle and the trochanter minor. 2. One between the pelvic brim and the iliopsoas muscle. **B. mucosa,** a membranous sac secreting synovial fluid. **B., Omental, B. omentalis,** a large cavity formed by the peritoneum back of the stomach and in the great omentum. It is divided into the bursa of the great omentum and the bursa of the lesser omentum. **B. patellæ, B. patellaris,** one lying between the patella and the skin. **B. patellaris lateralis externa,** one lying between the patella and the external lateral dilation of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris; it is rarely found. **B. patellaris lateralis interna,** one between the patella and the inner lateral dilation of the quadriceps extensor cruris; it may be either deep or superficial. **B. pharyngea,** a blind pouch projecting upward from the pharynx toward the occipital bone. **B., Popliteal,** a bursa situated in the popliteal space between the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius, where they rub against each other. **B., Prepatellar,** a bursa situated over the patella and the upper part of the patellar ligament. **B. sacralis,** one found in the aged over the sacrococcygeal articulation or over the spine of the fourth or fifth sacral vertebra. **B., Subhyoid.** See *Subhyoid Bursa.* **B., Synovial,** one found between tendons and bony surfaces.

Bursalis (*bur-sa'-lis*). The obturator internus muscle.

Bursera (*bur'-ser-ah*) [*Burser,* a German botanist]. A genus of tropical trees, several species of which afford resinous gums. *B. gummifera* is a native of South America; the resin, chibou or cachibou, is used in plasters and salves and internally in diseases of the lungs and kidney. The leaves are vulnerary, the bark is anthelmintic and antigonorrheic, and the root is used in diarrhea.

Burserin (*bur'-ser-in*) [see *Bursera*]. A resinous constituent of opobalsamum.

Bursin (*bur'-sin*). An alkaloid isolated from *Capsella bursa-pastoris.* It is a yellow, deliquescent powder, used as an astringent, tonic, and styptic instead of ergot, and hypodermatically in aqueous solution.

Bursitis (*bur-si'-tis*) [*bursa; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a bursa.

Burton's Line. A blue line along the margins of the gums in chronic lead-poisoning.

Butane (*bu'-tān*), $C_4 . H_{10}$. An anesthetic substance isolated from petroleum. Syn., *Butyl hydrid.*

Butter of Cacao. See *Cacao-butter.*

Butterin (*but'-er-in*) [*butter*]. An artificial substitute for butter, made principally of beef-fat.

Buttocks (*but'-uks*) [dim. of *butt,* an end]. The nates. The fleshy part of the body posterior to the hip-joints, formed by the masses of the glutei muscles.

Button (*but'-un*). See *Furunculus orientalis.* **B., Amboyna.** See *Frambesia.* **B., Belly-,** the navel. **B., Biskra.** See *Furunculus orientalis.* **B.-bush,** the bark of *Cephalanthus occidentalis,* a tonic, febrifuge, and diuretic. Dose of *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof. **B., Chlumsky's,** an intestinal button made of pure magnesium after the pattern of the Murphy button. It remains undissolved for four weeks, only the outer part becoming softer. **B., Corrigan's,** a steel, button-shaped cautery-iron, introduced by Sir J. C. Corrigan (1802–80). **B.-makers' Chorea.** See *Chorea, Buttonmaker's.* **B., Murphy,** a device used in gastroenterostomy or intestinal anastomosis. **B.-snakeroot,** the root of *Liatris spicata* and of *Eryngium yuccæfolium;* a stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and emmenagog. Dose of *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof.

Buttonhole, Mitral. An advanced degree of constriction of the mitral orifice of the heart.

Butyl (*bu'-til*) [*butyrum,* butter], C_4H_9. A hydrocarbon alcohol radicle. **B.-chloral, B.-chloral Hydrate.** See *Chloral butylicum.* **B. Hydrid.** See *Butane.* **B.-hypnal,** a combination of butyl-chloral and antipyrin. It is hypnotic and antipyretic.

Butylamin (*bu-til'-am-in*) [*butyl; amin*], $C_4H_9NH_2$. A substance contained in cod-liver oil, possessing diuretic and diaphoretic properties.

Butylene (*bu'-til-ēn*) [*butyrum*], C_4H_8. A hydrocarbon belonging to the olefin series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.

Butyphus (*bu-ti'-fus*) [*βοῦς,* an ox; *τῦφος,* stupor]. The cattle-plague. Syn., *Rinderpest.*

Butyraceous (*but-ir-a'-se-us*) [*butyrum*]. Resembling or containing butter.

Butyrin (*bu'-tir-in*) [*butyrum*], $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$. A constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other glycerids. It is a neutral, yellowish, liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

Butyroid (*bu'-tir-oid*) [*butyrum*]. Buttery; having the consistence of butter.

Bychowski's Test for Albumin. Put a drop or two of the urine into a test-tube filled with hot water and shake it; in the presence of albumin a whitish cloud is formed and is diffused through the liquid. Phosphates give the same result, but the cloud disappears on addition of a drop of acetic acid.

Bynin (*bin'-in*) [*βύνη,* malt]. 1. A proteid, insoluble in water, found in malt. 2. A proprietary liquid extract of malt made in England. **B. amara,** a combination of

bynin (2) with the phosphates of iron, quinin, and strychnin.

Bynol (*bin'-ol*). A combination of malt extract and cod-liver oil.

Byrolin (*bir'-ol-in*). A proprietary remedy said to be a combination of boric acid, glycerol, and lanolin, and recommended for use in skin diseases.

C

C. 1. The chemic symbol of *carbon*. 2. The abbreviation of *centigrade*, *congius*.

Caballine Aloes (*kab'-al-in al'-ōs*). An inferior quality of aloes, known also as fetid or horse aloes.

Cabanis' Pallet. A shovel-shaped instrument consisting of two plates of perforated silver, jointed and movable on each other; it is used to seize the extremity of the nasal probe in Méjean's operation for lacrimal fistula.

Cabbage (*kab'-āj*). See *Brassica*. **C.-rose.** See *Rose, Pale*. **C., Skunk-,** a fetid plant of North America, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*. Its tincture and fluidextract are prescribed as antispasmodics and antasthmatics.

Cacao (*kak-a'-o*). See *Theobroma*. **C.-butter** (*oleum theobromatis*, U. S. P.), is obtained from seeds or nibs of *Theobroma cacao*. It is a pure white fat, with a pleasant odor and taste; it fuses at 86° F. (30° C.); its specific gravity is from 0.945 to 0.952. It is used in cosmetics and for pharmaceutic preparations. See also *Theobroma*.

Cachectic (*kak-ek'-tik*) [see *Cachexia*]. Characterized by cachexia.

Cachet (*kash-a*) [Fr.]. A pharmaceutic preparation consisting of two concave pieces of wafer, varying in size from ¾ to 1⅝ inches in diameter, round or oblong in shape, in one of which the powder to be administered is placed, and the other, having previously been moistened, is then laid over the powder and the two margins are pressed together, when they adhere and completely inclose the powder.

Cachexia (*kak-eks'-e-ah*) [*κακός*, bad; *ἕξις*, a habit]. A depraved condition of general nutrition, due to some serious disease, as syphilis, tuberculosis, carcinoma, etc. **C., Cancerous, C., Carcinomatous,** a condition marked by weakness, emaciation, and a muddy or brownish complexion, due to carcinomatous disease. Syn., *Cachexia canceratica; Cancerous diathesis*. **C., Lymphatic.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's disease*. **C., Miner's.** See *Uncinariasis*. **C., Osteal,** profound cachexia seen in children and accompanied by painful swelling of one of the long bones, with hematinuria or extravasation of blood into a tissue, and often by rachitic phenomena. **C., Pachydermic.** See *Myxedema*. **C., Paludal.** See *Malarial Cachexia*. **C., Periosteal.** See *C., Osteal*. **C. strumipriva,** the condition allied to, if not identical with, myxedema, following the extirpation of the thyroid gland. **C. thyreopriva.** See *Myxedema*. **C. uteri, C. uterina,** leukorrhea. **C. venerea,** syphilis. **C. virginum,** chlorosis.

Cachibou (*kash-i-boo'*). See under *Bursera*.

Caco- (*kak-o-*) [*κακός*, bad]. A prefix meaning bad or diseased.

Cacodiacol (*kak-o-di'-ak-ol*). Guaiacol cacodylate.

Cacodyl (*kak'-o-dil*) [*κακώδης*, ill-smelling; *ὕλη*, matter], $As(CH_3)_2$. Dimethylarsin; a radicle containing arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It is a colorless, heavy liquid, with an extremely offensive odor; it is inflammable when exposed to air. Its protoxid is called alkarsin (*q. v.*).

Cacodylate (*kak-od'-il-āt*). A salt of cacodylic acid.

Cacoethes (*kak-o-e'-thēz*) [*caco-; ἦθος*, a habit]. 1. Any bad habit, disposition, or disorder. 2. A malignant ulcer.

Cacoplasia (*kak-o-pla'-ze-ah*) [*caco-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. The formation of diseased structures.

Cacoplastic (*kak-o-plas'-tik*) [see *Cacoplasia*]. 1. Characterized by a low degree of organization. 2. Relating to cacoplasia.

Cacosmia (*kak-oz'-me-ah*) [*caco-; ὀσμή*, smell]. A disgusting smell.

Cacosplanchnia (*kak-o-splangk'-ne-ah*) [*caco-; σπλάγχνα*, the viscera]. A diseased condition of the digestive tract and consequent emaciation.

Cacothesis (*kak-oth'-es-is*) [*caco-; θέσις*, a placing]. A faulty position of a part or of the entire organism.

Cacotrophy (*kak-ot'-ro-fe*) [*caco-; τροφή*, nourishment]. Disordered or defective nutrition.

Cactina (*kak-ti'-nah*) [*κάκτος*, a prickly plant]. A proprietary preparation said to be a proximate principle derived from night-blooming cereus (*Cactus grandiflorus* and *C. mexicana*). It is a cardiac stimulant, recommended as a substitute for digitalis. Unof.

Cactus grandiflorus. A plant indigenous to the West Indies and cultivated in North America and Europe. It bears large white or straw-colored flowers which bloom only at night. The preparations of cactus are stimulant to the spinal cord, the vasomotor center, and the cardiac ganglions. They have been used as substitutes for digitalis. Dose of *tincture* 15–20 min. (1.0–1.3 Cc.); of *fluidextract* 5–10 min. (0.32–0.65 Cc.). Syn., *Night-blooming cereus; Cerus grandiflorus*.

Cacumen (*kak-u'-men*) [L.; pl., *cacumina*]. 1. The top, as of a plant. 2. The culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

Cadaver (*kad-av'-er* or *cad-a'-ver*) [*cadere*, to fall]. A dead body, especially that of a human being.

Cadaveric (*kad-av'-er-ik*) [*cadaver*]. Pertaining to the cadaver. **C. Alkaloids,** ptomains. **C. Ecchymoses, C. Lividity,** certain post-mortem stains, closely resembling in their general appearance the effects of bruises or contusions. They occur on the lowest and most dependent parts of the body. **C. Spasm,** the early, at times instantaneous, appearance of rigor mortis, seen after death from certain causes. It is also called instantaneous rigor and tetanic rigidity.

Cadaverin (*kad-av'-er-in*) [*cadaver*], $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A ptomain, occurring very frequently in decomposing animal tissues. It is obtained from human hearts, lungs, livers, etc., after three days' decomposition at ordinary temperature; also from horseflesh, from putrid mussel, from herring, and from haddock. It is a constant product of the growth of the comma bacillus. It is a thick, clear, syrupy liquid, having an exceedingly unpleasant odor.

Cade (*kād*) [a Languedoc name]. See *Juniper.* **C., Oil of** (*oleum cadinum*, U. S. P.), a tarry oil from the wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus;* it is used in skin diseases.

Cadet's Fuming Liquid. See *Alkarsin.*

Cadmium (*kad'-me-um*) [*καδμία*, calamin]. Cd = 112; quantivalence II; sp. gr. 8.60–8.69. A bluish-white metal resembling zinc in its general properties. In its physiologic action it is escharotic and astringent; internally, in large doses, it produces emesis and violent gastritis. **C. Iodid,** CdI_2, used as an ointment, 1 to 8 of lard. **C. Salicylate,** $Cd(C_7H_5O_3)_2$, white needles, soluble in water and alcohol. It is used in purulent ophthalmia, etc., and is said to be a more active antiseptic than other cadmium salts. **C. Sulfate,** $CdSO_4 . 4H_2O$, an astringent in gonorrhea and in corneal opacities; used as a lotion in strength of ½ gr. or 4 to 1 oz. of water, or as an ointment in 1 : 40 of fresh lard. **C. Sulfocarbolate,** $Cd(C_6H_5SO_4)_2$, white crystals, soluble in water; it is antiseptic and astringent. Syn., *Cadmium sulfophenylate.*

Cæcal (*se'-kal*). See *Cecal.*

Cæcitis (*se-si'-tis*). See *Cecitis.*

Cæcum (*se'-kum*). See *Cecum.*

Cæsalpinia (*ses-al-pin'-e-ah*) [L.]. A genus of tropical leguminous trees. *C. bonducella* is a prickly, trailing shrub of most tropical coasts. The seeds, Molucca beans, and the whole plant are anthelmintic and emmenagog; the oil of the seeds is used in rheumatism. It contains bonducin. *C. coriaria,* American sumac, divi-divi, is a South American shrub cultivated in India, where the dried powdered pods are used as an antiperiodic. Dose 40–60 gr. (2.6–4.0 Gm.) A decoction of the pods is used as an injection in the treatment of bleeding piles. *C. echinata,* a tree of Brazil, furnishes brazil-wood; the bark, rich in tannin, is used as an astringent, roborant, and febrifuge. *C. sappanis,* a tree of India; the brownish-red wood, sappan-wood, contains sappanin and is used as an astringent; it furnishes a red dye and the root a yellow dye.

Cæsarean Operation (*se-sar'-e-an*). See *Cesarean Section.*

Cæsium (*se'-se-um*). See *Cesium.*

Caffea (*kaf'-e-ah*) [L.]. The seeds of *Coffea arabica.* The dried and roasted seeds are almost universally used in infusion as a beverage, forming a cerebral stimulant and stomachic tonic. They are valuable in promoting digestion and allaying hunger and fatigue. The properties are due to an alkaloid, *caffein,* identical with *thein.* See *Thea* and *Caffein.* The fluidextract of *Caffea viridis* is intended as a substitute for the fluidextract of guarana. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). Unof. See *Guarana.*

Caffeic Acid (*kaf-e'-ik*). See *Acid, Caffeic.*

Caffein (*kaf'-e-in* or *kaf-ēn'*) [*caffea*], $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$. See under *Caffea.* An alkaloid found in the leaves and beans of the coffee-tree, in tea, in Paraguay tea, and in guarana, the roasted pulp of the fruit of *Paulinia sorbilis.* It occurs in long, silky needles, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, with a feebly bitter taste. It is a cerebrospinal, circulatory, and renal stimulant. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.06–0.2 Gm.). Syn., *Guaranin; Methyltheobromin; Psoralin; Thein; Trimethylxanthin.* **C. Borocitrate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_3BO_3$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform; it decomposes in water. It has the effect of caffein combined with the antiseptic action of boric acid. **C. Bromid.** See *C. Hydrobromate.* **C. Carbolate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . HOC_6H_5$, a white, crystalline mass, soluble in alcohol and water with decomposition. It is an antiseptic, diuretic, and stimulant, having the combined action of caffein and phenol, and is used subcutaneously. **C. Chloral,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$—CCl_3COH, a molecular combination of caffein and chloral, occurring in soluble crystals. It is sedative and analgesic. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 Gm.). **C. Citrate** (*caffeina citrata*, U. S. P.), $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_3C_6H_5O_7$, a true salt, forming a white, crystalline powder, used in the same manner as caffein. It is soluble in water and alcohol with decomposition. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **C., Citrated,** this is improperly called caffein citrate and is prepared by dissolving equal weights of caffein and citric acid in double the quantity of hot distilled water. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 Gm.). **C., Citrated, Effervescent** (*caffeina citrata effervescens*, U. S. P.). Dose 60 gr. (4 Gm.). **C. Citrosalicylate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_3C_6H_8O_7 + (C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_7H_6O_3)_3$, a true salt occurring as a white, crystalline powder, decomposing in water. It is antiseptic and is used as is caffein. **C. Di-**

iodid. See *C. Triiodid.* **C. Hydrobromate,** caffein bromid, a true salt, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2HBr$, occurring as large crystals, reddish or greenish on exposure, soluble in water on decomposition. It is used as a diuretic in injections of 4–10 min. of a solution of 10 parts caffein hydrobromate, 1 part hydrobromic acid, and 3 parts distilled water. **Caffeinæ, Injectio, Hypodermatica,** 1 grain of caffein in 3 minims. Dose 1–6 min. (0.065–0.39 Cc.). **C. Salicylate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_7H_6O_3$, a true salt occurring as white, crystalline masses, soluble in water and alcohol with decomposition. It is used instead of caffein with salicylic acid. Dose as caffein. **C. and Sodium Benzoate,** a white powder containing 45.8% of caffein, soluble in 2 parts of water. It is used instead of caffein by subcutaneous injection. Dose about double that of caffein. Syn., *Caffeinum natriobenzoicum.* **C. and Sodium Salicylate,** a white powder, soluble in 2 parts of water, and containing 62.5% of caffein. It is used in rheumatism, etc., instead of caffein, by subcutaneous injection. Dose about double that of caffein. Syn., *Caffeinum natriosalicylicum.* **C. and Sodium Sulfonate,** a diuretic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). Syn., *Symphorol.* **C. Tannate,** a yellow powder, more astringent than caffein; uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Triiodid,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2I_2 . HI)_2 + 3H_2O$, dark-green prisms, of a metallic luster, soluble in alcohol. It is a diuretic and alterative, used instead of potassium iodid, and said to be nondepressing. Dose 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 Gm.). Syn., *Diiodocaffein hydriodate.* **C. Valerianate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_5H_{10}O_2$, small lustrous needles, soluble in alcohol with decomposition. It is used in nervous headache, whooping-cough, etc. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.3 Gm.) several times a day.

Caffeinism (*kaf'-e-in-izm* or *kaf-ēn'-izm*) [*caffein.* Chronic coffee-poisoning; a train of morbid symptoms due to excess in the use of coffee.

Caffeone (*kaf'-e-ōn*) [*caffea*], $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A volatile aromatic oily principle (empyreumatic oil) produced by the roasting of coffee. Syn., *Caffeol.*

Caincin (*kah-in'-sin*) [*Cainca* or *Cahinca*, the South American name for several species of *Chiococca*], $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$. A glucosid from *Chiococca racemosa* and *C. brachiata.* In small doses it is diuretic and cathartic and in large doses emetic. It is used in dropsy. Dose, diuretic and cathartic, 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 Gm.); emetic, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.); maximum dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). Syn., *Caincic acid.*

Caisson-disease (*ka'-son-diz-ēz*). Diver's disease or tunnel disease, a morbid condition due to increased atmospheric pressure, sometimes occurring in divers, caisson-workers, etc. Paraplegia, hemiplegia, anesthesia, and apoplectic attacks are common, coming on only after return to the normal atmosphere. The nature of the lesion is obscure.

Cajal's (Ramõn y) Cells. See *Ramõn y Cajal's Cells.*

Cajeput Oil (*kaj'-e-put*) [Malay, *cajuputi*, white wood; *oleum*, oil]. A volatile oil (*oleum cajuputi*, U. S. P.), distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi.* It resembles oil of turpentine. It is used in flatulent colic, hysteria, cutaneous disorders, and toothache. Dose 1–5 min. (0.065–0.32 Cc.). **C. Spirit** (*spiritus cajuputi*, B. P.), contains 2% of the oil. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Cajeputol (*kaj-e-pu'-tol*) [see *Cajeput Oil*]. The more limpid part of cajeput oil; it is found also in some other fragrant volatile oils.

Calabar Bean (*kal'-ab-ar bēn*). See *Physostigma.*

Calabarin (*kal-ab'-ar-in*). An alkaloid from Calabar bean.

Calaguala (*kah-lah-gwah'-la*) [Peruvian]. The commercial name for several ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ*, especially *Polypodium calaguala*, of Peru, which is esteemed an excellent resolvent and diaphoretic. It is used in chronic affections of the air-passages and in whooping-cough in doses of 30–60 gr. (2–4 Gm.) daily. A decoction is used externally as a dressing for wounds.

Calamin (*kal'-am-in*) [*calamina*, a corruption of *cadmia*]. Native zinc carbonate. *Calamina præparata*, the prepared calamin, washed and pulverized, is used mainly as an external exsiccant and astringent.

Calamus (*kal'-am-us*) [L., "a reed"]. Sweet-flag. The rhizome of *Acorus calamus.* It contains a volatile oil and *acorin*, a bitter nitrogenous principle. The root is an aromatic, stomachic tonic, and a common ingredient of many popular "bitters." *C. draco* is a species of ratan palm that affords a part of the so-called dragon's-blood of commerce. **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum calami*, U. S. P.). Dose 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.). **C. scriptorius** [a writing-pen or reed], the groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle, at the end of which is the ventricle of Arantius.

Calaya (*kal-a'-yah*). A fluidextract of the fruit of *Anneslea febrifuga* (?), used in malaria. Dose 30 gr. (2 Gm.) every 2 hours.

Calcaneoastragalar (*kal-ka-ne-o-as-trag'-al-ar*). Relating to the calcaneum and the astragalus.

Calcaneotalar (*kal-ka-ne-o-ta'-lar*). See *Calcaneoastragalar.*

Calcaneotibial (*kal-ka-ne-o-tib'-e-al*) [*calcaneum; tibia*]. Relating to the calcaneum and tibia.

Calcaneum, Calcaneus (*kal-ka'-ne-um, -us*). See *Bones, Table of.*

Calcar (*kal'-kar*) [L., "a spur"]. 1. Any spur or spur-like point, as the hippocampus minor. 2. Ergot of rye. 3. The calcaneum. 4. The styloid process of the temporal bone. **C. avis,** the hippocampus minor. **C. femorale,** a plate of hard tissue around the neck of the femur.

Calcarate (*kal'-kar-āt*) [*calcar*]. Spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes.

Calcarea, Calcaria (*kal-ka'-re-ah*) [*calx*, limestone]. Lime.

Calcareous (*kal-ka'-re-us*) [*calcarea*]. 1. Pertaining to or having the nature of limestone. 2. Having a chalky appearance or consistence. 3. Growing in chalk.

Calcariform (*kal-kar'-e-form*) [*calcar; forma*, form]. Spur-shaped.

Calcarine (*kal'-kar-ēn*) [*calcar*]. Spur-shaped; relating to the hippocampus minor. **C. Fissure.** See *Fissure, Calcarine.*

Calcic (*kal'-sik*) [*calx*]. Of or pertaining to lime.

Calcicosis (*kal-sik-o'-sis*) [*calx*]. Marble-cutter's phthisis; a chronic inflammation of the lung due to the inhalation of marble-dust.

Calciferous (*kal-sif'-er-us*). Containing lime, chalk, or calcium.

Calcific (*kal-sif'-ik*) [*calx*]. Forming lime.

Calcification (*kal-sif-ik-a'-shun*) [*calx; fiere*, to become]. The deposit of calcareous matter within the tissues of the body. **C., Metastatic,** that resulting from an excess of lime-salts in the blood, as occurs in the rapid breaking down of bones from osteomalacia.

Calcine (*kal'-sin* or *kal-sīn'*) [*calcinare*, to calcine]. To separate the inorganic elements of a substance by subjecting it to an intense heat.

Calcium (*kal'-se-um*) [*calx*]. Ca = 40; quantivalence II. A brilliant, silver-white metal, the basis of limestone, characterized by strong affinity for oxygen, and isolated with great difficulty. It is best known in the form of *calcium oxid*, quicklime; *calcium hydroxid*, slaked lime; and *calcium carbonate*, limestone or chalk. **C. Acetate,** $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, a white, amorphous powder, soluble in water. It is used in tuberculosis and psoriasis. **C. Albuminate,** an alterative and nutrient used in rachitis. **C. Benzoate,** $Ca(C_7H_5O_2)_2$, used in nephritis and albuminuria of pregnancy. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **C. Bisulfite, Liquid,** a solution of calcium sulfite ($CaSO_3$) in an aqueous solution of sulfurous acid. It is used, when diluted with 4 to 8 times its amount of water, as an antiseptic gargle or wash. **C. Borate,** a very light white powder. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent, internally in children's diarrhea and externally in fetid perspiration and weeping eczema. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.32 Gm.) 3 times daily. Application, 10 to 20% ointment or dusting-powder. **C. Boroglycerid,** an antiseptic substance prepared by heating together calcium borate and glycerol. It forms a transparent, hygroscopic mass, soluble in water and alcohol. **C. Bromid** (*calcii bromidum*, U. S. P.), a nerve sedative. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.) twice daily. **C. Bromoiodid,** $CaI_2 + CaBr_2$, a mixture of calcium iodid and bromid in molecular proportions, forming a yellow powder soluble in water. It is alterative and sedative. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.) 3 times daily. **C. Carbid,** CaC_2, obtained from lime with carbon, by the electric furnace. It occurs in gray to bluish-black irregular lumps, decomposing with water, evolving acetylene, and leaving a residue of slaked lime; sp. gr. 2.22. It is used in the palliative treatment of cancer of the vagina and uterus. **C. Carbolate,** $Ca(OC_6H_5)_2$, a reddish, antiseptic powder, used as a disinfectant and internal and external antiseptic. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **C. Carbonate,** $Ca(OC_4H_5)_2$, a reddish powder used as an internal and external antiseptic. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **C. Carbonate, Precipitated** (*calcii carbonas præcipitatus*, U. S. P.), $CaCO_3$, a fine white powder, without odor or taste. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **C. Chlorid** (*calcii chloridum*, U. S. P.), $CaCl_2$, soluble in water; used internally to increase the coagulability of the blood. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **C. Citrate,** $Ca_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2 + 4H_2O$, a crystalline powder, soluble in 1730 parts of water at 90° C.; more soluble in cold water. A solution is recommended for the treatment of burns. **C. Cresylate,** a syrupy fluid obtained by treating calcium hydroxid with cresol. It is used as a disinfectant instead of phenol. **C. Eosolate,** $Ca_3(C_9H_7S_2O_{12})_2$, a sulfosalt of aliphatic creasote esters containing 25% of creasote and occurring as a gray powder soluble in 10 parts of water. Dose 4–10 gr. (0.26–0.65 Gm.) 4 or 5 times daily. **C. Ferrophospholactate,** used in the treatment of tuberculosis and rachitis. Dose 3–7½ gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.). **C. Glyceroarsenate,** a crumbling white powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, freely soluble in mineral and organic acids, especially in dilute citric acid. It is used in treatment of tuberculosis. Daily dose ⅙ gr. (0.01 Gm.). **C. Glyceroborate,** an antiseptic compound of equal parts of calcium borate and glycerol. **C. Glycerophosphate,** $CaC_3H_7PO_6$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in cold water, almost insoluble in boiling water; it is a nerve tonic. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.) 3 times daily. In treatment of enuresis, dose, for adults, 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.) twice daily. **C. Hippurate,** $Ca(C_9H_8NO_2)_2$, a white, crystalline powder, slightly soluble in hot water. It is alterative. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **C. Hydrate.** See *C. Hydroxid.* **C. Hydroxid,** slaked lime. **C. Hypochlorite,** $Ca(ClO)_2$, white cubes decomposing readily. It is an antiseptic and is used as a disinfectant and strong bleaching agent. **C. Hypophosphite** (*calcii hypophosphis*, U. S. P.), $Ca(PH_2O_2)_2$, a white, crystalline powder, lustrous scales, or transparent crystals, soluble in 7 parts of water, decomposing and giving out inflammable gas above 300° C. It is used in tuberculosis, chlorosis, etc. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). Syn., *Calcium hypophosphorosum.* **C. Hyposulfite.** See *C. Thiosulfate.* **C. Iodate,** $Ca(IO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in 400 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol. It is used internally in doses of 4–5 gr. (0.26–0.32 Gm.) to check fermentation

and also as a succedaneum for iodoform. Syn., *Calcinol.* **C. Iodid,** CaI_2, a white powder or yellowish-white hygroscopic mass, soluble in water and alcohol. It is an alterative used instead of potassium iodid. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.) 3 times daily in syrup. Maximum dose, daily, 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **C. and Iron Lactophosphate,** a yellowish powder used in treatment of rachitis and tuberculosis. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.19–0.52 Gm.) several times daily. **C. Lactate,** $Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 5H_2O$, white, opaque, granular masses, soluble in water and hot alcohol. It is used in treatment of rachitis and tuberculosis of children. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.19–0.65 Gm.) in syrup. **C. Lactophosphate,** a crystalline compound of calcium lactate and calcium phosphate containing 1% of phosphorus; soluble in water. It is stimulant and nutrient. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.19–0.65 Gm.) 3 times daily. **C. Oxid** (calx, U. S. P.), CaO, quicklime. **C. Oxid, Chlorinated.** See *Lime, Chlorinated.* **C. Oxysulfid,** a compound of calcium, oxygen, and sulfur, forming a yellowish powder; used in washing scrofulous ulcers. **C. Permanganate,** $Ca(MnO_4)_2 + 5H_2O$, deliquescent, brown crystals with violet luster, soluble in water. It is used internally in diarrhea of children and externally as a mouth lotion. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$–2 gr. (0.05–0.13 Gm.). **C. Peroxid,** $CaO_2 + 4H_2O$, an antiseptic, used in acid dyspepsia and summer diarrhea. Dose (children) $\frac{3}{4}$–2 gr. (0.05–0.13 Gm.). **C. Phosphate, Antimoniated,** a mixture of precipitated calcium phosphate (67 parts) and antimony oxid (33 parts), occurring as a dull white, gritty powder, without odor or taste, soluble in boiling water. It is alterative, purgative, and emetic, and is used in acute rheumatism and febrile diseases. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.19–0.52 Gm.) 4 to 6 times daily. Syn., *Antimonial powder; James' febrile powder.* **C. Phosphate, Dibasic,** $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$ or $CaHPO_4$, a white powder, soluble in acids, insoluble in water. It is used in diseases of bone, chlorosis, etc. Dose 8–20 gr. (0.52–1.3 Gm.). Syn., *Bicalcic phosphate; Secondary calcium phosphate.* **C. Phosphate, Monobasic,** $CaH_4(PO_4)_2 + H_2O$, the chief constituent of the socalled "superphosphate of lime," a decomposition-product of tricalcic or dicalcic phosphate and sulfuric acid, occurring as white, deliquescent, strongly acid crystals. **C. Phosphate, Precipitated** (*calcii phosphas præcipitatus*, U. S. P.), $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, a bulky white powder, odorless and tasteless. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **C. Phosphate, Tribasic,** $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, a light, white, amorphous powder without odor or taste, soluble in acids, insoluble in water. It is used as is the dibasic. **C. Propionate,** $Ca(C_3H_5O_2)_2$, a white powder, soluble in water. **C. Quinovate,** a compound of calcium and quinovic acid used in malarial fever and dysentery as a tonic. Dose $\frac{1}{5}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.013–0.032 Gm.). **C. Salicylate,** $CaC_7H_4O_3 + H_2O$, a white, crystalline powder with alkaline reaction, soluble with difficulty in water. It is used in intestinal diseases. Dose 8–20 gr. (0.52–1.3 Gm.). **C. Santonate, C. Santoninate,** $Ca(C_{15}H_{19}O_4)_2$, a white, odorless, insipid powder, insoluble in water or chloroform. It is anthelmintic. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.03–0.1 Gm.). **C. Sulfate,** $2CaSO_4 + H_2O$, a fine white, odorless and tasteless powder, used in making plaster bandages for fractures. Syn., *Gypsum; Plaster-of-paris.* **C. Sulfate, Dried** (*calcii sulphas exsiccatus*, U. S. P.), a fine white powder without odor or taste. **C. Sulfhydrate,** $CaS \cdot H_2S$, transparent crystals decomposing in the air; it is used as a depilatory. **C. Sulfid,** CaS, a compound of calcium and sulfur, a yellow-white substance with odor of hydrogen sulfid and forming a large percentage of calx sulphurata. It is recommended in treatment of influenza (dose 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.) 4 times hourly) and in treatment of diphtheria (dose $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.01 Gm.) every hour, under 1 year of age, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour between the ages of 1 and 3, and every 15 minutes between the ages of 3 and 5). Syn., *Calcium monosulfid.* **C. Sulfid, Hydrated,** CaS; it is used as a depilatory. **C. Sulfite,** $CaSO_3$, a white powder, soluble in sulfurous acid and in 800 parts of water. It is antiseptic and is used in flatulent diarrhea. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–5 gr. (0.0065–0.32 Gm.). **C. Sulfocarbolate,** $Ca(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, a white, odorless, astringent powder or scales, soluble in water. It is an internal antiseptic and astringent. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.) in 1% solution. **C. Sulfophenate.** See *C. Sulfocarbolate.* **C. Thiosulfate,** CaS_2O_3, white antiseptic crystals, soluble in water; it is an internal antiseptic. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.194–0.65 Gm.).

Calcoglobulin (*kal-ko-glob'-u-lin*). A combination of soluble calcium salts with an albuminous base. It has a distinct and definite form and is probably the basis of all the calcic tissues of the body.

Calculous (*kal'-ku-lus*) [*calculus*]. Of the nature of a calculus.

Calculus (*kal'-ku-lus*) [dim. of *calx*, chalk]. A calcareous or stone-like concretion found in the body, particularly in cavities. **C., Alternating,** one composed of alternate layers of the substances of which it is made up. **C., Arthritic,** a gouty concretion. **C., Articular.** See *C., Arthritic.* **C., Aural,** hardened cerumen in the external auditory canal. **C., Biliary,** a gall-stone. **C., Blood,** a fibrinous calculus containing remains of blood-corpuscles. **C., Bronchial,** a concretion in an air-passage. **C., Chalky,** one made up mainly of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, water, and organic matter, and frequently having a foreign body as a nucleus. **C., Cutaneous.** See *Milium.* **C., Cystic.** 1. A vesical calculus. 2. A gall-stone. 3. One composed of cystin. **C., Cystic-oxid, C., Cystin,** a urinary calculus, rarely found, and composed largely of cystin.

C., Dental, tartar on the teeth or gums. **C., Encysted,** a vesical calculus which has become invested in a pouch springing from the wall of the bladder. **C., Essential,** one having its origin within the tissue of an organ and not due to a foreign body. **C., Fatty,** a vesical calculus having a nucleus of fat or saponaceous matter. **C., Fibrinous,** a vesical calculus made up of dried coagulated albumin. **C., Fusible,** a urinary calculus composed of phosphates of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. **C., Hemic,** a concretion of coagulated blood. **C., Incarcerated.** See *C., Encysted.* **C., Lacteal, C., Laminated,** one made up of layers of different materials. **C., Mammary,** a calcareous nodule sometimes obstructing the lactiferous ducts. **C., Mulberry,** the oxalate-of-lime variety, resembling a mulberry in shape and color. **C., Nasal,** one found in the nasal cavities. **C., Organic,** one with a nucleus formed of epithelium, blood, etc. **C., Pineal,** brain-sand. See *Acervulus.* **C., Podagric.** See *C., Arthritic.* **C., Prostatic,** one in the prostate gland. **C., Renal,** a calculus found in the kidney. **C., Salivary.** 1. One formed in the ducts of the salivary glands. 2. The tartar deposited on teeth. **C., Scrotal.** 1. A vesical or prostatic calculus which has made its way to the scrotum. 2. One formed in the scrotum from calcareous degeneration. **C., Secondary,** a vesical calculus formed in consequence of a diseased condition of the mucosa of the urinary tract. **C., Urinary,** a concretion composed of concentric layers of crystallized substance cemented together by mucus or other organic material, occurring in the bladder. Urinary calculi (sand, gravel, or stones, according to size) may be classified as follows: (1) Those containing a mixture of uric acid with urates, with either little or no phosphates; (2) mixed calculi, those containing more phosphates than uric acid; (3) calcium-oxalate calculi; (4) phosphatic calculi—composed of calcium phosphate, triple phosphate, or a combination of calcium and magnesium phosphates; (5) calcium-carbonate calculi; (6) cystin calculi; (7) xanthin calculi; (8) fibrinous calculi, consisting of fibrin or inspissated albumin. **C., Uterine,** an intrauterine concretion; a womb-stone; formed mainly by calcareous degeneration of a tumor. **C., Vesical,** a calculus found in the urinary bladder.

Caldani's Ligament. A fibrous band extending from the inner border of the coracoid process to the lower border of the clavicle and upper border of the first rib, where it unites with the tendon of the subclavius muscle.

Calendula (*kal-en'-du-lah*) [*calendæ*, the first day of the month]. Marigold. The flowering plant known as the garden-marigold, *C. officinalis.* **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura calendulæ*, U. S. P.), contains 20% of the leaves and stems. It is used as a local application to wounds, bruises, and ulcers, and has been vaunted as a cure for carcinoma.

Calendulin (*kal-en'-du-lin*) [*calendula*]. An amorphous principle obtainable from calendula.

Calentura (*kal-en-tu'-rah*). 1. See *Calenture* (1). 2. Applied to an epidemic disease of horses in the Philippines. It is caused by a species of *Spirillum.* **C. amarilla, C. vomito negro,** yellow fever.

Calenture (*kal'-en-tūr*) [Sp., *calentura*, heat; L., *calere*, to be hot]. 1. A tropical remittent fever with delirium; formerly, a supposed fever of this kind that attacked mariners, leading them to leap into the sea. 2. Sunstroke.

Calf (*kahf*) [Icel., *kālfr*]. The thick, fleshy part of the back of the leg, formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

Calibrate (*kal'-ib-rāt*) [Fr., *calibre*, the bore of a gun]. 1. To estimate the exact size of an opening, as of intestines to be united by anastomosis. 2. To graduate the tubes of a thermometer so that it will indicate the temperature correctly, or to determine the errors of the gradation when made; also, to determine the indication of the reading after the correction of the errors.

Calibrator (*kal'-e-bra-tor*). An instrument for determining the exact diameter of the lumen of an opening, as of the urethra. It may consist of a truncated cone supplied with a scale or some form of dilating blades.

Caliche (*kah-le'-che*) [S. A., "a flake of lime from a wall"]. The South American name for crude sodium nitrate; Chili saltpeter.

California Buckthorn. See *Cascara sagrada.*

Calipers (*kal'-ip-erz*) [corruption of *caliber*]. Compasses with curved legs.

Calisaya (*kal-is-a'-yah*) [S. A.]. Cinchona bark, especially that of *Cinchona calisaya.* See *Cinchona.*

Calisayin (*kal-e-sa'-yen*). An amorphous base consisting mostly of quinin obtained from cinchona bark.

Calisthenics, Callisthenics (*kal-is-then'-iks*), [*καλός*, beautiful; *σθένος*, strength]. The practice of various rhythmic movements of the body, intended to develop the muscles and produce gracefulness of carriage; light gymnastics, especially designed for the use of girls and young women.

Calix (*ka'-liks*). See *Calyx.*

Callaway's Test. In dislocation of the humerus the circumference of the affected shoulder, measured over the acromion and through the axilla, is greater than that of the sound side.

Callisection (*kal-e-sek'-shun*) [*callus; sectio*, a cutting]. Vivisection of anesthetized animals.

Callosal (*kal-o'-sal*) [*callosum*]. Pertaining to the corpus callosum.

Callositas (*kal-os'-it-as*). See *Callosity.*

Callosity (*kal-os'-it-e*) [*callus*]. A hard, thickened patch on the skin produced by excessive accumulation of the horny layers. Syn., *Callositas; Keratoma; Tyloma; Tylosis.*

Callosomarginal (*kal-o-so-mar'-jin-al*) [*callosum; margo*, margin]. Relating to the callosal and marginal gyri of the brain.

Callososerrate (*kal-o-so-ser'-āt*) [*callus; serratus*, saw-shaped]. Having serrated callous projections.

Callosum (*kal-o'-sum*). Same as *Corpus callosum*.

Callous (*kal'-us*) [*callus*]. Hard; tough, like callus.

Callus (*kal'-us*) [L.]. 1. A callosity; hardened and thickened skin. 2. The new growth of incomplete osseous tissue that surrounds the ends of a fractured bone during the process of repair. **C., Interior, C., Internal,** provisional callus of a fractured bone deposited in its medullary canal. **C., Permanent,** the permanent bond of bony union after reabsorption of the *provisional callus*, or cartilage-like, plastic material first thrown out. **C. of Skin,** induration and thickening of the skin.

Calmative (*kah'-ma-tiv*) [OF., *calme*, still]. Calming; sedative.

Calmin (*kal'-min*). A compound of antipyrin and heroin; it is used in asthma.

Calomel (*kal'-o-mel*) [*καλός*, fair; *μέλας*, black]. Mercurous chlorid.

Calor (*ka'-lor*) [L.]. 1. Heat. 2. Moderate fever-heat; less than *fervor* and *ardor*. **C. animalis,** animal heat. **C. febrilis,** fever-heat. **C. fervens,** boiling heat. **C. innatus,** natural or normal heat. **C. internus,** inward fever: fever not appreciable on the surface of the body. **C. mordax, C. mordicans,** biting or pungent heat. **C. nativus,** native or animal heat; blood-heat; normal heat.

Calorie (*kal'-or-e*). See *Calory*.

Calorifacient (*kal-or-if-a'-she-ent*) [*calor; facere*, to make]. Heat-producing (applied to certain foods).

Calorimeter (*kal-or-im'-et-er*) [*calor; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the amount of heat that bodies produce or absorb. **C., Respiration** (Atwater's), an apparatus used to determine the caloric values of various foods and their effect on metabolism.

Calorimetric Equivalent. The amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of the calorimeter 1° C.

Calorimetry (*kal-or-im'-et-re*). The estimation of the heat-units by the calorimeter. **C., Direct,** a method of estimating the amount of heat produced and given off by an animal incased in a ventilated cabinet, and inclosed in another cabinet filled with air or water, by gaging the amount imparted to the air or water in the second cabinet. **C., Indirect,** that arrived at by an estimation of the calorific value of a known quantity of food ingested by an animal in a given time.

Calory (*kal'-or-e*) [Fr., *calorie*]. A heat-unit. **C., Great,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. **C., Small,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade.

Calot's Method. See under *Treatment*.

Calumba (*kal-um'-bah*) [native Mozambique, *kalumb*]. Columbo. The root of *Jateorrhiza calumba*, native to South Africa and parts of the East Indies. It is an excellent example of a simple bitter, and contains a bitter principle, *calumbin*, $C_{21}H_{22}O_7$, of which the dose is 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). It is not astringent, and may be prescribed with salts of iron. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, and as a mild, appetizing tonic in convalescence. **C., Extract of** (*extractum calumbæ*, B. P.). Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum calumbæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **C., Infusion of** (*infusum colombæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura calumbæ*, U. S. P.), contains 10% of calumba. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Calvaria, Calvarium (*kal-va'-re-ah, -um*) [*calva*, the scalp]. The upper part of the skull.

Calvities (*kal-vish'-e-ēz*) [*calvus*, bald] Baldness.

Calvous (*kal'-vus*) [*calvus*]. Bald.

Calx (*kalks*) [L.]. 1. The heel. 2. Calcium oxid. **C. chlorinata** (U. S. P., B. P.), chlorinated lime. **C. sulphurata** (U. S. P., B. P.), consists largely of calcium sulfid; used externally and internally in skin diseases. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.006 Gm.).

Calyciform (*kal-is'-e-form*) [*calyx; forma*, shape]. Cup-shaped; resembling a calyx.

Calyx (*ka'-liks*) [L.; pl., *calices*]. A cup; especially one of the cup-like divisions of the pelvis of the kidney into which the pyramids project.

Camara (*kam'-ar-ah*). 1. An arched or vaulted chamber. 2. The fornix of the brain. 3. The hollow of the external ear.

Cambodia, (*kam-bo'-de-ah*). See *Cambogia*.

Cambogia (*kam-bo'-je-ah*) [*Camboja*, or *Cambodia*, in Siam]. Gamboge. A resinous gum from *Garcinia hanburii*, a tree native to southern Asia. Its properties are due to gambogic acid. It is a drastic, hydragog cathartic, decidedly diuretic. **C., Compound Pill of** (*pilula cambogiæ composita*, B. P.), contains cambogia, aloes, hard soap, compound powder of cinnamon, and syrup. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). It is also officially a constituent of compound cathartic pills.

Camera (*kam'-er-ah*) [*καμάρα*, an arched roof or chamber]. 1. See *Camara*. 2. In optics, the chamber or dark-box of the apparatus used for photography. **C. lucida,** an optic device for superimposing or combining two fields of view in one eye, invented by the chemist, Wollaston. **C. septi lucidi,** the fifth ventricle of the brain.

Camisia fœtus (*kam-is'-e-ah*). The chorion.

Camisole (*kam-is-ōl'*) [Fr.]. The strait-jacket, formerly used for the restraint of violently insane persons.

Camomile, Chamomile (*kam'-o-mīl*). See *Anthemis* and *Matricaria*.

Camp Fever. Synonym of *Typhus fever*.

Camper's Chiasm. The crossing of the inner fibers of the tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum (see under *Muscle*) after they have separated to give passage to the tendons of the deep flexor. **C.'s Ligament,** triangular ligament; the deep perineal fascia. **C.'s Line,** a line running from the external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine.

Camphenes (*kam'-fēnz*) [*camphor*]. The volatile oils or hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, isomeric with oil of turpentine. Many camphenes, as oil of cloves, etc., exist ready formed in plants. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures.

Camphenol (*kam'-fe-nol*). A compound of camphor, cresols, and phenols; it is a disinfectant.

Camphin (*kam'-fin*), $C_{10}H_8$. A colorless oil obtained by the distillation of camphor with iodin.

Camphol (*kam'-fol*). See *Borneol.*

Camphophenique (*kam-fo-fen-ēk'*) [Fr.]. A proprietary preparation combining camphor and phenol; it is recommended as an antiseptic and local stimulant.

Camphor (*kam'-for*) [*camphora*, camphor], $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A solid, volatile oil obtained from *Cinnamomum camphora*, a tree indigenous to eastern Asia. It yields camphoric and camphonic acids, also camphor cymol when exposed to a high heat in close vessels. It is antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, and stimulant. Applied locally, it is rubefacient. It is used in cholera, vomiting, the typhoid state, headache, diarrhea with pain, etc., cardiac depression, and affections requiring an antispasmodic. **C., Artificial,** $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, a terpene hydrochlorate obtained from oil of turpentine by action of hydrochloric acid; it is a solid very similar to camphor. **C.-ball,** an English preparation used as an application to chapped skin. Its composition is spermaceti, 4; white wax, 12; oil of almonds, 5; melt in a water-bath, and add flowers of camphor 4; dissolve, and when nearly cold pour into boxes or mold in gallipots. **C., Borneo.** See *Borneol.* **C., Carbolated,** a mixture of 2½ parts of camphor with 1 each of phenol and alcohol; it is a good antiseptic dressing for wounds. **C. Cerate** (*ceratum camphoræ*, U. S. P.), consists of camphor liniment, 3; olive-oil, 12; simple cerate, 85. It is used for itching skin affections. **C., Chloral,** a fluid prepared by mixing equal parts of camphor and chloral. It is an excellent solvent for many alkaloids, and is used externally as a sedative application. **C., Citrated,** a compound of citric acid and camphor; a white powder, antiseptic, antispasmodic, and stimulant. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 Gm.) several times daily. **C., Flowers of,** powdered camphor obtained by condensing sublimed camphor. **C.-ice,** a cosmetic preparation made by melting 16 parts of white wax with 48 parts of benzoated suet, and then adding 8 parts of camphor and 1 part of oil of lavender. **C., Japan,** the commercial variety brought from Japan; it is also called *tub camphor*, from the receptacle in which it comes, or *Dutch camphor*, from its introduction into the market by that people. **C. Liniment** (*linimentum camphoræ*, U. S. P.), a preparation consisting of camphor, 20 parts; cotton-seed oil, 80 parts. **C. Liniment, Compound** (*linimentum camphoræ composita*, B. P.), contains camphor and oil of lavender dissolved in rectified spirit, and strong solution of ammonia added. **C., Liquid,** oil of camphor. **C., Liquid Artificial,** $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, a liquid isomer of solid artificial camphor obtained from oil of turpentine by action of gaseous hydrochloric acid at high temperatures. **C., Monobromated** (*camphora monobromata*, U. S. P.), $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, camphor in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by an atom of bromin. It resembles the bromids in therapeutic action. Dose 1–10 gr. (0.065–0.65 Gm.). **C., Neroli.** See *Aurade.* **C.-resin,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, a yellow, resinous body obtained from camphor by heating it with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. **C. Salicylate,** prepared by heating together 14 parts of camphor and 11 of salicylic acid. It is used as an ointment. **C. Spirit of** (*spiritus camphoræ*, U. S. P.), contains camphor, 10; alcohol, 90 parts. Dose 5–20 min. (0.3–1.2 Cc.). **C., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura camphoræ composita*, B. P.), contains opium, benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and proof spirit. Dose 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.). **C., Tincture of, Rubini's,** a saturated solution of camphor in alcohol. Dose 2–5 min. (0.12–0.3 Cc.). **C.-water** (*aqua camphoræ*, U. S. P.), consists of camphor, 8; alcohol, 5; distilled water, sufficient to make 1000 parts. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.).

Camphoraceous (*kam-for-a'-shus*). Resembling or containing camphor. Syn., *Camphoroid; Camphorous.*

Camphorate (*kam'-for-āt*). A basic salt of camphoric acid.

Camphorated (*kam'-for-a-ted*) [*camphor*]. Impregnated with camphor.

Camphoric (*kam-for'-ik*). Relating to camphor. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Camphoric.* **C.-acid Phenetidin,** a compound of camphoric acid and paraphenetidin. **C. Anhydrid,** $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$, the anhydrid of camphoric acid, a sticky mass obtained by heating the crude acid.

Camphorism (*kam'-for-izm*). Camphor-poisoning: a condition marked by gastritis, coma, and convulsions, due to excessive doses and enemas of camphor and its preparations.

Camphoroxol (*kam-for-oks'-ol*). A 3% solution of hydrogen dioxid containing 32% of alcohol and 1% of camphor.

Camphyl (*kam'-fil*). The hypothetic radicle of borneol, $C_{10}H_{17}$. **C. Alcohol,** borneol.

Campimeter (*kam-pim'-et-er*). See *Perimeter.*

Canada Balsam (*kan'-a-dah*). See *Balsam, Canada.* **C. Hemp.** See *Apocynum.*

Canadin (*kan'-ad-in*), $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid from the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*, occurring in pure white needles, soluble in alcohol and melting at 132°–135° C.

Canadol (*kan'-ad-ol*). A transparent volatile liquid resembling benzene in smell. It is a local anesthetic used in minor surgical operations. Unof.

Canal, Canalis (*kan-al', kan-a'-lis*) [L., *canalis*]. A tubular channel or passage. **C., Abdominal.** See *C., Inguinal.* **C., Alcock's.** See *Alcock's Canal.* **C., Alimentary,** the whole digestive tube from the mouth to the anus. **C., Alisphenoid,** in comparative anatomy, a canal in the alisphenoid bone, opening anteriorly into the foramen rotundum, and transmitting the external carotid artery. **C., Alveolar, Anterior,** one located in the superior maxilla; it transmits the anterior superior dental nerve. **C., Alveolar, Inferior,** the inferior dental canal. **C., Alveolar, Median,** one located in the superior maxilla and transmitting the middle superior dental nerve. **C., Alveolar, Posterior,** one situated in the superior maxilla; it transmits the posterior superior dental nerve. **C., Alveolodental,** any of the dental canals. **C., Arachnoid,** a space formed beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain; it transmits the venæ magnæ galeni. **C. of Arantius,** the ductus venosus. **C., Archinephric,** the duct of the archinephron or primitive kidney. **C., Arnold's Innominate.** See *Arnold's Canal.* **C., Arterial.** See *Ductus arteriosus.* **C., Atrial,** the cavity of the atrium. **C., Audtory, External,** that from the auricle to the tympanic membrane. **C., Auditory, Internal,** that beginning on the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and extending outward and backward for a distance of about four lines; it transmits the auditory and facial nerves and the auditory artery. **C., Auricular.** 1. See *C., Auditory, External.* 2. The constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of the fetal heart. **C., Avant-,** the anterior portion of the male urethra. **C., Bartholin's,** the duct of Bartholin's gland. **C., Bernard's.** See *Bernard's Canal.* **C., Bichat's.** See *Bichat's Canal.* **C., Biliary.** See *C., Hepatic.* **C., Blastoporic.** See *C., Neurenteric.* **C., Bochdalek's.** See *Bochdalek's Canal.* **C. of Bone,** a canaliculus of bone. **C., Braun's.** See *C., Neurenteric.* **C., Braune's.** See *Braune's Canal.* **C., Breschet's.** See *C.s of Diploe.* **C., Bullular.** See *C. of Petit.* **C., Caroticotympanic,** two or three short canals extending from the carotid canal to the tympanum; they transmit branches of the carotid plexus. **C., Carotid,** one in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it transmits the internal carotid artery. **C.s of Cartilage,** the canals in ossifying cartilage during its vascularization, intended to receive prolongations of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. They radiate in all directions from the center of ossification. **C., Central (of the Modiolus),** a canal running from the base to the apex of the cochlea. **C., Central (of Spinal Cord),** the small canal that extends through the center of the spinal cord from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle. It represents the embryonic ectodermal canal. **C., Cerebrospinal.** 1. The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine, and containing the brain and spinal marrow. 2. The primitive continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the cord, but in the brain modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities. **C., Cervical.** See *C. of Cervix uteri.* **C., Cervicouterine.** See *C., Uterine.* **C. of Cervix uteri,** that portion of the uterine canal that extends between the internal and the external os. **Canalis choledochus,** the common bile-duct. **C. of Chorda tympani,** a small canal in the temporal bone, between its squamous and petrous portions, parallel with the glaserian fissure; it transmits the chorda tympani nerve. **C., Ciliary.** See *C. of Fontana.* **C., Circumpeduncular,** the lateral ventricles of the brain. **C. of Cloquet.** See *C., Hyaloid.* **C., Cochlear,** the spiral and snail-like cavity of the cochlea, 28 to 30 mm. long. The base is turned inward toward the internal auditory meatus, and the apex outward toward the tympanum. **C., Connecting,** the arched or coiled portion of a uriniferous tubule, joining with a collecting tubule. **C. of Corti,** the triangular canal formed by the pillars of Corti, the base of which corresponds to the membrana basilaris. It extends over the entire length of the lamina spiralis. **C., Cotugno's, C. of Cotunnius.** See *Aqueduct of Cotunnius.* **C., Craniopharyngeal,** a fetal canal perforating the posterior part of the sphenoid bone and extending from the pharynx to the hypophysis and the epiphysis; it sometimes persists in infancy. **C., Craniovertebral.** See *C., Cerebrospinal,* and *C., Vertebral.* **C., Crural.** See *C., Femoral.* **C.s of Cuvier.** See *Cuvier's Canals.* **C., Cystic,** the cystic duct. **C., Deferent,** the vas deferens. **C.s, Demicircular.** See *C.s, Semicircular.* **C., Dental, Anterior,** one extending into the facial portion of the superior maxilla; it transmits the anterior dental vessels and nerves. **C., Dental, Inferior,** the dental canal of the inferior maxilla; it transmits the inferior dental nerve and vessels. **C.s, Dental, Posterior,** two canals in the superior maxilla. They transmit the superior posterior dental vessels and nerves. **C.s, Dentinal,** the minute canals in dentin, extending approximately at right angles to the surface of a tooth from the pulp-cavity, into which they open, to the cementum and enamel. **C.s of Derivation,** anastomotic venous branches extending from deep to superficial veins. **C., Digestive.** See *C., Alimentary.* **C.s of Diploe,** canals in the

diploe of the cranium transmitting Breschet's veins. **C., Ejaculatory.** See *Duct, Ejaculatory.* **C. of Epididymis,** a convoluted tube, about 20 feet long when straightened, forming the epididymis and continuous with the vas deferens. **C., Ethmoid, Anterior,** one between the ethmoid and frontal bones; it transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoid vessels. **C., Ethmoid, Posterior.** See *C., Orbital, Posterior Internal.* **C., Eustachian,** one in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing a portion of the eustachian tube. **C., Facial,** the aqueduct of Fallopius; it transmits the facial nerve. **C., Fallopian.** See *C., Facial.* **C. of the Fallopian Tube.** See *Aquæductus fallopii.* **C., Femoral.** 1. The inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels behind Poupart's ligament. 2. See *C., Hunter's.* **C. of Ferrein,** a triangular channel, supposed to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the puncta lacrimalia during sleep. **C. of Fontana,** a series of small spaces formed by the interlacing of the connective-tissue fibers of the framework of the peripheral processes of the iris, situated in the angle of the anterior chamber, and serving as a medium for the transudation of the aqueous humor from the posterior to the anterior chamber of the eye. Syn., *Canal of Hovius; Ciliary canal; Fontana's spaces.* **C.s, Galactophorous,** the lactiferous tubules of the mammary gland. **Canalis ganglionaris,** the spinal canal of the modiolus. **C. of Gartner,** in the female, the remains of the main portion of the wolffian duct of the embryo; it is a tube extending transversely along the broad ligament, and is the homolog of the vas deferens. **C., Genital,** in comparative anatomy, any canal designed for copulation or for the discharge of ova. **C. of Guidi.** See *C., Vidian.* **C., Hannover's,** the artificial passage produced between the anterior and posterior fibers of the zonules of Zinn by the injection of a viscous fluid. **C.s of Havers.** See *C.s, Haversian.* **C.s, Haversian,** canals in the compact substance of bone forming a wide-meshed network, and establishing communication between the medullary cavity and the surface of the bone. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{500}$ inch, and they are lined by a continuation of the endosteum; they transmit blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves. **C., Hemal,** the ventral of the two canals, of which, according to R. Owen, the vertebrate animal is composed. It contains the heart and the other viscera, while the neural canal incloses the central nervous system. **C. of Henle,** a portion of the uriniferous tubules. **C., Hensen's,** the short vertical tube (1 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide) connecting the blind extremity of the cochlear canal with the saccule. Syn., *Canalis reuniens.* **C., Hepatic.** 1. The excretory duct of the liver. 2. The radicles of the hepatic duct. **C., Hernial,** one transmitting a hernia. **C., His',** the thyroglossal duct of the fetus, of which the cecal foramen of the tongue is the vestige and which may persist during postnatal life. **C. of Hovius.** See *C. of Fontana.* **C. of Huguier.** See *C. of Chorda tympani.* **C., Hunter's,** a triangular canal formed in the adductor magnus muscle of the thigh; it transmits the femoral artery and vein and internal saphenous nerve. **C. of Huschke,** one formed by the junction of the tubercles of the annulus tympanicus. This is generally obliterated after the fifth year, but may persist through life. **C., Hyaloid,** a canal running anteroposteriorly through the vitreous body, through which, in the fetus, the hyaloid artery passes, to ramify on the posterior surface of the crystalline lens. **C. of the Hypoglossus,** the anterior condylar foramen. **C., Incisor,** a canal that opens into the mouth by an aperture just behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw; it is formed by a groove on the adjoining surfaces of the superior maxillas, and has two branches that open into the nasal fossas. **C., Infraorbital,** a small canal running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit; it transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve. **C., Inguinal,** a canal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, running obliquely downward and inward from the internal to the external abdominal ring, and constituting the channel through which an inguinal hernia descends; it transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the uterus in the female. **C., Innominate.** See *Arnold's Innominate Canal.* **C., Intestinal,** that portion of the alimentary canal that is included between the pylorus and the anus. **C., Intralobular, Biliary,** the radicles of the bile-ducts, forming a fine network in and around the hepatic cells, and communicating with vacuoles in the cells. **C. of Jacobson.** See *C., Tympanic.* **C. of Kowalewsky.** See *C., Neurenteric.* **C., Lacrimal.** 1. The bony canal that lodges the nasal duct. 2. One of the lacrimal canaliculi. **C., Landzert's.** See *C., Craniopharyngeal.* **C., Lauth's.** See *C. of Schlemm.* **C. of Loewenberg,** that portion of the cochlear canal situated above the membrane of Corti. **C., Malar,** one in the malar bone transmitting the malar division of the temporomalar branch of the superior maxillary nerve. **C.s, Mandibular.** See *C., Dental, Inferior.* **C., Mastoid,** one opening just above the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the auricular branch of the vagus nerve. **C., Maxillary.** See *C., Dental.* **C., Median.** 1. The central canal of the spinal cord. 2. The aqueduct of Sylvius. **C., Medullary.** 1. The hollow cavity of a long bone, containing the marrow. 2. See *C., Vertebral.* 3. The central canal of the spinal cord. 4. A haversian canal. 5. In embryology, the medullary tube. **C., Medullary, Cerebrospinal,** the central canal

of the spinal cord. **C., Membranous, of the Cochlea,** a canal in the cochlea, following the turns of the lamina spiralis; it is bounded by the basilar membrane, the membrane of Reissner, and the wall of the cochlea. **C.s, Membranous, Semicircular.** See *C.s, Semicircular.* **C. of Modiolus.** See *C., Spiral, of the Modiolus.* **C., Myelonal,** the central canal of the spinal cord. **C., Nasal.** 1. See *C., Lacrimal* (1). 2. An occasional canal found in the posterior portion of the nasal bone; it transmits the nasal nerves. **C., Nasolacrimal.** See *C., Lacrimal* (1). **C., Nasopalatine.** See *C., Incisor.* **Canalis nervi petrosi profundi minoris,** one in the petrosa transmitting the deep petrosal nerve. **Canalis nervi petrosi superficialis majoris,** one opening into the fallopian aqueduct and transmitting the great superficial nerve. **C., Neural.** See *C., Vertebral.* **C., Neurenteric** (of Kowalewsky), also called blastoporic canal, in the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron. **C., Neurocentral.** See *C., Vertebral.* **C. of Nuck,** a pouch of peritoneum which, in the female fetus descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus into the inguinal canal; it is the analog of the processus vaginalis in the male. It sometimes persists after birth. **C.s, Nutritive.** See *C.s, Haversian.* **C., Obstetric.** See *C., Parturient.* **C., Obturator,** a canal in the ilium transmitting the obturator nerve and vessels. **C.s, Olfactory,** in the embryo, the nasal fossas at an early period of development. **C., Omphalomesenteric,** in the embryo, a canal that connects the cavity of the intestine with the umbilical vesicle. **C., Orbital, Anterior Internal.** See *C., Ethmoid, Anterior.* **C., Orbital, Posterior Internal,** the posterior of two canals formed by the ethmoid bone and the orbital plate of the frontal bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoid vessels. **C., Palatine, Accessory Posterior,** one or two canals in the horizontal plate of the palate bone, near the groove entering into the formation of the posterior palatine canal. **C., Palatine, Anterior,** formed by the union of the incisive canals; it opens on the palate behind the incisor teeth. **C., Palatine, Descending.** See *C., Palatomaxillary.* **C., Palatine, External, Small,** a small canal in the pyramidal process of the palate bone, close to its connection with the horizontal plate. It transmits the external palatine nerve. **C., Palatine, Posterior, C., Palatine, Smaller.** See *C., Palatomaxillary.* **C., Palatine, Superior,** one formed by the palate bone and the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. **C., Palatomaxillary,** one formed by the outer surface of the palate bone and the adjoining surface of the superior maxilla. It transmits the large palatine nerve and blood-vessel. **C., Parturient,** the channel through which the fetus passes in parturition, comprising the cavity formed by the uterus and vagina considered as a single canal. **C., Pelvic,** the canal of the pelvis from the superior to the inferior strait. **C., Perivascular,** the lymph-spaces about the blood-vessels. **C. of Petit,** a space, intersected by numerous fine interlacing fibers, existing between the anterior and posterior laminas of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. It extends from the periphery of the lens nearly to the apexes of the ciliary processes, and transmits the secretion from the posterior chamber. **C., Petromastoid,** a small canal, not always present, situated at the angle of union between the mastoid and petrous bones. It transmits a small vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. **C.s, Petrosal,** two canals on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves. **C., Pharyngotympanic,** one in the embryo developing into the eustachian canal and the tympanum. **C., Plasmatic,** a haversian canal. **C., Pore.** See *C., Porous.* **C., Porous,** a canal in the ovule, supposed to serve for the entrance of the spermatozoids in fecundation. **C., Portal,** the space in the capsule of Glisson of the liver, in which the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-duct lie. **C., Primitive,** the vertebral canal of the embryo. **C.s, Pseudostomatous,** the processes of branched cells that extend from a subepithelial or endothelial layer to the free surface, their free ends forming the pseudostomas. **C., Pterygoid.** See *C., Vidian.* **C., Pterygopalatine,** one formed by the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the sphenoid process of the palate bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and nerve. **C., Pulmoaortic.** See *Ductus arteriosus.* **C. of the Quadrigemina,** the sylvian aqueduct. **Canalis radicis,** one in the root of a tooth. **C.s of Recklinghausen,** minute channels supposed to exist in all connective tissue, which are directly continuous with the lymphatic vessels, and hence may be said to form their origin. **C., Recurrent, Canalis recurrens.** See *C., Vidian.* **C., Reichert's.** See *C., Hensen's.* **C. of Reissner.** See *C., Membranous, of the Cochlea.* **C. of Rivinus,** the duct of the sublingual gland. **C. of Rosenthal.** See *C., Spiral, of the Modiolus.* **C., Sacculocochlear,** one connecting the sacculus and the cochlea. **C., Sacculoutricular,** one connecting the sacculus and the utricle. **C., Sacral,** the continuation of the vertebral canal in the sacrum. **C.s, Saviotti's,** fine artificial passages formed between the secreting cells of the pancreas by the forcible injection of a colored fluid into the ducts of that organ. **C. of Schlemm,** an irregular space or plexiform series of spaces occupying the sclerocorneal region of the eye; it is regarded by some as a venous sinus, by others as a lymph-channel. **C.s, Semicir-**

cular, bony canals of the labyrinth of the internal ear. They are three in number,—the external, superior, and posterior,—and contain the membranous semicircular canals. **C., Semicircular, Anterior, C., Semicircular, Anterior Vertical.** See *C., Semicircular, Superior.* **C., Semicircular, External,** that one of the semicircular canals of the labyrinth having its plane horizontal and its convexity directed backward. **C., Semicircular, Frontal.** See *C., Semicircular, Superior.* **C., Semicircular, Horizontal.** See *C., Semicircular, External.* **C., Semicircular, Inferior, C., Semicircular Inner, C., Semicircular, Internal.** See *C., Semicircular, Posterior.* **C., Semicircular, Lateral.** See *C., Semicircular, External.* **C., Semicircular, Osseous.** See *C.s, Semicircular.* **C., Semicircular, Posterior,** that one of the semicircular canals having its convexity directed backward and its plane almost parallel to the posterior wall of the pyramid. **C., Semicircular, Posterior Vertical, C., Semicircular, Sagittal.** See *C., Semicircular, Posterior.* **C., Semicircular, Superior,** that one of the semicircular canals having its convexity directed toward the upper surface of the pyramid. **C.s, Seminal,** the seminiferous tubules. **C., Serous,** any minute canal connected with the lymph-vessels and supposed to be filled with lymph. **C., Sheathing,** the communication between the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle and the general peritoneal cavity. It soon closes in man, leaving the tunica vaginalis a closed sac. **C., Spermatic.** 1. The vas deferens. 2. The inguinal canal in the male. **C., Sphenopalatine.** See *C., Pterygopalatine.* **C., Spinal.** See *C., Vertebral.* **C., Spiral, of the Cochlea,** one that runs spirally around the modiolus, taking two turns and a half, diminishing in size from the base to the apex, and terminating in the cupola. **C., Spiral, of the Modiolus,** a small canal winding around the modiolus at the base of the lamina spiralis. **C., Spiroid, of the Temporal Bone.** See *C., Facial.* **C. of Steno,** the duct of the parotid gland. **C. of Stilling.** See *C., Hyaloid,* and *C., Central, of Spinal Cord.* **C., Suborbital.** See *C., Infraorbital.* **C., Supraorbital,** one at the upper margin of the orbit. It transmits the supraorbital artery and nerve. **C., Tarsal,** one between and below the heads of the abductor hallucis, transmitting the vessels and nerves to the sole of the foot. **C., Temporal, C., Temporomalar.** See *C., Zygomaticotemporal.* **C., Thoracic,** the thoracic duct. **Canales tubæformes,** the semicircular canals. **Canalis tuberculorum quadrigeminorum,** the aqueduct of Sylvius. **C., Tuboovarian,** the oviduct. **C., Tympanic,** one that opens on the lower surface of the petrous bone, between the carotid canal and the groove for the internal jugular vein. It transmits Jacobson's nerve. **C., Uterine,** the cavity of the uterus, including the body and neck. **C., Uterocervical,** the cavity of the cervix uteri. **C., Uterovaginal.** 1. The common canal formed by the uterus and vagina. 2. In embryology, the duct of Müller. **C., Vaginal,** the canal of the vagina. **C., Vaginoperitoneal,** the inguinal canal. **C., Vascular.** See *C.s, Haversian.* **C., Vector,** the oviduct. **C., Venous,** the ductus venosus. **C., Vertebral,** the canal formed by the vertebras; it contains the spinal cord and its membranes. **C., Vidian,** a canal of the sphenoid bone at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa, and posteriorly into the lacerated foramen. It transmits the vidian nerve and vessels. **C.s, Volkmann's,** small canals found in the circumferential lamellas of long bones and transmitting blood-vessels; they communicate with the haversian canals. **Canalis vomeris,** one lying between the vomer and the lower surface of the sphenoid, and transmitting blood-vessels to the nose. **C.s, Vomerobasilar, C.s, Vomerosphenoid, Lateral,** small lateral canals lying between the vomer and the sphenoid, transmitting blood-vessels. **C., Vulvar,** the vestibule of the vagina. **C., Vulvouterine,** the vagina. **C., Vulvovaginal.** 1. The vagina and the vulva considered as a single canal. 2. The orifice of the hymen. **C. of Wirsung,** the pancreatic duct. **C. of Wolff.** See *Wolffian Duct.* **C., Zygomatic.** See *C., Zygomaticotemporal.* **C., Zygomaticofacial.** See *C., Malar.* **C., Zygomaticotemporal,** the temporal canal of the malar bone, running from its orbital to its temporal surface. It transmits a branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

Canalicular (*kan-al-ik'-u-lar*) [*canal*]. Canal-shaped.

Canaliculus (*kan-al-ik'-u-lus*) [L.]. 1. A small canal; especially that leading from the punctum to the lacrimal sac of the eye. 2. Any one of the minute canals opening into the lacunas of bone. **Canaliculi accessorii,** inconstant canals at the outer edge of the anterior condylar foramen, for the transmission of veins. **C. of Communication, C. communicationis,** a canal at the junction of the petrosa and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, transmitting a vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. Syn., *Aquæductus communicationis.* **C. laqueiformis.** See *Henle's Loop.* **Canaliculi medullares.** See *Canals, Haversian.* **C. pharyngeus.** See *Canal, Pterygopalatine.* **Canaliculi, Serous.** See *Canals of Recklinghausen.* **Canaliculi vasculosi,** haversian canals.

Canalization (*kan-al-iz-a'-shun*) [*canal*]. 1. The formation of canals, as in tissues, etc. 2. A system of wound-drainage without tubes.

Canary-seed (*kan-a'-re-sēd*). The hulled seeds of *Phalaris canariensis;* it is used in emollient poultices.

Cancellous (*kan'-sel-us*) [*cancelli*, latticework]. Resembling latticework, as the tissue in the articular ends of long bones.

Cancer (*kan'-ser*). 1. See *Carcinoma*. 2. Any kind of malignant growth. Syn., *Malignant disease*. **C., Acinous, C., Acute,** medullary carcinoma or medullary sarcoma. **C., Adenoid,** a malignant form chiefly composed of tubules lined with epithelium; adenocarcinoma. **C. à deux,** cancer attacking both husband and wife, or successively a man's first and his second wife. **C. albus.** See *Cancrum oris* and *Noma*. **C. anthracinus,** one beginning as a black speck and developing into a mulberry-like growth. **C., Apinoid,** a hard cancer, so called because of the cleanness of its section. **C., Apioid,** a hard cancer resembling an immature pear in section. **C. aquaticus.** Synonym of *Gangrenous stomatitis*. **C., Aran's Green,** chloroma. malignant lymphoma of the orbital cavity associated with grave leukemia, and tending to form metastases through the lymphatic system. Syn., *Cancer vert d'Aran*. **C., Areolar.** See *Carcinoma, Colloid*. **C.-bandage,** a crab-shaped bandage; a split cloth of eight tails. **C. of the Blood,** leukocythemia. **C., Cavernous,** a colloid carcinoma in which the alveoli have become absorbed. **C.-cell,** an epithelial cell of peculiar, distorted shape, found in the interior of cancer-nests. It is an ordinary epithelial cell altered in outline by pressure. **C., Cellular, C., Cerebriform.** See *Carcinoma, Soft*, and *Sarcoma, Encephaloid*. **C., Chimney-sweep's.** See *Carcinoma, Chimney-sweep's*. **C., Chondroid,** a hard cancer, which on section exhibits a shining, bluish-white appearance. **C., Chronic,** a scirrhous cancer. **C., Cicatrizing,** a form of hard cancer marked by atrophy and shrinking. **C., Clay-pipe.** See *C., Smoker's*. **C., Cohnheim's Theory of the Embryonic Origin of,** according to which the fetal life portions of the epithelium become nipped off and included in the connective tissue; these portions in later life, if stimulated to activity, give rise to a cancerous growth. Syn., *Inclusion theory*. **C., Colloid.** See *Carcinoma, Colloid*. **C., Connective-tissue.** See *C., Hard*. **C., Dendritic,** a papilloma. **C., Duct,** a form of columnar epithelioma. **C., Eburneous.** See *Scleroderma*. **C., Embolic,** one due to embolic infection. **C., Encephaloid.** See *Carcinoma, Encephaloid*. **C. en cuirasse,** disseminated cancer of the skin of the thorax. **C., Fasciculated,** a spindle-celled sarcoma. **C., Fungoid, C., Fungous, C., Hematoid.** See *Sarcoma, Encephaloid; Angioma, Cavernous;* and *Angiomyces*. **C., Gelatiniform, C., Gelatinous,** a colloid cancer. **C., Glaucoid, C., Green.** See *C., Aran's Green*. **C., Hard,** one containing an excess of fibrous tissue. **C., Inclusion Theory of.** See *C., Cohnheim's Theory of the Embryonic Origin of*. **C., Jacket,** a continuously spreading cancerous infiltration of the superficial tissues. **C.-juice,** the milky fluid yielded by the cut surface of a cancer on scraping. **C., Lipomatous,** one marked by many fat-cells in the stroma. **C., Mammary.** 1. One affecting a mammary gland. 2. See *C., Mastoid*. **C., Mastoid,** a form of medullary sarcoma presenting on section the appearance of boiled cow's udder. **C., Medullary.** See *C., Soft*. **C., Melanotic,** a pigmented form. **C., Nephroid,** a form of encephaloid sarcoma having the appearance of a kidney in section. **C.-nest,** a mass of cancer-cells. **C., Osteoid.** 1. One containing a deposition of osseous material. 2. See *Osteosarcoma*. 3. See *Osteochondroma*. **C., Osteolytic,** carcinomatous infiltration of bone without distinct tumor-formation. **C. phagedæna,** one beginning as a pustule which develops sudden ulceration and rapid progression. **C., Primary, C., Primitive,** one not due to infection from some preceding cancerous manifestation. **C. pullulans,** an ulcerating cancer which forms granulations. **C., Pulpy, C., Pultaceous.** See *C., Colloid*. **C., Ramose,** a form of hard cancer which branches. **C., Rodent.** 1. Lupus. 2. Rodent ulcer. **C., Scirrhous.** See *C., Hard*. **C., Smoker's,** epithelioma of the lip or mouth attributed to tobacco smoke or the irritation of a pipe. **C., Soft,** one in which the cells predominate, the connective tissue being very small in amount. **C., Solanoid,** one having the appearance of a potato in section. **C., Soot.** See *Carcinoma, Chimney-sweep's*. **C., Stone,** scirrhous carcinoma. **C. terebrans,** an epithelioma. **C., Tubular Epithelial.** See *Cylindroma*. **C. verrucosus,** epithelioma with wart-like epithelial hypertrophy. **C., Villous.** See *Papilloma*. **C. xanthosus.** See *C., Aran's Green*.

Cancerin (*kan'-ser-in*) [*cancer*]. The name given to a ptomain obtained from the urine in cases of carcinoma of the uterus. It is a white substance, crystallizing in fine needles and soluble in alkaline solutions. Its formula is $C_5H_5NO_3$.

Cancerism (*kan'-ser-izm*). The tendency to cancerous formation.

Canceroderm (*kan'-ser-o-derm*). A. T. Brand's name for angiomas, conspicuous in size and number, which appear in certain people who are not aged, and which he believes bear a relation to malignant growths.

Canceromyces (*kan - ser - o - mi' - sēz*). See *Cladosporium cancerogenes*.

Cancerous (*kan'-ser-us*). Having the qualities of a cancer; malignant.

Cancriamœba macroglossia (*kang-kre-ah-me'-bah mak-ro-glos'-e-ah*). An organism claimed to have been found in epithelial carcinoma, and of which the spores are identical with Plimmer's bodies.

Cancrine (*kang'-krēn*). Cancerous.

Cancroid (*kang'-kroid*) [*cancer*]. 1. Cancer-like. 2. An epithelioma. 3. A variety of keloid. **C. Corpuscles.** See *Corpuscles, Cancroid*. **C., Dermic,** epithe-

lioma attacking all the layers of the skin. **C., Follicular,** epithelioma arising in the hair-follicles or in the glands of the skin. **C., Papillary,** epithelioma affecting the papillary layer and subsequently the other layers of the skin. **C. Ulcer.** See *Rodent Ulcer.*

Cancroin (*kang'-kro-in*) [*cancer*]. A substance (said to be identical with neurin) introduced by Adamkiewicz as a material for hypodermatic injection in cases of malignant disease, it being regarded by him as an alexin destructive of cancer tissue.

Cancrum (*kang'-krum*) [*cancer*]. A cancer or rapidly spreading ulcer. **C. oris,** a disease of childhood between the ages of one and five, characterized by the formation of foul, deep ulcers of the buccal surfaces of the cheeks or lips. There is but slight pain, but the prostration is great, and death usually results from exhaustion or blood-poisoning. The disease is bacterial, poor hygienic surroundings and a debilitated system being predisposing causes. Syn., *Canker of the mouth; Gangrenous stomatitis; Noma; Gangrenous ulceration of the mouth.*

Canella (*kan-el'-ah*) [dim. of *canna*, a reed]. The bark of *C. alba* deprived of its corky layer and dried. It is a native of the West Indies, and is an aromatic tonic and bitter stomachic. Dose of the *powdered bark* 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). It is official in the B. P.

Cane-sugar. See *Saccharose* (1).

Canicaceous (*kan-e-ka'-shus*) [*canicæ*, a kind of bran]. Furfuraceous.

Canine (*ka'-nīn*) [*canis*, a dog]. Partaking of the nature of, relating to, or resembling a dog or the sharp tearing-teeth of mammals, located between the incisors and the molars. **C. Appetite,** bulimia. **C. Eminence,** a prominence on the outer side of the maxilla. **C. Fossa.** See *Fossa, Canine.* **C. Laugh,** a sardonic smile or grin. **C. Madness,** rabies; hydrophobia. **C. Muscle,** the levator anguli oris. **C. Teeth,** the cuspid teeth next to the lateral incisors; so called from their resemblance to a dog's teeth. Syn., *Conoides; Cuspidati; Cynodontes; Dentes angulares; Dentes canini; Dentes laniarii; Eye-teeth.*

Canities (*kan-ish'-e-ēz*) [L.]. Poliosis; hoariness; blanching of the hair.

Canker (*kang'-ker*) [*cancer*, a crab]. An ulceration of the mouth, or any ulcerous or gangrenous sore; cancrum oris; in farriery, a fetid abscess of the horse's foot. See *Cancrum oris.* **C.-rash.** Synonym of *Scarlatina.*

Canna (*kan'-ah*) [*κάννα*, a cane]. A genus of large-leaved marantaceous plants. *C. indica* has an acrid and stimulant root; it is alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The rhizome of *C. speciosa* affords canna-starch, a substitute for arrowroot.

Cannabene (*kan'-ab-ēn*). See under *Cannabis.*

Cannabin (*kan'-ab-in*). A crystalline alkaloid from Indian hemp; it is hypnotic. Dose 1½–4 gr. (0.097–0.26 Gm.). **C. Tannate,** a yellow, astringent powder, soluble in alkaline water or alcohol; it is hypnotic and sedative. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.6 Gm.).

Cannabindon (*kan-a-bin'-don*), $C_8H_{12}O$. A dark, cherry-red syrup obtained from Indian hemp; soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. It is hypnotic and narcotic. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 Gm.).

Cannabinin (*kan-ab'-in-in*) [*cannabis*]. A volatile alkaloid from Indian hemp.

Cannabinol (*kan-ab'-in-ol*), $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$. A red oil obtained by fractional distillation from Indian hemp, and supposed to be its most active ingredient.

Cannabinon, Cannabinone (*kan-ab'-in-ōn*) [*cannabis*]. An amorphous bitter resinoid from Indian hemp, used as a hypnotic. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.).

Cannabis (*kan'-ab-is*) [L.]. Hemp. Indian hemp. The flowering tops of *C. sativa,* of which there are two varieties, *C. indica* and *C. americana,* the former being the more potent; they contain a resin, cannabin, and a volatile oil, from which are obtained *cannabene,* $C_{18}H_{20}$, a light hydrocarbon, and *cannabene hydrid,* a crystalline body. It is antispasmodic, narcotic, and aphrodisiac. In large doses it produces mental exaltation, intoxication, and a sensation of double consciousness. It is used in migraine, in paralysis agitans, in spasm of the bladder, in sexual impotence, in whooping-cough, in asthma, and in other spasmodic affections. *Bang, bhang, cunjah, churrus,* and *hashish* are the various Indian names by which the drug is known. **C. indica** (U. S. P.), Indian cannabis. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **C. indica, Extract of** (*extractum cannabis indicæ,* U. S. P.). Dose ¼–1 gr. (0.01–0.065 Gm.). **C. indica, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum cannabis indicæ,* U. S. P.), an alcoholic preparation. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.). **C. indica, Tincture of** (*tinctura cannabis indicæ,* U. S. P.), contains 10% of the drug. Dose 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.).

Cannula (*kan'-u-lah*) [dim. of *canna*, a tube]. A tube used for withdrawing fluids from the body. It is generally fitted with a pointed rod for puncturing the integument.

Cannular, Cannulate (*kan'-u-lar, -lāt*) [*cannula*]. Tubular; channeled.

Canor (*ka'-nor*) [L.; pl., *canores*]. A musical sound. **C. stethoscopicus.** See *Metallic Tinkling.*

Canquoin's Paste. A paste of flour, water, and zinc chlorid; it is a powerful escharotic.

Cantani's Diet. An exclusive meat-diet in diabetes.

Cantering Rhythm (*kan'-ter-ing rithm*). See *Bruit de Galop.*

Canthal (*kan'-thal*) [*κανθός*, a canthus]. Relating to a canthus.

Cantharene (*kan'-thar-ēn*), $C_{10}N_{12}I_2O_3$. A compound obtained from cantharidin by action of hydriodic acid.

Cantharidal (*kan-thar'-id-al*) [*cantharides*]. Relating to or containing cantharides. **C. Collodion** (*collodium cantharidatum*, U. S. P.). See *Collodion, Cantharidal.*

Cantharidated (*kan-thar'-id-a-ted*). Containing cantharides.

Cantharides (*kan-thar'-id-ēz*). [*κανθαρίς*, a blistering Spanish fly]. The dried body of a species of beetle, *C. vesicatoria* (nat. ord. *Coleoptera*). It contains a powerful poisonous principle, cantharidin (*q. v.*). Locally applied, cantharidis is a rubefacient and vesicant; internally it is an irritant, causing pain and vomiting. In toxic doses it produces severe gastroenteritis, strangury, and priapism. It is used as an external counterirritant in the form of "blisters." Internally it is employed as a stimulant to the genitourinary mucous membrane, especially in cystitis, atony of the bladder, amenorrhea, etc.; also in skin diseases. **C. Cerate** (*ceratum cantharidis*, U. S. P.), cantharides, 35; rosin, 20; yellow wax 20; lard, 35 parts; liquid petrolatum, q. s. **C. Liniment,** cantharides, 15 parts; oil of turpentine, q. s. ad 100. **C. Ointment** (*unguentum cantharidis*, B. P.), cantharides, yellow wax, olive-oil. **C. Paper** (*charta epispastica*, B. P.), blistering paper, contains cantharides, 1; Canada turpentine, 1; olive-oil, 4; spermaceti, 3; white wax, 8; water, 10 parts, spread on paper. **C. Plaster** (*emplastrum cantharidis*, B. P.), cantharides, yellow wax, prepared suet, prepared lard, rosin. **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura cantharidis*, U. S. P.), contains 10% of the drug. Dose 3–10 min. (0.09–0.3 Cc.). **C., Vinegar of** (*acetum cantharidis*, B. P.), of the strength of 1 to 8.

Cantharidic (*kan-thar-id'-ik*). Relating to or obtained from cantharides. **C. Anhydrid.** Synonym of *Cantharidin.*

Cantharidin (*kan-thar'-id-in*) [*cantharides*], $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. The bitter principle contained in Spanish flies and other insects; it crystallizes in prisms or leaflets, and melts at 218°. It has an extremely bitter taste, and produces blisters on the skin. See *Cantharis.*

Cantharidism (*kan-thar'-id-izm*) [*cantharides*]. Cantharidal poisoning. **C., External,** poisoning by absorption from a cantharidal blister.

Cantharis (*kan'-thar-is*). See *Cantharides.*

Canthectomy (*kan-thek'-to-me*) [*canthus; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of a canthus.

Canthitis (*kan-thi'-tis*) [*canthus; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a canthus.

Canthoplasty (*kan'-tho-plas-te*) [*canthus; πλάσσειν*, to form]. An operation for increasing the size of the palpebral fissure by cutting the outer canthus.

Canthorrhaphy (*kan-thor'-a-fe*) [*canthus; ῥαφή*, a seam]. An operation to reduce the size of the palpebral fissure by suture of the canthus.

Canthotomy (*kan-thot'-o-me*) [*canthus; τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical division of a canthus.

Canthus (*kan'-thus*) [*κανθός*, canthus]. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids.

Canula (*kan'-u-lah*). See *Cannula.*

Caoutchouc (*koo'-chook*) [S. A.]. Rubber. The chief substance contained in the milky juice that exudes upon incision of a number of tropical trees belonging to the natural orders *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Artocarpaceæ*, and *Apocynaceæ*. The juice is a vegetable emulsion, the caoutchouc being suspended in it in the form of minute transparent globules. When pure, caoutchouc is nearly white, soft, elastic, and glutinous; it swells up in water without dissolving; the best solvents are carbon disulfid and chloroform. It melts at about 150° C. and decomposes at 200° C.

Cap (*kap*) [AS., *cappe*]. 1. See *Tegmentum.* 2. The tissue covering the conic end of a lymph-follicle. **C., Enamel,** the concave enamel-organ covering the top of the growing tooth-papilla. **C., Nuclear,** a collection of chromophilic substance on one side of the nucleus of a cell.

Capacity (*kap-as'-it-e*) [*capacitas*, capacity]. 1. The power of holding or containing; mental or physical ability. 2. Cubic extent. **C., Testamentary,** a legal term signifying the degree of mental ability requisite for making a valid will. **C., Vital,** the total amount of air that can be expelled by the most forcible expiration after the deepest inspiration.

Capillaraneurysm (*kap-il-ar-an'-u-rizm*) [*capillus; ἀνεύρυσμα*, a widening]. Excessive capillarectasia.

Capillarectasia (*kap-il-ar-ek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*capillus; ἔκτασις*, a stretching-out]. Dilation of the capillaries.

Capillarity (*kap-il-ar'-it-e*) [*capillary*]. 1. Capillary attraction; the force that causes fluids to rise in fine tubes or bores. 2. The condition of being capillary.

Capillary (*kap'-il-a-re*) [*capillus*]. 1. Hair-like; relating to a hair, to a hair-like filament, or to a tube with a hair-like bore.



Intercellular secretory capillary.

From a Section of the Pancreas of Adult Man. —(*Stöhr.*)

2. A minute blood-vessel connecting the smallest ramifications of the arteries with

those of the veins. **C. Attraction.** See *Capillarity.* **C. Bronchitis.** See *Bronchitis, Capillary.* **C. Fissure, C. Fracture,** a linear fracture, without displacement. **Capillaries, Meigs',** the branching capillaries discovered by A. V. Meigs between the muscular fibers of the human heart. **C. Nevus.** See *Nevus* (2). **C. Pulse,** pulsation of the capillaries sometimes seen in aortic regurgitation. **C. Vessels,** the capillaries.

Capillitium (*kap-il-ish'-e-um*) [L.]. The hair of the head, or the portion of the scalp thus covered.

Capillose (*kap'-il-ōz*) [*capillosus*]. Hairy.

Capistration (*kap-is-tra'-shun*). See *Phimosis;* also *Trismus.*

Capistrum (*kap-is'-trum*) [L., "a muzzle or halter"; pl., *capistra*]. 1. A bandage for the head or lower jaw. Syn., *Capelina.* 2. Trismus.

Capital (*kap'-it-al*) [*caput*]. 1. Pertaining to the head, or to the summit of a body or object. 2. Of great importance, as a *capital* operation in surgery.

Capitatum (*kap-it-a'-tum*). The large bone of the carpus, the os magnum.

Capitellum (*kap-it-el'-um*) [dim. of *caput*]. The rounded, external surface of the lower end of the humerus.

Capitium (*kap-e'-she-um*) [L.]. A bandage for the head; it may be triangular or four-cornered. **C. magnum, C. quadrangulare, C. quadratum,** a four-cornered head bandage. **C. minus, C. triangulare,** a three-cornered head bandage.

Capitones (*kap'-it-ōn-ez*) [L.]. Fetuses with heads too large for unassisted delivery.

Capitulum (*kap-it'-u-lum*) [L., "a small head"]. A little head. **C. of Santorini,** a small elevation on the apex of the arytenoid cartilage, corresponding in position to the posterior extremity of the vocal band.

Capnomor (*kap'-no-mor*) [*καπνός*, smoke; *μοῖρα*, a part], $C_{20}H_{22}O_2$. A transparent, colorless, oily fluid, a constituent of smoke obtained from the heavy oil of tar. It dissolves caoutchouc.

Capparis (*kap'-ar-is*) [L., "the caper-bush"]. A genus of shrubs including the caper-bush, *C. spinosa.* Its flower-buds (*capers*) are pickled or made into sauce. The bark of the root and the flowers are official remedies in some countries. It is diuretic, cathartic, depurative, stimulant. *C. aphylla,* a shrub of India, is esteemed in the treatment of boils and affections of the joints. *C. coriacea* is a native of Peru; the fruit is anti-epileptic and antihysteric. The root-bark of *C. jamaicensis,* of South America, is rubefacient, the root diuretic, the leaves and flowers antispasmodic.

Capranica's Reaction for Bile-pigments. Add to the solution chloroform containing some bromin, and shake; it becomes first green, blue-violet, yellowish red, and finally colorless. If the green or blue solution is shaken with HCl, the color is destroyed by the acid. **C.'s Reaction for Guanin.** 1. A warm solution of guanin hydrochlorid with a cold saturated solution of picric acid gives a yellow precipitate occurring as silky needles. 2. Add to a guanin solution a concentrated solution of potassium ferricyanid: a yellowish-brown prismatic precipitate is formed. 3. On the addition of a concentrated solution of potassium chromate to guanin solutions an orange-red crystalline precipitate is formed. It is very insoluble in water.

Caprate (*kap'-rāt*). A salt of capric acid.

Capric (*kap'-rik*) [*capra,* a goat]. Relating or belonging to, or having the odor of, a goat. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Capric.*

Caprin (*kap'-rin*) [see *Capric*]. An oily and flavoring constituent of butter; glycerol caprate.

Caprinate (*kap'-rin-āt*). See *Caprate.*

Caprinic (*kap-rin'-ik*). See *Capric.*

Caprizant (*kap'-ri-zant*) [see *Capric*]. Leaping; of irregular motion, applied to the pulse.

Caproate (*kap'-ro-āt*). A salt of normal caproic acid.

Caproic (*kap-ro'-ik*). See *Capric.* **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Caproic.* **C. Anhydrid,** $C_{12}H_{22}O_3$, a neutral oily liquid.

Caproin (*kap'-ro-in*). A fat, resembling caprin, found in goat's butter.

Caprone (*kap'-rōn*) [see *Capric*], $C_{11}H_{22}O$. Caproic ketone; a clear, volatile oil found in butter, and forming the larger part of the oil of rue.

Caproyl (*kap'-ro-il*). 1. $C_6H_{11}O$. A hypothetic radicle. Syn., *Hexoyl.* 2. C_6H_{13}, a radicle. Syn., *Hexyl.*

Caproylamin (*kap-ro-il'-am-in*) [*caproyl; amin*], $C_6H_{15}N$. Hexylamin. A ptomain formed in the putrefaction of yeast.

Caprylic Acid (*kap-ril'-ik*). See *Acid, Caprylic.*

Capsaicin (*kap-sa'-is-in*). See *Capsicin.*

Capsicin (*kap'-sis-in*). 1. $C_9H_{14}O_2$. The active principle of Cayenne pepper, found in the pericarp and placenta of *Capsicum fastigiatum,* and soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, and fixed oils. It is a thick, yellowish-red substance, and its vapors are intensely acrid. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.006–0.016 Gm.). 2. A volatile alkaloid from capsicum, occurring as an oily liquid devoid of pungency.

Capsicol (*kap'-sik-ol*) [*capsicum; oleum,* oil]. A red oil obtainable from the oleoresin of capsicum.

Capsicum (*kap'-sik-um*) [*capsa,* a box]. Cayenne pepper. The fruit of *C. fastigiatum,* native to tropical Africa and America. Its odor and hot taste are due to a volatile oil, *capsicin,* $C_9H_{14}O_2$, which is irritant to the skin and mucous membranes. Internally it is a stomachic, tonic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and intermittent fever. *C. annuum* is the common red pepper of the garden. **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum capsici,* U. S. P.). Dose 5 min.–1 dr. (0.3–4.0 Cc.).

C. Liniment, 1 in 10, for chest affections, rheumatism, etc. **C., Oleoresin of** (*oleoresina capsici*, U. S. P.). Dose ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.). **C. Plaster** (*emplastrum capsici*, U. S. P.), prepared from the oleoresin and adhesive plaster. **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura capsici*, U. S. P.), contains 10% of capsicum. Dose 5–30 min. (0.3–2.0 Cc.).

Capsitis (*kap-si'-tis*). Same as *Capsulitis*.

Capsotomy (*kap-sot'-o-me*). See *Capsulotomy*.

Capsula (*kap'-su-lah*) [L., "a small box"]. 1. The internal capsule of the brain; it is the thick layer of fibers between the caudatum and thalamus mesad and the lenticula laterad; it is continuous with the crura caudad, and its expansion is called the *corona*. 2. See *Capsule*.

Capsular (*kap'-su-lar*) [*capsule*]. Pertaining to a capsule. **C. Cataract,** an opacity of the capsule of the crystalline lens. **C. Hemiplegia,** a hemiplegia due to a lesion in the internal capsule.

Capsulation (*kap-su-la'-shun*) [*capsule*]. The act or process of inclosing in capsules.

Capsule (*kap'-sūl*) [dim. of *capsa*, a chest]. A receptacle or bag. In pharmacy, a small, spheroid shell composed of glycerol and gelatin, divided so that the parts fit together like a box and cover. It is used for the administration of nauseous medicines. **C., Acoustic.** See *C., Auditory.* **C., Adipose.** See *C. of the Kidney.* **C., Aqueous, C. of the Aqueous Humor,** Descemet's membrane. **C., Articular.** See *Ligament, Capsular.* **C., Atrabiliary.** See *C., Suprarenal.* **C., Auditory,** the primitive auditory organ, formed by the invagination of the nervous stratum of the epiblast. See also *Vesicle, Auditory.* **C., Bonnet's,** the posterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball. **C., Bowman's,** the covering of the tuft of vessels of a renal glomerule. It is the beginning of the uriniferous tubule. **C., Bowman-Müller's.** See *C., Bowman's.* **C., Brain.** See *Capsula* (1). **C., Cartilage, C. of a Cartilage-cell,** the lining of cartilage-cavities containing the cartilage-cells. **C., Crystalline.** See *C. of the Lens.* **C., External,** a layer of white nerve-fibers forming part of the external boundary of the lenticular nucleus. **C., Fibrous.** See *Ligament, Capsular.* **C. of Glisson.** See *Glisson's Capsule.* **C.s, Glutoid,** gelatin capsules treated with formaldehyd. **C., Hemorrhoidal,** a metal, capsule-shaped device for applying Vienna paste to a hemorrhoid. **C., Hyaloid.** See *Membrana limitans.* **C., Internal,** a layer of nerve-fibers on the outer side of the optic thalamus and caudate nucleus, which it separates from the lenticular nucleus, and containing the continuation upward of the crus cerebri. **C. of the Kidney,** the fat-containing connective tissue encircling the kidney. **C. of the Lens,** a transparent, structureless membrane inclosing the lens of the eye. **C., Malpighian,** the commencement of the uriniferous tubules. See *C., Bowman's.* **C. Müller's.** See *C., Bowman's.* **C., Nasal,** the embryonic cartilage which becomes the nose. **C. of a Nerve-cell,** that portion of the neurilemma which covers a ganglion-cell. **C., Optic,** the embryonic structure forming the sclera. **C., Periotic,** the structure surrounding the internal ear. **C., Renal.** See *C., Suprarenal.* **C.s, Seminal,** expansions of the vasa deferentia near the seminal vesicles; applied by some authorities to the seminal vesicles. Syn., *Capsulares seminales.* **C.s, Sense,** the cartilaginous or bony cavities containing the organs of sense. **C., Suprarenal,** the ductless, glandular body at the apex of each kidney. **C., Suprarenal Accessory,** an additional capsule attaining the size of a pea and sometimes attached to the suprarenal capsule by connective tissue. **C., Synovial.** See *Membrane, Synovial.* **C. of Tenon,** the tunica vaginalis of the eye.

Capsulitis (*kap-su-li'-tis*) [*capsule*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the capsule of the lens or of the fibrous capsule of the eyeball.

Capsulolenticular (*kap-su-lo-len-tik'-u-lar*) [*capsule*; *lenticula*, a lentil]. Relating to the lens and to its capsule.

Capsulotome (*kap'-su-lo-tōm*). 1. See *Cystotome.* 2. An instrument used by Buller in capsulotomy to steady the capsule; it consists of two fine needles fixed parallel to each other in a handle.

Capsulotomy (*kap-su-lot'-o-me*) [*capsule*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The operation of rupturing the capsule of the crystalline lens in cataract-operations.

Captation (*kap-ta'-shun*) [*captare*, to desire]. The first or opening stage of the hypnotic trance.

Captol (*kap'-tol*). A product of the condensation of tannin and chloral; it is used in 1 to 2% solution as an antiseborrheal agent and lotion for the hair. Syn., *Tannochloral.*

Capuron's Cardinal Points. Four fixed points of the pelvic inlet, the two iliopectineal eminences anteriorly, and the two sacroiliac joints posteriorly.

Caput (*kap'-ut*) [L.; pl., *capita*]. The head; also the chief part or beginning of an organ. Syn., *Caput nuclei caudati.* **C. breve,** the transversus pedis muscle. **C. cæcum coli,** the cecum. **C. caudati,** the base of the corpus striatum. **C. coli,** the head of the colon. **C. cordis,** the base of the heart. **C. cornu posterioris.** Same as *C. gelatinosum.* **C. gallinaginis.** See *Verumontanum.* **C. gelatinosum,** the name given to the translucent gray matter covering the dorsomesal periphery of the dorsal horn of the spinal cord. It is a peculiar, striated substance composed of numerous closely crowded cellular elements, in part connective-tissue cells, in part nerve-cells. **C. medullæ, C. medullæ oblongatæ,** Bartholin's name for the cerebrum as distinguished from the oblongata. **Capita medullæ oblongatæ,** the thalami. **C. medusæ,** the peculiar plexus of veins surround-

ing the umbilicus in periportal cirrhosis of the liver. It represents collateral paths for the return of the venous blood from the abdominal viscera. **C. obstipum.** Synonym of *Wry-neck*. **C. quadratum,** the rectangular head of rickets, flattened upon the top and at the sides, with projecting occiput and prominent frontal bosses. **C. succedaneum,** a tumor composed of a serosanguineous infiltration of the connective tissue situated upon the presenting part of the fetus. **C. tali,** the head of the astragalus. **C. testis,** the epididymis. **C. transversum.** The same as *C. breve*.

Caramel (*kar'-am-el*) [Fr., "burnt sugar"]. Cane-sugar deprived of two molecules of water. It is a viscid, brown-colored liquid.

Carapa (*kar'-ap-ah*) [*caraipi*, the Guiana name]. A genus of tropical meliaceous trees. *C. guianensis* has an antispasmodic and febrifuge bark, and its seeds afford *carap-oil*, a protective against insects and vermin. *C. moluccensis* is an East Indian tree; the bitter bark is used in diarrhea and the seeds in colic. The fruit and bark of *C. procera*, of the tropics of Asia and Africa, are antiperiodic; the oil from the seeds is anthelmintic and expectorant.

Carapin (*kar'-ap-in*). An alkaloid from the bark of *Carapa guianensis*.

Caraway (*kar'-ah-wā*). See *Carum*.

Carbamate (*kar'-bam-āt*). A salt of carbamic acid.

Carbamic (*kar-bam'-ik*). Obtained from carbamid. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Carbamic*.

Carbamid (*kar'-bam-id*) [*carbo*, a coal; *amid*], CH_4N_2O. Urea.

Carbamin (*kar-bam'-in*). See *Acetonitril*.

Carbazotic Acid (*kar-baz-ot'-ik*). See *Acid, Picric*.

Carbid (*kar'-bid*). A compound formed by the direct union of carbon with some radicle or element.

Carbimids (*kar'-bim-idz*). Bodies isomeric with cyanates, but distinguished from true cyanates in that alkalis decompose them into carbon dioxid and amin. Syn., *Carbonyl-amins*.

Carbinol (*kar'-bin-ol*) [*carbo*]. Methyl-alcohol, CH_3OH. Also a generic term for the alcohols formed by substituting hydrocarbon radicles for the hydrogen in the methyl radicle of carbinol.

Carbo (*kar'-bo*) [L.]. A coal; charcoal. **C. animalis** (U. S. P.), animal charcoal; bone-black; it is used in pharmacy and in manufacturing chemistry largely as a decolorizing agent and as a filter. **C. animalis purificatum** (U. S. P.), purified animal charcoal. Dose 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **C. ligni** (U. S. P.), wood-charcoal; an absorbent, disinfectant, and deodorizer, used in poulticing wounds and dressing ulcers. It is used internally in gastrointestinal irritation.

Carboformal (*kar-bo-form'-al*). A combination of carbon and paraformaldehyd in the form of blocks (Glüh blocks) for purposes of disinfection, the formaldehyd being liberated by the burning of the carbon.

Carbohemia (*kar-bo-he'-me-ah*) [*carbo; αἷμα*, blood]. Imperfect oxidation of the blood.

Carbohydrate (*kar-bo-hi'-drāt*) [*carbo; ὕδωρ*, water]. An organic substance containing 6 carbon atoms or some multiple of 6, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water; that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms. The carbohydrates form a large class of organic compounds, and may be arranged into three groups: the glucoses (*monoses*); the disaccharids, or sugars; and the polysaccharids. The glucoses are the aldehyd derivatives or ketone derivatives of the hexahydric alcohols, into which they may be converted by the absorption of two hydrogen atoms. They are mostly crystalline substances, very soluble in water, but dissolving with difficulty in alcohol. They possess a sweet taste. The disaccharids and polysaccharids are ethereal anhydrids of the glucoses. They may all be converted into the glucoses by hydrolytic decomposition. The disaccharids are ether-like anhydrids of the hexoses.

Carbohydric (*kar-bo-hi'-drik*). Containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Carbolate (*kar'-bol-āt*). 1. A salt of phenol. 2. To impregnate with phenol.

Carbolfuchsin (*kar-bol-fook'-sin*) [*carbo; fuchsin*]. A staining fluid consisting of 90 parts of a 5% aqueous solution of phenol and 1 part of fuchsin dissolved in 10 parts of alcohol.

Carbolic (*kar-bol'-ik*) [*carbo; oleum*, oil]. Containing or derived from coal-tar oil. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Carbolic*, and *Phenol*.

Carbolism (*kar'-bol-izm*) [see *Carbolic*]. Phenol poisoning; a diseased state induced by the misuse or maladministration of phenol. **C., Cutaneous,** dry gangrene due to the action of liquid phenol or to prolonged application of a solution of it upon the skin.

Carbolize (*kar'-bol-īz*) [see *Carbolic*]. To impregnate with phenol.

Carbolmarasmus (*kar-bol-mar-az'-mus*) [*carbolic; μαρασμός*, decay]. Chronic carbolism: a condition marked by vomiting, vertigo, headache, salivation, nephritis, and general marasmus.

Carbolxylene (*kar-bol-zi'-lēn*). A clearing mixture composed of phenol, 1 part, and xylene, 3 parts; used for clearing microscopic sections which are to be mounted in Canada balsam or other resinous medium.

Carbon (*kar'-bon*) [*carbo*]. Charcoal. C = 12; quantivalence II, IV. A nonmetallic element occurring in the various forms of diamond graphite or "black lead," charcoal, and lampblack. It is the central or characteristic element of organic compounds. **C. Dioxid,** the acid, gaseous product, having the composition of CO_2, commonly known as "carbonic-acid gas" or carbonic acid. It is a colorless gas, having a sp. gr. of 1.52, soluble in cold water, and possessing a pungent smell and an acid taste. Inhaled, it

destroys animal life by asphyxiation. **C. Disulfid** (*carbonei disulphidum*, U. S. P.), carbon bisulfid, CS_2, a colorless, transparent liquid, of offensive odor, highly inflammable, very poisonous. It is used as a solvent for caoutchouc and as a reagent. **C. Monoxid,** CO, carbonic oxid, a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, one of the products of imperfect combustion. It is actively poisonous. **C. Nitrid,** CN, cyanogen. **C. Oxid,** CO, a colorless, inodorous gas, having neither acid nor alkaline properties, and very poisonous. The pale lavender flame seen over a coal fire burning without smoke is due to its combustion. Chemically it is produced by passing carbonic acid over red-hot pieces of charcoal contained in a tube of iron and porcelain, and by several other processes. **C. Oxysulfid,** a body, COS, formed by conducting sulfur-vapor and carbon monoxid through red-hot tubes; it is a colorless gas, with a faint and peculiar odor. It unites readily with air, forming an explosive mixture, and is soluble in an equal volume of water. It is present in the waters of some mineral springs. **C. Tetrachlorid,** CCl_4, anesthetic, used in asthma by inhalation.

Carbonate [*carbon*]. A salt of carbon dioxid. **C., Acid,** a substitution-compound of carbonic acid in which there is replacement of but one of its hydrogen atoms with a base. **C., Basic,** a compound of a carbonate with the oxid of the same base. **C., Hydric.** See *C., Acid.* **C., Hydrogen.** 1. Carbon dioxid. 2. Acid carbonate. **C., Neutral, C., Normal,** a substitution-compound of carbonic acid in which a base replaces all its hydrogen.

Carbonated (*kar'-bo-na-ted*). 1. Containing carbonic acid. 2. Changed into a carbonate.

Carbone (*kar'-bōn*). A carbuncle.

Carbonemia (*kar-bon-e'-me-ah*) [*carbo; αἷμα*, blood]. An accumulation of carbon dioxid in the blood.

Carboneum (*kar-bon'-e-um*). Carbon.

Carbonic (*kar-bon'-ik*). Relating to, obtained from, or containing carbon. **C. Acid.** See *Carbon Dioxid.* **C. Anhydrid,** carbon dioxid. **C. Snow,** carbon dioxid in crystal form.

Carbonid (*kar'-bon-id*). 1. See *Carbid.* 2. A mineral which contains carbon. 3. An oxalate freed from its hydrogen by heat.

Carbonite (*kar'-bon-īt*). An oxalate.

Carbonization (*kar-bon-iz-a'-shun*) [*carbon*]. The process of decomposing organic substances by heat without air, until the volatile products are driven off and the carbon remains.

Carbonometer (*kar-bon-om'-et-er*) [*carbon; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for indicating the degree to which the air of a room is vitiated by carbon dioxid.

Carbonometry (*kar-bon-om'-et-re*). The determination of the amount of carbon dioxid exhaled in the breath.

Carbonous (*kar'-bon-us*). Containing carbon.

Carbonyl (*kar'-bon-il*) [*carbon*]. A hypothetic organic radicle having the formula OO.

Carbonylamins (*kar-bon-il'-am-ins*). See *Carbimids.*

Carbosapol (*kar-bo-sa'-pol*) [*carbo; sapo*, soap]. A clear disinfectant solution obtained by warming together phenol, 50 parts; yellow soda-soap, 25 parts; and soft potash-soap, 25 parts.

Carbosulfid, Carbosulfuret (*kar-bo-sul'-fid, -fur-et*). A compound of carbon and sulfur with a radicle.

Carbothialdin (*kar-bo-thi-al'-din*), $C_5H_{10}N_2S_2$. White crystals obtained on evaporating carbon sulfid with an alcoholic solution of aldehyd ammonia. It is soluble in acids.

Carbovinate (*kar-bo-vin'-āt*). An ethyl carbonate.

Carboxyhemoglobin (*kar-boks-e-hem-o-glo'-bin*) [*carboxyl; hemoglobin*]. The compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin formed when CO is present in the blood. The carbon monoxid displaces the oxygen and checks the respiratory function of the red corpuscles.

Carboxyl (*kar-boks'-il*) [*carbo; ὀξύς*, sharp]. 1. The group, CO . OH, characteristic of the organic acids. The hydrogen of this can be replaced by metals, forming salts. 2. Same as *Carbonyl.*

Carboy (*kar'-boi*) [Turk., *karaboya*]. A large bottle protected by wickerwork and a wooden box, used in the transportation of corrosive and other liquids.

Carbuncle (*kar'-bung-kl*) [*carbo*]. A hard, circumscribed, deep-seated, painful suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue. It differs from a boil in being of greater size, having a flat top, and several points of suppuration. It is erroneously called anthrax.

Carcassonne's Ligament. See *Colles' Fascia.*

Carceag. A disease of sheep described by Babes in Rumania; it is probably a form of trypanosomiasis.

Carcinelcosis (*kar-sin-el-ko'-sis*) [*καρκίνος*, a crab; *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration]. A cancerous ulcer. **C. fungosa.** See *Cancer verrucosus.*

Carcinoma (*kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*καρκίνωμα; καρκίνος*, a crab; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Cancer. A malignant epithelial tumor composed of a connective-tissue stroma surrounding groups or nests of epithelial cells. Three varieties are generally described—the squamous, the cylindric, and the glandular. See *Boas' Sign; de Morgan's Spots; Semon's Symptom; Spiegelberg's Sign.* **C., Acinous.** See *Cancer, Acinous.* **C., Adenoid, C. adenodes, C. adenoides.** See *Cancer, Adenoid.* **C. asbolicum.** See *C., Chimney-sweep's.* **C., Chimney-sweep's,** epithelioma of the scrotum, occurring among chimney-sweepers, and supposed to be caused by the irritant action of soot. Syn., *Soot cancer.* **C., Colloid,** one in which the delicate connective-tissue stroma is filled with colloid matter, the result of a colloid degeneration of the epithelial cells. In some cases the degeneration is mucoid instead of colloid. It affects chiefly the ali-

mentary canal, uterus, etc. **C., Cylindric,** one in which the cells tend to assume a cylindric or columnar shape. This shape is best seen in the cells nearest the periphery of the nests. **C., Encephaloid,** one of rapid growth, with a small amount of stroma, large alveoli, and greater amount of cells and blood-vessels. **C., Fibrosomedullary,** one containing about an equal portion of cells and stroma. **C. fibrosum, C., Fibrous.** See *C., Scirrhous.* **C., Glandular,** a carcinoma in which the cells are of the glandular or secreting type. **C., Hyaline.** See *C., Colloid.* **C. nigrum.** See *Melanocarcinoma.* **C. psammosum,** one in which stratified calcareous concretions differing from those found in psammomas have replaced the epithelial elements. **C., Reticulated,** one which has undergone fatty metamorphosis and exhibits its stroma more distinctly. **C. sarcomatodes, C., Sarcomatous,** an adenocarcinoma which has undergone sarcomatous degeneration of the connective tissue. **C., Scirrhous,** a form which occurs most commonly in the breast; it has a stout, fibrillated stroma, closely packed with large nucleated cells. Syn., *Hard carcinoma.* **C. scroti, C. scroti asbolicum.** See *C., Chimney-sweep's.* **C., Squamous,** one derived from squamous epithelium; the cells are cuboid in shape. **C., Villous.** See *Papilloma.*

Carcinomatosis (*kar-sin-o-mat-o'-sis*). The pathologic condition giving rise to carcinomas.

Carcinomatous (*kar-sin-o'-mat-us*) [*carcinoma*]. Relating to or affected with carcinoma.

Carcinomelcosis (*kar-sin-om-el-ko'-sis*). See *Carcinelcosis.*

Carcinomium (*kar-sin-o'-me-um*). Cancerous pus.

Carcinopolypus (*kar-sin-o-pol'-e-pus*). A cancerous polyp.

Carcinosis (*kar-sin-o'-sis*) [*carcinoma*]. 1. A carcinomatous cachexia; a tendency to the development of malignant disease. 2. A form of carcinoma, usually fatal, beginning generally in the uterus or the stomach and spreading to the peritoneum. **C., Acute,** rapidly fatal carcinosis. **C., Miliary,** one in which there are many secondary nodules the size of miliary tubercles. **C., Miliary, Acute,** the rapid formation of minute cancerous nodules, either primary or secondary, within an internal organ or upon its surface.

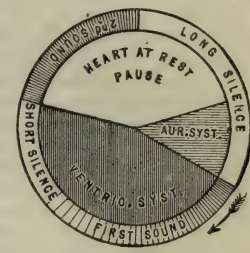
Carcinous (*kar'-sin-us*). Cancerous.

Cardamom, Cardamomum (*kar'-dam-om, kar-dam-o'-mum*) [L.]. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum,* cultivated in Malabar. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is an aromatic, carminative stomachic, used as an ingredient of several "bitters." When combined with purgatives it is useful to prevent griping. **C., Infusion of.** Dose 2 oz. (64 Cc.). **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura cardamomi,* U. S. P.), 20% strength. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **C., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura cardamomi composita,* U. S. P.), cardamom, 20; cinnamon, 20; caraway, 10; cochineal, 5; glycerol, 60; dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 1000 parts. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Cardarelli's Symptom. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Cardia (*kar'-de-ah*). The heart. **C. of the Stomach,** the esophageal orifice of the stomach.

Cardiac (*kar'-de-ak*) [*cardia*]. 1. Pertaining to the heart or to the cardia of the stomach. 2. A drug acting especially on the heart. **C. Cycle,** the period included between the beginning of one heart-beat and the beginning of another. **C. Dropsy,** a dropsical effusion due to heart disease with loss of compensation. **C. Ganglions,** ganglions lying in the grooves and substance of the heart—the principal ones are Remak's and Bidder's, the first on the surface of the sinus venosus, and the latter (2) at the auriculoventricular groove. **C. Impulse,** the elevation caused by the movement of the heart, usually seen in the fifth left intercostal space. **C. Murmur.** See *Murmur, Cardiac.* **C. Orifice** (of the stomach), the esophageal orifice. **C. Passion.** See *Cardialgia.* **C. Plexus.** See *Plexus, Cardiac.* **C. Rhythm,** the term given to the normal regularity in the force and volume of the individual heart-beats.



CARDIAC CYCLE.
The inner circle shows the events that occur in the heart; the outer circle shows the relations of the sounds and silences to the events.

Cardialgia (*kar-de-al'-je-ah*) [*cardia; ἄλγος,* pain]. Pain in the region of the heart, usually due to gaseous distention of the stomach; heartburn. Syn., *Morbus cardiacus; Morsus stomachi; Morsus ventriculi.* **C. icterica,** heartburn with jaundice. **C. inflammatoria,** gastritis. **C. sputatoria,** pyrosis.

Cardianesthesia (*kar-de-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*cardia; ἀναισθησία,* want of feeling]. A condition of the heart marked by lack of sensation.

Cardianeurysma (*kar-de-an-u-riz'-mah*) [*cardia; ἀνεύρυσμα,* a widening]. Aneurysm of the heart.

Cardiant (*kar'-de-ant*) [*cardia*]. 1. Affecting the heart. 2. A remedy that affects the heart.

Cardiaortic (*kar-de-ah-or'-tik*). Relating to the heart and the aorta.

Cardiaplegia (*kar-de-ah-ple'-je-ah*). See *Cardioplegia.*

Cardiasthenia (*kar-de-as-the'-ne-ah*) [*cardia; ἀσθένεια,* weakness]. A peculiar weakness of the heart due to neurasthenic conditions.

Cardielcosis (*kar-de-el-ko'-sis*) [*cardia; ἕλκωσις,* ulceration]. Ulceration of the heart.

Cardiethmoliposis (*kar-de-eth-mo-lip-o'-sis*) [*cardia*; *ἠθμός*, a sieve; *λίπος*, fat]. A deposit of fat in the connective tissue of the heart.

Cardinal (*kar'-din-al*) [*cardo*, a hinge]. Important; preeminent. **C.-flower,** a common name for several species of *Lobelia*, chiefly *Lobelia cardinalis*. **C. Points of Capuron.** See *Capuron's Cardinal Points*. **C. Veins,** the venous trunks which, in the embryonic stage, form the primitive jugular veins.

Cardine (*kar'-dēn*). A fluid preparation of sheep-hearts digested in glycerol and boric acid, used subcutaneously as a heart-tonic and diuretic. Dose 50 min.–1½ dr. (3–5 Cc.).

Cardio- (*kar-de-o-*) [*cardia*]. A prefix meaning relating to the heart.

Cardioaccelerator (*kar-de-o-ak-sel'-er-a-tor*). Hastening the action of the heart. **C. Center.** See *Center, Cardioaccelerator*.

Cardioarterial (*kar-de-o-ar-te'-re-al*). Pertaining to the heart and the arteries.

Cardiocele (*kar'-de-o-sēl*) [*cardio-*; *κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the heart. **C. abdominalis,** hernial protrusion of the heart into the abdomen.

Cardiocentesis (*kar-de-o-sen-te'-sis*) [*cardio-*; *κέντησις*, puncture]. Puncture of one of the chambers of the heart to relieve engorgement.

Cardiodynia (*kar-de-o-din'-e-ah*) [*cardio-*; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in or about the heart.

Cardiodysesthesia, Cardiodysesthesis (*kar-de-o-dis-es-the'-ze-ah, -sis*) [*cardia*; *δυς*, bad; *αἴσθησις*, perception]. Defective innervation of the heart.

Cardiodysneuria (*kar-de-o-dis-nu'-re-ah*). See *Cardiodysesthesia*.

Cardiogram (*kar'-de-o-gram*) [*cardio-*; *γράμμα*, a writing]. The tracing of the cardiac impulse made by the cardiograph.

Cardiograph (*kar'-de-o-graf*) [*cardia*; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for registering graphically the modifications of the pulsations of the heart.

Cardiographer (*kar-de-og'-ra-fer*) [see *Cardiograph*]. An authority upon diseases of the heart.

Cardioid (*kar'-de-oid*) [*cardio-*; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Like a heart.

Cardioinhibitory (*kar-de-o-in-hib'-it-o-re*) [*cardio-*; *inhibere*, to restrain]. Inhibiting or diminishing the heart's action. The cardio-inhibitory fibers pass to the heart through the pneumogastric nerves.

Cardiokinetic (*kar-de-o-kin-et'-ik*) [*cardio-*; *κινεῖν*, to move]. 1. Exciting the heart-action. 2. An agent which excites the action of the heart.

Cardiology (*kar-de-ol'-o-je*) [*cardio-*; *λόγος*, discourse]. The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the heart.

Cardiomalacia (*kar-de-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*cardio-*; *μαλακία*, softness]. Softening of the heart.

Cardiomelanosis (*kar-de-o-mel-an-o'-sis*) [*cardio-*; *melanosis*]. Melanosis of the heart.

Cardiomyoliposis (*kar-de-o-mi-o-lip-o'-sis*) [*cardio-*; *μῦς*, muscle; *λίπος*, fat]. Fatty degeneration of the heart-muscle.

Cardiomyomalacia (*kar-de-o-mi-o-mal-a'-she-ah*). See *Cardiomalacia*.

Cardioncus (*kar-de-ong'-kus*) [*cardio-*; *ὄγκος*, a tumor]. An aneurysm in the heart or one in the aorta close to the heart.

Cardionecrosis (*kar-de-o-nek-ro'-sis*) [*cardio-*; *νέκρωσις*, a killing]. Gangrene affecting the heart.

Cardionosos, Cardionosus (*kar-de-on-o'-sos, -sus*) [*cardio-*; *νόσος*, disease]. Any pathologic affection of the heart.

Cardioparaplasis, Cardioparaplasmus (*kar-de-o-par-a-pla'-sis, -plaz'-mus*) [*cardio-*; *παραπλάζειν*, to wander from the right way]. Cardiac malformation.

Cardiopathy (*kar-de-op'-a-the*) [*cardio-*; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the heart.

Cardiopericarditis (*kar-de-o-per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [*cardio-*; *pericardium*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Associated carditis and pericarditis; inflammation of the heart tissues and of the pericardium.

Cardiophtharsis (*kar-de-of-thar'-sis*) [*cardio-*; *φθείρειν*, to corrupt]. Any affection of the heart causing destruction of its substance.

Cardioplegia (*kar-de-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*cardio-*; *πληγή*, a stroke]. Paralysis of the heart.

Cardiopneumatic (*kar-de-o-nu-mat'-ik*) [*cardio-*; *πνεῦμα*, breath]. Pertaining to the heart and respiration. **C. Movements,** those movements of the air in the lungs that are caused by the pulsations of the heart and larger vessels.

Cardiopneumograph (*kar-de-o-nu'-mo-graf*) [*cardio-*; *πνεῦμα*, breath; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument designed for graphically recording cardiopneumatic movements.

Cardioptosis (*kar-de-o-to'-sis*) [*cardio-*; *πτῶσις*, falling]. Prolapse of the heart. Syn., *Rummo's disease*.

Cardiopulmonary (*kar-de-o-pul'-mon-a-re*). Relating to the heart and lungs; cardiopulmonic.

Cardiopuncture (*kar-de-o-punk'-chūr*) [*cardio-*; *punctura*, a puncture]. Cardiocentesis, especially on lower animals.

Cardiorrheuma (*kar-de-or-u'-mah*) [*cardio-*; *rheumatism*]. Rheumatism of the heart.

Cardiorrhexis (*kar-de-or-eks'-is*) [*cardio-*; *ῥῆξις*, a tearing]. Rupture of the heart.

Cardiospasm (*kar'-de-o-spazm*) [*cardio-*; *σπασμός*, a drawing]. A spasm of the heart.

Cardiospermum (*kar-de-o-sper'-mum*) [*cardio-*; *σπέρμα*, seed]. A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*. *C. halicacabum* is a climbing tropical annual; the leaves and mucilaginous root are diuretic and diaphoretic.

Cardiosphygmograph (*kar-de-o-sfig'-mo-graf*). See *Cardiograph*.

Cardiotomy (*kar-de-ot'-o-me*) [*cardio-*; *τομή*, cutting]. The anatomy or dissection of the heart.

Cardiotromus (*kar-de-ot'-ro-mus*) [*cardio-*; *tremere*, to tremble]. Fluttering of the heart.

Cardiotrophe, Cardiotrophia (*kar-de-ot'-ro-fe, kar-de-ot-ro'-fe-ah*) [*cardio-*; *τροφή*, nourishment]. 1. Heart-nutrition. 2. The volume of the heart.

Cardiovascular (*kar-de-o-vas'-ku-lar*) [*cardio-; vasculum*, a small vessel]. Pertaining to the heart and the blood-vessels.

Cardipericarditis (*kar-de-per-e-kar-di'-tis*). See *Cardiopericarditis*

Carditis (*kar-di'-tis*) [*cardia; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammaton of the heart. **C., Internal.** Synonym of *Endocarditis*.

Cardivalvulitis (*kar-de-val-vu-li'-tis*). Endocarditis confined to the valves.

Cardiypertrophy, Cardiypertrophia (*kar-de-i-per'-tro-fe, kar-de-i-per-tro'-fe-ah*) [*cardia; hypertrophy*]. Hypertrophy of the heart.

Cardol (*kar'-dol*). See *Anacardium*.

Carduus (*kar'-du-us*) [L., "a thistle"]. The seeds of *C. marianus*, St. Mary's-thistle, and *C. benedictus*, blessed thistle. A decoction of the former, 2 oz. to 1 pint, constitutes an old and popular remedy for hemoptysis. The latter is also a popular cure-all, used mainly as a tonic bitter. Dose of *decoction* 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Cc.); of *tincture* 10–20 min. (0.6–1.2 Cc.).

Cargile-membrane [*Cargile*, the inventor]. An animal membrane resembling gold-beaters' foil, made from the peritoneum of the ox and used in surgery for packing and to prevent adhesions; when applied to the raw surface of the bowel it adheres without supporting stitches and forms an artificial peritoneum. Syn., *Animal velum*.

Cariated (*ka'-re-a-ted*). Carious.

Carica (*kar'-ik-ah*) [*carica*, a dry fig, so called from *Caria* in Asia Minor]. A genus of plants of the order *Papayaceæ*. *C. papaya*, the papaw-tree of tropical America, contains in its leaves and fruit the alkaloid carpain, besides the ferment papain or papayotin; the leaves also contain the glucosid carposid. The milky juice and the seeds are anthelmintic. **C.-cocoa,** a preparation of cocoa containing papain.

Caricin (*kar'-is-in*). See *Papain*.

Caries (*ka'-re-ēz*) [L., "rottenness"]. A molecular death of bone, corresponding to ulceration in the soft tissues. See *Sign, Rust's*. **C. articulorum.** See *C. fungosa*. **C., Atonic,** a form described by Billroth, attended with but little swelling and a thin, fetid discharge. **C. callosa,** syphilitic chancre. **C. carnosa,** fungous caries, marked by large granulation-masses. **C. centralis,** circumscribed chronic osteomyelitis, which, working from within, causes disease of the cortical substances. Syn., *Osteitis interna*. **C. dentis, C. dentium.** See *C. of Teeth*. **C. fungosa,** tuberculosis of a bone with attached sequestrum, the meshes of the latter being filled with granulations growing into them from the inner surface of the cavity. **C. gallica,** syphilitic chancre. **C. granulosa.** See *C. fungosa*. **C. interna.** See *C. centralis*. **C., Lacunar,** a form in which the undermined bone is full of lacunas. **C. mollis.** See *C. fungosa*. **C., Necrotic,** a form in which portions of the bone lie in a suppurating cavity. **C. nongallica,** simple chancre. **C. profunda.** See *C. centralis*. **C. sicca,** a form of tuberculous caries characterized by absence of suppuration, obliteration of the cavity of the joint, and sclerosis and concentric atrophy of the articular extremity of the bone. **C. of Spine,** tuberculous osteitis of the bodies of the vertebras and intervertebral fibrocartilage, producing curvature of the spine. Syn., *Pott's disease*. **C. of Teeth,** a chemic decomposition of the earthy part or any portion of a tooth, accompanied by partial or complete disorganization of the animal framework of the affected part. Syn., *Odontonecrosis*.

Carina (*kar-i'-nah*) [L., "the keel"]. 1. Any keel-like structure. 2. A mesial ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri. 3. The spinal column. **C. aquæductus sylvii,** the carinate inferior margin of the sylvian aqueduct. **C. vaginæ,** the anterior column of the vagina.

Carinate (*kar'-in-āt*) [*carina*]. Keeled.

Cariosity (*kar-e-os'-it-e*). See *Caries*.

Carious (*ka'-re-us*) [*caries*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with caries. 2. Marked by irregular pits or perforations so as to present the appearance of carious bone.

Carissa (*kar-is'-ah*) [L.]. A genus of shrubs. See *Ouabain*.

Carissin (*kar-is'-in*). According to Bancroft, a glucosid from the bark of *Carissa ovata*, resembling ouabain in action.

Carmalum, Mayer's. A stain consisting of carminic acid, 1; alum, 10; water, 200 parts. It is well adapted for sections cut on the freezing microtome.

Carmin (*kar'-min*), $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$. A coloring-matter extracted from cochineal.

Carminative (*kar-min'-at-iv*) [*carminare*, to card; hence, to cleanse]. Having the power to cure flatulence and colic. Carminatives are generally aromatics.

Carnal (*kar'-nal*) [*carnalis*, fleshly]. Pertaining to flesh. **C. Knowledge,** sexual intercourse.

Carnallite (*kar'-nal-īt*) [v. *Carnall*, a Prussian mineralogist (1804–1874)]. Potassium-magnesium chlorid.

Carnation (*kar-na'-shun*) [*carnatio*]. The natural color of flesh.

Carnauba (*kar-na-oo'-bah*) [Braz.]. 1. The root of *Copernicia cerifera*, a wax-producing palm-tree of tropical America. It is used in Brazil as an alterative and resembles sarsaparilla in its properties. Dose of the *fluid-extract* 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). 2. See *C. Wax*. **C. Wax,** the wax obtained from *Copernicia cerifera*.

Carneoaponeurotic (*kar-ne-o-ap-on-u-rot'-ik*). Fleshy and pertaining to an aponeurosis.

Carneopapillosus (*kar-ne-o-pap-il-o'-sus*). Composed of fleshy papillas, as the columns of the vagina.

Carneotendinous (*kar-ne-o-ten'-din-us*). Both muscular and tendinous.

Carniferrin (*kar-ne-fer'-in*). A tasteless meat preparation containing phosphocarnic acid

and 30% of iron. Dose for adults 8 gr. (0.52 Gm.). Syn., *Iron phosphosarcolactate.*

Carniferrol (*kar-nif'-er-ol*). A preparation of meat-peptone with iron; it is used as a stimulant dietetic. Syn., *Liquor carnis ferropeptonatus.*

Carnification (*kar-nif-ik-a'-shun*) [*carno*, flesh; *facere*, to make]. A term indicating the alteration of tissue, especially the lung, to a dense, fleshy appearance. **C. of Bone.** See *Osteosarcosis.* **C. of the Lung, Congestive,** brown induration of the lung. **C. of the Lungs, C., Pulmonary.** 1. The change of the parenchyma of the lungs into a red material resembling muscle. 2. A consolidation of the lung from action of inflammation.

Carniformis (*kar-ne-form'-is*) [see *Carnification*] Having a flesh-like appearance, *e. g.*, *abscessus carniformis.*

Carnigen (*kar'-ne-jen*). A dietetic albumose.

Carnin (*kar'-nin*) [*carno*], $C_7H_8N_4O_3$. A leukomain isolated from American meat-extract, but not from muscle tissue itself; also obtained from yeast and wine.

Carnivorous (*kar-niv'-o-rus*) [*carno; vorare*, to devour]. Flesh-eating.

Carnogen (*kar'-no-jen*) [*carno; generare*, to produce]. Glycerite of bone-marrow, containing 60% of red marrow and 25% of unaltered fibrin of ox-blood, with albumin, suspended in glycerol. It is a hematinic and used chiefly in pernicious anemia. Dose 1–2 tablespoonfuls 3 times daily.

Carnolin (*kar'-nol-in*). A solution of 1.5% of formaldehyd; it is a food-preservative and disinfectant.

Carnosin (*kar'-no-sin*), $C_9H_{14}N_4O_3$. A base, soluble in water, isolated from Liebig's meat-extract; it melts with decomposition at 239° C.

Caro (*ka'-ro*) [L.]. 1. Flesh. 2. *Strychnos nux-vomica.* **C. luxurians,** exuberant granulation.

Caroba (*kar-o'-bah*) [L.]. The leaflets of *Jacaranda procera* and of *Cybistax antisyphilitica.* It is a popular Brazilian remedy as an emetocathartic, alterative, and tonic in syphilis and in yaws. Dose of the *fluid-extract* 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.).

Caroid (*kar'-oid*). A digestive ferment obtained from *Carica papaya;* a pale-yellow powder. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.).

Carolinium (*kar-o-lin'-e-um*). The provisional name given by Baskerville to a supposed new element obtained by the fractionation of thorium oxid.

Carony Bark (*kar-o'-ne*) [*Caroni*, a river in Venezuela]. Angustura bark.

Carotid (*kar-ot'-id*) [*καρόειν*, to produce sleep]. 1. The carotid artery, the principal large artery on each side of the neck. See under *Artery.* 2. Of or relating to the carotid artery.

Carotis (*kar-ot'-is*) [L.]. The carotid artery. **C. cephalica, C. cerebralis,** the internal carotid artery. **C. communis,** the common carotid artery. **C. externa, C. facialis,** the external carotid artery. **C. interna,** the internal carotid artery. **C. primitiva,** the common carotid artery.

Carpain (*kar-pa'-in*), $C_{14}H_{25}NO_2$. An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Carica papaya.* It is recommended for the subcutaneous treatment of heart disease. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.006–0.01 Gm.) subcutaneously, every day or every second day. **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{14}H_{25}NO_2HCl$, bitter white crystals, soluble in water. It is used in mitral insufficiency and aortic stenosis. Dose $\frac{1}{5}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.013–0.022 Gm.) daily. Injection, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.0065–0.011 Gm.) daily.

Carpal (*kar'-pal*) [*καρπός*, the wrist]. Pertaining to the wrist.

Carphologia (*kar-fol-o'-je-ah*). See *Carphology.*

Carphology (*kar-fol'-o-je*) [*κάρφος*, chaff; *λέγειν*, to collect]. The aimless picking at the bedclothes, seen in grave fevers, particularly in the socalled typhoid state.

Carpipes (*kar'-pi-pez*) [*carpus; pes*, foot]. C. French's term for a condition of the anterior leg in four-footed animals similar to club-foot.

Carpo- (*kar-po-*) [*carpus*]. A prefix meaning relating to the carpus.

Carpocarpal (*kar-po-kar'-pal*). Applied to the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones; also to different parts of the carpus in relation to each other.

Carpocervical (*kar-po-ser'-vik-al*). Relating to the wrist and the neck.

Carpometacarpal (*kar-po-met-a-kar'-pal*) [*carpo-; metacarpus*]. Relating to the carpus and to the metacarpus.

Carpoolecranal (*kar-po-o-le-kra'-nal*) [*carpo-; olecranon*]. Relating to the wrist and the lower portion of the upper arm.

Carpopedal (*kar-po-pe'-dal*) [*carpo-; pes, pedis*, a foot]. Affecting the wrists and feet, or the fingers and toes. **C. Contraction.** See *Contraction, Carpopedal.* **C. Spasm,** a spasm of the hands and feet, or of the thumbs and great toes, associated with laryngismus stridulus of children.

Carpophalangeus, Carpophalanginus (*kar-po-fal-an'-je-us, kar-po-fal-an-ji'-nus*). 1. Relating to the wrist and to a phalanx. 2. See under *Muscle.*

Carpophilous (*kar-pof'-il-us*) [*καρπός*, fruit; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Parasitic upon fruit.

Carposid (*kar'-po-sid*). A crystalline glucosid from *Carica papaya.*

Carpozyma (*kar-po-zi'-mah*) [*καρπός*, fruit; *ζύμη*, ferment]. A genus of microorganisms producing fermentation.

Carpus (*kar'-pus*) [L.]. The eight bones collectively forming the wrist.

Carrageen, Carragheen (*kar'-ag-ēn*) [*Carragheen* in Ireland]. Irish moss. See *Chondrus.*

Carrion's Disease. Verruga peruviana; Peruvian wart.

Carron Oil (*kar'-on*). See *Oil, Carron.*

Car-sickness. The symptoms of sea-sickness produced by journeying in railway cars.

Carswell's Grapes. Pulmonary tubercles when they occur in a racemose distribution at the extremities of several adjacent bronchioles.

Carthagena Bark. Cinchona from Carthagena.

Cartilage (*kar'-til-āj*) [*cartilago*, gristle]. Gristle; a white, semiopaque, nonvascular connective tissue composed of a matrix containing nucleated cells which lie in cavities or lacunas of the matrix. When boiled, cartilage yields a substance called chondrin. **C., Annular.** 1. Any ring-shaped cartilage. 2. The cricoid cartilage. **C., Anonymous,** the cricoid cartilage. **C., Aortic,** the second costal cartilage on the right side. **C., Arthrodic, C., Arthrodial.** See *C., Articular.* **C., Articular,** that lining the articular surfaces of bones. **C., Asternal,** the costal cartilages which are detached from the sternum. **C.-bone.** 1. See *Ossein.* 2. See *C., Calcified.* **C.s, Brecht's,** the ossa suprasternalia, two small cartilaginous or bony nodules near each sternoclavicular joint, above the sternum. They are regarded as the rudiments of the episternal bone that is well developed in some animals. **C., Bronchial,** plates of cartilage, in some instances very minute, found in the bronchial tubes. **C., Calcified,** that in which a calcareous deposit is contained in the matrix. Syn., *Cartilage-bone; Crusted cartilage; Primary bone.* **C., Cellular.** See *C., Parenchymatous.* **C., Ciliary.** See *C., Palpebral.* **C., Corniculate.** See *C. of Santorini.* **C., Costal,** that occupying the interval between the true ribs and the sternum or adjacent cartilages. **C.s, Cuneiform.** See *C.s of Wrisberg.* **C., Dentinal.** See *Ossein.* **C., Diarthrodial.** See *C., Articular.* **C., Embryonal.** See *C., Parenchymatous.* **C., Ensiform,** the third piece of the sternum. Syn., *Xiphoid appendix; Xiphoid cartilage.* **C.s, Epactal,** small cartilaginous nodules on the upper edge of the alar cartilages of the nose. **C., Epiphyseal.** See *C., Intermediary* (2). **C., Fetal.** See *C., Temporary.* **C., Fibro-.** See *Fibrocartilage.* **C., Floating.** See *Arthrolith.* **C., Huschke's.** See *Jacobson's Cartilage.* **C., Hyaline,** is distinguished by a granular or homogeneous matrix. **C., Innominate,** the cricoid cartilage. **C.s, Interarticular,** flat fibrocartilages situated between the articulating surfaces of some of the joints. Syn., *Interarticular fibrocartilages.* **C., Interarytenoid,** an inconstant cartilage found between the arytenoid cartilages. **C.s, Interhemal,** nodules of cartilage which aid in the formation of the hemal arch of a vertebra. **C., Intermediary.** 1. Cartilage-bone in process of transformation into true bone. 2. That interposed between the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone. **C.s, Interneural,** nodules of cartilage which aid in the formation of the neural arch of a vertebra. **C.s, Intervertebral.** See *Intervertebral Discs.* **C., Investing.** See *C., Articular.* **C., Jacobson's.** See *Jacobson's Cartilage.* **C., Luschka's.** See *Luschka's Cartilage.* **C., Luschka's Subpharyngeal.** See under *Luschka.* **C., Meckel's,** the axis of the first branchial arch (mandibular arch) of the fetus. It disappears during the fifth or sixth month, with the exception of its posterior (tympanic) portion, which becomes the incus, malleus, and folian process. A vestige of this cartilage (pinnal cartilage) is occasionally found in tumors of the parotid gland. **C.s, Morgagni's.** See *C.s of Wrisberg.* **C., Palpebral,** the connective tissue forming the framework of the eyelids. **C., Parenchymatous,** that in which cells form the main part of the tissue. **C.s, Pyramidal,** the arytenoid cartilages. **C.s, Quadrate,** several small cartilages passing out from the alar cartilages in the external part of the nostril. **C., Reticular,** a peculiar cartilage found in the auricle of the ear, the epiglottis, and eustachian tubes. Its peculiarity consists in a network of yellow elastic fibers pervading the matrix in all directions. **C., Retiform.** See *C., Reticular.* **C. of Santorini,** a nodule at the apex of each arytenoid cartilage—the corniculum laryngis. **C., Seiler's,** a small cartilaginous rod attached to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. It is more fully developed in the female than in the male. **C.s, Semilunar,** two interarticulating cartilages of the knee. **C., Sesamoid.** See *Sesamoid Bone.* **C., Sesamoid (of the Larynx),** Luschka's cartilage. **C.s, Sesamoid (of the Nose).** See *C.s, Epactal.* **C.s, Sigmoid.** See *C.s, Semilunar.* **C., Synarthrodial,** that of any fixed or slightly movable articulation. **C., Tarsal.** See *C., Palpebral.* **C., Temporary,** that which is ultimately replaced by bone. **C., Tubal,** a rolled triangular cartilage running from the osseous part of the eustachian tube to the pharynx. **C. of Weitbrecht,** the interarticular fibrocartilage that exists in the acromioclavicular articulation. **C.s of Wrisberg,** the cuneiform cartilages, one on each side of the fold of membrane stretching from the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis. **C., Xiphoid.** See *C., Ensiform.* **C., Yellow.** See *C., Reticular.*

Cartilaginous (*kar-til-aj'-in-us*) [*cartilage*]. Made up of or resembling cartilage.

Cartilago (*kar-til-a'-go*) [L.]. See *Cartilage.* **C. triticea,** a small oblong cartilaginous nodule often found in the lateral thyrohyoid ligament.

Carum (*ka'-rum*) [κάρον, caraway]. Caraway. It is official in the U. S. P. in the form of the dried fruit of *C. carvi*, indigenous to Europe, and an allied species native to the Pacific coast of America. Its odor and taste are due to a volatile oil. It is used chiefly as a flavor. *C. petroselinum*, parsley, is diuretic and sedative. **Carui, Aqua** (B. P.), caraway water. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **Carui, Infusum,** 2 dr. to 1 pint. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). Unof. **Cari, Oleum** (U. S. P.), oil of caraway. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.).

Caruncle (*kar'-ung-kl*) [*caruncula*]. A small, fleshy growth. **C., Lacrimal,** one upon the

conjunctiva near the inner canthus. **C., Urethral,** a small, bright-red growth situated on the posterior lip of the meatus urinarius: a frequent condition in women. The caruncle varies in size from a hempseed to a filbert; it is very painful, especially during micturition and coitus, and bleeds readily.

Caruncula (*kar-ung'-ku-lah*) [dim. of *caro*, flesh; pl., *carunculæ*]. A caruncle. In the plural, the nymphas. **C. innominata,** the lacrimal gland. **C. major,** a caruncle marking the common orifice of the common bile-duct and the pancreatic duct. **C. mammillaris.** 1. The olfactory tubercle, between the roots of the olfactory nerves. 2. The enlarged ends of the galactophorous ducts in the nipple. **C. minor,** one in the duodenum in the center of which a supplementary pancreatic duct occasionally opens. **C. morgagnii,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **Carunculæ myrtiformes,** the projections of membrane near the orifice of the vagina, thought to be the remains of the hymen after its rupture. **Carunculæ papillares.** See *Papilla, Renal.* **C. salivalis.** See *C. sublingualis.* **C. sublingualis,** one marking the orifice of Wharton's duct. Syn., *Papilla salivalis inferior.* **C. urethræ.** See *Caruncle, Urethral.*

Carunculate, Caruncula ted (*kar-ung'-ku-lāt, -ed*). Furnished with a caruncle.

Carus' Curve. The longitudinal axis of the pelvic canal, which forms a curved line, having the symphysis pubis as its center.

Carvacrol (*karv'-ak-rol*) [Ital., *carvi*, caraway; *ἄκρος*, sharp], $C_{10}H_{13}.OH$. A liquid body occurring in the oil of certain varieties of satureja. Syn., *Cymic phenol; Cymophenol; Metaisocymophenol; Oxyzymol.* **C. Iodid,** $C_{10}H_{13}OI$, a brown powder, slightly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in olive-oil, ether, and chloroform, melting at 90° C.; it is used as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Iodocrol.*

Carya (*kar'-e-ah*) [*καρύα*, the walnut-tree]. Hickory; a genus of trees of the order *Juglandaceæ*, indigenous to North America. *C. tomentosa* yields a crystalline principle, *caryin*, believed to be identical with quercitrin. The leaves of most of the species are aromatic and astringent and the bark bitter and astringent. The inner bark is used in dyspepsia and intermittent fever.

Caryin (*kar'-e-in*). See under *Carya.*

Caryinum (*kar-e-in'-um*). Nut-oil.

Caryochrome (*kar'-e-o-krōm*). See *Karyochrome.*

Caryocinesis (*kar-e-o-sin-e'-sis*). See *Karyokinesis.*

Caryocinetic (*kar-e-o-sin-et'-ik*). 1. See *Karyokinetic.* 2. Ameboid.

Caryolysis (*kar-e-ol'-is-is*). See *Karyolysis.*

Caryomitosis (*kar-e-o-mi-to'-sis*). See *Karyomitosis.*

Caryophyllin (*kar-e-o-fil'-in*) [*caryophyllus*], $C_{10}H_{16}O$ or $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. The neutral crystalline principle of cloves.

Caryophyllus (*kar-e-o-fil'-us*) [*κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf]. Clove. The unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia aromatica,* distinguished by their pungent, spicy taste. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, which is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. It also contains a crystalline body, *eugenin,* $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a camphor, *caryophyllin,* $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It is useful as a stomachic and to prevent "griping" when combined with purgatives. **Caryophylli, Infusum** (B. P.), a strength of 1 to 40 is recommended. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **Caryophylli, Oleum** (U. S. P.), oil of cloves, contains an acid and a phenol compound. Dose 1–4 min. (0.06–0.24 Cc.). It is used also by microscopists to clarify preparations and tissues for mounting.

Caryoplasm (*kar'-e-o-plazm*) See *Karyoplasm.*

Casanthrol (*kas-an'-throl*). A mixture of casein ointment with a coal-tar product; it is used as a varnish in skin diseases.

Casca-bark (*kas'-kah*). Sassy-bark; ordeal-bark. The bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense,* a tree native to Africa. Its properties are due to an alkaloid. It is valuable in intermittent fevers and as a heart-tonic; in overdoses it produces nausea and vomiting. *Erythrophlein,* the active alkaloid, is a local anesthetic. Dose of the *aqueous extract* 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* 5–15 min. (0.3–0.9 Cc.); of the *tincture* (25% strength) 10 min. (0.6 Cc.).

Cascara (*kas-kar'-ah*). Spanish for "bark." **C. amarga,** Honduras bark. The bark of a tree native in Mexico, much used as an alterative tonic in syphilis and skin affections. **C. Cordial,** a trade preparation. Dose 15 min.–2 dr. (1–8 Cc.). **C. sagrada** (*rhamnus purshiana,* U. S. P.), the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana,* or California buckthorn. Its properties are due to a volatile oil. It is useful in chronic constipation. Syn., *Chittem bark; Sacred bark.* **C. sagrada, Extract of** (*extractum rhamni purshianæ,* U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **C. sagrada, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum rhamni purshianæ,* U. S. P.). Dose 15 min. (1 Cc.). **C. sagrada, Fluidextract of, Aromatic** (*fluidextractum rhamni purshianæ aromaticum,* U. S. P.). Dose 15 min. (1 Cc.).

Cascarilla (*kas-kar-il'-ah*) [Sp., dim. of *casca,* bark]. The bark of *Croton eluteria,* native to the Bahama Islands, an aromatic bitter, increasing the natural secretions of the digestive organs. Unof. **Cascarillæ, Infusum** (B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **Cascarillæ, Tinctura** (B. P.). Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Cascarillin (*kas-kar-il'-in*) [*cascarilla*], $C_6H_9O_2$. The active principle of cascarilla; a white, crystalline, bitter substance, scarcely soluble in water.

Cascarin (*kas'-kar-in*), $C_{24}H_{10}O_{10}$. A substance isolated by Leprince from the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* (cascara sagrada), and believed by him to contain the active tonic and laxative principles of that bark; it occurs

in granular masses or prisms. Dose 1½–3 gr. (0.099–0.198 Gm.). According to Phipson, this is identical with rhamnotoxin.

Casearia (*kas-e-a'-re-ah*) [J. *Casearius*, Dutch botanist]. A genus of tropical trees of the order *Samydaceæ*. *C. esculenta* is a native of the Asian tropics and Australia; its bitter roots are said to be a valuable remedy in hepatic torpor. *C. ovata*, the *anavingah* of the Malays, is a large tree, bitter in all its parts. The fruit is diuretic. *C. tomentosa* is a tree of India; the bitter leaves are used by the natives in medicated baths and the fruit is diuretic.

Casease (*ka'-se-āz*). An enzym which digests casein, found by Duclaux and produced by bacteria, notably *Tyrothrix tenuis*.

Caseate (*ka'-ze-āt*). 1. A lactate. 2. To undergo cheesy degeneration.

Caseation (*ka-ze-a'-shun*) [*casein*]. The precipitation of casein during the coagulation of milk. Also a form of degeneration in which the structure is converted into a soft, cheese-like substance.

Caseiform (*ka'-ze-if-orm*). Resembling cheese or casein.

Casein (*ka'-ze-in*) [*caseum*, cheese]. A derived albumin, the chief proteid of milk, precipitated by acids and by rennet. It is closely allied to alkali-albumin, but contains more nitrogen and a large amount of phosphorus. It constitutes most of the curd of milk. Syn., *Caseum; Lacterin*. **C. Dyspepton,** an insoluble, semigelatinous substance, separated in the first stages of gastric digestion. **C., Gluten.** See *C., Vegetable*. **C.-mercury,** a compound of casein and mercury bichlorid, soluble in water with a trace of ammonia added; it is antiseptic. **C. Ointment,** an ointment-base consisting of casein, 14 parts; potassium hydroxid and sodium hydroxid, each, 0.43 part; glycerol, 7 parts; vaselin, 21 parts; borax, 1 part; water, 56 or 57 parts. **C.-peptone,** a light-brown, soluble powder used as a nutrient. **C. Saccharid,** a compound of dry casein, 1 part; cane-sugar, 9 parts, and sodium bicarbonate enough to render it slightly alkaline. It is useful in preparing emulsions of oils, balsams, terpenes, resins, or gum-resins. **C. of the Saliva,** ptyalin. **C.-sodium,** a compound of casein and sodium hydroxid, used as a nutrient. **C., Vegetable,** a nitrogenous substance resembling the casein of milk; two varieties have been described—*legumin*, in peas, beans, etc., and *conglutin*, in hops and almonds.

Caseoiodin (*ka-ze-o-i'-o-din*). A compound of casein and iodin (8 or 9%) forming a white powder, soluble in dilute hot alcohol and in hot alkalis. It is used in myxedema.

Caseous (*ka'-ze-us*) [*caseum*]. Having the nature or consistence of cheese.

Casimiroa (*kas-im-ir-o'-ah*) [after *Casimiro Gomez*]. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*. *C. edulis* is the *zapote blanco* of Mexico; the edible fruit is anthelmintic; the bitter bark with the leaves and seeds are incinerated and used medicinally.

Cassareep, Cassaripe (*kas'-a-rēp*) [South American name]. The concentrated juice of the cassava, the root of *Jatropha manihot*, made innocuous by boiling; it is a condiment, and as an ointment (10%) is recommended in the treatment of purulent conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, and other diseases of the eye.

Cassava (*kas-a'-vah*) [Sp., *casabe*]. 1. The manioc plant (*Jatropha manihot* and other species of *Jatropha*). 2. Tapioca.

Casser's (Casserius') Fontanel. The fontanel formed by the temporal, occipital, and parietal bones. **C.'s Muscle,** ligamentous fibers attached to the malleus and formerly described as the laxator tympani minor muscle. **C.'s Perforating Nerve,** the external cutaneous nerve of the arm.

Casserian (*kas-e'-re-an*). See *Gasserian*.

Cassia (*cash'-e-ah*) [*κασία*, a perfume]. 1. A genus of leguminous plants, several species of which afford senna. 2. An old name, still used commercially, for the coarser varieties of cinnamon. See *Cinnamon*. *C. alata*, the ringworm-shrub, is a widely diffused tropical shrub. The juice of the leaves mixed with lime-juice is used in the treatment of ringworm, and the wood and bark are alterant. *C. beareana* is a species of East Africa. A decoction of the root is highly recommended in blackwater fever, and the powdered bark is applied as a dressing to ulcers. *C. marilandica*, of North America, produces the leaves called American senna, which are less active as a cathartic than the true senna. **C.-bark,** cassia-lignea. See *Cinnamon*. **C.-buds,** the immature fruit of Chinese cinnamon; used chiefly as a spice. **C., Oil of,** a variety of oil of cinnamon, used in pharmacy and in perfumery. **C., Purging** (*cassia fistula*, U. S. P.), the dried fruit of a tree growing in tropical regions. The pulp (*cassiæ pulpa*, B. P.) is a mild laxative. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.).

Cast (*kast*)[ME., *casten*, to throw]. 1. A mass of fibrous or plastic material that has taken the form of some cavity in which it has been molded. From their source, casts may be classified as bronchial, intestinal, nasal, esophageal, renal, tracheal, urethral, vaginal, etc. Of these, the renal casts, by reason of their significance in diseases of the kidney, are the most important. Classed according to their constitution, casts are epithelial, fatty, fibrinous, granular, hyaline, mucous, sanguineous, waxy, etc. See *Tube-casts*. 2. Strabismus. **C.s, Külz's,** very short, generally hyaline, but sometimes granular, casts, occurring at the onset and during the course of diabetic coma, disappearing with the coma, and considered by Külz as diagnostic of impending coma. **C.s, Tubular Exudation** (of the intestine), a pathognomonic symptom of mucous colitis.

Castanea (*kas-ta'-ne-ah*) [L.]. Chestnut. The leaves of *C. vesca*. They contain tannic and gallic acids and other principles the

value of which is not known. They are used in infusion or decoction as a remedy for whooping-cough. Dose of the *fluidextract* 5–60 min. (0.3–3.8 Cc.).

Castellino's Sign. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Castor (*kas'-tor*). See *Castoreum.* **C.-bean, C.-oil.** See under *Ricinus.* **C.-xylene,** a mixture composed of castor-oil, 1 part, and xylene, 3 parts, used for clearing or clarifying the collodion or celloidin of objects embedded in collodion.

Castoreum (*kas-to'-re-um*) [κάστωρ, the beaver]. The dried preputial follicles and their secretion, obtained from the beaver, *Castor fiber.* It is a reddish-brown substance with a strong odor. It is antispasmodic and stimulant, its action resembling that of musk. Dose of the *tincture* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Castration (*kas-tra'-shun*) [*castrare,* to cut]. Orchidectomy; the excision of one or both testicles. **C., Female,** removal of the ovaries; oophorectomy; spaying.

Castrensis (*kas-tren'-sis*) [*castra,* a camp]. 1. Relating to camps. 2. Camp-fever or dysentery due to unsanitary living in camps.

Casualty (*kaz'-u-al-te*) [*casus,* chance]. An accidental injury; a wound, or loss of life, accidentally incurred; an injury in a battle.

Casuarina (*kas-u-ar-e'-nah*) [*casuarius,* the cassowary, from the resemblance of the stems to the heavy feathers of this bird]. A genus of plants of the order *Casuarinaceæ.* The tonic and styptic bark of *C. equisetifolia,* of Malaya, is used in the treatment of beriberi. *C. montana* is a native of Malaya; the bark is used in beriberi; the leaves in colic; the seeds in a salve in the treatment of headache.

Casuistics (*kaz-u-is'-tiks*) [*casus,* a case]. The study of individual pathologic cases as a means of arriving at the general history of a disease.

Casumen (*kas'-u-men*). A proprietary dietetic said to contain 93% of proteid.

Cata-. For words thus beginning and not found under C see *Kata-.*

Catabasial (*kat-ah-ba'-se-al*) [κατά, down; *basion*]. Applied to skulls having the basion lower than the opisthion.

Catabasis (*kat-ab'-as-is*) [κατάβασις, a descent]. The decline of a disease.

Catabiotic (*kat-ah-bi-ot'-ik*). See *Katabiotic.*

Catabolergy (*kat-ab-ol'-er-je*). See *Katabolergy.*

Catabolic (*kat-ab-ol'-ik*). See *Katabolic.*

Catabolin, Catabolite (*kat-ab'-o-lin, -lite*). See *Katabolin.*

Catabolism (*kat-ab'-o-lizm*). See *Katabolism.*

Cataclasis (*kat-ak'-las-is*) [κατά, down; κλάσειν, to break]. A fracture.

Catacleisis (*kat-ak-li'-sis*) [κατάκλεισις, a locking]. Closure of the eyelids by adhesion or by spasm.

Cataclysm (*kat'-ak-lizm*) [κατακλυσμός, a deluge]. 1. An effusion. 2. A sudden shock.

Catalase (*kat'-al-āz*). See *Milk-catalase.*

Catalepsy (*kat'-al-ep-se*) [κατά, down; λαμβάνειν, to seize]. A condition of morbid sleep, associated with a loss of voluntary motion and a peculiar plastic rigidity of the muscles, by reason of which they take any position in which they are placed and preserve it for an indefinite time. The condition is associated with hysteria, with forms of insanity, and is a stage of the hypnotic sleep. **C., Local,** that affecting a single organ or group of muscles.

Cataleptic (*kat-al-ep'-tik*) [see *Catalepsy*]. 1. Relating to, affected with, or of the nature of, catalepsy. 2. A person affected with catalepsy.

Cataleptiform (*kat-al-ep'-tif-orm*) [*catalepsy; forma,* form]. Resembling catalepsy.

Cataleptize (*kat-al-ep'-tīz*). To reduce to a state of catalepsy.

Cataleptoid (*kat-al-ep'-toid*) [*catalepsy;* εἶδος, likeness]. Like catalepsy. **C. State,** a condition due to neuromuscular excitability and differing from true catalepsy in that the limbs must be held in fixed attitudes for a few seconds before they maintain themselves and friction causes them to become limp.

Cataleptolethargic (*kat-al-ep-to-leth-ar'-jik*). Having the nature of catalepsy and lethargy.

Catamenia (*kat-am-e'-ne-ah*) [κατά, concerning, according to; μήν, month]. The recurrent monthly discharge of blood during sexual life from the genital canal of the female.

Catamenial (*kat-am-e'-ne-al*) [*catamenia*]. Pertaining to the catamenia.

Cataphonics (*kat-ah-fon'-iks*) [κατά, after; φώνη, sound]. That branch of physics treating of reflected sounds.

Cataphoresis (*kat-af-or-e'-sis*) [κατά, down; φέρειν, to carry]. The introduction of drugs into the system through the skin by means of ointments or solutions applied by the electrode of a battery. **C., Anemic,** the application of cataphoresis upon a part from which the blood-supply has previously been cut off by an Esmarch bandage or a rubber ring. **C., Static,** a method of introducing into the body gaseous medicaments that have been inclosed within a bell-jar or tube into which enters a brush electrode connected with the positive pole of an influence machine.

Cataphoria (*kat-af-o'-re-ah*). See *Kataphoria.*

Cataplasis (*kat-ap'-las-is*) [κατά, down; πλάσις, formation]. 1. The stage of decline in the individual life. 2. The application of a plaster or coating.

Cataplasm, Cataplasma (*kat'-ap-lazm, kat-ap-laz'-mah*) [κατάπλασμα, a poultice]. A poultice (*q. v.*). **Cataplasma carbonis** (B. P.), a poultice made of wood-charcoal, 1; breadcrumb, 1; linseed-meal, 3; boiling water, 20 parts. **Cataplasma fermenti** (B. P.), a mixture of beer, yeast, wheat-flour, water at 100° F. It is a stimulant and antiseptic for indolent ulcers. **Cataplasma kaolini** (U. S. P.), a mixture of kaolin, boric acid,

thymol, methyl salicylate, oil of peppermint, and glycerol.

Cataract (*kat'-ar-akt*) [καταρράκτης, a waterfall]. Partial or complete opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule. **C., Adherent,** opacity of the lens, due to disturbed nutrition, in which it is attached by exudates to the adjacent parts, as in cyclitis. **C., Aridosiliquose,** an overripe cataract with a dry, wrinkled capsule. **C., Capsular,** cataract due to opacity of the capsule. **C., Capsulolenticular,** one involving both the capsule and the lens. **C., Chalky.** See *C., Aridosiliquose.* **C., Cholesterin,** one containing what are apparently crystals of cholesterin. **C., Concussion,** a soft cataract due to an explosion or some other concussion. **C., Cortical,** one due to loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens. **C., Cystic.** See *C., Morgagnian.* **C., Diabetic,** a form associated with diabetes. **C.-discission,** an operation preliminary to absorption, or extraction by suction, consisting in rupturing the capsule, so that the aqueous humor gains access to the lens. **C.-extraction,** removal of the cataractous lens by surgical operation. **C., Fibrinous,** a false cataract consisting of an effusion of plastic lymph on the capsule and into the field of vision. **C., Fibroid,** a false cataract consisting of an opacity in the axis of the visual rays though not in the lens. **C., Fluid,** the breaking-up of an opaque lens into a milky fluid. **C., Green,** a name given to a grayish-green reflex seen in glaucoma; it is also seen when the pupil is dilated and the mediums are not completely transparent. **C., Grumous,** a spurious cataract from hemorrhage into the cornea or into the vitreous. **C., Gypseous,** an overripe cataract presenting a white appearance from having undergone degeneration. **C., Hard.** See *C., Senile.* **C., Hyaloid,** a spurious cataract attributed to opacity of the anterior part of the vitreous. **C., Immature,** one in which only a part of the lens-substance is cataractous. **C., Incipient,** forked linear opacities in the equatorial region of the lens seen in middle-aged persons and sometimes remaining unchanged for years. Syn., *Arcus senilis lentis; Gerontoxon lentis.* **C., Interstitial.** See *C., Lenticular.* **C., Lacteal.** See *C., Fluid.* **C., Lamellar,** one due to opacity of certain layers between the cortex and nucleus, the remaining layers being transparent. **C., Lenticular,** one occurring in the lens proper. **C., Lymph, C., Lymphatic.** See *C., Morgagnian.* **C., Mature,** one in which the whole lens-substance is cataractous. **C., Membranous,** a fibrinous deposit from the iris upon the capsule, which becomes opaque. **C., Mixed,** one which ultimately affects the whole lens, but begins as a cortical opacity in sharply demarcated streaks or triangular patches. **C., Morgagnian,** one in which an overripe cataract shrinks and leaves a nucleus floating in the dissolved outer layers. **C., Myelin,** one containing a semitransparent, yellowish, friable substance. **C., Nuclear,** one of moderate extent beginning in the nucleus. **C., Pigmented, C., Pigmentous,** a spurious cataract due to an injury by which the pigment from the posterior surface of the iris has been detached, forming a tree-like appearance. **C., Polar** (anterior or posterior), a form in which the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **C., Pseudomembranous,** a condition marked by white spots on the lens due to iritis. **C., Pupillary,** congenital closure of the pupil. **C., Pyramidal,** one in which the opacity is at the anterior pole and is conoid, the apex extending forward. **C., Recurrent Capsular, C., Secondary,** capsular cataract appearing after the extraction of the lens. **C., Ripe.** See *C., Mature.* **C., Senile,** the cataract of old persons, the most frequent form, and that understood when not specified as *congenital, juvenile, traumatic, soft,* etc. **C., Siliculose, C., Siliquose.** See *C., Aridosiliquose.* **C., Soft,** a form occurring especially in the young; the lens-matter is of soft consistence and milky appearance. **C., Spontaneous,** one not dependent upon some other lesion or disease. **C., Stony,** one that has undergone degeneration and become of stony hardness. **C., Tremulous, C., Vacillating,** one associated with laceration of the zonule of Zinn, causing trembling of the iris and of the cataract on movement of the eyeball. **C., True,** lenticular cataract. **C., Unripe.** See *C., Immature.* **C., Zonular.** See *C., Lamellar.*

Cataractous (*kat-ar-ak'-tus*) [*cataract*]. Of the nature of or affected with cataract.

Catarrh (*kat-ahr'*) [καταρρεῖν, to flow down]. Inflammation of a mucous membrane. The term is also applied to certain inflammations of the tubules of the kidney and the air-vesicles of the lung. **C., Alveolar,** a condition occurring in bronchopneumonia in which the alveoli of the lungs contain a granular liquid exudate holding modified epithelial cells and blood-corpuscles. **C., Atrophic Nasal,** chronic nasal catarrh resulting in dryness and atrophy of the membrane. **C., Dry,** bronchitis in which there are frequent, severe attacks of coughing, with pain and but little expectoration. **C., Epidemic.** See *Influenza.* **C., Gastric,** gastritis. **C., Hemorrhagic,** bronchial catarrh attended with a superficial extravasation of blood into the mucous tissue. **C., Infectious,** that caused by pathogenic microorganisms either by direct invasion or by the effect of toxins generated by them. **C., Intestinal,** enteritis. **C., Intoxication,** that caused by chemic poison—(*a*) introduced with the ingesta; (*b*) developed from the ingesta through putrefaction; (*c*) that developed from the blood. **C., Laennec's.** 1. See *C., Dry.* 2. See *C., Pituitous.* **C., Membranous Nasal,** a form of nasal catarrh marked by the formation of a thick pseudomembrane. **C., Mycotic,** that caused by a fungus. **C., Nasal,**

coryza. **C., Papillary,** catarrh of the renal papillas. **C., Pituitous** (of Laennec), chronic serous bronchorrhea attended with copious secretion discharged by severe paroxysms of coughing. **C., Pulmonary,** bronchitis. **C., Rarefying Dry** (of the nasopharynx), a state of malnutrition marked by pale, dry mucosa and at times the occurrence of varicose veins in the pharyngeal wall and about the orifices of the eustachian tubes. **C., Rose-,** hay-fever. **C., Russian,** influenza. **C., Serous,** that marked by secretion consisting chiefly of a serous fluid. **C., Suffocative.** Synonym of *Capillary bronchitis*. **C., Summer-,** hay-fever. **C., Uterine,** endometritis. **C., Vasomotor,** hay-fever. **C., Venereal.** Synonym of *Gonorrhea*. **C., Vesical,** cystitis.

Catarrhal (*kat-ahr'-al*) [*catarrh*]. Of the nature of, affected with, or relating to catarrh. **C. Fever.** Synonym of *Influenza*. **C. Inflammation,** an inflammation of an archiblastic surface, characterized by proliferation and desquamation of the epithelium.

Catarrhectic (*kat-ar-ek'-tik*) [καταρρηκτικός]. Purgative.

Catatonia (*kat-at-o'-ne-ah*). See *Katatonia*.

Catatropia (*kat-at-ro'-pe-ah*). See *Katatropia*.

Catavertebral (*kat-ah-ver'-te-bral*) [κατά, down; *vertebral*]. Located on the side of a centrum of a vertebra next to the blood-vessels.

Catechin (*kat'-e-chin*) [*catechu*], $C_{21}H_{20}O_9 + 5H_2O$. Catechinic acid, the active principle of catechu. It crystallizes in shining needles of a snow-white, silky appearance.

Catechol (*kat'-e-chol*). See *Pyrocatechin*. **C. Dimethylate, C. Dimethyl-ether.** See *Veratrol*. **C. Monomethylate, C. Monomethyl-ether.** See *Guaiacol*.

Catechu (*kat'-e-choo*) [E. Ind.]. An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, a native of the East Indies. It contains 50% of tannic acid, and hence is a powerful astringent. It is used in the diarrhea of children and as a gargle and mouth-wash. Dose of the *powdered extract* 10 gr.–½ dr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). Unof. The *catechu* of the Pharmacopeia of 1890 has been replaced by *gambir* (*q. v.*). **C., Infusum** (B. P.). Dose 1–1½ oz. (30–45 Cc.). **C., Pulvis, Compositus** (B. P.), contains catechu, kino, and rhatany. Dose 20–40 gr. (1.3–2.6 Gm.).

Catelectrode (*kat-el-ek'-trōd*). See *Kathode*.

Catelectrotonus (*kat-el-ek-trot'-o-nus*). See *Katelectrotonus*.

Catenating (*kat'-en-a-ting*) [*catenare*, to chain together]. Connecting; linking; *e. g.*, *catenating* ague, ague associated with another disease.

Catgut (*kat'-gut*). The intestine of various animals, particularly the sheep, treated to make ligatures. **C., Carbolized,** catgut rendered aseptic by soaking in a solution of phenol. **C., Chromicized,** gut treated with chromium trioxid. **C.-plate,** an appliance for uniting intestinal edges in intestinal anastomosis. It is made of a solid catgut sheet, is thin, large, and flat, and resembles the Senn decalcified bone-plates.

Catharsis (*kath-ar'-sis*) [καθαίρειν, to purge]. Purgation.

Cathartate (*kath-ar'-tāt*). A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartic (*kath-ar'-tik*) [see *Catharsis*]. 1. Purgative. 2. A medicine used to produce evacuations of the bowels; a purgative. **C. Acid.** See *Senna*. **C. Pill, Compound.** See under *Compound*.

Cathartogenin (*kath-ar-toj'-en-in*). A yellow-brown substance obtained from cathartic acid by decomposition with hydrochloric acid. Syn., *Cathartogenic acid*.

Cathartomannite (*kath-ar-to-man'-īt*). See *Sennit*.

Cat-head (*kat'-hed*). A term applied by Rosch to certain skulls the bones of which are too thin, the form rotund, with the occiput markedly projecting, while all prominences and muscular impressions are inconspicuous. Cf. *Apple Head*.

Cathelineau's Sign. See *Gilles de la Tourette's Sign* under *Tourette*.

Catheter (*kath'-et-er*) [καθετήρ, a thing put down]. A hollow tube for introduction into a cavity through a narrow canal. **C., Bozeman's,** a double-current uterine catheter. **C., Eustachian,** an instrument for examining, distending, or making applications to the eustachian tube. **C. Fever,** systemic disturbance with fever, following the introduction of a catheter into the urethra. **C., Gouley's,** a solid curved, steel instrument, grooved on its inferior aspect, for passing over a guide, through a stricture, into the bladder. **C.-life,** continuous dependence upon the catheter for evacuation of the bladder. **C., Lung,** a soft-rubber tube that may be passed down the trachea. **C., Schrötter's,** instruments of hard rubber and of varying caliber, somewhat triangular on section, used for the dilation of laryngeal strictures. **C., Self-retaining,** one that will hold itself within the bladder without other appliances to assist it.

Catheterism, Catheterization (*kath'-et-er-izm*, *kath-et-er-iz-a'-shun*) [*catheter*]. The introduction of a catheter.

Cathodal (*kath'-o-dal*). See *Kathodal*.

Cathode (*kath'-ōd*). See *Kathode*.

Cathodic (*kath-od'-ik*). See *Kathodic*.

Cathypnosis (*kath-ip'-no-sis*) [καθύπνωσις, a falling asleep]. Synonym of *African lethargy*.

Cation (*kat'-e-on*). See *Kation*.

Cativi, Cativia [Carib for manihot-root]. A skin disease of Central America said to be caused by an animal parasite, and resembling in its lesions grated manihot-root.

Catlin, Catling (*kat'-lin*, *kat'-ling*) [dim. of *cat*]. A long, pointed, two-edged knife used in amputation.

Catnip (*kat'-nip*) [corruption of *catmint*]. The leaves and tops of the herb *Nepeta cataria*, a stimulant and tonic; a popular remedy for chlorosis, hysteria, etc. Dose of *fluid-extract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Catoptric Test. The diagnosis of cataract by means of the reflection of images from the cornea and lens-capsules.

Catoptrics (*kat-op'-triks*) [*κάτοπτρον*, a mirror]. The laws of the reflection of light.

Catramin (*kat'-ram-in*). A turpentine obtained from *Tsuga canadensis* and other conifers. It is recommended as a stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant in chronic respiratory troubles, and is used in tuberculosis and lupus subcutaneously and as an embrocation.

Cat's-purr. A peculiar purring bruit heard on auscultation, due to a defect of the mitral valve. Syn., *Frèmissement cataire.*

Cattle-plague. See *Rinderpest.*

Cauda (*kaw'-dah*) [L.]. 1. A tail. 2. The part of a muscle forming its insertion. **C. cerebelli,** the vermiform process. **C. epididymidis,** the inferior part of the epididymis. **C. equina,** a term applied collectively to the roots of the sacral and coccygeal nerves, from their resemblance to a horse's tail. **C. medullæ** (of Bartholin), a collective term for the oblongata and spinal cord. **C. striati,** the narrow posterior portion of the caudate nucleus.

Caudad (*kaw'-dad*) [*cauda; ad,* to]. Toward the tail or cauda; opposed to cephalad; in man, downward.

Caudal (*kaw'-dal*) [*cauda*]. Pertaining to a cauda or tail.

Caudate (*kaw'-dāt*) [*cauda*]. Having or resembling a tail. **C. Lobe of Liver,** a small lobe of the liver. **C. Nucleus,** the intraventricular portion of the corpus striatum.

Caudation (*kaw-da'-shun*) [*cauda*]. 1. The condition of being furnished with a tail. 2. Elongation of the clitoris.

Caudatolenticular, Caudolenticular (*kaw-dat-o-len-tik'-u-lar, kaw-do-len-tik'-u-lar*). Pertaining to both the caudate and the lenticular nuclei.

Caudatum (*kaw-dat'-um*). See *Corpus striatum.*

Caudex (*kaw'-deks*) [L., "a tree-stem"]. 1. In biology, applied to the scaly, unbranching trunk of a palm-tree or tree-fern. 2. The main portion of the brain-stem, the fibers running from the spinal cord to the hemispheres of the brain. **C. dorsalis.** 1. The spinal cord. 2. The oblongata. **C. encephali,** the cerebral peduncle. **C. encephali communis,** the oblongata and crus cerebri. **C. encephali pontilis,** the pons. **C. medullaris,** the cerebral peduncle.

Caudiferous (*kaw-dif'-er-us*) [*cauda; ferre,* to bear]. Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

Caul (*kawl*) [ME., *calle,* a hood]. 1. A portion or all of the fetal membranes covering the head and carried out in advance of it in labor. 2. The great omentum.

Cauliflower Excrescence. A tumor with an irregular surface resembling the cauliflower.

Caulophyllum (*kaw-lo-fil'-um*) [*καυλός,* stalk; *φύλλον,* leaf]. Blue cohosh; "squaw-root"; the rhizome and rootlets of *C. thalictroides,* growing in Canada and the northern United States. It contains a glucosid, *saponin,* and two resins, one of which is *caulophyllin.* It produces intermittent contractions of the gravid uterus, and possesses diuretic, emmenagog, and antispasmodic powers. There are no official preparations. Dose of the *powdered drug* 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.); of *caulophyllin* 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.).

Cauloplegia (*kaw-lo-ple'-je-ah*) [*καυλός,* a stalk; *πληγή,* a stroke]. Paralysis affecting the penis.

Caulosterin (*kaw-los'-ter-in*) [*καυλός,* a stalk; *στερέος,* solid], $C_{26}H_{44}O$. An aromatic compound occurring in the root and stem of seedlings of the yellow lupine which have grown in the dark. It is levorotary, forming lustrous plates which melt at 158°–159° C.

Causalgia (*kaw-zal'-je-ah*) [*καυσός,* a burning; *ἄλγος,* pain]. The burning pain that is sometimes present in injuries of the nerves.

Caustic (*kaws'-tik*) [*causticum,* caustic]. 1. Very irritant; burning; capable of destroying tissue. 2. A substance that destroys tissue. **C. Alkali,** a pure alkaline hydrate or oxid. **C., Lunar** (*argenti nitras fusus,* U. S. P.), silver nitrate. **C., Metallic,** one containing a metal or a metallic salt. **C., Mitigated** (*argenti nitras mitigatus,* U. S. P.), silver nitrate made less active by fusion with potassium nitrate or argentic chlorid. **C., Perpetual,** fused silver nitrate. **C. Potash,** potassium hydroxid. **C. Soda,** sodium hydroxid.

Cauterant (*kaw'-ter-ant*) [*καυτήρ,* a burner]. 1. Caustic; escharotic. 2. A caustic substance.

Cauterism (*kaw'-ter-izm*). See *Cauterization.*

Cauterization (*kaw-ter-iz-a'-shun*) [see *Cautery*]. The application of a cautery; the effect of such an application. **C., Distant,** that performed by holding the cautery at some distance from the surface to be cauterized. **C., Galvanochemic** (Apostoli's), the destruction of the mucosa by means of electrolytic action. **C., Inherent,** deep cauterization by means of the actual cautery. **C., Neapolitan,** deep cauterization through an incision. **C., Objective.** See *C., Distant.* **C. by Points, C., Punctate,** deep cauterization with a pointed cautery. **C., Slow,** that performed with moxa. **C., Subcutaneous,** deep cauterization by injection of caustics or by inclosing the cautery in a tube so as not to affect the superficial parts. **C., Tubular,** Tripier's operation of charring the walls of an opening made into a cyst by means of an instrument connected with the negative pole of a battery.

Cauterize (*kaw'-ter-īz*) [see *Cautery*]. To sear or burn with a cautery or a caustic.

Cautery (*kaw'-ter-e*) [*καυτήριον,* a branding-iron]. A metal instrument heated by the electric current or in a flame, used to destroy tissue or for producing counterirritation. Syn., *Inustorium.* **C., Actual,** the white-hot iron. **C., Button-,** an iron heated in hot

water. **C., Galvanic,** a platinum wire heated by electricity. **C., Nummular,** a cautery iron fitted with a coin-shaped disc. **C., Paquelin's,** a hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor; a thermocautery. **C., Potential, C., Virtual,** the application of caustic substances. **C., Solar,** a lens for concentrating the rays of the sun upon a part to be cauterized. **C., Steam.** See *Atmocausis.* **C., Thermo-.** See *Thermocautery.*

Cava (*ka'-vah*) [L.]. 1. A vena cava. 2. Any external cavity or hollow of the body.

Caval (*ka'-val*) [*cava*]. Relating to a vena cava.

Cavalry-bone (*kav'-al-re-bōn*). A bony deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh.

Cavascope (*kav'-a-skōp*) [*cava; σκοπεῖν,* to view]. An apparatus for illuminating a cavity.

Cavern (*kav'-ern*) [*caverna,* a hollow]. A cavity in the lung due to necrosis of the parenchyma; also the cavity of a dilated bronchus. **C., Brand,** one due to gangrenous destruction of a circumscribed segment of the lung parenchyma.

Cavernitis (*kav-er-ni'-tis*). Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.

Cavernoma (*kav-ern-o'-mah*) [*cavern; ὄμα,* a tumor]. A cavernous tumor; a cavernous angioma.

Cavernous (*kav'-er-nus*) [*cavern*]. Having hollow spaces. **C. Bodies,** the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **C. Breathing,** the breath-sounds heard over a pulmonary cavity. **C. Groove,** the carotid groove. **C. Plexus.** See *Plexus, Cavernous.* **C. Sinus,** a venous sinus situated at the side of the body of the sphenoid. **C. Tissue,** erectile tissue. **C. Tumor,** a cavernous angioma.

Cavitary (*kav'-it-a-re*) [*cavitarius,* hollow]. Hollow; having or forming cavities.

Cavité Fever. See *Fever, Cavité.*

Cavity (*kav'-it-e*) [*cavum*]. A hollow. See under *Abdominal, Amniotic, Cotyloid, Glenoid,* and *Serous.* **Cavities, Cerebral,** the ventricles of the brain. **C., Cranial,** the hollow of the skull. **C., Epiploic,** the omentum. **C., Oral,** that of the mouth. Syn., *Cavum oris; Spatium oris.* **C., Pleural,** the closed space of the pleura included between its parietal and visceral layers. **C., Pleuroperitoneal,** the celom or body-cavity. **C., Preperitoneal.** See *Retzius' Space.* **C., Sigmoid,** one of two depressions on the head of the ulna for articulation with the radius and humerus.

Cavum (*ka'-vum*) [L.]. A cavity.

Cayaponin (*ka-a-p'-o-nin*) [*Cayaponia,* Brazilian name]. An alkaloid extracted from *Cayaponia globosa,* a cucurbitaceous plant of Brazil. It is said to purge without griping. Dose 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.).

Cayenne Pepper (*ki'-en*). See *Capsicum.*

Cazenave's Lupus. Lupus erythematosus.

C.'s Vitiligo. See *Celsus' Area.*

Cc., c.c. Abbreviations of *cubic centimeter.*

Cd. Symbol for *cadmium.*

Ce. Symbol for *cerium.*

Ceanothin (*se-an-o'-thin*). 1. A brown powder obtained from *Ceanothus americanus.* It is purgative and alterative, and is used in syphilis, dysentery, and sore throat. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). 2. An alkaloid isolated from *Ceanothus americanus;* slightly soluble in alcohol and ether.

Cearin (*se'-ar-in*). An ointment-base consisting of carnauba wax, 1 part; paraffin, 3 parts, melted together and mixed with 4 times its weight of liquid petrolatum.

Cebocephalus (*se-bo-sef'-al-us*) [*κῆβος,* a monkey; *κεφαλή,* head]. A variety of single autositic monsters of the species *Cyclocephalus,* in which there is entire absence of the nose, with, however, two orbital cavities and two eyes, the region between the eyes being narrow and perfectly flat.

Cebur (*se'-bur*). See *Balsam, Tagulaway.*

Cecal (*se'-kal*) [*cecum*]. Pertaining to the cecum.

Cecectomy (*se-sek'-tom-e*) [*cecum; τομή,* a cutting]. Excision of part of the cecum.

Cecitis (*se-si'-tis*) [*cecum; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the cecum.

Cecocele (*se'-ko-sēl*) [*cecum; κήλη,* hernia] A hernia into the cecum. Syn., *Typhlocele.*

Cecostomy (*se-kos'-to-me*) [*cecum; στόμα,* a mouth]. The formation of an artificial anus in the cecum.

Cecum (*se'-kum*) [*cæcus,* blind]. The large blind pouch or culdesac in which the large intestine begins.

Cedar (*se'-dar*) [*cedrus,* cedar]. One of the genus of coniferous trees, *Cedrus.* **C.-oil,** a transparent oil obtained from *Juniperus virginiana,* and used as a clearing agent in histology and for oil-immersion lenses.

Celandin (*sel'-an-din*). See *Chelidonium.*

Celarium, Cœlarium (*se-la'-re-um*). The epithelium of the celom.

Celastrin (*se-las'-trin*). 1. Mosso's name for a poisonous alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Catha edulis;* it resembles caffein physiologically, though more energetic and differing essentially from it. Syn., *Kathin.* 2. A bitter principle found by Dragendorff in the leaves of *Celastrus serratus.* 3. A substance forming minute white crystals found by Wayne in *Celastrus scandens.*

Celastrus (*sel-as'-trus*) [*κήλαστρος,* an evergreen tree]. A genus of trees and shrubs, nearly allied to *Euonymus. C. paniculatus* is a climbing shrub of India; the oil from the seeds (oleum nigrum) is a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic in gout and fever. *C. scandens,* of North America, is cathartic, diuretic, and alterative. *C. serratus* is a native of Abyssinia; the leaves, add-add, are used in malaria; they contain tannin, a bitter principle, *celastrin,* and a volatile oil.

Celia (*se'-le-ah*) [*κοιλία,* belly]. 1. The belly; the stomach. 2. A ventricle of the brain.

Celiac (*se'-le-ak*) [*celia*]. Abdominal; pertaining to the belly. **C. Artery.** Same as *C. Axis.* **C. Axis,** a branch of the abdominal aorta; it divides into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. See under *Artery.* **C. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Semilunar.* **C. Plexus,** a sympathetic nerve-plexus situated about the origin of the celiac axis.

Celiacomesenteric (*se-le-ak-o-mez-en-ter'-ik*). Relating to the celiac and mesenteric regions.

Celialgia (*se-le-al'-je-ah*) [*celia; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the abdomen.

Celian, Celine (*se'-le-an, se'-lin*). Same as *Celiac.*

Celianeurysm (*se-le-an'-u-rizm*) [*celia; ἀνεύρυσμα*, a widening]. An abdominal aneurysm.

Celiectasia (*se-le-ek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*celia; ἔκτασις*, a stretching-out]. Abnormal distention of the abdominal cavity.

Celiectomy (*se-le-ek'-to-me*) [*celia; ἐκτομή*, a cutting]. Excision of an abdominal organ.

Celiemia (*se-le-e'-me-ah*) [*celia; αἷμα*, blood]. Hyperemia of the abdominal viscera.

Celiitis, Cœliitis (*se-le-i'-tis*) [*celia; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the abdominal organs.

Celiocele, Cœliocele (*se'-le-o-sēl*) [*celia; κήλη*, a hernia]. Abdominal hernia.

Celiodynia, Cœliodynia (*se-le-o-din'-e-ah*) [*celia; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the abdomen.

Celiogastrotomy (*se-le-o-gas-trot'-o-me*) [*celia; γαστήρ*, stomach; *τομή*, cutting]. The opening of the stomach through abdominal incision.

Celiohysterectomy (*se-le-o-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*celia; ὑστέρα*, womb; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. 1. Excision of the uterus through an abdominal cut. 2. Porro-cesarean section.

Celiomyitis, Cœliomyitis (*se-le-o-mi-i'-tis*) [*celia; μῦς*, muscle; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Celioschisis (*se-le-os'-kis-is*). Same as *Gastroschisis.*

Celioscope (*se'-le-o-skōp*) [*κοῖλος*, a hollow; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting body-cavities.

Celioscopy, Cœlioscopy (*se-le-os'-ko-pe*). Kelling's method of examining the peritoneal cavity by filling it with sterile filtered air through a hollow needle, plunging a trocar through the distended abdominal wall, and passing through the trocar a cystoscope by means of which the adjacent peritoneal surface may be inspected.

Celiotomy (*se-le-ot'-o-me*) [*celia; τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical opening of the abdominal cavity.

Cell (*sel*) [*cella*, a small, hollow cavity]. 1. A granular mass of protoplasm containing a nucleus. The typical adult cell consists of protoplasm or cell-contents, a nucleus, and, within the latter, one or more nucleoli. The cell may or may not have a cell-wall. The *protoplasm* consists of two parts—the *spongioplasm* and the *hyaloplasm.* The *nucleus* is made up of a nuclear membrane, nuclear fibrils (*chromatin*), and nuclear matrix (*achromatin*). The *nucleolus* is a highly refracting body the function of which is not known. 2. A galvanic element or single member of a galvanic battery without the connecting wire between the metals. **C., Acidophil,** one which attracts acid dyes. Syn., *Oxyphil cell.* **C.s, Adelomorphous,** epithelial cells composing the chief part of the lining of the glands of the stomach, particularly the pyloric region. They are supposed to secrete pepsinogen. Syn., *Central cell; Peptic cell.* **C., Adventitial.** 1. A branched cell peculiar to the perithelium. 2. A stellate cell of the membrana propria of glands. **C., Air-.** See *Air-cell.* **C.s, Amacrine,** spongioblasts of the inner nuclear layer of the retina; they lack long processes, though sometimes axis-cylinder processes are given off which may extend into the nerve-fiber layer. The bodies of these cells are often partly in the inner molecular layer. **C., Ameboid,** a cell capable of changing its form and of moving about like an ameba. **C., Apolar,** a nerve-cell without processes. **C., Beaker-.** See *C., Goblet-.* **C., Binary Nerve-,** two pyriform nerve-cells contained in a single sheath and each provided at its pointed end with a single nerve-fiber; these radiate in opposite directions. **C., Bone-.** See *Osteoblast.* **C., Brush-.** See *C. of Deiters.* **C.s, Calcigerous.** 1. Cells containing earthy salts found in dentin. 2. Müller and Henle's name for the lacunas of bone and their canaliculi. **C.-capsule,** a thick or unusually strong cell-wall. **C.s, Centroacinar, C.s, Centroacinous,** little cellular masses found by Robert Langerhans in the interstitial connective tissue of the pancreas. Syn., *Langerhans' islets; Renaut's follicular points.* **C., Chromatophore,** a cavity directly beneath the epidermis containing pigment and changing its shape and color by means of attached radiating muscular bands. **C., Ciliated,** one provided with cilia. **C., Cleavage,** a segmentation-cell. **C., Columnar,** one of the elongated cells forming columnar epithelium. **C.s, Commissural.** Same as *C., Heteromeral.* **C.-cones,** the cancer-nests of a squamous epithelioma—so called from their conic shape. **C., Constant,** the galvanic element of a constant battery. **C. of Corti,** any one of the hair-cells on the outer surface of the organ of Corti. **C.-cover,** the cuticular layer. **C., Cover-.** See *C., Tegmental.* **C., Cylindric,** a variety of epithelial cell shaped like a miniature cylinder. **C., Cytochrome,** a nerve-cell having a cell-body very small in proportion to its nucleus. **C., Daughter-,** a cell originating from the division of the protoplasm of a mother-cell. **C.s, Decidual,** a proliferation of young connective-tissue cells above the uterine glands taking place after the ovum is impregnated. **C. of Deiters,** one of the cells with fine processes resting on the basilar

membrane of the cochlea, beneath the air-cells; also a neuroglia cell. **C.s, Delomorphous,** Rollet's name for granular cells which stain deeply, occurring next the basement-membrane in the glands of the stomach in the cardiac region. They are supposed to secrete acid. **C.s, Demilune,** granular protoplasmic cells found in mucous glands, lying between the mucous cells and the basement-membrane. Syn., *Cells of Gianuzzi.* **C., Dentin, C., Dentinal.** 1. An odontoblast. 2. One of the lacunas in dentin similar to those in bone. 3. One of the bodies forming the matrix in dentin. **C.-doctrine,** the theory that the cell is the unit of organic structure, and that cell-formation is the essential process of life and its phenomena. **C., Elementary,** an embryonic cell; also a leukocyte. **C., Embryo, C., Embryonic,** one arising from the division of the ovum. Syn., *Elementary cell; Formative cell; Primary cell; Primitive cell; Primordial cell.* **C.s, Embryoplastic,** cells originating from the mesoblast and becoming stellate or fusiform; they comprise the fixed connective-tissue corpuscles in developing connective tissue. Syn., *Fibroplastic bodies* or *cells.* **C.s, Endothelial,** flat cells found on the inner surface of vessels and spaces that do not communicate directly with the external air. **C., Epidermic, C., Epithelial.** See *Epithelium.* **C., Epithelioid,** one of the flattened cells forming an epithelial or endothelial covering in forms of membranous connective tissue. **C.s, Ethmoid,** the cellular cavities of the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Syn., *Ethmoid sinuses.* **C., External Ciliated.** See *C. of Corti.* **C., Fiber-,** a cell elongated into a fiber. **C., Fibrillated.** 1. See *Heidenhain's Rods.* 2. One of the fibrillated cells lining the interlobular ducts of the salivary glands. **C.-fission,** cell-division. **C.s, Follicular.** 1. Those of which the membrana granulosa is composed. 2. See *Sertoli's Columns.* **C.s, Foule's,** large cells containing one or more nuclei as large as or larger than a red blood-corpuscle, with regular or irregular outline; they have been supposed to be diagnostic of malignant ovarian cysts. **C., Fusiform,** a spindle-cell. **C., Ganglion-,** a large nerve-cell, especially that found in the spinal ganglions. **C., Giant-,** large multinuclear cells occurring in tuberculosis and other infectious granulomas, in bone, in giant-cell tumors, etc. **C. of Gianuzzi.** See *C.s, Demilune.* **C.s, Glia-,** neuroglia. **C.-globulins,** Halliburton's name for forms of globulin that occur in lymph-corpuscles and can be extracted from them by solutions of sodium chlorid. **C., Goblet-,** an epithelial cell that has been bulged out like a goblet by the presence of mucin. **C.s, Golgi's,** nerve-cells with very short processes found in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **C., Grove,** a two-fluid battery cell, the fluids being dilute sulfuric and nitric acids and the metals immersed in them respectively zinc and platinum. **C., Hecateromeric, C., Hecatomeral,** a nerve-cell of the cinerea of the spinal cord whose processes divide into two, one going to each side of the cord. **C., Heckle,** a prickle-cell. **C.s, Heidenhain's.** 1. See *C.s, Delomorphous.* 2. See *C.s, Adelomorphous.* **C., Heteromeral, C., Heteromeric,** a nerve-cell in the cinerea of the spinal cord, the axons of which pass through one of the commissures and enter the white matter of the other side of the cord. Syn., *Commissural cell.* **C., Histogenetic Wandering,** a migratory connective-tissue cell or glandular cell; a wandering cell that is not a leukocyte. **C.s, Horn-, C.s, Horny,** those comprising the stratum corneum of the epidermis; they are homogeneous cells containing keratin, and are modified to form nails, hoofs, hair, etc. **C.s, Imbricated,** those overlapping like roof-tiles. **C.-islets,** the centers of most active growth in young cellular tissues. They contain the stores of nutriment that are gradually dissolved and digested. **C.s, v. Kölliker's.** 1. Little cells of the seminiferous tubules which are transformed into spermatozoa. 2. See *Myeloplax.* **C.s, v. Kölliker's Tract-,** ganglion-cells the axons of which pass as longitudinal fibers into the white columns of the spinal cord. **C.s, Liver-,** nucleated polyhedral or spheroid cells containing granules of glycogen and pigment and more or less fat, forming the glandular substance of the liver. **C., Locomotive,** one endowed with power of movement, especially a ciliated cell. **C., Lymphoid,** a small, round, connective-tissue cell containing a relatively large nucleus. **C.s, Mast-,** leukocytes containing coarse basophile granules. They are occasionally present in the peripheral circulation as the result of certain pathologic influences, but are totally foreign to the normal blood of man. They are commonly found in the splenomedullary type of leukemia. The granules of the mast-cell show an intense affinity for basic anilin dyes, toward which they react metachromatically. In view of their distinctive behavior toward selective stains for mucin, Harris suggests for the mast-cell the term *mucinoblast.* **C.s, Medullary.** 1. Marrow-cells. 2. The ameboid cells of cartilage-bone. **C., Mother-,** a cell that divides its protoplasm and gives each part a new cell-wall. **C., Motor,** a nerve-cell generating impulses. **C., Mucin-, C., Mucous, C., Mucus-,** a cell which secretes mucus, particularly a kind of salivary cell secreting mucus, but no albumin. **C.-multiplication,** cytogenesis, a name given to the process of reproduction of cells. It may be *direct,* as when a cell constricts and cuts off a part of itself, or *indirect,* when the division is preceded by the cycle of nuclear changes known as karyokinesis. **C.s, Muscle-,** a general term for cells the

substance of which is contractile. **C., Myeloid.** 1. See *Myeloplax*. 2. Applied, from its resemblance to a cell of the red marrow of bone, to one of the oval multinuclear cells of myeloid tumors. **C., Naked,** one unprovided with a cell-wall. **C.-nests,** a collection of epithelial cells closely packed together and surrounded by a connective-tissue stroma. Cell-nests are found in carcinomas. **C., Neuroglia,** one of the cells of the neuroglia; flat, round cells, especially numerous about blood-vessels and the pia mater. **C., Neutrophil.** See *C., Acidophil.* **C., Nuclear,** a nucleated dendritic nerve-cell. **C., Nucleated,** a cell containing one or more nuclei. Syn., *Karyota.* **C.s, Oxyntic.** See *C.s, Delomorphous.* **C., Oxyphil.** See *C., Acidophil.* **C.s, Palatine,** the cells formed by the junction of the palatine and ethmoid bones. **C.s, Plasma-.** 1. (Of Unna.) Cubic or rhombic cells, the protoplasm of which stains deeply with methylene-blue, while the nucleus, which has usually an eccentric situation, is readily decolorized (by creasote or styrone). They are probably derived from lymphocytes, and play an important part in inflammatory reactions, especially in granulomatous processes. 2. (Of Waldeyer.) Nucleated cells of varying size and shape, with voluminous, coarsely granular protoplasm, found in connective tissue, especially about the blood-vessels. **C.-plate.** 1. The equatorial plate in which division of the nucleus occurs during karyokinesis. 2. (Of Strasburger.) The equatorial thickening of the spindle-fibers from which the septum arises during the mitosis of plant-cells. **C.-plate, Subendothelial,** a small granular cell of unknown function occurring in the intima of blood-vessels. **C., Porous.** 1. One containing an opening in the side. 2. A porous jar containing one of the liquids of a galvanic battery. **C., Prickle-.** See *Prickle-cell.* **C., Primary.** 1. An embryonic cell. 2. Any undifferentiated cell. **C., Protective.** See *C., Tegmental.* **C.s, Pseudoplasma,** cells found in normal human spleen and differing from plasma-cells in that they are larger, and possess twisted nuclei which do not present the characteristic chromatin arrangement. They appear to be a variety of large mononuclear leukocyte, the protoplasm of which has become basophilic. **C.s, Ranvier's,** connective-tissue corpuscles occurring in tendon. **C., Roof.** 1. See *C., Tegmental.* 2. One found on the convexity formed by the junction of the two rows of arches in the organ of Corti. **C., Salivary,** one of those forming the lining of the alveoli of the salivary glands. **C., Sarcogenic,** an embryonic cell which develops into a muscular fiber. **C., Segmentation.** See *Blastomere.* **C.s, Sense-, C.s, Sensory,** those adapted for the reception and transmission of sensory impressions. **C.s, Sensory Epithelial,** modified epithelial cells in an organ of sense connected with the fibrils of the nerves of that organ. **C., Sensory Nerve-,** a nerve-cell the axis-cylinder process of which is supposed to be continued as a sensory nerve. **C., Septate,** one with a septum across its lumen. **C., Serous Fat-,** a fat-cell occurring in emaciated individuals, in which the fat is reduced to a few small globules and in its place there is a pale protoplasm mixed with a mucoid fluid; the cell is no longer spheric. **C., Simple,** one which has not undergone differentiation. **C., Sister-,** one formed simultaneously with another in the division of a mother-cell. **C., Sorby Tubercular,** for spectroscopic examination of blood. It is a narrow-lumen glass receptacle made of barometer tubing, both ends of which are accurately ground to parallel surfaces, one end being cemented to a small polished glass plate. **C.-spaces.** See *Canals of Recklinghausen.* **C., Spider-.** See *C. of Deiters.* **C., Spindle-,** a cell having a fusiform shape. **C., Spiral Fiber-,** a motor cell of the heart, having a spiral fiber coiled around a larger straight one. These separate, after a short distance, proceeding in different directions. The cell constantly disengages the excitation which the spiral fiber transmits to the heart-muscle. Syn., *Beale's cell; Spiral fiber ganglion-cell.* **C.s, Splanchnic,** those of the splanchnic layer of the mesoderm. **C.s, Squamous,** a variety of epithelial cells found on the surface of the skin and certain mucous membranes and characterized by their scale-like flatness. **C.-stations,** cells in the sympathetic ganglion around which the nerve-fibers arborize. **C., Sterile,** one occurring in a reproductive organ, but not participating in reproductive processes. **C.s, Stilling's,** groups of multipolar cells near the gray commissure in the posterior cornua of the cervical and lumbar spinal cord. They correspond to Clarke's vesicular column. **C.s, Stroma,** those forming the mass of an organ. **C., Swarm,** a naked ciliated cell. **C., Sympathetic,** a nerve-cell of the sympathetic nervous system as distinguished from one of the cerebrospinal system. **C., Tapetal, C., Tapetum,** one which forms or aids others in forming an investment over an organ. **C., Tegmental,** one covering and protecting another cell of special function, as, *e. g.*, those forming the outer layer of the taste-buds. Syn., *Cover-cell.* **C., Twin,** a single cell resulting from the fusion of two cells. **C., Two-fluid,** a galvanic element in which two fluids are used. **C., Vasofactive, C., Vasoformative,** a cell that anastomoses with other similar cells so as to form blood-vessels. **C.s, Vortex,** Meyer's term for cortex cells which show a peculiar whorl-like and very regular arrangement of the chromophilic material. **C.-wall,** the membrane surrounding a cell. **C., Wandering,** a leukocyte. **C., Whip-,** a cell furnished with flagella. **C., Zinc-carbon,** a galvanic cell in which zinc

and carbon are the two elements employed. **C., Zinc-copper,** a galvanic cell in which zinc and copper are the elements employed.

Celloidin (*sel-oid'-in*) [*cell; εἶδος*, form]. A concentrated form of collodion for use in embedding objects for histologic purposes.

Cellular (*sel'-u-lar*) [*cell*]. Relating to or composed of cells. **C. Pathology.** See *Pathology, Cellular.*

Cellule (*sel'-ūl*) [*cellula*, a small cell]. A small cell.

Cellulic (*sel'-u-lik*). Relating to cells; derived from cell-walls by action of acids or alkalis.

Cellulicidal (*sel-u-lis'-id-al*) [*cellule; cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to cells.

Cellulifugal (*sel-u-lif'-u-gal*) [*cellule; fugere*, to flee]. Pertaining to the transmission of impulses from a nerve-cell.

Cellulipetal (*sel-u-lip'-e-tal*) [*cellule; petere*, to seek]. Relating to the transmission of impulses toward a nerve-cell.

Cellulitis (*sel-u-li'-tis*) [*cellule; ιτις*, inflammation]. A diffuse inflammation of cellular tissue. Syn., *Ethmyphytis.* **C., Ischiorectal,** inflammation of the cellular tissue lying below the anal levator muscle or anal fascia. **C., Pelvic.** See *Parametritis.* **C., Pneumococcous,** that due to the invasion of pneumococci.

Celluloadipose (*sel-u-lo-ad'-ip-ōz*). Relating to loose connective tissue containing fat-cells.

Cellulocutaneous (*sel-u-lo-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*cellule; cutis*, skin]. Relating to cellular tissue and the skin.

Cellulofibrinous (*sel-u-lo-fi'-brin-us*). Both cellular and fibrinous.

Cellulosa (*sel-u-lo'-sah*) [L.]. A cellular coat. **C. chorioideæ,** the external layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Cellulose (*sel'-u-lōs*) [*cellule*], $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. Wood-fiber; lignose, the principal ingredient of the cell-membranes of all plants. It is a white, amorphous mass, insoluble in most of the usual solvents. **C., Reagent for.** See *Schultze, Schweitzer.*

Cellulosity (*sel-u-los'-e-te*). The condition of being cellular.

Celom, Celoma (*se'-lom, se-lo'-mah*) [*κοίλωμα*, a cavity]. The embryonic body-cavity.

Celosis (*se-lo'-sis*) [*κοῖλος*, hollow]. The formation of any cavity. **C., Endocytic,** the formation of a cavity within a cell. **C., Paracytic,** the formation of a cavity between cells.

Celosoma (*se-lo-so'-mah*) [*κοῖλος*, hollow; *σῶμα*, the body]. A species of single autositic monsters characterized by more or less extensive body-cleft, with eventration, associated with various anomalies of the extremities, of the genitourinary apparatus, of the intestinal tract, and even of the whole trunk.

Celotomy (*se-lot'-o-me*) [*κήλη*, hernia; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The operation for strangulated hernia by incision of the stricture.

Celsus' Area. Alopecia areata. **C.'s Chancre,** the soft chancre or chancroid. **C.'s Kerion,** suppurating ringworm, a pustular inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp in tinea tonsurans. **C.'s Papules,** a form of acute papular eczema (lichen agrius).

Cement (*sem'-ent*) [*cæmentum*, a rough stone]. 1. Any plastic material capable of becoming hard and of binding together the objects that are contiguous to it. 2. Filling-material for the teeth; the crusta petrosa of the teeth. **C.-substance,** the substance holding together the endothelial cells of the intima of blood-vessels.

Cementation (*sem-en-ta'-shun*) [*cement*]. 1. A process of causing a chemic change in a substance by surrounding it with the powder of other substances and exposing the whole to red heat in a closed vessel for a length of time. 2. In biology, the concrescence of hyphæ.

Cementum (*se-ment'-um*). A layer of bone developed by ossification of the dental follicle over the root of the tooth. It differs from ordinary bone by the greater number of Sharpey's fibers in it. Its development begins on the milk-teeth during the fifth month.

Cenadelphus, Cœnadelphus (*sen-a-del'-fus*) [*κοινός*, common; *ἀδελφός*, a brother]. A double monster with the halves equally developed or having one or more vital organs in common.

Cenencephalocele (*sen-en-sef'-al-o-sēl*). See *Kenencephalocele.*

Cenesthesia (*sen-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Kenesthesia.*

Cenesthesis (*sen-es-the'-sis*). See *Kenesthesis.*

Cenosis (*sen-o'-sis*). See *Kenosis.*

Cenotic (*sen-ot'-ik*). See *Kenotic.*

Centaurea (*sen-taw'-re-ah*) [*κένταυρος*, centaur]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs. See *Carduus.*

Centaury (*sen'-taw-re*) [*centaurea*]. A popular name for various plants of the genera *Centaurea, Erythræa, Sabbatia, Chlora*, etc., especially *Erythræa centaurium*, which is used as a simple, bitter tonic. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.) in decoction several times a day. Unof.

Center (*sen'-ter*) [*centrum*, the center]. 1. The middle point of any surface or of a body. 2. The ganglion or plexus whence issue the nerves controlling a function. **C., Accelerating,** a center in the medulla sending accelerating fibers to the heart. These leave the cord through the branches of communication of the lower cervical and upper six dorsal nerves, passing thence into the sympathetic. **C., Anovesical,** one in the spinal cord near the point of origin of the third and fourth sacral nerves. Incontinence of urine and feces is due to paralysis of this center. **C., Arm,** the cortical center controlling the movement of the arm, supposed to be in the cortex occupying the middle third of the anterior and posterior central gyri as well as the base of the superior and middle frontal gyri. **C., Articulate Language,** the speech-coordinating center, which is supposed to

include Broca's gyrus, the anterior gyri of the insula, the intervening cortical area, the supramarginal gyrus, the first temporal gyrus, and the angular gyrus. **C., Auditory,** a center in the first temporosphenoid convolution upon each side. **C., Broca's.** See *C., Speech.* **C., Cardiac.** 1. One in the lower cervical and upper dorsal portions of the spinal cord which controls the movements of the heart. 2. That portion of the oblongata embracing the cardioaccelerator and cardioinhibitory centers. **C., Cardioaccelerator,** that of the spinal cord which through the cardiac nerves and plexus sends impulses to the heart, causing it to beat more rapidly. These impulses are not constantly emitted, as are the inhibitory impulses which travel by the pneumogastric. **C., Cardioinhibitory,** in the medulla, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. **C., Cerebral Inspiratory,** one said to exist in the thalamus, which by direct stimulation causes deeper and more rapid inspirations. **C., Cerebrospinal,** the cerebrospinal axis. **C., Ciliospinal,** connected with the dilation of the pupil; it is in the lower cervical part of the cord, and extends downward from the first to the third dorsal. **C., Color,** a center for perception of colors, said to be situated in the occipital cortex anterior to the apical region. **C., Convulsional,** a hypothetic center said to lie in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **C., Coordinating,** the cerebellum, the ganglions at the base of the brain, and in some degree the cinerea of the spinal cord, are regarded as controlling coordination. **C., Cortical,** the parts of the cerebral cortex concerned in motor, sensory, and psychic functions. **C., Coughing,** in the medulla, above the inspiratory center. **C., Deglutition.** See *C., Swallowing.* **C., Deputy,** a secondary ganglion-cell in the spinal cord; also a nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. **C., Diabetic,** in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the median line. **C., Erection.** See *C., Genitourinary.* **C., Excitomotor,** the sensitive centers of the brain considered as one; these are the crura, the pons, the oblongata, the deeper parts of the cerebellum, and the corpora quadrigemina. **C.s, Facial Movement,** one in the ascending frontal gyrus and one in the angular gyrus. **C., Genitourinary,** one in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, but controlled from the medulla, controlling erection of the penis and emission of semen. **C., Glycogenic,** the diabetic center. **C., Half-vision,** one in the apex of the occipital lobe, receiving impressions from corresponding halves of the two retinas. **C., Head and Neck Movement,** one in the posterior end of the second frontal gyrus and in the corresponding part of the first frontal gyrus. **C., Heat-regulating, C., Temperature,** the center for the control of body-temperature. See *C., Thermotaxic.* **C., Higher Visual,** one regarded as lying in the angular gyrus, in which there is effected a combination of the impressions received from the half-vision centers, making a complete image. **C., Hitzig's,** a center in the supramarginal gyrus which is supposed to govern the voluntary movements of the eyeballs. **C.s of Inhibition, C.s, Inhibitory.** See *C.s of Moderation.* **C., Inspiratory.** 1. A reflex center in the oblongata forming part of the respiratory center. 2. See *C., Cerebral Inspiratory.* 3. A reflex center in the postgeminum. **C., Intracardiac,** three small nerve-ganglions connected with the cardiac plexus, to which is due the automatic beating of the heart after separation from the body. **C., Kinesthetic,** one in the third left frontal convolution presiding over the motor element in speech. **C., Laryngeal Cortical,** one in the posterior end of the inferior frontal gyrus. **C., Leg,** one in the upper portion of the ascending frontal convolution. **C. for Mastication and Sucking,** one in the medulla. **C., Median** (of Luys). See *Nucleus of Luys.* **C., Medullary.** 1. The interior white matter of the cerebral hemispheres. 2. See *C., Neural.* **C.s of Moderation, C.s, Moderator,** nervous centers in the spinal cord and the cerebral peduncle which restrain, generally by reflex action, various functions of the body. **C., Motor,** a nervous center controlling motion. **C., Musculotonic,** that which is continually discharging impulses which keep the muscular system in a condition of slight contraction. It is regarded by some as a special center of the cord, but it is questionable whether this condition is attributable to any special center rather than to the action of all those cells whose function it is to send out motor impulses. **C., Nerve-, C., Nervous,** any group of nerve-cells acting in unison for the performance of some function. **C., Neural,** in the embryo, that part of the epiblast ultimately developing into the brain and spinal cord. **C., Nutrition.** See *C., Trophic.* **C., Olfactory,** probably in the hippocampal region of the temporal lobe. **C., Opisthotic,** the center of ossification of petrous bone. Huxley's name for the part of the periotic cartilage surrounding the fenestra rotunda and the cochlea. **C. of Ossification,** the place in bones at which ossification begins. **C., Parenchymatous Nerve-,** Körner's name for a nerve-cell existing in the substance of an organ and controlling its action. **C., Parturition,** in the spinal cord, at the level of the first and second lumbar vertebras. **C., Peristaltic,** one in the oblongata controlling peristalsis. **C., Phonation.** See *C., Laryngeal Cortical.* **C., Psychomotor,** that portion of the cortex from which motor impulses originate. **C., Psychosmic,** the olfactory center. **C., Reflex,** any nerve-cell or group of cells in the brain, cord, or ganglionic system which receives an impression through centripetal

nerve-fibers and transforms it into an impulse which is transmitted through centrifugal nerve-fibers. **C., Respiratory,** in the medulla, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **C. for Secretion of Saliva,** on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **C., Setschenow's,** a hypothetic reflex-inhibitory center in the brain; in the frog it is located in the optic lobes. **C., Sneezing,** in the medulla. **C., Spasm,** in the medulla, at its junction with the pons. **C., Speech,** in the third left frontal convolution in right-handed people; probably the island of Reil has some influence also. **C., Sudoral.** See *C., Sweat.* **C., Supreme,** Spitzka's name for the cortical centers of the brain as a whole. **C., Swallowing,** on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **C., Sweat,** the dominating center is in the medulla, with subordinate centers in the spinal cord. **C., Tactile,** one for the sense of touch, located by Ferrier in the hippocampus and the gyrus hippocampus. **C., Thermal Cortical,** one discovered in the cerebral cortex of the dog, stimulation of which caused a change in the temperature of the opposite limbs. **C., Thermoexcito-, C., Thermogenic.** 1. A hypothetic center of the cord concerned in the changes in body-temperature. 2. The mesial portion of the striatum and the parts directly beneath it. **C., Thermotaxic,** six heat-regulating cerebral centers; of the four principal centers, one is located in the caudatum, one in the subjacent cinerea, one in the cinerea surrounding the most anterior portion of the third ventricle, and one at the anterior inner extremity of the thalamus. **C., Trophic,** a nerve-center regulating nutrition. **C., Upper, for Dilator pupillæ,** in the medulla. **C.s, Vascular, C.s, Vasoconstrictor,** centers in the cord controlling the contractility of the smaller blood-vessels. **C., Vasodilator,** in the medulla. **C., Vasomotor,** in the medulla. **C., Visual,** in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus. **C., Vomiting,** an area in the oblongata concerned in the reflex act of vomiting; stimulation of the terminal filaments of the vagi excites its action. **C., Winking,** the reflex center concerned in winking, situated in the oblongata. **C.s, Word-.** 1. One in the left superior temporosphenoid gyrus controlling the perception of words heard. 2. A center in the posterior part of the left parietal lobe and one in the second left frontal gyrus governing the perception of printed or written words.

Centering (*sen'-ter-ing*) [*center*]. In microscopy, the arrangement of an object or an accessory so that its center coincides with the optic axis of the microscope. In optics, having the pupil and the optic center of the refracting lens in the same axis.

Centesimal (*sen-tes'-im-al*) [*centum,* a hundred]. In the proportion of 1 to 100.

Centesis (*sen-te'-sis*) [κέντησις, a pricking]. Puncture; perforation.

Centi- (*sen-ti-*) [*centum*]. A prefix meaning one hundred.

Centifidous (*sen-tif'-id-us*) [*centi-; findere,* to split]. Cleft into many or 100 parts.

Centigrade (*sen'-te-grād*) [*centi-; gradus,* a step]. Having 100 divisions or degrees. Abbreviation, C. **C. Thermometer,** a thermometer with zero as the freezing-point and 100° as the boiling-point of water. See under *Thermometer.*

Centigram (*sen'-te-gram*) [*centi-;* γράμμα, a small weight]. The hundredth part of a gram, equal to 0.154328 grain troy.

Centiliter (*sen'-til-e-ter*) [*centi-;* λίτρα, a pound]. The hundredth part of a liter, equal to 0.6102 of a cubic inch.

Centimeter (*sen'-tim-e-ter*) [*centi-;* μέτρον, a measure]. The hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937 (or about $\frac{2}{5}$) of an inch.

Centinormal (*sen-te-nor'-mal*) [*centi-; norma,* normal]. The $\frac{1}{100}$ of the normal; applied to a solution the $\frac{1}{100}$ of the strength of a normal solution.

Centrad (*sen'-trad*) [*centrum; ad,* to]. Toward the center, or toward the median line.

Central (*sen'-tral*) [*centrum*]. Relating to the center; passing through the center. **C. Artery,** an artery in the optic nerve and retina; it passes to the optic papilla and then divides. See under *Artery.* **C. Ganglions,** the corpora striata and optic thalami. **C. Ligament,** the terminal filum of the spinal cord. **C. Lobe,** the island of Reil.

Centrality (*sen-tral'-it-e*). Applied to the condition of nervous phenomena originating in the central nervous system and not in the peripheral nerves.

Centraphose, Centrophose (*sen'-trah-fōs, sen'-tro-fōz*). See under *Phose.*

Centric (*sen'-trik*) [*centrum*]. Relating to a center, especially to a nerve-center.

Centrifugal (*sen-trif'-u-gal*) [*centrum; fugere,* to flee]. Receding from the center to the periphery. **C. Machine,** one by which tubes of liquid are rapidly revolved for the purpose of driving particles floating in the liquid to the distal ends of the tubes.

Centrifugalization (*sen-trif-u-gal-iz-a'-shun*) [see *Centrifugal*]. The use of a centrifuge.

Centrifuge (*sen'-trif-ūj*) [see *Centrifugal*]. A centrifugal machine; an apparatus for separating substances by centrifugal force.

Centriole (*sen'-tre-ōl*) [*centrum*]. Boveri's term for a minute body, central horn, contained within the centrosome; in some cases it is not distinguishable from the latter.

Centripetal (*sen-trip'-et-al*) [*centrum; petere,* to seek]. Traveling toward the center from the periphery.

Centro- (*sen-tro-*) [*centrum*]. A prefix meaning central.

Centrodesmus (*sen-tro-des'-mus*) [*centro-;* δεσμός, a band]. Heidenhain's term for the band primarily connecting the centrosomes and giving rise to the central spindle.

Centrodorsal (*sen-tro-dor'-sal*). Pertaining to the central dorsal region.

Centrolecithal (*sen-tro-les'-ith-al*) [*centro-; λέκιθος*, yolk]. In embryology, having the food-yolk located centrally.

Centrosclerosis, Centroosteosclerosis (*sen-tro-skler-o'-sis, sen-tro-os-te-o-skler-o'-sis*) [*centro-; sclerosis*]. Osteosclerosis of the central cavities of bones.

Centrosome (*sen'-tro-sōm*) [*centro-; σῶμα*, body]. 1. A highly refractive body lying in the protoplasm of the ovum and other cells, and taking an active part in cell-division. Syn., *Pole-capsule*. 2. An organ of the cell, usually diminutive, lying within the nucleus or near by in the cytoreticulum. It is regarded as the especial organ of cell-division, and in this sense as the dynamic center of the cell. Syn., *Attraction-particle; Daughter-periplast; Polar corpuscle*. **C.s, Quadrille of,** the conjugation of paternal with maternal centrosomes, based upon the view that each germ-cell contributes a centrosome that divides into two daughter-centrosomes. Syn., *Quadrille of centers*.

Centrosphere (*sen'-tro-sfēr*). See *Sphere of Attraction*.

Centrostaltic (*sen-tro-stal'-tik*) [*centro-; στάλσις*, constriction]. Relating to the action of nervous force in a spinal center. **C. Motion,** the motion of nervous force in the spinal center.

Centrum (*sen'-trum*) [L.]. 1. The center or middle part; the body of a vertebra, exclusive of the bases of the neural arches. 2. A spine; a pointed projection. **C. cinereum,** the gray commissure of the spinal cord. **C. commune,** the solar plexus. **C. geminum,** the capsula. **C. ovale majus,** the large mass of white matter appearing when either of the cerebral hemispheres is cut down to the level of the corpus callosum. **C. ovale minus,** the white matter appearing when the upper part of a hemisphere of the brain is removed. **C. ovale vieussenii,** the central white matter seen on making a section of the brain at the level of the upper surface of the callosum. Syn., *Centrum medullare; Centrum ovale majus et minus; Centrum semiovale vieussenii; Centrum ovale of Vicq d'Azyr; Medulla; Tegmentum ventriculorum*. **C. rubrum.** See *Nucleus tegmentii*.

Cephaelin (*sef-a'-el-in*). See *Emetin*.

Cephaelis (*sef-a'-el-is*). See *Ipecacuanha*.

Cephal- (*sef-al-*). See *Cephalo-*.

Cephalad (*sef'-al-ad*) [*cephal-; ad*, to]. Toward the head.

Cephalalgia (*sef-al-al'-je-ah*) [*cephal-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Headache.

Cephalanthus (*sef-al-an'-thus*) [*cephal-; ἄνθος*, a flower]. A genus of rubiaceous plants. *C. occidentalis* is the button-bush or crane-willow of North America; its bitter bark is laxative and tonic and is used in periodic fevers and paralysis. The bark contains cephalin, cephaletin, and a toxic principle cephalanthin, which, according to Mohrberg, causes destruction of the red blood-corpuscles, vomiting, convulsions, and paralysis.

Cephaledema, Cephalœdema (*sef-al-e-de'-mah*) [*cephal-; οἰδεῖν*, to swell]. Edema of the head; cerebral edema.

Cephalhematocele (*sef-al-hem-at'-o-sēl*) [*cephal-; hematocele*]. A hematocele situated beneath the scalp, and communicating with a dural sinus. **C., Stromeyer's,** subperiosteal cephalhematoma, communicating with veins and becoming tensely filled during strong expiratory efforts.

Cephalhematoma (*sef-al-hem-at-o'-mah*) [*cephal-; hematoma*]. 1. A collection of blood beneath the pericranium, forming a tumor-like swelling. 2. Caput succedaneum. **C., External,** an effusion between the pericranium and the skull. **C., Internal,** an effusion between the dura and the skull.

Cephalic (*sef-al'-ik*) [*κεφαλή*, head]. 1. Pertaining to the head. 2. Any remedy for headache. **C. Index.** See *Index, Cephalic*. **C. Version.** See *Version, Cephalic*.

Cephalitis (*sef-al-i'-tis*). See *Encephalitis*. **C. ægyptiaca,** an epidemic form of encephalitis occurring in Egypt during the hot winds of early summer. **C. littriana,** inflammation of the epiphyses. **C. meningica,** meningitis. **C. nervosa,** pertussis.

Cephalo- (*sef-al-o-*). A prefix denoting relating to the head.

Cephaloclasia (*sef-al-o-kla'-ze-ah*). See *Cephalotripsy*.

Cephalodynia (*sef-al-o-din'-e-ah*) [*cephalo-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Rheumatism affecting the occipitofrontalis muscle, the pain being chiefly experienced in the forehead or occiput, and at times involving the eyeballs.

Cephalogaster (*sef-al-o-gas'-ter*) [*cephalo-; γαστήρ*, stomach]. The anterior division of the enteric canal, as in certain parasitic worms, where it is continued into a second division, the typhlosole.

Cephalohemometer (*sef-al-o-hem-om'-et-er*) [*cephalo-; αἷμα*, blood; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for noting changes in the intracranial blood-pressure.

Cephalology (*sef-al-ol'-o-je*) [*cephalo-; λόγος*, science]. The science of cranial measurements and indications.

Cephalomelus (*sef-al-om'-el-us*) [*cephalo-; μέλος*, a part]. A form of double monster in which there is a supernumerary limb attached to the head.

Cephalomenia (*sef-al-o-me'-ne-ah*) [*cephalo-; μήν*, a month]. Vicarious menstruation through the nose.

Cephalometer (*sef-al-om'-et-er*) [*cephalo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalomyitis (*sef-al-o-mi-i'-tis*) [*cephalo-; μῦς*, a muscle; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Cephalonia (*sef-al-o'-ne-ah*) [*κεφαλή*, head]. Macrocephaly with hypertrophy of the brain.

Cephalopagus (*sef-al-op'-ag-us*) [*cephalo-; παγείς*, joined]. A double monstrosity having the heads united at the top.

Cephalopharyngeus (*sef-al-o-far-in'-je-us*). 1. Relating to the head and pharynx. 2. See under *Muscle*.

Cephaloplegia (*sef-al-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*cephalo-*; πληγή, a stroke]. Paralysis of the muscles about the head and face.

Cephalorachidian (*sef-al-o-rak-id'-e-an*). Same as *Cerebrospinal*.

Cephaloscopy (*sef-al-os'-ko-pe*) [*cephalo-*; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. 1. Auscultation of the head. 2. Examination of the head with a view to ascertaining the condition of the mental faculties.

Cephalothoracopagus (*sef-al-o-tho-rak-op'-agus*) [*cephalo-*; θώραξ, thorax; παγείς, joined]. A double-headed monster with united thoraxes and necks. These monsters are divided by Veit into *prosopothoracopagus* and *syncephalus*.

Cephalotomy (*sef-al-ot'-o-me*) [*cephalo-*; τόμη, section]. The opening or division of the head of the fetus to facilitate labor.

Cephalotribe (*sef'-al-o-trīb*) [*cephalo-*; τρίβειν, to crush]. An instrument for crushing the fetal head.

Cephalotridymus (*sef-al-o-trid'-im-us*) [*cephalo-*; τρίδυμος, triple]. A three-headed monster.

Cephalotripsy (*sef'-al-o-trip-se*) [*cephalo-*; τρῖψις, a crushing]. The operation of crushing the fetal head when delivery is otherwise impossible.

Cephalotrypesis (*sef-al-o-tri-pe'-sis*) [*cephalo-*; τρύπησις, a boring]. A trephining of the skull.

Ceptor (*sep'-tor*) [*capere*, to take]. A term suggested by Ehrlich in place of intermediary body. According to the manner of action he distinguishes *uniceptors* and *amboceptors*.

Cera (*se'-rah*) [L.]. Wax. A mixture of cerotic acid, cerolein, and myricin, gathered by the honey-bee from the pollen of flowers and the leaves of plants. **C. alba** (U. S. P.), white wax, prepared by bleaching yellow wax. It is valuable as an ingredient of cerates and ointments. **C. flava** (U. S. P.), yellow wax; it possesses an agreeable balsamic odor, and is soluble in ether, in hot alcohol, and in chloroform.

Cerasin (*ser'-as-in*) [*cerasus*, a cherry-tree]. 1. An ingredient of the gum of cherry-, peach-, and plum-trees, apparently identical with bassorin. 2. A crude precipitate from tincture of choke-cherry.

Cerate (*se'-rāt*) [*cera*]. In pharmacy, an unctuous preparation consisting of wax mixed with oils, fatty substances, or resins, and of such a consistence that at ordinary temperatures it can be readily spread upon linen or muslin, and yet is so firm that it will not melt or run when applied to the skin. **C., Camphor.** See *Camphor Cerate*. **C., Cantharides.** See *Cantharides Cerate*. **C., Goulard's.** See *Goulard's Cerate*. **C. of Lead Subacetate.** See *Goulard's Cerate*. **C., Rosin.** See *Rosin Cerate*. **C., Rosin, Compound.** See *Rosin Cerate, Compound*. **C., Touch,** a lubricant used in vaginal inspection, consisting of spermaceti, white wax, and caustic soda, each, 1 part; olive-oil, 16 parts. Syn., *Ceratum protactu*.

Cerated (*se'-ra-ted*) [*cera*]. Coated with wax.

Cerato- (*ser-at-o-*). See *Kerato-*.

Ceratonia (*ser-at-o'-ne-ah*) [κερατωνία]. 1. A genus of leguminous trees. 2. The fruit of *C. siliqua*, the carob-tree, a native of the regions about the Mediterranean. The falcate, fleshy pods, called carob-pods, sugar-pods, and St. John's bread, are demulcent and pectoral and contain carobin, carobone, and carobic acid. They are used as food and form the chief constituent of much of the patented food for cattle. The seeds are used as a substitute for coffee.

Ceratum (*se'-ra-tum*). See *Cerate*.

Cercomonad (*ser-kom'-o-nad*). A member of the genus *Cercomonas*.

Cercomonas (*ser-kom'-o-nas*) [κέρκος, tail; μονάς, monad]. A genus of flagellate infusorians. **C. intestinalis,** a protozoon, occasionally found in the fecal discharges of patients suffering with typhoid fever, chronic diarrhea, or cholera. Its pathologic significance has not yet been ascertained.

Cerea flexibilitas (*se'-re-ah fleks-ib-il'-it-as*). That condition of muscular tension in the insane in which the limbs may be molded into any position.

Cereal (*se'-re-al*) [*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture]. 1. Relating to edible grains. 2. Any edible grain.

Cerealin (*se-re'-al-in*). An enzym converting starch into glucose, isolated from brain-extract.

Cerebellar (*ser-e-bel'-ar*) [*cerebrum*]. Relating to the cerebellum. **C. Tonsil.** See *Amygdala* (2).

Cerebellifugal (*ser-e-bel-if'-u-gal*) [*cerebrum*; *fugere*, to flee]. Tending from the cerebrum.

Cerebellipetal (*ser-e-bel-ip'-e-tal*) [*cerebrum*; *petere*, to seek]. Tending toward the cerebrum.

Cerebellum (*ser-e-bel'-um*) [dim. of *cerebrum*]. The inferior part of the brain lying below the cerebrum and above the pons and medulla. It consists of two lateral lobes and a middle lobe.

Cerebral (*ser'-e-bral*) [*cerebrum*]. Relating to the cerebrum. **C. Fornix.** See *Fornix, Cerebral*. **C. Gyri,** the convolutions of the brain. **C. Index.** See *Index, Cerebral*. **C. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia, Cerebral*. **C. Vesicles,** the embryonic vesicles from which the brain is developed.

Cerebrasthenia (*ser-e-bras-the'-ne-ah*) [*cerebrum*; *asthenia*]. Cerebral asthenia; cerebral neurasthenia.

Cerebration (*ser-e-bra'-shun*) [*cerebrum*]. Mental activity. **C., Unconscious,** mental activity of which the subject is not conscious.

Cerebriform (*ser-e'-bre-form*). See *Cerebroid*.

Cerebrin (*ser'-e-brin*) [*cerebrum*]. 1. $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$. A nitrogenous glucosid obtained from brain-tissue, nerves, and pus-corpuscles.

It is a light, colorless, exceedingly hygroscopic powder. 2. A preparation from the gray matter of the brain of sheep and calves, made with equal parts of glycerol and 0.5% of phenol solution. It has been used in chorea. Dose 5–10 min. (0.3–0.6 Cc.). Syn., *Cerebrin-alpha; Cerebrinin.* 3. A proprietary antineuralgic elixir, said to contain analgesin, ether, caffein, and cocain.

Cerebritis (*ser-e-bri'-tis*) [*cerebrum; ετις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the proper substance of the cerebrum. **C., Local,** softening of the brain.

Cerebro- (*se-re-bro-*) [*cerebrum*]. A prefix denoting relating to the cerebrum.

Cerebrocardiac (*ser-e-bro-kar'-de-ak*) [*cerebro-; καρδία*, the heart]. Applied to diseases characterized by both cerebral and cardiac symptoms.

Cerebroid (*ser'-e-broid*) [*cerebro-; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling brain-substance.

Cerebrology (*ser-e-brol'-o-je*) [*cerebro-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the brain; encephalology.

Cerebromalacia (*ser-e-bro-mal-a'-se-ah*) [*cerebro-; μαλακία*, softness]. Softening of the brain tissue.

Cerebrometer (*ser-e-brom'-et-er*) [*cerebro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for recording cerebral impulses.

Cerebroolein (*ser-e-bro-o'-le-in*). A compound of olein and lecithin forming a yellow oil; it is obtained from brain tissue.

Cerebropathy (*ser-e-brop'-a-the*) [*cerebro-; πάθος*, illness]. 1. A train of symptoms following overwork, and approaching the character of insanity. 2. Cerebral disease in general. **C., Psychic,** mental disease resulting from primary lesion of the brain or spinal cord, but presenting distinct symptoms of its own.

Cerebropontile (*ser-e-bro-pon'-til*). Relating to the cerebrum and pons.

Cerebroscopy (*ser-e-bros'-ko-pe*) [*cerebro-; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. 1. Bouchut's term for ophthalmoscopy employed by neurologists. 2. Encephaloscopy.

Cerebrose (*ser'-e-brōs*) [*cerebrum*], $C_6H_{12}O_2$. A crystallized sugar isomeric with glucose, occurring in brain tissue.

Cerebrosid (*ser'-e-bro-sid*) [*cerebrum*]. One of a class of substances occurring in brain tissue, containing cerebrose, just as glucosids contain glucose.

Cerebrospinal (*ser-e-bro-spi'-nal*) [*cerebro-; spina*, the spine]. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord. **C. Axis.** See *Axis, Cerebrospinal.* **C. Fluid,** the fluid between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater. **C. Meningitis.** See *Fever, Cerebrospinal.* **C. System,** the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

Cerebrosuria (*ser-e-bro-su'-re-ah*). The presence of cerebrose in the urine; cerebral diabetes.

Cerebrum (*ser'-e-brum*) [L.]. The chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper part of the cranium, and consisting of the right and left hemispheres. **C. abdominale,** the solar plexus. **C. exsiccatum,** the dried and powdered gray substance of the brain of calves; one part represents five parts of the fresh organ. Dose 30–60 gr. (2–4 Gm.) a day. **C. posterius,** the cerebellum.

Cerecloth (*sēr'-kloth*) [*cera*]. Cloth impregnated with wax and rendered antiseptic; used as a dressing for wounds.

Cereus (*se'-re-us*) [L., "a wax candle"]. A genus of cactaceous plants. **C. grandiflorus.** See *Cactus grandiflorus.*

Cerevisia (*ser-e-vis'-e-ah*). See *Cervisia.*

Cerevisin (*ser-e-vis'-in*). Dried yeast used internally in furunculosis (dose 1 teaspoonful before each meal) and for application in leukorrhea and gonorrheal vaginitis (15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) in suppository of cacao-butter).

Ceric (*se'-rik*) [*cera*]. 1. Relating to wax. 2. Containing cerium as a quadrivalent radicle.

Cerin (*se'-rin*) [*cera*]. 1. An ether of cerotic acid; one of the substances found in wax. 2. (Of Chevreul.) A crystalline precipitate from an aqueous extract of cork by action of hot alcohol.

Cerite (*se'-rīt*). A Swedish mineral formerly called the heavy stone of Bastnas, from which cerium is obtained.

Cerium (*se'-re-um*) [named from the planet *Ceres*]. Ce = 140; quantivalence II, IV. One of the rarer metals. It forms two series of salts (*cerous* and *ceric* salts) corresponding to the two oxids. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.* **C. Nitrate.** 1. $Ce_2(NO_3)_6 . 12H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water; an antiseptic used in solutions of 1 : 1000. Syn., *Cerous nitrate.* 2. $Ce(NO_3)_4$, a reddish-yellow mass of crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as a nerve-tonic in irritable dyspepsia and chronic vomiting. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). Syn., *Ceric nitrate.* **C. Oxalate** (*cerii oxalas*, U. S. P.), $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 . 9H_2O$, a white, granular powder, insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is useful in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose 1–10 gr. (0.065–0.65 Gm.) in pill. **C. Valerianate,** has been used in the same class of cases as the oxalate. Dose 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.).

Ceroceric (*se-ro-se'-rik*). Containing cerium both as a trivalent and as a quadrivalent radicle.

Ceroma (*se-ro'-mah*) [*cera; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A cystic tumor the tissue of which has undergone fatty degeneration.

Cerostroma, Cerostrosis (*ser-o-stro'-mah, -sis*). See *Ichthyosis hystrix.*

Cerotate (*se'-ro-tāt*). A salt of cerotic acid.

Cerotic (*se-ro'-tik*). Derived from wax. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Cerotic.*

Cerous (*se'-rus*). Containing cerium as a trivalent radicle.

Cerumen (*ser-u'-men*) [*cera*]. The wax of the ear.

Ceruminosis (*ser-u-min-o'-sis*). An excessive secretion of cerumen.

Ceruminous (*ser-u'-min-us*) [*cera*]. Pertaining to cerumen.

Ceruse (*se'-rūs*) [L., *cerussa*]. 1. White lead:

basic carbonate and hydrate of lead. 2. A white face-powder. **C., Antimony,** white oxid of antimony; also antimonic acid.

Cerussa (*se-rus'-ah*). See *Ceruse.*

Cervical (*ser'-vik-al*) [*cervix,* the neck]. Pertaining to the neck or to the cervix uteri. **C. Carcinoma,** carcinoma of the neck of the uterus. **C. Endometritis.** See *Endocervicitis.* **C. Pregnancy,** a rare condition in which, from atrophy of the decidual membranes, the impregnated ovum is not properly held in place, and, dropping, lodges in the cervical canal, where it develops until the uterus expels it.

Cervicalis (*ser-vik-a'-lis*) [*cervix*]. 1. Cervical. 2. A cervical artery, muscle, nerve, or vein.

Cervicispinal (*ser-vis-e-spi'-nal*). Relating to the neck and spinal cord.

Cervicitis (*ser-vis-i'-tis*) [*cervix; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

Cervicoauricular (*ser - vik - o - aw - rik'-u-lar*). Relating to the back of the neck and the outer ear.

Cervicohumeral (*ser-vik-o-hu'-mer-al*). Relating to the neck and the upper arm.

Cervicomuscular (*ser-vik-o-mus'-ku-lar*). Relating to the muscles of the neck.

Cervicoscapular (*ser-vik-o-skap'-u-lar*). 1. Relating to the back of the neck and the scapula. 2. The transverse artery or vein of the neck.

Cervicovesical (*ser-vik-o-ves'-ik-al*). Pertaining to the bladder and the cervix uteri.

Cervimeter (*ser-vim'-et-er*) [*cervix; μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for measuring the cervix uteri.

Cervisia (*ser-vis'-e-ah*) [L.]. Ale or beer. **Cervisiæ fermentum,** beer-yeast. The ferment obtained in brewing beer, and produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.*

Cervix (*ser'-viks*) [L.]. A constricted portion or neck. **C. obstipa, C. rigida,** wry-neck. **C. uteri,** the neck of the uterus. **C. vesicæ,** the neck of the bladder.

Cesarean Section [from *Cæsar,* the Roman consul, whose delivery is said to have been effected in this way]. Extraction of the fetus through an incision made in the abdomen. **C. Section, Postmortem,** extraction of the child after the mother's death.

Cesium (*se'-ze-um*) [L., "bluish-gray"], Cs = 132.6; quantivalence 1. A rare alkaline metal resembling potassium in physical and chemic properties. **C. and Ammonium Bromid,** $CsBr \cdot 3NH_4Cl$, a sedative used in epilepsy. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.); maximum dose 90 gr. (6 Gm.). **C. Bitartrate,** $CsHC_4H_4O_6$, used in nervous heart-palpitation. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.18–0.3 Gm.). **C. Bromid,** is a good sedative, but its cost is very great. **C. Carbonate,** Cs_2CO_3; used in epilepsy. **C. Chlorid,** lowers the pulse-rate and raises arterial pressure. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **C. Hydrate, C. Hydroxid,** CsOH, is used in epilepsy. **C. and Rubidium and Ammonium Bromid,** $CsBr \cdot RbBr \cdot 6(NH_4Br)$, a nervine. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) once or twice daily; maximum dose 90 gr. (6 Gm.). **C. Sulfate,** Cs_2SO_4, used as an antiepileptic.

Cestode, Cestoid (*ses'-tōd, ses'-toid*) [*κεστός,* a girdle; *εἶδος,* likeness]. Shaped like a girdle or ribbon; applied to worms, of which *Tænia* is a type.

Cetacea (*se-ta'-se-ah*) [*κῆτος,* a whale]. An order of mammals living in the sea, as the whale, dolphin, etc.

Cetaceum (*se-ta'-se-um*) [see *Cetacea*]. Spermaceti. A fatty substance somewhat resembling paraffin in its physical properties. It is obtained from the head of the sperm-whale, *Physeter macrocephalus.* It is soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in boiling alcohol, and is employed as an emollient. **Cetacei, Ceratum,** contains spermaceti, 10; white wax, 35; olive-oil, 55 parts. Unof. **Cetacei, Unguentum** (B. P.), contains spermaceti, white wax, almond-oil, and benzoin.

Cetin (*se'-tin*) [see *Cetacea*], $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$. The chief constituent of commercial purified spermaceti. It is a fatty, crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, melting at 49° C., and volatilizing at 360° C. Syn., *Celinum.*

Cetraria (*se-tra'-re-ah*) [*cætra,* a short Spanish shield]. 1. A genus of lichens. 2. Iceland moss—a lichen, *C. islandica,* found in Iceland and other northern countries. It contains a form of starch, *lichenin,* that gelatinizes when boiled with water. It is a feebly tonic demulcent, sometimes used in pulmonary affections. **Cetrariæ, Decoctum** (B. P.), contains 5% of the lichen. Dose 2–4 oz. (60–120 Cc.).

Ceylon Sickness. Beriberi.

Ceyssatite (*ses'-a-tīt*) [*Ceyssat,* a village of Puy-de-Dôme, France]. A fossil earth from the village of Ceyssat, France, composed almost entirely of pure silica. It is used as an absorbent dusting-powder.

Chabert's Disease. Sympathetic anthrax; black-leg.

Chagres Fever. See *Fever, Chagres.*

Chalaza (*kal-a'-zah*) [*chalazion*]. One of the twisted cords binding the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane of the shell; or that part of a seed where its coats unite with each other and the nucleus.

Chalazia (*kal-a'-ze-ah*) [*chalazion*]. 1. The socalled hailstone sputa. 2. A chalazion.

Chalazion (*kal-a'-ze-on*) [*χαλάζιον,* a small hailstone]. A tumor of the eyelid from retained secretion of the meibomian glands; a meibomian cyst. Syn., *Porosis palpebræ.* **C. terreum,** one in which there is degeneration of the contents and change to calcium carbonate and cholesterin. Syn., *Lithiasis palpebralis.*

Chalcitis (*kal-si'-tis*) [*χαλκός,* anything made of metal]. A severe inflammation of the eyes, marked at first by excessive lacrimation and sensitiveness to light, resulting in blurred vision and continued flow of mucus. It is due to rubbing the eyes after the hands

have been used on brass, as is done by trolley-car conductors and workmen. Syn., *Brassy eye; Chalkitis.*

Chalcosis (*kal-ko'-sis*) [χαλκός, copper]. A deposit of copper particles in the tissues.

Chalicosis (*kal-ik-o'-sis*) [χάλιξ, gravel]. A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of dust or sand.

Chalinoplasty (*kal-in-o-plas'-te*) [χαλινός, a bridle or rein; πλάσσειν, to form]. An operation to form a new frenum of the tongue.

Chalk (*chawk*) [*calx*, limestone]. Carbonate of lime. See *Calcium.* **C.-stone,** gout-stone —a deposit beneath the skin in gouty patients.

Chalkitis (*kal-ki'-tis*). See *Chalcitis.*

Chalybeate (*ka-lib'-e-āt*) [χάλυψ, steel]. 1. Containing iron. 2. Having the color or taste of iron. 3. A substance or medicine containing iron.

Chamælirium (*kam-e-lir'-e-um*) [χαμαί, on the earth; λείριον, a lily]. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.* The rhizome of *C. luteum*, devil's-bit, of the United States and Canada, is a uterine tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, and febrifuge. Dose of *aqueous infusion* (1 oz. to 1 pint) a wineglassful.

Chamber (*chām'-ber*) [*camera*, a chamber]. A cavity or space. **C., Anterior** (of the eye), the space between the cornea and the iris. **C., Aqueous** (of the eye), the space between the cornea and lens. **C., Posterior** (of the eye), the space between the iris and the lens. The chambers of the eye contain the aqueous humor. **C., Resonance,** a resonant chamber attached to a tuning-fork for acoustic investigation.

Chameleon-phenomenon (*kam-e'-le-on-jen-om'-e-non*). A peculiar reaction shown by *Bacillus pyocyaneus;* when grown on agar, a light-green color is imparted to the medium, which after 48 hours turns very dark green. On potato a yellowish-brown growth is formed, which turns green when the superficial portion is removed by scraping, but it soon resumes its brown color.

Champacol (*sham'-pa-kol*) [*champaka*, Bengalese name]. A camphor, $C_{17}H_{30}O$, from the wood of the champak-tree, *Michelia champaca.* Syn., *Champaca camphor.*

Champagne (*sham-pān*) [Fr.]. An effervescent wine useful as a remedy for nausea and vomiting.

Chancre (*shang-ker*) [Fr.]. A term formerly used indiscriminately for any primary venereal ulcer, but now generally applied to the initial lesion of syphilis (*q. v.*). **C., Arsenical,** ulceration resembling a syphilitic chancre, but due to arsenic. **C., Hard, C., Hunterian, C., Indurated, C., Infecting, C., Non-suppurating, C., True,** the ulcer of venereal origin, which is followed by constitutional syphilis. **C., Nonincubatory, C., Non-infecting, C., Simple, C., Soft,** a contagious, suppurating, nonsyphilitic venereal ulcer, properly called *chancroid.* **C., Sahara,** the Aleppo boil.

Chancroid (*shang'-kroid*) [*chancre*; εἶδος, form]. A local, infective process, transmitted by sexual intercourse, and characterized by ulceration, local glandular involvement, and often suppuration. It has been variously termed the soft, nonindurated, simple, or nonsyphilitic chancre. See *Chancre.* **C., Phagedenic,** chancroid with a tendency to slough. **C., Serpiginous,** phagedenic chancroid that spreads superficially in curved lines.

Chancrous (*shang'-krus*). Of the nature of a chancre.

Change (*chānj*) [*cambiare*, to change]. The word is colloquially used for either the establishment or the cessation of the menstrual function. **C. of Life,** the menopause.

Channel (*chan'-el*) [ME., *chanel*]. See *Canal.* **C.s, Intercellular.** 1. Irregular canals of communication between the intercellular spaces interposed between prickle-cells, and thought to be connected with the lymph-capillaries. 2. Tiny canals between gland-cells. **C.s, Intracellular,** the minute canals which connect vacuoles in the cell-body of liver-cells with the biliary canaliculi or intercellular channels. **C., Lymphatic, C., Plasmatic.** See *Canal of Recklinghausen* and *Canal, Serous.*

Chantreuil's Method (*shang-treel'*). In pelvimetry, a method of ascertaining the distance between the tuberosities of the ischiums (11 cm.) in estimating the size of the pelvic outlet. The two thumbs are placed upon the tuberosities, while an assistant measures the distance between them.

Chap [ME., *chappen*, to cleave]. A slight or superficial fissure of the skin, usually upon the lips, hands, or nipples.

Chappa (*chap'-ah*). The name among the Popo people in the colony of Lagos for a disease believed to be neither tuberculous nor syphilitic, marked by severe initial pains in muscles and joints, followed by swelling and the formation of round multiple nodules the size of a pigeon's egg; without forming abscesses these are exposed by ulceration of the skin. The disease finally attacks the bones.

Charbon (*shar'-bon*) [Fr., "charcoal"]. Anthrax (*q. v.*).

Charcoal (*char'-kōl*) [ME., *charren*, to turn; *col*, coal]. Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion. See under *Carbo.*

Charcot's Artery (*shar-ko'*). The "artery of cerebral hemorrhage," one of the lenticulostriate arteries that passes through the outer part of the putamen. **C.'s Cirrhosis.** See *Hanot's Disease.* **C.'s Crystals.** See *Crystals, Charcot's.* **C.'s Disease.** 1. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. 2. Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis. 3. Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **C.'s Fever,** a septic fever occurring in cases of jaundice due to impacted gall-stones. **C.'s Gait,** the gait of Friedreich's ataxia. **C.'s Joint.** See *C.'s Disease* (2). **C.'s Method.** See *Hypnotism.* **C.'s Pain,** hysteric pain in the ovarian region. **C.'s**

Posterior Root-zone. See *Burdach's Column.* **C.'s Sensory Crossway,** the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule. Syn., *Carrefour sensitif.* **C.'s Sign,** in facial paralysis the eyebrow is raised; in facial contracture it is lowered. Syn., *Signe du sourcil.* **C.'s Syndrome,** intermittent claudication, an affection connected with arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities. **C.'s Zones,** the hysterogenic zones.

Charcot-Guinon's Disease (*shar-ko'-gwe-no'(n)*). Dementia complicating some cases of progressive muscular dystrophy.

Charcot-Leyden's Crystals (*shar-ko-li'-den*). See *Crystals, Charcot-Leyden's.*

Charcot-Marie's Symptom. See *Marie's Symptom.* **C.-M.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy,** the neurotic type of progressive muscular atrophy; progressive neural muscular atrophy, commencing in the muscles of the feet and the peroneal group. **C.-M.-Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *C.-M.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.*

Charcot-Neumann's Crystals. See *Crystal, Charcot-Neumann's.*

Charcot-Robin's Crystals. See *Crystals, Charcot-Robin's.*

Charcot-Vigouroux's Sign. See *Vigouroux's Sign.*

Chariot (*char'-e-ot*). The movable coil of an induction apparatus.

Charlatan (*shar'-lat-an*) [Ital., *ciarlatano,* a quack]. A quack; a pretender to medical skill; an advertising doctor.

Charles' Law. See *Law, Charles'.*

Charleyhorse (*char'-le-hors*). Stiffness of the right arm and leg in baseball players.

Charpie (*shar'-pe*) [*carpere,* to pluck]. Picked or shredded lint; linen shreds for dressing wounds.

Charrière's Guillotine (*shar-re-ār'*). An instrument for excising tonsils.

Charta (*kar'-tah*) [χάρτης, paper]. A paper. In pharmacy, a strip of paper the fibers of which are impregnated with a medicinal substance. Also a wrapper for holding powders. **C. cantharidis, C. epispastica,** blistering-paper. **C. emporetica,** porous or bibulous paper. **C. exploratoria,** test-paper. **C. sinapis** (U. S. P.), mustard-paper.

Chartula (*kart'-u-lah*) [dim. of *charta*]. A little paper, especially a paper containing a single dose of a medicinal powder.

Chasma, Chasmus (*kaz'-mah, kaz'-mus*) [χασμός, a gaping]. A yawn.

Chassaignac's Axillary Muscle. A nonconstant muscular bundle that extends across the axillary hollow from the lower border of the latissimus dorsi to the lower border of the pectoralis minor or to the brachial fascia. **C.'s Tubercle,** the carotid tubercle on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.

Chaulmugra Oil (*chawl-moog'-rah*) [E. Ind.]. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata,* a tree native to the East Indies. It is soluble in alcohol, and its properties are due to gynocardic acid. It is used in leprosy, in scaly eczema, psoriasis, and syphilitic skin affections. For external use, 1 part of the acid to 24 of petroleum. Internally, 5–10 min. (0.32–0.65 Cc.) of the oil or ½–3 gr. (0.032–0.2 Gm.) of the acid, in capsules.

Chaussier's Areola (*sho-se-ār'*). The areola of inflammatory induration of a malignant pustule. **C.'s Line,** the raphe of the corpus callosum.

Chautard's Test for Acetone (*sho-tar'(r)*). Allow sulfurous acid to pass through a solution of 0.25 Gm. of fuchsin in 500 Cc. of water until the solution becomes yellow. On the addition of a portion of this to the liquid to be tested for acetone it will assume a violet color if acetone is present.

Chauveau's Retention Theory (*sho-vo'*). See under *Immunity.*

Chaya, C.-root (*chi'-ah*). The plant, *Aerva lanata.* Syn., *Shaya-root.*

Cheadle-Barlow's Disease. See *Barlow's Disease.*

Check (*chek*) [OF., *eschec,* from Pers. *shāh,* a king]. A sudden stop. **C.-experiment.** See *Control Experiment.* **C.-ligament.** See *Ligament, Check-.*

Checkerberry (*chek'-er-ber-e*). A popular name for *Gaultheria procumbens.*

Cheek (*chēk*) [AS., *ceáce*]. The side of the face; it is composed of fat, areolar tissue, muscles, etc.

Cheese (*chēz*) [AS., *cēse*]. A food prepared from the casein of skimmed or unskimmed milk.

Cheesy (*chēz'-e*) [*cheese*]. Of the nature of cheese. **C. Degeneration, C. Necrosis,** caseous degeneration or caseation; the conversion of the tissues into a substance resembling cheese. **C. Tubercle,** a tubercle that has undergone cheesy necrosis.

Cheil-, Cheilo- (*kīl-, ki-lo-*). For words thus beginning see *Chil-* or *Chilo-.*

Cheiranthin (*ki-ran'-thin*). A glucosid from the leaves and seeds of *Cheiranthus cheiri,* with action similar to that of digitalis.

Cheiro- (*ki-ro-*). For words thus beginning see *Chiro-.*

Chekan, Cheken (*chek'-en*) [Chilian]. 1. The leaves of *Eugenia cheken,* a South American shrub. It is diuretic and expectorant and similar in action to eucalyptus. It is used in chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, etc. Dose of the *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof. 2. The crude resin obtained from *Cannabis indica.*

Chelate (*ke'-lāt*) [χηλή, a claw]. 1. Claw-shaped. 2. Having claw-shaped appendages or processes.

Chelen (*ke-lēn'*). Ethyl chlorid.

Chelerythrin (*kel-er'-ith-rin*), $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Chelidonium.*

Chelidonin (*kel-id'-o-nin*) [*chelidonium*], $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3 + H_2O$, or $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. A crystalline alkaloid of celandin (*Chelidonium majus*). **C. Phosphate,** a white, crystalline powder,

soluble in water; it is used as an analgesic. **C. Sulfate,** $(C_{20}H_{19}NO_5)_2H_2SO_4$, a white, crystalline substance, soluble in water; it is a narcotic like morphin, but less toxic. Dose 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 Gm.)

Chelidonism (*kel-id'-on-izm*). Poisoning by *Chelidonium majus;* it is marked by inflammation of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract and hematuria. It is due to the action of chelerythrin.

Chelidonium (*kel-id-o'-ne-um*) [χελιδόνιον, celandin]. Celandin. The leaves and stems of *C. majus,* with properties due to a number of alkaloids and acids. It is a drastic cathartic and externally an irritant, and has been used in jaundice, whooping-cough, and catarrhal pneumonia. Dose of the *plant* 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.); of the *juice* 5–20 min. (0.32–1.3 Cc.). Unof.

Chelidoxanthin (*kel-id-o-zan'-thin*) [*chelidonium*]. One of the bitter, crystalline constituents of celandin.

Cheloid (*ke'-loid*). See *Keloid.*

Chelotomy (*ke-lot'-o-me*). See *Kelotomy.*

Chemic, Chemical (*kem'-ik, kem'-ik-al*) [*chemistry*]. Of or pertaining to chemistry.

Chemicity (*kem-is'-it-e*). The state of having chemic properties.

Chemicoanalytic (*kem-ik-o-an-al-it'-ik*). Relating to chemic analysis.

Chemicocautery (*kem-ik-o-kaw'-ter-e*). Cauterization by means of chemic agents.

Chemiotaxis, Chimiotaxis (*kem'-e-o-taks-is, kim'-e-o-taks-is*). See *Chemotaxis.*

Chemistry (*kem'-is-tre*) [χημεία, chemistry]. The science of the molecular and atomic structure of bodies. **C., Actinic, C., Actino-,** that treating of decomposition of light. **C., Analytic,** that concerned in the determination of the constituents and decomposition-products of substances; also in the estimation of the relative proportion of their elements and the number and interrelation of the atoms contained in a molecule. **C., Animal,** that dealing with animal substances. **C., Atomic,** that concerned in the structure of molecules, the relations of their contained atoms, and the laws governing their combination. **C., Electro-.** See *Electrochemistry.* **C., Empiric, C., Experimental.** 1. The sum of chemic knowledge established by experiments. 2. The carrying on of experiments for determining chemic laws and knowledge. **C., Forensic,** that concerned in legal investigations. **C., Galvano-.** See *Galvanochemistry.* **C., Pneumatic,** the chemistry of vapors and gases. **C., Stœchiometric.** See *C., Atomic.* **C., Synthetic,** that which deals with the building-up of compounds from their elements.

Chemosis (*ke-mo'-sis*) [χήμωσις, a gaping]. Swelling of the conjunctiva.

Chemosmosis (*kem-os-mo'-sis*) [*chemistry;* ὠσμός, an impulse]. Chemic action resulting from osmosis.

Chemotactic (*kem-o-tak'-tik*) [*chemotaxis*]. Pertaining or relating to chemotaxis.

Chemotaxis (*kem-o-taks'-is*) [*chemistry;* τάσσειν, to order, arrange]. The property of cellular attraction and repulsion. It is displayed by the proteid constituents of the protoplasm of various species of bacteria, as well as by proteids from a great variety of sources. The qualifications positive and negative are added according as the phenomenon is one of attraction or repulsion.

Chemotic (*ke-mot'-ik*) [*chemosis*]. Pertaining to or marked by chemosis.

Chemotropism (*kem-ot'-ro-pizm*) [*chemistry;* τροπή, a turning]. The destruction of bacteria by phagocytes; the victory of the phagocytes over bacteria, or of bacteria over phagocytes. In biology, the attraction of leukocytes by certain chemic substances held in solution in the blood. Cf. *Chemotaxis.*

Chenopodium (*ken-o-po'-de-um*) [χήν, a goose; πόδιον, a little foot]. American wormseed; the fruit of *C. ambrosioides,* or *anthelminticum,* a plant native to the United States, with properties due to a volatile oil, which is the only preparation used. It is an efficient anthelmintic against the roundworm. **C., Oil of** (*oleum chenopodii,* U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.).

Cherchewsky's Disease. Nervous ileus. An affection, closely simulating intestinal obstruction, that has been observed in neurasthenia.

Cherry (*cher'-e*) [κερασός, cherry-tree]. The bark of the common cherry, *Prunus serotina,* a mild bitter and tonic containing tannin. Dose of *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). *Prunin,* a concentrated extract; dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). See also *Choke-cherry* and *Prunus virginiana.* **C.-laurel,** the European evergreen cherry, *Prunus laurocerasus.* Water distilled from its leaves is used in the same way as dilute hydrocyanic acid. Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **C., Wild.** See *Prunus.*

Chest. See *Thorax.* **C., Alar, C., Paralytic, C., Phthisical, C., Pterygoid,** a narrow thorax having a winged appearance from abnormal projection of the wings of the scapula. **C., Barrel-,** a peculiar formation of the chest observed in cases of long-standing emphysema of the lungs; it is round, like a barrel, and in respiration is lifted vertically instead of being expanded laterally. **C., Emphysematous.** See *C., Barrel-.*

Chestnut. See *Castanea.*

Cheyne's Nystagmus. See *Cheyne-Stokes' Nystagmus.* **C.'s Symptom.** See *Cheyne-Stokes' Respiration.*

Cheyne-Stokes' Asthma. Dyspnea due to pulmonary congestion in an advanced stage of chronic myocarditis. **C.-S.'s Nystagmus,** a variety of nystagmus in which the oscillations of the eyeball have a rhythmic variation similar to the rhythm of Cheyne-Stokes' respiration. **C.-S.'s Respiration,** arhythmic breathing of a periodic type occurring in certain grave affections of the central nervous system, heart, and lungs, and in intoxications.

Chiasm, Chiasma (*ki'-azm, ki-az'-mah*) [*χιάζειν*, to make a cross, as an ×]. 1. The optic commissure. 2. A crossing. **C., Camper's.** See *Camper's Chiasm.*

Chiasmal (*ki-'az-mal*). Pertaining to the optic chiasm.

Chickahominy Fever (*chik-a-hom'-in-e*). A synonym of *Typhomalarial fever.*

Chicken (*chik'-en*) [AS., *cicen*]. The domestic fowl. **C.-breast,** an abnormally prominent condition of the sternum and of the sternal region; pigeon-breast; it is seen in rachitic persons, etc. **C. Cholera.** See *Cholera, Chicken.* **C.-fat Clot,** a clot of blood, yellowish in color, consisting largely of fibrin, and containing but few red cells. **C.-pox.** See *Varicella.*

Chicle. See *Balata.*

Chicory (*chik'-or-e*) [*κίχορα*, chicory]. *Cichorium intybus,* a composite plant of Europe and Asia, naturalized and growing in the United States. Its ground root is used to adulterate coffee.

Chielin (*ki'-el-in*). A thick, nontoxic, brown, viscous substance isolated from the bulb of the tulip. It is recommended in eczema and in skin diseases in veterinary practice.

Chiene's Lines. Imaginary lines designed to aid in localizing the cerebral centers in operations upon the brain.

Chilalgia, Cheilalgia (*ki-lal'-je-ah*) [*χεῖλος*, lip; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgia affecting the lips.

Chilblain (*chil'-blān*) [AS., *cēle*, cold; *blēgen*, a boil]. A congestion and swelling of the skin, due to cold, and attended with severe itching or burning; vesicles and bullas may form, and these may lead to ulceration. Syn., *Erythema pernio; Pernio.*

Childbed. The popular term for the puerperal state. **C. Fever,** puerperal fever.

Childbirth. Parturition.

Child-crowing. The crowing sound of the respiration that characterizes laryngismus stridulus.

Chili Saltpeter. Sodium nitrate.

Chill (*chil*) [AS., *cēle*, chilliness]. A sensation of cold accompanied by shivering, usually appearing shortly after exposure to cold or wet. It is frequently the initial symptom of acute disorders, as pneumonia, etc. It is a prominent symptom of various forms of malarial fever.

Chills and Fever. A popular term for intermittent fever.

Chilo- (*ki-lo-*) [*χεῖλος*, lip]. A prefix meaning relating to the lips.

Chilognathopalatoschisis, Cheilognathopalatoschisis (*ki-log'-nath-o-pal-at-os'-ki-sis*) [*chilo-; γνάθος*, jaw; *palatum*, the palate; *σχίσις*, a splitting]. Marchand's term for a malformation marked by fissure of the lip, alveolar process, and palate.

Chiloplasty, Cheiloplasty (*ki'-lo-plas-te*) [*chilo-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Any plastic operation upon the lip.

Chiloschisis (*ki-los'-kis-is*) [*chilo-; σχίσις*, a splitting]. Harelip. **C. complicata,** harelip attended with fissure of the palate or of the alveolar arch.

Chilostomatoplasty, Cheilostomatoplasty (*ki-lo-stom'-at-o-plas-te*) [*chilo-; στόμα*, mouth; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Chiloplasty including restoration of the mouth.

Chimaphila (*ki-maf'-il-ah*) [*χεῖμα*, winter; *φίλος*, loving]. Pipsissewa; prince's-pine; the leaves of *C. umbellata,* an evergreen found in the United States, an astringent tonic and excellent diuretic. The bruised leaves are used as a rubefacient. It is valuable in dropsy, in renal disease, and in affections of the urinary passages. **C., Decoction of** (*decoctum chimaphilæ,* B. P.). Dose 1–3 oz. (30–90 Cc.). **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum chimaphilæ,* U. S. P.). Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Chimney-sweep's Cancer. See *Carcinoma, Chimney-sweep's.*

Chimogene (*ki'-mo-jēn*) [*χειμών*, cold winter weather; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. A highly volatile liquid proposed by Vanderweyde as a substitute for rhigolene, ether, etc., producing cold in local anesthesia.

Chin [AS., *cin*]. The mentum; the lower part of the face, at or near the symphysis of the lower jaw. **C.-jerk, C.-reflex.** See *Jaw-jerk* and under *Reflex.*

China (*kin'-ah* or *ke'-nah*). Same as *Cinchona.*

Chinaphthol (*kin-af'-thol*). A yellow, bitter, insoluble powder, used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 7½–75 gr. (0.5–5.0 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Quinin betanaphthol-a-monosulfate.*

Chinaseptol (*kin-a-sep'-tol*). See *Diaphtol.*

Chinoform (*kin'-o-form*). A compound of formaldehyd with cinchotannin. Syn., *Quinoform.*

Chinoidin, Chinoidinum (*kin-oi'-din, kin-oi-di'-num*) [Sp., *china*]. Quinoidin. A mixture of amorphous alkaloids obtained in the manufacture of quinin. It has the therapeutic properties of quinin. Dose 1–20 gr. (0.065–1.3 Gm.). **C., Animal,** a substance giving, like quinin, a blue fluorescence in solutions of dilute acids, first obtained by Bence-Jones from the liver, but found in all the organs and tissues of the body, especially in the nerves. **C. Borate,** yellowish scales, soluble in water and alcohol, used as is chinoidin. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). **C. Citrate,** reddish scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose 5–25 gr. (0.32–1.6 Gm.). **C. Tannate,** a yellow or brown powder, slightly soluble in alcohol; antipyretic, astringent, and tonic. Dose 2–12 gr. (0.13–0.8 Gm.). In veterinary practice it is given in hog-cholera in 24 gr. (1.5 Gm.) doses 3 times daily.

Chinol (*kin'-ol*). Quinolin monohypochlorite, $C_9H_6N \cdot ClO$, a white, crystalline, odorless powder, with a pungent taste; soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in cold or hot water. It is antipyretic and analgesic. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.19–0.32 Gm.).

Chinolin, Chinolina (*kin'-o-lin, kin-o-li'-nah*). See *Quinolin.*

Chinon (*kin'-on*). See *Quinon.*

Chinopyrin (*kin-o-pi'-rin*). See *Quinopyrin.*

Chinoral (*kin'-or-al*). An oily, bitter liquid containing quinin and chloral; antiseptic and hypnotic. Dose 1–15 gr. (0.06–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Quinochloral.*

Chinosol (*kin'-o-sol*). See *Quinosol.*

Chionablepsia (*ki-on-ab-lep'-se-ah*) [χιών, snow; ἀβλεψία, without sight]. Loss of sensibility of the retina resulting from the exposure of the eyes to reflection of the sunlight upon snow; snow-blindness.

Chionyphe (*ki-on'-if-e*). Madura-foot.

Chirata, Chiretta (*ke-ra'-tah, ke-re'-tah*) [Hind., *chirāetā*, a species of gentian]. The dried plant of *Swertia chirayita.* It resembles gentian in its therapeutic properties, and is an excellent tonic. It does not contain tannin. Dose of the *powdered plant* 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum chiratæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 15–30 min. (1–2 Cc.). **C., Infusion of** (*infusum chiratæ*, B. P.). Dose 2 oz. (64 Cc.). **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura chiratæ*, B. P.) (10% strength). Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Chiro-, Cheiro- (*ki-ro-*) [χείρ, the hand]. A prefix meaning hand.

Chirokinesthetic, Cheirokinesthetic (*ki-ro-kin-es-thet'-ik*) [*chiro-; kinesthetic*]. Relating to the subjective perception of the motions of the hand, particularly in writing.

Chirol (*ki'-rol*). A solution of resins and fatty oils in a mixture of ethers and alcohols, used as a protective varnish for the hands in surgery.

Chiromegaly (*ki-ro-meg'-al-e*) [*chiro-;* μεγάλη, large]. Enlargement of one, two, or three extremities, in whole or in part, but not of akromegalic nature. Syn., *Pseudoakromegaly.*

Chirometer, Cheirometer (*ki-rom'-et-er*) [*chiro-;* μέτρον, a measure]. Osiander's instrument for measuring a distance on the finger or hand in manual pelvimetry.

Chiropelvimeter, Cheiropelvimeter (*ki-ro-pel-vim'-et-er*) [*chiro-; pelvis;* μέτρον, a measure]. In manual pelvimetry, an instrument for measuring the hand.

Chiropodalgia, Cheiropodalgia (*ki-ro-pod-al'-je-ah*). See *Acrodynia.*

Chiropodist (*ki-rop'-o-dist*) [*chiro-;* πούς, foot]. A surgeon or person who professionally treats diseases of the hands and feet, especially corns, bunions, etc.

Chirospasm, Cheirospasm (*ki'-ro-spazm*) [*chiro-;* σπασμός, a drawing]. Writers' cramp.

Chirotheca, Cheirotheca (*ki-ro-the'-ka*) [*chiro-;* θήκη, case]. A long, narrow roller bandage for wrapping the fingers. **C. completa,** one for all the fingers of a hand. **C. incompleta,** one for a single finger only.

Chirurgeon (*ki-rur'-jon*) [χειρουργός, a surgeon]. A surgeon.

Chirurgia (*ki-rur'-je-ah*) [see *Chirurgeon*]. Surgery.

Chitin (*ki'-tin*) [χιτών, a tunic], $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$. A colorless skeletin; the animal analog of the cellulose of plants.

Chitinous (*ki'-tin-us*). Resembling chitin. **C. Degeneration,** amyloid degeneration.

Chitonitis (*ki-ton-i'-tis*) [χιτών, a tunic; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of any investing membrane.

Chittim-bark (*chit'-im-bark*). See *Cascara sagrada.*

Chloasma (*klo-az'-mah*) [χλοάζειν, to be pale green]. A deposit of pigment in the skin, occurring in patches of various sizes and shapes, and of a yellow, brown, or black color. Syn., *Discolorations; Melanoderma; Melasma.* **C. hepaticum,** liver-spots; a form following dyspepsia and popularly associated with hepatic disturbance. **C. phthisicorum,** the brown patches upon the skin of the forehead or upper portions of the cheeks in tuberculous patients. **C. uterinum,** chiefly located on the forehead, temples, cheeks, nipples, and median line of abdomen. They are marked during pregnancy, and often during menstruation.

Chloracetic Acid (*klo-ras-e'-tik*). See *Acid, Chloracetic.*

Chloracetization (*klo-ras-et-iz-a'-shun*). The production of local anesthesia by chloroform and glacial acetic acid.

Chloracetyl (*klor-as'-et-il*). 1. C_2Cl_2. A radicle formed from acetyl by the replacement of hydrogen with chlorin. 2. Acetyl chlorid.

Chloral (*klo'-ral*) [*chlorin; aldehyd*], C_2Cl_3HO. A pungent, colorless, mobile liquid. The name is often misapplied to chloral hydrate. Syn., *Acetochloral; Trichlorated* or *Trichloracetic aldehyd.* **C., Anhydroglyco-,** chloralose. **C., Anhydrous,** chloral as distinguished from chloral hydrate. **C. Antipyrin.** See *Hypnal.* **C., Butyl-** (*butyl-chloral hydras*, B. P.), croton-chloral, $C_4H_5Cl_3+OH_2O$, a solid occurring in crystalline scales, resembling chloral hydrate, but made with butyl, C_4H_9, as a base, instead of ethyl, C_2H_5. Its properties are similar to those of chloral, but are much feebler. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.) in syrup. **C.-caffein,** the residue upon evaporation of a concentrated aqueous or alcoholic solution of chloral hydrate 7.8 parts and caffein 10 parts; hypnotic, sedative, and analgesic. Injection, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily. **C. Hydrate** (*chloralum hydratum*, U. S. P.), a colorless, crystalline solid having the composition $C_2HCl_3(HO)_2$; the hydrate of chloral. It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic, and depressant to the cerebral, medullary, and spinal centers, and to a limited extent is an anesthetic. It is serviceable in fevers accompanied by cerebral excitement, in chorea, convulsions, and in delirium tremens, but should be used with great caution. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **C., Syrup of** (B. P.). Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **C. Urethane.** See *Uralium.*

Chloralacetaldoxim (*klo-ral-as-et-al-doks'-im*), $C_4H_6NO_2Cl_3$. A white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 74° C. It is hypnotic.

Chloralacetophenonoxim (*klo-ral-as-et-o-fe-non-oks'-im*), $C_6H_5 . CH_3C$. A substance forming colorless prisms, soluble in alcohol

and ether, melting at 81° C. It is used in tetanus and epilepsy.

Chloralacetoxim (*klo-ral-as-et-oks'-im*), $C_4H_8NO_2Cl_3$. A white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melting at 72° C. It is hypnotic.

Chloralamid (*klo-ral'-am-id*). See *Chloralformamid.*

Chloralbacid (*klo-ral-bas'-id*). A compound of chlorin and albumin. It is used as a tonic in gastric disorders. Dose 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). **C. Sodium,** a compound of chloralbacid and sodium; it is used in gastric and intestinal affections. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) before meals.

Chloralbenzaldoxim (*klo-ral-ben-zal-doks'-im*), $C_9H_8NO_2Cl_3$. A white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 62° C. It is hypnotic and antiseptic.

Chloralcamphoroxim (*klo - ral - kam - for - oks'-im*), $C_{12}H_{18}NO_2Cl_3$. A white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 98° C. It is hypnotic, stimulant, and antiseptic.

Chloralformamid (*klo-ral-form'-am-id*). A crystalline solid (*chloralformamidum*, U. S. P.), $C_3H_4Cl_3NO_2$. Used as a hypnotic. Dose 30–45 gr. (2–3 Gm.).

Chloralic (*klo-ral'-ik*). Relating to chloral.

Chloralimid (*klo-ral'-im-id*) [*chloral; imid*], $CCl_3 . CH . NH$. A hypnotic allied to chloral, soluble in alcohol. The dose is the same as that of chloral hydrate.

Chloralin (*klo'-ral-in*). An antiseptic fluid containing monochlorphenol and bichlorphenol. It is used in 2 to 3% solution; as a gargle, in 0.5 to 1% solution.

Chloralism (*klo'-ral-izm*) [*chloral*]. 1. Chloral-poisoning, the morbid state caused by the injudicious use of chloral. 2. The habit of using chloral.

Chloralization (*klo-ral-iz-a'-shun*). 1. See *Chloralism.* 2. Anesthesia by means of hydrated chloral.

Chloralose (*klo'-ral-ōs*) [*chloral; glucose*], $C_8H_{11}Cl_3 . O_6$. Anhydroglyco-chloral; a product of the action of anhydrous chloral upon glucose. It is used as a hypnotic. Dose 3–14 gr. (0.2–0.9 Gm.).

Chloraloxims (*klo-ral-oks'-ims*). A series of chemic compounds the physiologic activities of which are claimed to be due to their splitting up in the system into chloral hydrate and their respective oxims. See *Chloralacetoxim, Chloralbenzaldoxim,* etc.

Chloraloxylose. (*klo-ral-o-zi'-lōz*) [*chloral; xylose*]. A combination of hydrated chloral and xylose. A convulsivant.

Chloralum (*klo'-ral-um*). Crude aluminium chlorid mixed with various sodium and calcium salts; a disinfectant.

Chloramid (*klo'-ram-id*). Same as *Chloralamid.*

Chloranemia (*klor-an-e'-me-ah*). Synonym of *Chlorosis.*

Chloranodyne (*klor-an'-o-dīn*) [*chlorin; anodyne*]. A proprietary remedy, introduced as an improvement on chlorodyne. It contains morphin hydrochlorid, tincture of cannabis indica, chloroform, dilute hydrocyanic acid, and aromatics. Dose for an adult 15 min. (1 Cc.).

Chlorargentate (*klor-ar'-jen-tāt*). A combination of silver chlorid with the chlorid of some other radicle or element.

Chlorarsenous (*klor-ar-se'-nus*). Arsenous and also containing chlorin.

Chlorate (*klo'-rāt*) [*chlorin*]. A salt of chloric acid.

Chlorated (*klo'-ra-ted*). Containing, combined with, or charged with chlorin.

Chlorazol (*klo'-raz-ol*). A highly toxic, oily liquid, obtained from albumin, glutin, or dried muscle by action of strong nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Chlorbenzoyl (*klōr-ben'-zo-il*). See *Benzoyl Chlorid.*

Chlorbromid (*klōr-bro'-mid*). A combination of a radicle with chlorin and bromin.

Chlorcamphor (*klōr-kam'-for*). A name for several compounds of chlorin and camphor.

Chlorepatitis (*klōr-ep-at-i'-tis*) [*chlorin; hepatitis*]. Chronic hepatitis combined with chlorosis.

Chlorephidrosis (*klōr-ef-id-ro'-sis*) [*chlorin; ἐφίδροσις*, perspiration]. A condition characterized by greenish perspiration.

Chlorethylene (*klōr-eth'-il-ēn*). A substance formed from ethylene by replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen with chlorin. **C. Chlorid, C. Dichlorid,** $C_2H_3Cl_3$, an oil with odor like that of ethene chlorid, boiling at 115° C.; employed as an anesthetic.

Chlorethylidene (*klōr-eth'-il-id-ēn*). A chlorin substitution-compound of ethylidene. **C. Chlorid, C. Dichlorid,** $C_2H_4Cl_2$, a liquid used as an anesthetic. Syn., *Chlorinated ethyl chlorid; Monochlorethylidene dichlorid.*

Chloretone (*klōr'-et-ōn*). See *Acetone Chloroform.*

Chlorhematin (*klōr-hem'-a-tin*). See *Hemin.*

Chlorhydria (*klōr-hi'-dre-ah*). An excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

Chlorhydric (*klōr-hi'-drik*). Composed of chlorin and hydrogen; hydrochloric.

Chloric (*klo'-rik*) [*chlorin*]. Pertaining to or containing chlorin. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Chloric.* **C. Ether.** 1. See *Ethyl Chlorid.* 2. See *Chloroform, Spirit of.*

Chlorid (*klo'-rid*) [*chlorin*]. A binary compound, one of the elements of which is chlorin. **C., Methyl-.** See under *Anesthetic, Local.*

Chlorin (*klo'-rin*) [*χλωρός*, green]. Chlorum. Cl = 35.5; quantivalence 1. A greenish-yellow gas, prepared by decomposing sodium chlorid, NaCl. It is highly irritative to the skin and mucous membranes, producing spasmodic closure of the glottis. It is a valuable disinfectant. The *liquor calcis chloridi* (B. P.) contains 1 pound of the salt to a gallon of water. Chlorid of lime (*calx chlorinata*, U. S. P.), a hypochlorite of calcium, contains free chlorin and is a valuable disinfectant. Dose, internally, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.). **C.-hunger,** the condition of the body when

chlorin (usually in the form of common salt) is lacking. Among the immediate results of this deficiency are indigestion and albuminuria. **C.-vapor** (B. P.), used for inhalation. **C.-water** (*liquor chlori compositus*, U. S. P.), contains 4% of the gas in solution. It is a good antiseptic wash. Dose internally 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Chlorinated (*klo'-rin-a-ted*). Containing chlorin or combined with it.

Chloriodoform (*klo-ri-o'-do-form*), $CHCl_2I$. A yellow oil obtained from chloroform by replacement of one atom of chlorin by an atom of iodin; it boils at 131° C. and does not solidify.

Chloriodolipol (*klo-ri-o-do-lip'-ol*). A combination of creasote and chlorinated phenols, a disinfectant and antiseptic; in surgery, 2 to 3% solution is employed; for inhalation in diseases of the air-passages, 5% solution.

Chloroalbumin (*klo-ro-al'-bu-min*). A derivative of peptone, protogen, or albumoses by action of chlorin.

Chlorobrom (*klo'-ro-brōm*) [*chlorin; bromin*]. A solution each ounce of which contains 30 grains of chloralamid and of potassium bromid. It is hypnotic and useful in sea-sickness.

Chlorobromhydrin (*klo-ro-brom-hi'-drin*). A substance formed from glycerol by replacement of two molecules of hydroxyl with one atom of chlorin and one of bromin. Syn., *Allyl chlorobromhydrin.*

Chlorodyne (*klo'-ro-dīn*) [*chlorin; ὀδύνη*, pain]. An English proprietary remedy supposed to contain chloroform, ether, morphin, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum. It is anodyne and narcotic. Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Chloroform (*klo'-ro-form*) [L., *chloroformum*]. Methyl trichlorid, $CHCl_3$. A heavy, colorless liquid obtained by the action of chlorinated lime on methyl-alcohol. The commercial article, *chloroformum venale*, contains 2% of impurities. Administered internally in large doses, chloroform produces narcosis and violent gastroenteritis. In small doses it is antispasmodic and carminative. Chloroform has an agreeable odor and a sweetish taste. It solidifies in the cold, boils at 62° C., and has a specific gravity at 15° C. of 1.502. Externally it is much employed as an ingredient of rubefacient and anodyne liniments. Mixed with a large percentage of air and inhaled, it is one of the most valuable of general anesthetics, but occasionally (1 : 3000) causes death by cardiac paralysis. See under *Anesthetic.* Deep injections of chloroform in the vicinity of the sciatic nerve have been recommended in sciatica. Syn., *Chloroformium; Chloroformyl.* **C., Alcoholized,** a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. **C., Ammoniated,** equal parts of ammonia in alcohol and chloroform; antipyretic and anodyne. **C., Anschütz's,**

$$(C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{O})_4 \cdot 2CHCl_3,$$

a crystalline substance which liberates pure chloroform on application of gentle heat. Syn., *Salicylid chloroform.* **C., Emulsion of** (*emulsum chloroformi*, U. S. P.), chloroform, 4; expressed oil of almond, 6; tragacanth, 1.5; water sufficient to make 100 parts. **C., Gelatinized,** equal parts of chloroform and white of egg shaken together. **C. Liniment** (*linimentum chloroformi*, U. S. P.), chloroform, 300 Cc.; soap liniment, 700 Cc. **C. and Morphin, Tincture of** (B. P.), a substitute for chlorodyne. Each dose of 10 min. (0.65 Cc.) contains chloroform, $1\frac{1}{4}$ min.; ether, $\frac{1}{3}$ min.; alcohol, $1\frac{1}{4}$ min.; morphin hydrochlorid, $\frac{1}{48}$ gr.; dilute hydrocyanic acid, $\frac{5}{8}$ min.; oil of peppermint, $\frac{1}{80}$ min.; fluidextract of licorice, $1\frac{1}{4}$ min.; treacle and syrup q. s. **C., Pictet's,** chloroform obtained in a pure state by crystallizing at a low temperature. **C., Spirit of** (*spiritus chloroformi*, U. S. P.), pure chloroform, 10; alcohol, 90 parts. Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **C., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura chloroformi composita*, B. P.), chloroform, 2; alcohol, 8; compound tincture of cardamom, 10. Dose 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.). **C.-water** (*aqua chloroformi*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.).

Chloroformin (*klo-ro-form'-in*). A poison extracted by Auclair from tubercle bacilli. Syn., *Chloroformobacillin.*

Chloroformism (*klo'-ro-form-izm*) [*chloroform*]. 1. The use of chloroform to excess for its narcotic effect. 2. The symptoms produced by this use of the drug.

Chloroformization (*klo-ro-form-i-za'-shun*). 1. The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic. 2. The anesthetic results from the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlorol (*klo'-rol*). A solution of sodium chlorid, mercury bichlorid, and hydrochloric acid, each, 1 part, and 3% of copper sulfate in 100 parts of water; it is disinfectant and antiseptic.

Chlorolin (*klo'-ro-lin*). A solution said to consist mainly of the chlorphenols; recommended as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic wash in 2 to 3% solution.

Chloroma (*klo-ro'-mah*) [*χλωρός*, green; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. "Green cancer"; a rare variety of sarcoma, of a greenish tint, usually seated upon the periosteum of the bones of the head.

Chlorophan (*klo'-ro-fan*) [*χλωρός*, green; *φαίνειν*, show]. A yellowish-green chromophan. See *Chromophan.*

Chlorophthisis (*klo-ro-ti'-sis*). Pulmonary tuberculosis associated with chlorosis.

Chlorophyl (*klo'-ro-fil*) [*χλωρός*, green; *φύλλον* leaf]. The green coloring-matter of plants. It decomposes carbon dioxid, setting free oxygen and forming new organic compounds. This decomposition takes place only or chiefly in the presence of sunlight. The chlorophyl is contained in certain parts of the protoplasm of the plant. It is the substance by the agency of which carbohydrates are formed in green plants.

Chloropia, Chloropsia (*klo-ro'-pe-ah, klo-rop'-se-ah*) [*χλωρός*, green; *ὄψις*, vision]. Disordered or defective vision in which all objects appear green.

Chloroplastin (*klo-ro-plas'-tin*) [*χλωρός*, green; *πλαστός*, formed]. Schwartz's name for the protoplasm in chlorophyl grains.

Chloroquinon (*klo-ro-kwin'-ōn*). Any chlorin substitution-compound of quinon.

Chlorosarcoma (*klo-ro-sar-ko'-mah*). See *Chloroma*.

Chlorosin (*klo'-ro-sin*). A compound of albumin and chlorin, used in gastric catarrh.

Chlorosis (*klo-ro'-sis*) [*χλωρός*, green]. The "green sickness." A form of anemia, most common in young women, and characterized by a marked reduction of hemoglobin in the blood, with but a slight diminution of red corpuscles. In some cases there is a hyperplasia of the sexual organs and the heart and large blood-vessels. The symptoms are those of anemia—a greenish color of the skin, gastric and menstrual disturbances. Syn., *Chloranemia; Chloremia; Green sickness; Morbus virgineus; Pallor luteus; Pallor virginum; Parthenosis.* **C. adultarum,** that occurring between 30 and 40 years of age. Syn., *Acmæochlorosis; Chlorosis tarda.* **C. ægyptiaca, C. æthiopum, C., Egyptian,** uncinariasis. **C. florida,** a rare form of chlorosis in which the color is high. **C. pituitosa.** Synonym of *Mucous colitis.* **C. tarda.** See *C. adultarum.* **C., Tropical, C. tropica,** uncinariasis.

Chlorosonin (*klo-ro'-son-in*). A compound of chloral and hydroxylamin; it is hypnotic.

Chlorostigma (*klo-ro-stig'-mah*) [*χλωρός*, green; *στίγμα*, stigma]. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ. C. stuckertianum* is a plant of South America; the root, stem, and leaves are said to possess powerful galactagogic properties. An alkaloid, *chlorostigmin*, has been extracted.

Chlorotic (*klo-rot'-ik*) [*chlorosis*]. 1. Relating to chlorosis. 2. A person affected with chlorosis.

Chlorous (*klor'-us*). Containing or combined with chlorin; generally restricted to compounds containing chlorin combined with oxygen, but containing less oxygen than the chloric compounds.

Chlorphenol (*klōr-fe'-nol*) [*chlorin; phenol*], $C_6H_4Cl.OH$. Monochlorphenol, a substance possessed of antiseptic properties. It is recommended for inhalation in diseases of the respiratory passages.

Chlorphenyl (*klōr-fen'-il*). A substance obtained from trichlorphenic acid by action of nitric acid. **C. Salicylate,** $C_6H_4(OH)CO.OC_6H_4Cl$, a crystalline substance obtained from a mixture of orthochlorphenol and parachlorphenol by action of phosphorus pentachlorid. The ortho-compound, *chlorsalol*, is used as a surgical antiseptic; the para-compound, as a substitute for phenyl salicylate. Dose 60–90 gr. (4–6 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Salicylic chlorphenol ester.*

Chlorsalol (*klōr'-sal-ol*). See under *Chlorphenyl Salicylate.*

Chlorum (*klo'-rum*) [*chlorin*]. The official pharmaceutic name of chlorin. See *Chlorin.*

Chloryl (*klo'-ril*). A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorids; an anesthetic. Syn., *Coryl.*

Choana (*ko'-an-ah*) [*χοάνη*, a funnel]. 1. A funnel-like opening. 2. A name applied to the posterior nasal orifices.

Choanoid (*ko'-an-oid*) [*choana; εἶδος*, likeness]. Funnel-shaped.

Chocolate (*chok'-ol-āt*) [Mex., *chocolatl*, chocolate]. A dried paste prepared from the powder of cacao-seeds (see *Cacao*) with various mucilaginous and amylaceous ingredients. It is used to prepare a beverage, and also as a vehicle, especially for quinin. **C., Acorn-,** a mixture of ground acorns with pure chocolate, prepared according to the formula of Liebreich by Stollwerk, of Cologne. It contains nearly 2% of tannic acid and is used in the dietetic management of diarrhea in enteritis.

Choke (*chōk*) [ME., *choken*, to choke]. To suffocate; to prevent access of air to the lungs by compression of or by obstructing the trachea. **C.-cherry,** the fruit of *Prunus virginiana* (not of the Pharmacopeia), common in the United States. It is antispasmodic, tonic, and slightly astringent.

Choked Disc (*chōkd*). See *Papillitis.*

Chol-, Cholo- (*kōl-, kōl-o-*) [*χολή*, bile]. Prefixes meaning bile.

Cholagog, Cholagogue (*kōl'-ag-og*) [*chol-; ἀγωγός*, leading]. 1. Stimulating the flow or the secretion of bile. 2. Any agent that promotes the flow of bile.

Cholalic Acid (*kol-a'-lik*). See *Acid, Cholic.*

Cholangiostomy (*kol-an-je-os'-to-me*) [*chol-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of a fistula into the gall-bladder.

Cholangiotomy (*kol-an-je-ot'-o-me*) [*chol-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *τομή*, a cutting]. The incision of an intrahepatic bile-duct for the removal of a calculus.

Cholangitis (*kol-an-ji'-tis*) [*chol-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a bile-duct. **C., Obliterative,** closure of the bile-ducts the result of inflammation.

Cholecyanin (*kol-e-si-an'-in*). Synonym of *Bilicyanin.*

Cholecyst (*kol'-e-sist*) [*chol-; κύστις*, a bladder]. The gall-bladder.

Cholecystectomy (*kol-e-sis-tek'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; ἐκτομή*, a cutting off]. Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystenterorrhaphy (*kol-e-sist-en-ter-or'-af-e*) [*cholecyst; enterorrhaphy*]. The operation of suturing the gall-bladder to the small intestine.

Cholecystenterostomy (*kol-e-sist-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; enterostomy*]. The artificial establishment of a communication between the gall-bladder and the intestine.

Cholecystitis (*kol-e-sis-ti'-tis*) [*cholecyst; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gall-bladder. **C., Eberth's,** that due to *Bacillus typhi abdominalis.*

Cholecystocolotomy (*kol-e-sis-to-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*cholecyst; colotomy*]. Incision into the gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystoduodenostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-du-od-en-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; duodenostomy*]. The establishment of an artificial communication between the gall-bladder and the duodenum.

Cholecystogastrostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-gas-tros'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; gastrostomy*]. The formation of an opening between the gall-bladder and the stomach.

Cholecystoileostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-il-e-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; ileostomy*]. The formation of an opening between the gall-bladder and the ileum.

Cholecystojejunostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-je-jun-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; jejunostomy*]. The establishment of a communication between the gall-bladder and the jejunum.

Cholecystolithotripsy (*kol-e-sis-to-lith-ot'-rip-se*) [*cholecyst; λίθος*, a stone; *τρίβειν*, to crush]. The crushing of gall-stones in the gall-bladder.

Cholecystorrhaphy (*kol-e-sist-or'-af-e*) [*cholecyst; ῥαφή*, a seam]. Suture of the gall-bladder, especially suture to the abdominal wall.

Cholecystostomy (*kol-e-sist-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst; στόμα*, mouth]. The establishment of an opening into the gall-bladder.

Cholecystotomy (*kol-e-sist-ot'-o-me*) [*cholecyst; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the gall-bladder to remove gall-stones, etc.

Choledocholithiasis (*kol-e-dok-o-lith-i'-as-is*) [*choledochus; lithiasis*]. The formation of a calculus in the common bile-duct.

Choledocholithotomy (*kol-e-dok-o-lith-ot'-o-me*) [*choledochus; lithotomy*]. The incision of the common bile-duct for the removal of gall-stones.

Choledochotomy (*kol-ed-o-kot'-o-me*) [*choledochus; τομή*, section]. An incision into the common bile-duct.

Choledochus (*kol-ed'-o-kus*) [*χολή*, bile; *δέχεσθαι*, to receive]. Receiving or holding bile. **C., Ductus communis,** the common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

Choleglobin (*kol-e-glo'-bin*) [*χολή*, bile; *globin*]. Latschenberger's name for the antecedent of bile-pigment, resulting, in his estimation, from the decomposition of the coloring-matter of blood.

Choleic (*kol-e'-ik*) [*χολή*, bile]. Pertaining to the bile.

Cholelithiasis (*kol-e-lith-i'-as-is*) [*χολή*, bile; *lithiasis*]. The presence of, or a condition associated with, calculi in the gall-bladder or in a gall-duct.

Cholelithotomy (*kol-e-lith-ot'-o-me*) [*cholelithiasis; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An incision for the removal of gall-stones.

Cholelithotripsy (*kol-e-lith-ot-rip'-se*) [*cholelithiasis; τρῖψις*, a rubbing]. The operation of crushing a gall-stone.

Cholelithotrity (*kol-e-lith-ot'-re-te*). See *Cholelithotripsy*.

Cholemia (*kol-e'-me-ah*) [*χολή*, bile; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of bile in the blood.

Choleplania (*kol-e-pla'-ne-ah*) [*χολή*, bile; *πλάνη*, a wandering]. Jaundice.

Cholepyrrhin (*kol-e-pir'-in*) [*χολή*, bile; *πυρρός*, orange-colored]. 1. The brown coloring-matter of bile. Syn., *Bilepyrrhin*. 2. Bilirubin.

Cholera (*kol'-er-ah*) [*χολέρα*, from *χολή*, bile]. 1. A name given to a number of acute diseases characterized mainly by large discharges of fluid material from the bowels, vomiting, and collapse. 2. A synonym of *Asiatic cholera*. **C., Asiatic, C., Algid,** an acute, specific, highly malignant disease, existing in India and the tropics of Asia during the entire year, and occasionally spreading as an epidemic over large areas. It is characterized by vomiting, alvine discharges resembling flocculent rice-water, severe cramps, and collapse. The rate of mortality varies from 10 to 66%, the average being over 50%. The cause is the comma bacillus of Koch, which is always found in the rice-water discharges. The germs commonly gain entrance into the system by means of the drinking-water. **C. asphyctica,** Asiatic cholera marked by early collapse and speedy death. **C., Barbel.** See under *Barbel*. **C., Bilious,** a form of the disease attended with excessive discharge of bile. **C.-blue.** See under *Pigment*. **C.-cells, C.-corpuscles,** fungi found in dejecta of cholera patients. **C., Chicken,** a very fatal epidemic disease of fowls, marked by tumefaction of the lymphatic glands, with inflammation and ulceration of the digestive organs. **C., English.** See *C. morbus*. **C., Epidemic.** Synonym of *Asiatic cholera*. **C.-fever.** 1. Cholera-typhoid. 2. Intermittent cholera. **C., Hog,** an infectious disease attacking swine and characterized by a patchy redness of the skin, with inflammation and ulceration of the bowels, enlargement of the abdominal glands, and congestion of the lungs. **C. infantum,** the "summer complaint" of infants and young children; an acute disease occurring in warm weather, and characterized by pain, vomiting, purgation, fever, and prostration. The disease is supposed to be caused by the bacillus of Shiga, and is favored by the prolonged action of heat, together with errors in diet and hygiene. It is most common among the poor and in hand-fed babes. The disease is of short duration, death frequently ensuing in from 3 to 5 days. **C., Intermittent,** a form of simple cholera sometimes accompanying the onset of tertian fevers. **C., Malignant,** Asiatic cholera. **C. morbus,** an acute catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestine, with pain, purging, vomiting, spasmodic contractions of the muscles, etc. It is a disease of the heated term and is very similar to Asiatic cholera in its symptomatology. **C. nostras.** Same as *C. morbus*. **C. orientalis,** Asiatic cholera. **C.-red.** See under *Pigment*. **C. sicca,** a term applied to those cases of Asiatic cholera in which rice-water liquid is found in the intestine after

death, though none had been voided during life. **C. suppressa.** See *C. sicca.* **C.-typhoid,** a soporific condition resembling typhus, lasting from 2 to 7 days, and attributed to uremia resulting from acute nephritis. It frequently follows Asiatic cholera.

Choleraic (*kol-er-a'-ik*) [*cholera*]. Pertaining to or resembling cholera. **C. Diarrhea,** diarrhea characterized by a profuse, exhausting discharge of watery material.

Cholerase (*kol'-er-āz*). The special bacteriolytic enzym of the cholera vibrio. Cf. *Pyocyanase* and *Typhase.*

Choleric (*kol'-er-ik*). 1. Having abundant bile. 2. Applied to a temperament easily excited to anger. 3. Choleraic.

Cholerine (*kol-er-ēn'*) [dim. of *cholera*]. A mild form of Asiatic cholera, or the initial stage of a more severe form.

Cholerotyphus (*kol-er-o-ti'-fus*). 1. See *Cholera-typhoid.* 2. The most malignant type of Asiatic cholera.

Cholerythrin (*kol-er-ith'-rin*). See *Bilirubin.*

Cholestearin (*kol-es-te'-ar-in*). See *Cholesterin.*

Cholesteatoma (*kol-es-te-at-o'-mah*) [*cholesterin; ὄμα,* tumor]. A teratoid tumor containing plates of cholesterin, epithelial cells, hair, and other dermal structures, and occurring most frequently in the brain.

Cholestegnosis (*kol-e-steg-no'-sis*) [*χολή,* bile; *στέγνωσις,* a making close]. Thickening of the bile.

Cholesteremia, Cholesterinemia (*kol-es-ter-e'-me-ah, kol-es-ter-in-e'-me-ah*) [*cholesterin; αἷμα,* blood]. The morbid state resulting from the retention of cholesterin in the blood. The condition is probably due to the retention of the bile-acids.

Cholesterilins (*kol-es-ter'-il-ins*). Hydrocarbons formed from cholesterin by action of concentrated sulfuric acid, and supposed to stand in close relationship to the terpene group.

Cholesterin (*kol-es'-ter-in*) [*χολή,* bile; *στέαρ,* fat], $C_{26}H_{44}O$ or $C_{25}H_{42}O$. A monatomic alcohol, a constituent of bile, gall-stones, nervous tissue, egg-yolk, and blood, and sometimes found in foci of fatty degeneration. It is a glistening, white, crystalline substance, soapy to the touch, crystallizing in fine needles and rhombic plates. It is insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, or chloroform. It is held in solution in the bile by the bile-salts; it is levorotatory. The power of immunizing against and neutralizing snake-venom is attributed to it. **C., Tests for.** See *Liebermann-Burchard, Obermueller, Salkowski, Schiff, Schultze.*

Choletelin (*kol-et'-el-in*) [*cholin; τήλος,* completion], $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$. An amorphous, soluble, yellow pigment derived from bilirubin. It is the final product of the oxidation of bile-pigments. It is readily soluble in alkalis, alcohol, and chloroform.

Cholетherapy (*kol-e-ther'-ap-e*) [*cholin; therapy*]. The remedial use of bile.

Choleuria (*kol-e-u'-re-ah*) [*χολή,* bile; *οὖρον,* urine]. The presence of bile in the urine.

Cholic (*kol'-ik*) [*χολή,* bile]. Pertaining to the bile. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Cholic.*

Cholicele (*kol'-is-ēl*) [*χολή,* bile; *κήλη,* a tumor]. A tumor of the gall-bladder, due to accumulation of bile.

Cholin (*kol'-in*) [*χολή,* bile], $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. A substance found among the products of the decomposition of hog's bile and ox bile. It is also found in the extracts of the suprarenals, and is a product of the decomposition of lecithin.

Choloidinic Acid (*kol-oi-din'-ik*), $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. A decomposition-product of cholic acid.

Chololith (*kol'-o-lith*) [*χολή,* bile; *λίθος,* stone]. A gall-stone.

Cholosis (*kol-o'-sis*) [*χολή,* bile]. 1. Any disease caused by or associated with a perversion of the biliary secretion. 2. Lameness. **C. americana,** yellow fever.

Chondral (*kon'-dral*) [*chondrus*]. Cartilaginous; relating to or composed of cartilage.

Chondrification (*kon-drif-ik-a'-shun*) [*chondrus; facere,* to make]. The process of being converted into cartilage.

Chondrin (*kon'-drin*) [*chondrus*]. A substance obtained from the matrix of hyaline cartilage by boiling. It resembles gelatin in general properties, but differs from it in not being precipitated by tannic acid. **C. Balls,** a substance found in cartilage and composed of chondromucoid and chondroitic acid.

Chondritis (*kon-dri'-tis*) [*chondro-; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a cartilage.

Chondro- (*kon-dro-*) [*chondrus*]. A prefix meaning relating to cartilage.

Chondroblast (*kon'-dro-blast*) [*chondro-; βλαστός,* germ]. A cell of developing cartilage.

Chondrocele (*kon'-dro-sēl*) [*chondro-; κήλη,* a tumor]. A sarcocele containing masses resembling cartilage.

Chondrocoracoid (*kon-dro-kor'-ak-oid*). Relating to a costal cartilage and to the coracoid process of the scapula.

Chondrocostal (*kon-dro-kos'-tal*) [*chondro-; costa,* a rib]. Relating to the ribs and their cartilages.

Chondrocranium (*kon-dro-kra'-ne-um*) [*chondro-; cranium*]. The cartilaginous cranium, as of the embryo.

Chondrocrasis (*kon-dro-kra'-sis*) [*chondro-; κρᾶσις,* a mixing]. The diseased state of the cartilages accompanying leprosy.

Chondrodendron (*kon-dro-den'-dron*) [*chondro-; δένδρον,* a tree]. A genus of South American menispermaceous climbing plants. *C. glaberrimum* and *C. tomentosum* are among the plants that furnish pareira .

Chondrodialysis (*kon-dro-di-al'-is-is*) [*chondro-; dialysis*]. The decomposition of cartilage.

Chondroepiphysis (*kon-dro-ep-if'-is-is*) [*chondro-; epiphysis*]. A cartilage which later develops into a bony epiphysis.

Chondrogen (*kon'-dro-jen*) [*chondro-; γεννᾶν,* to beget]. A substance forming a part of the tissue of imperfectly developed cartilage.

Chondroma (*kon-dro'-mah*) [*chondro-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A cartilaginous tumor.



CHONDROMA OF HAND.—(*Moullin.*)

Chondromalacia (*kon - dro - mal - a' - se - ah*) [*chondro-; μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of a cartilage. **C. auris.** Same as *Hæmatoma auris.*

Chondromucoid (*kon-dro-mu'-koid*). A mucin found in cartilage. Cf. *Osseomucoid; Tendomucoid.*

Chondromyoma (*kon-dro-mi-o'-mah*) [*chondro-; myoma*]. A neoplasm presenting the characteristics of both chondroma and myoma.

Chondrophyma (*kon-dro-fi'-mah*) [*chondro-; φύμα*, a growth]. 1. A tumor of a cartilage. 2. A neoplasm with cartilaginous elements. 3. See *Chondrophyte.*

Chondrophyte (*kon'-dro-fīt*) [*chondro-; φυτόν*, a plant]. A fungous neoplasm springing from a cartilage.

Chondroplast (*kon'-dro-plast*). See *Chondroblast.*

Chondroporosis (*kon-dro-por-o'-sis*) [*chondro-; πόρος*, a passage]. The thinning of cartilage by the formation of spaces, occurring during the process of ossification.

Chondrosarcoma (*kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*) [*chondro-; sarcoma*]. A tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

Chondrosis (*kon-dro'-sis*) [*chondrus*]. 1. Formation of cartilage. 2. A cartilaginous tumor.

Chondrosternal (*kon-dro-ster'-nal*). Pertaining to the sternum and costal cartilages.

Chondrosyndesmus (*kon-dro-sin-dez'-mus*). See *Synchondrosis.*

Chondrotome (*kon'-dro-tōm*) [*chondro-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for cutting cartilage.

Chondrotomy (*kon-drot'-o-me*) [see *Chondrotome*]. The division of a cartilage.

Chondroxiphoid (*kon-dro-zi'-foid*). Pertaining to the costal cartilages and the ensiform cartilage.

Chondrus (*kon'-drus*) [*χόνδρος*, a grain; cartilage]. 1. Irish moss. The substance of the algæ *C. crispus* and *C. mammillosus.* These yield, on boiling with water, a soluble colloid consisting mainly of mucilage. This is demulcent and somewhat nutrient. Dose indefinite. 2. A cartilage; the ensiform cartilage.

Chopart's Amputation (*sho-par(r)*). An amputation of the foot consisting of a disarticulation through the tarsal bones, leaving only the os calcis and the astragalus. **C.'s Joint,** the mediotarsal articulation; the line of articulation which separates the astragalus and os calcis from the remaining tarsal bones.

Chorda (*kor'-dah*) [L.]. A cord, tendon, or nerve-filament. **Chordæ arteriarum umbilicalium,** the lateral ligaments of the bladder. **C. dorsalis.** See *Notochord.* **C. spermatica,** the spermatic cord. **C. tendinea,** any one of the tendinous strings connecting the papillary muscles of the heart with the auriculoventricular valves. **C. tympani.** See under *Nerve.* **C. venæ umbilicalis,** the round ligament of the liver. **C. vocalis,** a vocal band.

Chordee (*kor-de'*) [*chorda*]. A painful curved erection of the penis with concavity downward. The corpus spongiosum being infiltrated from urethral inflammation, does not fill with blood during erection, and so acts like a bow-string.

Chorditis (*kor-di'-tis*) [*chorda; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vocal band. **C. nodosa,** inflammatory growths occurring on the free edge of the vocal cord at the junction of the anterior and middle third. Syn., *Singers' nodes.*

Chordurethritis (*kor-du-re-thri'-tis*). See *Chordee.*

Chorea (*ko-re'-ah*) [*χορεία*, dancing]. St. Vitus' dance. A functional nervous disorder, usually occurring in youth, characterized by irregular and involuntary action of the muscles of the extremities, face, etc., with general muscular weakness. Frequently a mitral systolic murmur is heard, often hemic, but in a large proportion of cases due to endocarditis, and there seems to be a close relation between the two diseases. Rheumatism often coexists. Chorea may be caused by a number of conditions, among which are fright and reflex irritation. It affects girls about three times as frequently as boys. Occasionally a form of chorea is seen in the adult, and may become a serious complication of pregnancy, resulting in the death of both fetus and mother. When it occurs late in life, it generally resists treatment. Syn., *Chorea anglorum; Chorea sancti viti; Epilepsia saltatoris; St. John's dance.* **C., Bilateral,** that due to cerebral lesions causing development of choreic symptoms on both sides of the body. **C., Buttonmaker's,** a form of chorea occurring in persons employed in making buttons. **C., Cardiac,** a

form marked by palpitation and other cardiac disorders. **C., Chronic Progressive,** Hoffmann's name for *Huntington's chorea.* **C., Congenital.** Synonym of *Birth-palsy.* **C. cordis.** See *C., Cardiac.* **C.-corpuscles** (Elischer), peculiar cells found in the brain in cases of chorea and regarded as pathognomonic; they have, however, been found in the brains of those who have never had the disease. **C., Dancing,** hysteric chorea marked by rhythmic dancing movements. **C.-demonomania,** epidemic chorea. **C., Diaphragmatic,** spasm of the diaphragm. **C. dimidiata,** hemichorea. **C., Electric.** See *Dubini's Disease.* **C., Epidemic.** See *Choromania.* **C., Essential,** that occurring independently and not as a symptom of some other disease. **C., Facial,** convulsive tic. **C., False.** See *C., Symptomatic.* **C., General,** a form of chorea in which all or almost all of the voluntary muscles are subject to irregular contractions. **C. gravidarum,** intractable chorea occurring during pregnancy, toward its close sometimes aggravated and attended with fever. **C. gravis,** severe and dangerous cases of chorea. **C., Habit-.** See *Habit-spasm.* **C., Hammering,** a form marked by coordinated rhythmic spasm in consequence of which persistent hammering with the fist upon some object will be indulged in. **C., Hereditary.** See *C., Huntingdon's.* **C., Huntingdon's,** a hereditary affection of adult or middle life, characterized by irregular movements, disturbance of speech, and gradual dementia. **C., Hysteric.** See *C. major.* **C., Imaginative,** choromania. **C., Imitative,** choreic movements developed in children from association with choreic subjects. **C., Infantile.** See *C. minor.* **C. insaniens,** maniacal chorea; a grave form of chorea usually seen in women, and associated with mania, and generally ending fatally. It may develop during pregnancy. **C. laryngea, C., Laryngeal, C. laryngis.** 1. A condition attended with clonic spasm of the laryngeal muscles and marked by inability to sustain coordinate action. 2. A condition marked by spasmodic motions of some of the muscles of expiration, causing a cry. **C., Limp,** West's name for a sequel of motor paralysis in children marked by very slight choreic movements. **C. major,** a form of hysteria in which there are continual regular oscillatory movements. **C., Maniacal.** See *C. insaniens.* **C., Metaparalytic, C., Methemiplegic.** See *C., Postparalytic.* **C., Methodic.** See *C. major.* **C., Mimetic.** See *C., Imitative.* **C. minor,** simple chorea. **C. mollis.** See *Hemiplegia, Choreic.* **C., Morvan's,** fibrillary contractions of the muscles of the calves and posterior portion of the thighs, often extending to the trunk and upper extremities, but leaving the face and neck intact. Syn., *Chorée fibrillaire de Morvan.* **C. neuralgica,** convulsive tic. **C. nutans,** that attended with nodding motions. **C. oculi,** choreic movements of the eyes due to cerebral lesions. **C. pandemica.** See *Dubini's Disease.* **C., Paralytic** (Gowers). See *Hemiplegia, Choreic.* **C., Partial,** imperfect choreic movements associated with contractures, due to cerebral lesion. **C., Posthemiplegic, C., Postparalytic,** a form of involuntary movement seen in patients after an attack of hemiplegia. **C., Prehemiplegic, C., Prohemiplegic,** choreic spasms of the hands or feet forerunning hemiplegia. **C. procursiva.** Synonym of *Paralysis agitans.* **C., School-made,** chorea resulting from overstimulation of children at school. **C., Secondary.** See *C., Symptomatic.* **C. semilateralis,** hemichorea. **C. senilis.** 1. Paralysis agitans. 2. The trembling incident to age. **C., Sydenham's,** chorea minor; infectious chorea. **C., Symptomatic,** that dependent upon some organic disease. **C., Unilateral.** See *Hemichorea.*

Choreic (*ko-re'-ik*) [*chorea*]. Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with chorea.

Choreiform (*ko-re'-if-orm*) [*chorea; forma,* form]. Resembling chorea.

Choremania, Choreomania (*ko-re-ma'-ne-ah, ko-re-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*chorea; μανία,* madness]. Synonym of *Choromania.*

Choriocapillaris (*ko-re-o-kap-il-a'-ris*) [*chorion; capillus,* a hair]. The network of capillaries over the inner portion of the choroid coat of the eye.

Chorioepithelioma (*ko-re-o-ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*). See *Deciduoma.* **C. benignum,** degenerated relics of fetal epithelium or epiblast in the maternal tissues. **C. malignum,** Marchand's (1895) name for an epithelioma due to malignant degeneration of fetal epiblast left in the maternal tissues. Syn., *Deciduoma malignum; Sarcoma deciduocellulare; Syncytioma malignum.*

Chorioid (*ko'-re-oid*). See *Choroid.*

Chorioidal (*ko-re-oid'-al*). See *Choroid* (2).

Chorioideal Tubercle (*ko-re-oid'-e-al tu'-ber-kl*). See *Choroid Tubercle.*

Chorioideremia (*ko-re-oid-er-e'-me-ah*). See *Choroideremia.*

Chorioiditis (*ko-re-oid-i'-tis*). See *Choroiditis.*

Chorioma (*ko-re-o'-mah*) [*chorion; ὄμα,* tumor]. A neoplasm developed from the chorion.

Chorion (*ko'-re-on*) [*χόριον,* skin; fetal membrane]. The outermost of the fetal membranes, formed from the vitelline membrane, the false amnion, and the allantois. The chorion lies between the amnion and the deciduas (reflexa and vera). **C., Cystic Degeneration of,** a myxoma of the chorion, producing the socalled "hydatid mole." It is characterized by rapid increase in the size of the uterus, hemorrhage, often profuse, beginning during the second month of pregnancy, and the discharge of small cysts, whitish in appearance, surrounded by bloody clots. These cysts vary in size from a pin-head to a filbert. **C. frondosum, C., Shaggy,** the part covered by villi. It helps to form the placenta. **C.,**

læve, the membranous portion of the chorion.

Chorionic (*ko-re-on'-ik*) [*chorion*]. Relating to the chorion.

Chorionin (*ko-re-on'-in*). A name given by Bronchacourt (1902) to a preparation made from sheep's placenta by submitting it to pressure without heat. The juice thus expressed is made palatable with syrup after being sterilized with ammonium fluorid; employed as a galactagog.

Chorionitis (*ko-re-on-i'-tis*). See *Scleroderma.*

Chorioretinitis (*ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*). See *Choroidoretinitis.*

Choroid (*ko'-roid*) [*chorion;* εἶδος, likeness]. 1. The vascular tunic of the eye, continuous with the iris in front, and lying between the sclerotic and the retina. 2. Pertaining to the choroid; choroidal. **C. Plexus,** a vascular plexus in the ventricles of the brain. **C. Tubercle,** a diagnostic sign of tuberculous meningitis found by ophthalmoscopic investigation.

Choroideremia (*ko-roid-er-e'-me-ah*) [*choroid;* ἐρημία, desolation]. Absence of the choroid.

Choroiditis (*ko-roid-i'-tis*) [*choroid;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye. It may be anterior, the foci of exudation being at the periphery of the choroid; or central, the exudate being in the region of the macula lutea; diffuse or disseminated, characterized by numerous round or irregular spots scattered over the fundus; exudative or nonsuppurative, when there are isolated foci of inflammation scattered over the choroid; metastatic, when due to embolism; and suppurative, when proceeding to suppuration. **C., Areolar, C. areolaris,** that in which the first foci occur near the fovea and extend toward the periphery in constantly increasing distances. **C. guttata senilis.** See *Tay's Choroiditis.* **C. serosa.** Synonym of *Glaucoma.*

Choroidocyclitis (*ko-roid-o-si-kli'-tis*) [*choroid;* κύκλος, a circle; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the choroid and of the ciliary body.

Choroidoiritis (*ko-roid-o-i-ri'-tis*) [*choroid; iritis*]. Inflammation of the choroid and the iris.

Choroidoretinitis (*ko-roid-o-ret-in-i'-tis*) [*choroid; retinitis*]. Choroiditis associated with retinitis. **C., Ametropic,** that caused by ametropia.

Choromania (*ko-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [χόρος, a dance; μανία, madness]. A nervous disorder characterized by dancing or other rhythmic movements; epidemic chorea; dancing mania.

Choronosologia, Choronosology (*ko-ro-no-sol-o'-je-ah, ko-ro-no-sol'-o-je*) [χώρος, a region; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, science]. The science of the geographic distribution of diseases or of endemic diseases of some region.

Christian Science. An alleged system of therapy; a form of faith-cure; Eddyism.

Christison's Formula. A formula for estimating the amount of solids in the urine: multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity expressed in four figures by 2.33 (or by 2, *Trapp;* or by 2.2, *Loebisch*). This gives the amount of solids in every 1000 parts.

Chroatol (*kro'-at-ol*), $C_{10}H_{16}$. 2HI. A greenish-yellow, crystalline substance obtained by action of turpentine on iodin; used in powder or ointment in treatment of skin diseases. Syn., *Terpiniodohydrate.*

Chroma-, Chromato- [χρῶμα, color]. Prefixes meaning colored.

Chromate (*kro'-māt*) [χρῶμα, color]. Any salt of chromium trioxid.

Chromatelopsia, Chromatelopsis (*kro-mat-e-lop'-se-ah, -sis*) [*chroma-;* ἀτελής, imperfect; ὄψις, vision]. Color-blindness.

Chromatic (*kro-mat'-ik*) [χρῶμα, color]. Relating to or possessing color. **C. Aberration.** See *Aberration, Chromatic.* **C. Audition,** luminous sensations aroused by sound.

Chromatin (*kro'-mat-in*) [see *Chromatic*]. The portion of the protoplasm of a cell that takes the stain, forming a delicate reticular network or plexus of fibrils permeating the achromatin of a cell. Syn., *Karyomitome.*

Chromatogenous (*kro-mat-oj'-en-us*) [*chromato-;* γεννᾶν, to beget]. Producing color.

Chromatolysis (*kro-mat-ol'-is-is*) [*chromato-;* λύσις, a loosing]. Flemming's term for the breaking-down of the nucleus at the death of the cell. Syn., *Karyolysis.*

Chromatophore (*kro-mat'-o-for*) [*chromato-;* φόρος, bearing]. Any colored cell-plastid.

Chromatoplasm (*kro-mat'-o-plazm*) [*chromato-;* πλάσμα, anything formed]. The substance of the chromatoplasts as distinguished from the other cell-substances, karyoplasm, cytoplasm, metaplasm, paraplasm, etc.

Chromatoplast (*kro-mat'-o-plast*). See *Chromatophore.*

Chromatopsia (*kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*chromato-;* ὄψις, vision]. A disorder of vision in which color-impressions arise subjectively. It may be due to disturbance of the optic centers, or to drugs, especially santonin.

Chromatoskiameter (*kro-mat-o-ski-am'-et-er*) [*chromato-;* σκία, a shadow; μέτρον, a measure]. Holmgren's apparatus for testing color-sense, consisting of a lamp and a white screen, on which is cast the shadow of a pencil placed in front of different colored glasses. A scale indicates when the shadows are of equal brightness.

Chrome (*krōm*). See *Chromium.* **C.-alum,** $CrK_2(SO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$. A compound of chromium and potassium sulfate, forming large, dark-violet crystals soluble in five parts of water, the solution turning green when heated; used as a pigment.

Chromic (*kro'-mik*) [*chromium*]. Pertaining to or made from chromium. **C. Acid, C. Anhydrid,** chromium trioxid.

Chromidrosis (*kro-mid-ro'-sis*) [χρῶμα, color; ἱδρώς, sweat]. A rare condition of the sweat in which it is variously colored, being blu-

ish, blackish, reddish, greenish, or yellowish. *Black sweat* (*seborrhœa nigricans*) occurs usually in hysteric women, the face being most often affected. It is associated with chronic constipation and is due to the presence of indican in the sweat. *Red sweat* (*hematidrosis*) may be due to an exudation of blood into the sweat-glands, or to the presence of a microorganism in the sweat.

Chromism (*kro'-mizm*). Excessive or abnormal coloration.

Chromite (*kro'-mīt*). 1. A combination of chromium sesquioxid with the oxid of some other metal. 2. Any organic pigment.

Chromium (*kro'-me-um*) [χρῶμα, color]. Cr = 52.2; quantivalence II and IV. One of the elements of the iron group. The various salts of chromium, especially the derivatives of chromium trioxid, CrO_3, are much used in the manufacture of pigments and as a caustic. All are poisonous. **C. and Potassium Sulfate.** See *Chrome-alum*. **C. Sesquioxid,** Cr_2O_3, a green pigment occurring in nature as chrome-ochre; it can be prepared artificially. **C. Trioxid.** See *Acid, Chromic*.

Chromo- (*kro-mo-*) [χρῶμα, color]. A prefix meaning colored.

Chromocyte (*kro'-mo-sīt*) [*chromo-*; κύτος, a cell]. Any colored cell.

Chromocytometer (*kro - mo - si - tom'- et - er*) [*chromocyte*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the proportion of hemoglobin present in the blood.

Chromodermatosis (*kro - mo - der - mat - o' - sis*) [*chromo-*; *dermatosis*]. A skin disease characterized by discoloration of the surface.

Chromodiagnosis (*kro - mo - di - ag - no' - sis*) [*chromo-*; *diagnosis*]. Sicard's term (1901) to designate the diagnosis of hemorrhages of the neuraxis by yellow discoloration of the cephalorachidian fluid (xanthochromia), due, according to Tuffier, to the normal lutein of the serum.

Chromogen (*kro'-mo-jen*) [*chromo-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Any principle of the animal or vegetable economy which is susceptible, under suitable circumstances, of being changed into a coloring-matter.

Chromogenic (*kro-mo-jen'-ik*) [see *Chromogen*]. Producing color or pigment; applied generally to pigment-producing bacteria

Chromolume (*kro'-mo-lūm*) [*chromo-*; *lumen*, light]. An apparatus for the production of colored rays for therapeutic purposes. **C., Electro-arc,** a special device for solarization by means of the arc light.

Chromomere (*kro'-mo-mēr*) [*chromo-*; μέρος, a part]. One of the minute granules composing the chromosomes. Syn., *Id.*

Chromoparic, Chromoparous (*kro-mop'-ar-ik, -us*) [*chromo-*; *parere* to furnish]. Excreting a colored transformation-product which is diffused out upon and into the surrounding medium. It is said of certain bacteria.

Chromophan (*kro'-mo-fan*) [*chromo-*; φαίνειν, to appear]. The pigment of the inner segments of the retinal cones of certain animals. There are at least three varieties, chlorophan, rhodophan, xanthophan.

Chromophil (*kro'-mo-fil*). Same as *Chromophilous*.

Chromophilous (*kro - mof' - il - us*) [*chromo-*; φίλος, loving]. Readily stained; easily absorbing color.

Chromophobic (*kro - mo - fo' - bik*) [*chromo-*; φόβος, fear]. Not stainable; not readily absorbing color. Cf. *Chromophilous*.

Chromophoric, Chromophorous (*kro-mof'-or-ik, kro-mof'-or-us*). Applied to chromogenic bacteria in which the pigment is stored in the cell-protoplasm of the organism.

Chromophose (*kro'-mo-fōs*) [*chromo-*; φῶς, light]. A subjective sensation of color. See *Phose*.

Chromophytosis (*kro - mo - fi - to' - sis*) [*chromo-*; φυτόν, a plant]. 1. Any microscopic plant-growth that produces a discoloration of the skin in which it grows; any pigmentary skin disease caused by a vegetable parasite. 2. A synonym of *Tinea versicolor* or *Eichstedt's disease*.

Chromoplasm (*kro' - mo - plazm*) [*chromo-*; πλάσμα, anything formed]. The network of a nucleus, so called because it stains readily.

Chromoproteid (*kro - mo - pro' - te - id*) [*chromo-*; *proteid*]. Any proteid capable of being broken up into albumin and a coloring-matter.

Chromosochromic (*kro-mo-so-kro'-mik*). Containing chromium both as a trivalent and as a bivalent radicle.

Chromosome (*kro'-mo-sōm*) [*chromo-*; σῶμα, body]. A chromatin-fiber formed during karyokinesis. Syn., *Karyomita*. **C., Bivalent,** one representing two chromosomes joined end to end. Cf. *C.s, Pseudoreduction of*. **C., Plurivalent,** one having the value of two or more chromosomes. Cf. *C.s, Pseudoreduction of*. **C.s, Pseudoreduction of,** apparent reduction of the number of chromosomes through increase of bivalent or plurivalent chromosomes. **C.s, Reduction of,** the halving of the number of chromosomes in the germ-nuclei during maturation.

Chromospermism (*kro-mo-sperm'-izm*) [*chromo-*; σπέρμα, seed]. A condition in which the semen is colored. Cf. *Cyanospermia*.

Chronic (*kron'-ik*) [χρόνος, time]. Long-continued; of long duration; opposed to acute.

Chronicity (*kron-is'-it-e*) [*chronic*]. The state of being chronic or long-continued.

Chronograph (*kro' - no - graf*) [χρόνος, time; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for graphically recording intervals of time in physiologic and psychophysic experiments.

Chrotopsia, Chrupsia (*kro-top'-se-ah, krup'-se-ah*). See *Chromatopsia*.

Chrysarobin, Chrysarobinum (*kris-ar-o'-bin, kris-ar-o-bi'-num*) [χρυσός, gold; *araroba* (nat. East Ind.), bark of a leguminous tree], $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$. A reduction-product of chrysophanic acid. it occurs in Goa powder and araroba powder. It is a yellow-colored powder, the product of

the decay of *Vouacapoua araroba*, a Brazilian tree. It is a gastrointestinal irritant; locally and internally it is useful in psoriasis, but stains the skin a dark yellowish-brown color. Dose, internally, ⅛–½ gr. (0.008–0.032 Gm.). **C. Ointment** (*unguentum chrysarobini*, U. S. P.), contains 10% of the drug with 90% benzoinated lard. **C. Oxid,** a brownish-black powder obtained from chrysarobin in boiling water by the action of sodium peroxid. It is recommended in treatment of eczema and acne rosacea in 5 to 10% ointment.

Chrysolein (*kris-o'-le-in*). Sodium fluorid.

Chrysophan (*kris'-o-fan*) [*χρυσός*, gold; *φαίνειν*, to show], $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$. A glucosid found in rhubarb.

Chrysophanic Acid (*kris-o-fan'-ik*). See *Acid, Chrysophanic.*

Chrysoretin, Chrysorrhetin (*kris-o-ret'-in*). A yellow pigment found in senna and identical with chrysophan.

Chuchuarin (*chu-chu'-ar-in*) [*Chuchuara*, Indian name], $C_{20}H_{15}N_{12}O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds and wood of *Semecarpus anacardium*, an anacardiaceous aphrodisiac plant of the East Indies. It is extremely poisonous, acting somewhat like strychnin.

Chvostek's Symptom. Increase of the mechanic irritability of the motor nerves, especially the facial, in tetany. See also *Weiss' Sign.*

Chyle (*kīl*) [*χυλός*, juice]. The milk-white fluid absorbed by the lacteals during digestion. On standing, it separates into a thin, jelly-like clot and a substance identical with serum. **C.-corpuscle,** any floating cell of the chyle. These cells resemble, and are probably identical with, the colorless blood-corpuscles. **C., Granular, C., Molecular Base of,** the minute particles of fat which give the milky appearance to chyle.

Chylemia (*ki-le'-me-ah*) [*chyle; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of chyle in the blood.

Chylifaction (*ki-le-fak'-shun*) [*chyle; facere*, to make]. The forming of chyle from food.

Chyliferous (*ki-lif'-er-us*) [*chyle; ferre*, to carry]. Containing or carrying chyle.

Chylification (*ki-le-fik-a'-shun*) [*chyle; facere*, to make]. The process by which chyle is formed, separated, and absorbed by the villi of the small intestine.

Chylivorous (*ki-liv'-or-us*) [*chyle; vorare*, to devour]. Applied to parasitic organisms subsisting on chyle.

Chylodochium (*ki-lo-do'-ke-um*) [*chyle; δοχεῖον*, receptacle]. The receptaculum chyli.

Chyloperitoneum (*ki-lo-per-it-on-e'-um*). A condition marked by an effusion of chyle in the peritoneum.

Chylopoiesis (*ki-lo-poi-e'-sis*) [*chyle; ποιεῖν*, to make]. Chylification.

Chylopoietic (*ki-lo-poi-et'-ik*) [see *Chylopoiesis*]. Making or forming chyle.

Chylorrhea (*ki-lor-e'-ah*) [*chyle; ῥεῖν*, to flow]. An excessive flow of chyle; also, a diarrhea characterized by a milky color of the feces.

Chylothorax (*ki-lo-tho'-raks*) [*chyle; θώραξ*, the chest]. The presence of chyle in the pleural cavity.

Chylous (*ki'-lus*) [*chyle*]. Relating to or resembling chyle.

Chyluria (*ki-lu'-re-ah*) [*chyle; οὖρον*, urine]. The passage of chyle in the urine. It is thought to be caused by a disordered condition of the lacteals, and is also connected with the presence in the blood of *Filaria sanguinis-hominis*, which blocks up the lymph-channels.

Chyme (*kīm*) [*χυμός*, chyme]. Food that has undergone gastric digestion and has not yet been acted upon by the biliary, pancreatic, and intestinal secretions.

Chymification (*ki-me-fik-a'-shun*) [*chyme; facere*, to make]. The change of food into chyme by the digestive process.

Chymosin (*ki'-mo-sin*) [*chyme*]. Rennin; the rennet ferment.

Ciamician and Magnanini's Test for Skatol. Skatol warmed with sulfuric acid produces a purple-red color.

Cibarian (*sib-a'-re-an*) [*cibus*, food]. Relating to food and the organs concerned in mastication and deglutition.

Cibation (*si-ba'-shun*) [*cibus*]. 1. The act of receiving nourishment. 2. The process of condensing a liquid.

Cibophobia (*si-bo-fo'-be-ah*) [*cibus; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid aversion to food.

Cibotium (*sib-ot'-e-um*) [*κιβωτός*, a chest]. A genus of ferns of the East Indies; the long, soft hairs of the rhizome are an efficient hemostat. *C. barometz*, under the name of *Agnus scythicus*, the astringent rhizome with attached petioles and scales, cut into shapes of different animals, was held in high repute as a drug in the middle ages. See *Penghawar djambi.*

Cicatricial (*sik-at-rish'-al*) [*cicatrix*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cicatrix. **C. Deformities,** abnormal contractions caused by cicatrixes. **C. Tissue,** a form of dense connective tissue seen in cicatrixes.

Cicatricose, Cicatrisate (*sik-at'-re-kōs, sik-at'-riz-āt*). Marked with cicatrixes or cicatricial impressions.

Cicatrix (*sik-a'-triks*) [L.]. A scar. The connective tissue which replaces a localized loss of substance. Its color is usually whitish and glistening when old, red or purple when newly developed. **C., Exuberant, C., Hypertrophic, C., Keloid,** one that hypertrophies after the healing of a wound and becomes red and prominent. **C., Vicious,** one that impairs the function of a part.

Cicatrization (*sik-at-riz-a'-shun*) [*cicatrix*]. The process of healing of a wound.

Cicatrose (*sik'-at-rōs*). See *Cicatricose.*

Cichorium (*sik-o'-re-um*) [*κιχώριον*]. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. *C. intybus*, chicory, succory, bunk, is a hardy perennial of Europe; the root of the wild plant is said to be a powerful alterative. **C. Glucosid,** $C_{22}H_{34}O_{19} + 4\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (?), a bitter glucosid obtained from the flowers of *C. intybus.*

Cicuta (*sik-u'-tah*) [L., "hemlock"]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. *C. virosa* is a poisonous species of northern Europe. It is never used internally, but has been applied externally in rheumatism.

Cicutism (*sik'-u-tizm*) [*Cicuta*]. Poisoning with water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. It is marked by epileptiform convulsions, dilation of the pupils, cyanosis of the face, and coma.

Cilia (*sil'-e-ah*) [pl. of *cilium*, the eyelid or eyelash]. 1. The eyelashes. 2. The locomotor and prehensile organs of certain microorganisms. 3. The hair-like appendages of certain epithelial cells, the function of which is to propel fluid or particles.

Ciliary (*sil'-e-a-re*) [*cilia*]. 1. Pertaining to the eyelid or eyelash. 2. Relating to ciliary movement. 3. Pertaining to the ciliary apparatus. **C. Apparatus,** the structure related to the mechanism of accommodation. **C. Arteries,** anterior, posterior long, and posterior short, branches of the ophthalmic artery, supplying the recti muscles, the ciliary apparatus, and the posterior structures of the eye, with the exception of the retina. See under *Artery*. **C. Body,** the ciliary muscle and processes. **C. Canal,** the canal of Fontana. **C. Ganglion,** the ganglion at the apex of the orbit, supplying the ciliary muscle and iris. **C. Ligament.** See *Ligamentum pectinatum*. **C. Movement,** movement by means of vibratory cilia. **C. Muscle,** the muscle of accommodation, the contraction of which lessens the tension upon the suspensory ligament of the lens. **C. Nerves,** branches of the ophthalmic ganglion supplying the anterior structures of the eyeball and the accommodative apparatus. **C. Neuralgia,** neuralgic pain of the eye, brow, temple, etc. **C. Processes,** circularly arranged choroid foldings continuous with the iris in front. **C. Region,** the pericorneal or "danger zone," corresponding to the position of the ciliary body. **C. Zone,** the ciliary processes collectively.

Ciliated (*sil'-e-a-ted*) [*cilia*]. Having cilia.

Ciliospinal (*sil-e-o-spi'-nal*) [*cilia; spina*, the spine]. Relating to the ciliary zone and the spine. **C. Center.** See *Center, Ciliospinal*.

Cilium (*sil'-e-um*). See *Cilia*.

Cimex (*si'-meks*) [L., "a bug"]. A genus of hemipterous insects. **C. lectularius,** the common bedbug.

Cimicifuga (*sim-is-e-fu'-gah*) [*cimex; fugare*, to drive away]. Black snakeroot; black cohosh. The root of *C. racemosa*, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. A stomachic, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, expectorant, and diuretic. Its action on the heart is similar to that of digitalis. It has been used in cardiac diseases, functional impotence, chorea, and ovarian neuralgia. **C., Extract of** (*extractum cimicifugæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.). **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum cimicifugæ*, U. S. P.) Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **C., Liquid Extract of** (*extractum cimicifugæ liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 3–30 min. (0.2–2.0 Cc.). **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura cimicifugæ*, U. S. P.) (20% strength). Dose 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.).

Cimmol (*sim'-ol*). See *Aldehyd, Cinnamic*.

Cina (*si'-nah*) [L.]. The plant *Artemisia santonica*. See *Santonica*.

Cinchamidin (*sin-kam'-id-in*) [*cinchona; amidin*], $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid found in the mother-liquor from which cinchonidin has been extracted.

Cincholin (*sin'-ko-lin*) [*cinchona*]. A pale yellow liquid alkaloid isolated from the mother-liquors of quinin.

Cinchona (*sin-ko'-nah*) [from the Countess *Chinchon*]. Peruvian bark. The bark of several varieties of cinchona, a tree native to the eastern slopes of the Andes, the most valuable being *C. calisaya*. Other varieties are *C. condaminea*, pale bark, *C. pitayensis*, Pitayo bark, and *C. micrantha*. Cinchona bark contains 21 alkaloids, of which four —quinin, cinchonin, quinidin, and cinchonidin—are the most important. Cinchona has the same physiologic action and therapeutic uses as its chief alkaloid, quinin. See *Quinin*. It is also an astringent, bitter, and stomachic tonic, stimulating appetite and promoting digestion, beneficial in atonic dyspepsia and adynamia, but especially useful in malarial affections. **C., Decoction of** (*decoctum cinchonæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum cinchonæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **C., Infusion of** (*infusum cinchonæ*, B. P.). Dose 1 dr.–1 oz. (4–30 Cc.). **C., Liquid Extract of** (*extractum cinchonæ liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 5–10 min. (0.3–0.6 Cc.). **C., Red** (*cinchona rubra*, U. S. P.), the dried bark of *C. succirubra*. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura cinchonæ*, U. S. P.) (20% of bark). Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **C., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura cinchonæ composita*, U. S. P.), Huxham's tincture. Dose 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Cc.).

Cinchonamin (*sin-kon'-am-in*) [*cinchona; amin*], $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid of cuprea bark. It occurs in glistening, colorless crystals that are nearly insoluble in water and but slightly soluble in ether.

Cinchonicin (*sin-kon'-is-in*) [*cinchonin*], $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonin.

Cinchonidin (*sin-kon'-id-in*), $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An alkaloid derived from cinchona. It is a crystalline substance resembling quinin in general properties. **C. Bisulfate, C. Disulfate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O \cdot H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$, prisms soluble in water and alcohol; antiperiodic. Dose 15–30 gr. (0.97–1.94 Gm.). Syn., *Acid cinchonidin sulfate*. **C. Salicylate,** has decided antiperiodic properties. **C. Sulfate** (*cinchonidinæ sulphas*, U. S. P.), $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O$, less bitter than quinin, and valuable as an antipyretic. Dose 1–20 gr. (0.065–1.3 Gm.) or more. **C. Tannate,** a tasteless, yellow, amorphous powder, solu-

ble in alcohol; it is used in intermittent fevers. Dose 8–16 gr. (0.52–1.04 Gm.).

Cinchonin (*sin'-ko-nin*) [*cinchona*], $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An alkaloid derived from cinchona. It is a colorless, crystalline body, similar to quinin in therapeutic effects, but less active. **C. Bisulfate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O \cdot H_2SO_4$, used as is cinchonin. **C. Dihydrochlorate,** is said to contain 60% of cinchonin; antipyretic and antiseptic. **C. Herapathit, C. Iodosulfate.** See *Antiseptol.* **C. Hydrochlorate, C. Hydrochlorid,** used as is cinchonin. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O \cdot HNO_3 + H_2O$, used as is cinchonin. **C. Salicylate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_3$; used in rheumatism in malarial regions. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **C. Sulfate** (*cinchoninæ sulphas*, U. S. P.), $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$. It is soluble with difficulty in water, but soluble in acidulated water. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.). **C. Tannate,** yellow powder, soluble in alcohol; used in the same manner as is cinchonin.

Cinchonism (*sin'-ko-nizm*) [*cinchona*]. The systemic effect of cinchona or its alkaloids when given in full doses. The symptoms produced are a ringing in the ears, with deafness, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, and a weakening of the heart's action.

Cinchonize (*sin'-ko-nīz*) [*cinchona*]. To bring under the influence of cinchona or its alkaloids.

Cinchotannin (*sin-ko-tan'-in*), $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$. A glucosid existing in cinchona bark in the proportion of 3 to 4%; a brownish-red substance, soluble in water and alcohol, and forming white precipitates with tartar emetic and gelatin. Syn., *Cinchotannic acid; Quinotannic acid.*

Cinclisis (*sin'-klis-is*) [*κίγκλισις*, any quick, repeated motion]. Quick, spasmodic movement of any part of the body, but particularly applied to rapid winking. Hippocrates' term for quick motion of the chest, as in dyspnea. Syn., *Cinclesmus.*

Cincture (*singk'-tūr*) [*cinctura*, a girdle]. A belt or girdle. **C.-feeling,** a sensation as if the waist were encircled by a tight girdle. See *Girdle-pain.*

Cineraceous (*sin-er-a'-shus*) [*cinerea*]. Ash-gray in color.

Cinerea (*sin-e'-re-ah*) [*cinereus*, ashen]. The gray substance of the brain, spinal cord, and ganglions. **C., Lamina,** a thin layer of gray substance extending backward above the optic commissure from the termination of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum.

Cinereal (*sin-e'-re-al*). Ashy.

Cinesia (*sin-e'-se-ah*). See *Kinesis.*

Cingula (*sin'-gu-lah*). 1. A band, girdle, or zone. 2. Burdach's name for the upper part of the fornicate gyrus.

Cingule (*sin'-gūl*) [*cingulum*]. The groove separating the primitive cusp or tubercle frequently found on the lingual face of the upper incisor teeth. Syn., *Cingulum; Cingulus.*

Cingulum (*sin'-gu-lum*) [*cingere*, to gird]. 1. A girdle or zone; the waist. 2. Herpes zoster or shingles. 3. See *Cingule.* 4. A fibrous bundle in the fornicate gyrus of the brain. Syn., *Bundle of the gyrus fornicatus; Fasciculus arcuatus.* **C. halleri,** the abdominal muscles. **C. veneris.** See *Corona veneris.*

Cinnabar (*sin'-ab-ar*) [*κιννάβαρι*, a pigment]. Mercuric sulfid, HgS.

Cinnamene (*sin-am'-ēn*). See *Styrol.*

Cinnamic (*sin-am'-ik*) [*cinnamon*]. Pertaining to or derived from cinnamon. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Cinnamic.* **C. Aldehyd** (*cinnaldehydum*, U. S. P.). See *Aldehyd, Cinnamic.*

Cinnamol (*sin'-am-ol*). 1. See *Styrol.* 2. See *Aldehyd, Cinnamic.*

Cinnamomum (*sin-am-o'-mum*). See *Cinnamon.*

Cinnamon (*sin'-am-on*) [*κιννάμωμον*, cinnamon]. The inner bark of the shoots of several species of *Cinnamomum*, native to Ceylon and China, the latter variety being known in commerce under the name of *cassia.* Two varieties are official: *Cinnamomum saigonicum*, Saigon cinnamon, and *C. zeylanicum*, Ceylon cinnamon. Its properties are due to a volatile oil. It is an agreeable carminative and aromatic stimulant, used in flatulence, colic, enteralgia, etc. **C., Aromatic, Fluidextract of,** contains aromatic powder, 10; alcohol, 8 parts. Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.). **C., Aromatic, Powder of,** made up of aromatic powder, cinnamon, of each, 35; cardamom, nutmeg, of each, 15. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **C., Compound Powder of** (*pulvis cinnamomi compositus*, B. P.), cinnamon-bark, cardamom-seeds, and ginger. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 Gm.). **C., Oil of** (*oleum cinnamomi*, U. S. P.), the volatile oil of cinnamon. Dose 1–5 min. (0.065–0.32 Cc.). **C., Spirit of** (*spiritus cinnamomi*, U. S. P.), 10% of the oil in spirit. Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **C., Tincture of** (*tinctura cinnamomi*, U. S. P.), 20% of powdered Saigon cinnamon in glycerol, alcohol, and water. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **C. Water** (*aqua cinnamomi*, U. S. P.), 2 parts of oil in 1000 of water. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.).

Cinnamyl (*sin'-am-il*) [*cinnamon*], C_9H_7O. The radicle believed to exist in cinnamic acid. **C. Cinnamate.** See *Styracin.* **C.-eugenol,** $C_{19}H_{18}O_3$. It is antiseptic and is used hypodermatically instead of eugenol in tuberculosis. Injection, 2–8 min. (0.12–0.5 Cc.) of olive-oil solution. **C. Hydrate,** cinnamic acid. **C. Hydrid,** cinnamic aldehyd. **C.-metacresol,** the metacresol ester of cinnamic acid; a nontoxic, nonirritating antiseptic substance recommended in treatment of tuberculosis. Syn., *Hetocresol.*

Circellus (*ser-sel'-us*) [L.; pl., *circelli*]. A small circle. **Circelli cerebelli,** the laminas of the cerebellum. **C. venosus hypoglossi,** a venous plexus encircling the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen; it

communicates with the occipital sinus and with the jugular vein.

Circle (*ser'-kl*) [κίρκος, a circle]. A ring; a line, every point of which is equidistant from a point called the center. **C., Ciliary,** the ciliary ligament. **C. of Diffusion.** See *Diffusion-circle.* **C. of Haller.** 1. The plexus of vessels formed by the short ciliary arteries upon the sclerotic, at the entrance of the optic nerve. 2. The circulus venosus mammæ, situated beneath the areola of the nipple. **C., Huguier's,** the inconstant anastomosis formed



Circle of Willis.

1. Middle cerebral artery. 2. Internal carotid artery. 3. Posteromedian perforating. 4. Posterior cerebral artery. 5. Superior cerebellar artery. 6. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery. 7. Anterior communicating artery. 8. Anterolateral perforating. 9. Anterior choroid. 10. Posterior communicating. 11. Posterior choroid. 12. Basilar artery. 13. Crus cerebelli cut.

by the branches of the uterine arteries around the uterus, at the junction of the body with the cervix. **C. of Willis,** the arterial anastomosis at the base of the brain, formed by the anterior communicating artery between the anterior cerebral arteries, the internal carotids and middle and posterior cerebral arteries, and the posterior communicating arteries. **C. of Zinn.** See *C. of Haller* (1).

Circuit (*ser'-kit*) [*circuitus*, a going round]. The course of an electric current.

Circular (*ser'-ku-lar*). 1. Ring-shaped. 2. Marked by alternations of despondency and excitation, as in circular insanity. **C. Insanity.** See *Insanity, Circular.* **C. Sinus.** See *Sinus, Circular.*

Circulation (*ser-ku-la'-shun*) [*circulatio*, a circular course]. Passage in a circle, as the *circulation* of the blood. **C., Collateral,** that taking place through branches and secondary channels after stoppage of the principal route. **C., Fetal,** that of the fetus, including the circulation through the placenta and umbilical cord. **C., First, C., Primitive,** that of the embryo, a closed system, carrying nutriment and oxygen to the embryo. **C., Placental,** the fetal circulation. **C., Portal,** the passage of the blood from the gastrointestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and its exit by the hepatic vein. **C., Pulmonary,** the circulation of blood through the lungs by means of the pulmonary artery and veins, for the purpose of oxygenation and purification. **C., Second,** the fetal circulation, replacing the omphalomesenteric system. **C., Systemic,** the general circulation, as distinct from the pulmonary circulation. **C., Third,** that of the adult. **C., Vitelline,** first or primitive circulation.

Circulus (*ser'-ku-lus*) [L.]. 1. A circle. 2. See *Circle of Willis.* **C. arteriosus halleri,** the circle of Haller. **C. articuli vasculosus,** that formed by the blood-vessels in the synovial membrane about the cartilages of a joint. **C. gangliosis ciliaris,** a circular nerve-plexus in the ciliary muscle. Syn., *Orbiculus gangliosis.* **C. osseus,** the tympanic ring. **C. venosus mammæ,** an anastomosis of veins around the nipple.

Circum- (*ser-kum-*) [L.]. A prefix meaning around, about.

Circumaxile (*ser-kum-aks'-il*) [*circum-; axis*]. Encircling an axis.

Circumbuccal (*ser-kum-buk'-al*) [*circum-; bucca*, the cheek]. Surrounding the mouth.

Circumcision (*ser-kum-sizh'-un*) [*circum-; cædere*, to cut]. The removal of the foreskin.

Circumduction (*ser-kum-duk'-shun*) [*circum-; ducere*, to lead]. The movement of a limb in such a manner that its distal part describes a circle, the proximal end being fixed.

Circumflex (*ser'-kum-fleks*) [*circum-; flectere*, to bend]. Winding around. The name given to a number of arteries, veins, and nerves, on account of their course.

Circumscribed (*ser'-kum-skrībd*) [*circum-; scribere*, to write]. Strictly limited or marked off; well defined; distinct from surrounding parts, as a *circumscribed* inflammation or tumor.

Circumvallate (*ser-kum-val'-āt*) [*circum-; vallum*, wall]. Surrounded by a wall or prominence. **C. Papillas,** certain papillas at the base of the tongue.

Cirrhosis (*sir-o'-sis*) [κίρρος, reddish-yellow from the color of the cirrhotic liver]. Chronic inflammation of an organ, characterized by an overgrowth of the connective tissue. **C., Alcoholic.** See *C., Atrophic.* **C., Annular.** See *C., Multilobular.* **C., Atrophic,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver occurring in hard drinkers, characterized by great overgrowth of the interstitial substance, with atrophy of the parenchyma. **C., Biliary,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver due to chronic retention of bile from long-continued obstruction of the bile-ducts. **C., Budd's,** hepatic cirrhosis due to autointoxication from the gastrointestinal tract. **C., Cardiac, C. cordis,** hypertrophy of the connective tissue between the muscular fibers of the heart. **C., Cardiotuberculous,** that accompanied by tuberculosis and symptoms of cardiac disease. **C., Charcot's.** See *Hanot's Disease.* **C., Glissonian,** perihepatitis. **C., Hanot's.** See *Hanot's Disease.* **C. hepatis,** interstitial hepatitis. **C., Hypertrophic,** a form of cirrhosis in which the liver is permanently enlarged. The disease is probably infectious, and is characterized by an overgrowth of

the connective tissue which has no tendency to contract. **C., Irritative,** interstitial hepatitis due to irritation by some toxic substance which has been carried to the liver by the hepatic or portal veins. **C., Laennec's.** See *Laennec's Disease.* **C. of the Lung,** interstitial pneumonia. **C., Mixed,** that presenting features of both the atrophic and the hypertrophic form. **C., Monolobular.** See *C., Unilobular.* **C., Multilobular,** a form of interstitial hepatitis in which many lobules are surrounded by a fibrous ring. **C., Muscular,** the induration of connective tissue, fatty degeneration, and atrophy of the muscular fibers which take place in muscular contracture. **C., Obstructive,** cirrhosis of the liver due to the obstruction of the passage of blood or bile from the liver. **C., Periportal,** atrophic cirrhosis, so called because the hyperplasia of the connective tissue follows the portal vessels. **C., Pigmentary Diabetic,** cirrhosis of the liver with pigmentation of the skin. **C., Pulmonary, C. pulmonum,** interstitial pneumonia. **C., Renal, C. renum,** interstitial nephritis. **C. of the Spleen,** chronic hypertrophy and induration of the spleen, with thickening of the capsule. **C. of the Stomach,** chronic interstitial gastritis. **C., Todd's,** hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **C., Tuberculous,** cirrhosis of the liver due to tuberculosis. It is rare; the majority of cases have occurred in children. **C., Turbinated,** defective turbinated bodies due to disappearance or diminishment of the erectile structure in cases of atrophic rhinitis. **C., Unilobular,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver in which the proliferation of the connective tissue occurs between the individual lobules. **C. ventriculi.** See *C. of the Stomach.*

Cirrhotic (*sir-ot'-ik*) [*cirrhosis*]. Affected with, or relating to, cirrhosis. **C. Kidney,** chronic interstitial nephritis.

Cirsaneurysma (*sirs-an-u-riz'-mah*). See *Aneurysm, Cirsoid.*

Cirsocele (*sir'-so-sēl*) [*cirsoid; κήλη*, tumor]. A varicose tumor, especially of the spermatic cord.

Cirsoid (*sir'-soid*) [*κιρσός*, a varix; *εἶδος*, form]. Resembling a varix or dilated vein.

Cirsomphalos (*sir-som'-fal-os*) [*cirsoid; ὀμφαλός*, navel]. A varicose condition of the navel.

Cirsotomy (*sir-sot'-o-me*) [*cirsoid; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Excision of a varix.

Cis-. A prefix proposed by Baeyer to designate relative asymmetry in unsaturated carbon compounds.

Cistern (*sis'-tern*) [*cisterna*, a vessel; receptacle]. 1. A reservoir. 2. Any dilation of the space between the pia and arachnoid. **C. of Pecquet,** the receptaculum chyli. **C., Seminal,** the posterior culdesac of the vagina. Syn., *Receptaculum seminis.*

Citrate (*sit'-rāt*) [*citric acid*]. Any salt of citric acid.

Citric (*sit'-rik*) [*citrus*]. Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Citric.*

Citrine (*sit'-rin*) [*citrus*]. Yellow; of a lemon-color. **C. Ointment** (*unguentum hydrargyri nitratis,* U. S. P.), a preparation consisting of mercury dissolved in nitric acid and mixed with some fatty substance. It is made by adding 7 parts of nitric acid to 76 parts of warmed lard oil, and then mixing it with 7 parts of mercury dissolved in 10 parts of nitric acid.

Citrol (*sit'-rol*). Silver citrate.

Citrophen (*sit'-ro-fen*), $C_6H_4OH — CONH — OC_2H_5C_6H_4$. Paraphenetidin citrate. It is antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose 3–15 gr. (0.2–1.0 Gm.).

Citrullin (*sit-rul'-in*). A resinoid from *Citrullus colocynthis.* It is a cathartic extensively used in veterinary practice. Syn., *Amorphous colocynthidin; Colocynthidin.*

Citrullus (*sit-rul'-lus*) [L.]. A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising but two species, indigenous to tropical Asia and southern Africa. *C. colocynthis,* the bitter cucumber or gourd, furnishes colocynth.

Citrurea (*sit-ru'-re-ah*). A combination of citric acid, urea, and lithium.

Citrus (*sit'-rus*) [L.]. A genus of aurantiaceous trees. See *Aurantium, Bergamot, Lime, Limo.*

Civinini's Spine. A small spine on the outer border of the external pterygoid plate, giving attachment to the pterygospinous ligament.

Cladosporium cancerogenes (*klad-o-spo'-reum kan-ser-oj'-en-ēz*). A fungus said to be the cause of carcinoma. Syn., *Canceromyces.*

Cladothrix (*klad'-o-thriks*) [*κλάδος*, branch; *θρίξ*, a hair]. A genus of bacteria having long, apparently branching filaments.

Clamp (*klamp*) [Ger., *Klampe*]. An instrument for compressing the parts in surgical operations to prevent hemorrhage, etc.

Clap (*klap*) [OF., *clapoir*, a venereal sore]. Gonorrhea. **C.-threads,** slimy threads consisting of mucus and pus-cells in the urine of gonorrheal patients.

Clapton's Line. Greenish discoloration of the gums and teeth, especially the incisors, in chronic copper-poisoning.

Clapton-Havers' Glands. See *Havers' Glands.*

Claret (*klar'-et*) [*clarus*, clear]. A light wine of a red color.

Clarify (*klar'-if-i*) [*clarus; facere*, to make]. To free a liquid or solution from insoluble substances; to make clear.

Clark's Sign. A tympanitic sound over the hepatic region in tympanites due to perforative peritoneal inflammation.

Clarke's Corroding Ulcer. Progressive ulcer of the cervix uteri. **C.'s Tongue,** the hard, fissured, and nodular tongue of syphilitic glossitis sclerosa. **C.'s Vesicular Column.** See *Column of Clarke.*

Clasmatocyte (*klas-mat'-o-sīt*) [*κλάσμα*, fragment; *κύτος*, cell]. A form of very large connective-tissue corpuscles that tend to break up into granules or pieces.

Clasp (*klasp*) [ME., *claspen*, to grasp firmly]. **C.-knife Rigidity,** a spastic condition of a limb, as a result of which extension is completed with a "spring," as in a knife-blade. It is met in the cerebral palsies of children.

Clastic (*klas'-tik*) [κλαστός, broken]. Breaking up into fragments; causing division.

Clathrocystis (*klath-ro-sis'-tis*) [κλῆθρα, a trellis; κύστις, pouch]. A genus of microorganisms with round or oval cells, forming zoogleæ in the form of circular layers.

Claudication (*klaw-dik-a'-shun*) [*claudicare*, to limp]. 1. Lameness. 2. An obstruction. **C., Charcot's Intermittent, C., Intermittent,** intermittent paresthesia of the legs attended with pain, tremor, and excessive perspiration due to arteriosclerosis; a condition first noted by French writers in apparently healthy horses and afterward observed in man. Syn., *Angina cruris; Angiosclerotic paroxysmal myasthenia; Intermittent lameness; Intermittent limping.* **C., Spontaneous,** the lameness that occurs as an early symptom of coxarthrocace in children.

Claudius' Cells. Polyhedral or conoid cells lining the outer angle of the scala media of the cochlea. **C.'s Fossa,** the ovarian fossa, a triangular space containing the ovary; it is bounded anteriorly by the round ligament, above by the external iliac vein, and below by the ureter.

Claustrophilia (*klaws-tro-fil'-e-ah*) [*claustrum*; φιλεῖν, to love]. A morbid dread of open places; it is noted in neurasthenia.

Claustrophobia (*klaws-tro-fo'-be-ah*) [*claustrum*; φόβος, fear]. Morbid distress at being in a room or confined space.

Claustrum (*klaws'-trum*) [L., "a barrier"]. A layer of gray matter in the cerebrum to the outer side of the lenticular nucleus.

Clava (*kla'-vah*) [L., "a club"]. An enlargement of the funiculus gracilis.

Clavate (*klav'-āt*) [*clava*]. Club-shaped or becoming gradually thicker toward one end.

Claviceps (*klav'-is-eps*) [*clava; caput*, head]. A genus of fungi. **C. purpurea,** the fungus producing the ergot of rye.

Clavicle (*klav'-ik-l*) [*clavicula; clavus*, a key]. The collar-bone. **C.-crutch,** Cole's device for supporting a broken clavicle; it is so furnished with pads and adjustments as to render bandaging unnecessary.

Clavicotomy (*klav-ik-ot'-o-me*) [*clavicle*; τομή, a cutting]. Surgical section of the clavicle.

Clavicula (*klav-ik'-u-lah*). The clavicle. **C. capitis,** the projection formed by the pterygoid and entopterygoid bones on the pleurapophysis of the hemal arch of the nasal vertebra.

Clavicular (*kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*clavicle*]. Relating to the clavicle.

Claviculate (*klav-ik'-u-lāt*). Having a clavicle.

Claviform (*klav'-e-form*). See *Clavate.*

Clavipes (*klav'-e-pēz*) [*clava; pes*, a foot]. Having club-shaped feet.

Clavis uteri (*kla'-vis u'-ter-i*). Womb-key; an electrotherapeutic intrauterine device, designed for the application of electricity in certain pathologic conditions of the uterus and adnexa.

Clavus (*kla'-vus*) [L., "a nail; a wart; a corn"]. Corn; a hyperplasia of the horny layer of the epidermis, in which there is an ingrowth as well as an outgrowth of horny substance, forming circumscribed epidermal thickenings, chiefly about the toes. Corns may be hard or soft, the latter being situated between the toes, where they are softened by maceration. Both forms are due to pressure and friction. **C. hystericus,** a pain in the head, as if a nail were being driven in.

Claw-foot. A form of talipes due to depression of the heads of the metatarsal bones, with forced extension of the first phalanges and flexion of the last; it is a result of paralysis of the interossei and lumbricales muscles and of those inserted into the sesamoid bone of the great toe.

Claw-hand. A condition of the hand characterized by overextension of the first phalanges and extreme flexion of the others. The condition is a result of atrophy of the interosseous muscles, with contraction of the tendons of the common extensor and long flexor. Syn., *Main-en-griffe.*

Clearing Agent. A substance used in microscopy to render tissues transparent and suitable for mounting.

Cleavage (*kle'-vāj*) [AS., *cleōfan*, to split asunder]. 1. The linear clefts in the skin indicating the general direction of the fibers. They govern to a certain extent the arrangement of the lesions in skin diseases. The lines of cleavage run, for the most part, obliquely to the axis of the trunk, sloping from the spine downward and forward; in the limbs they are mostly transverse to their longitudinal axis. 2. A mode of cell-division. **C., Egg-.** See *Segmentation.* **C.-nucleus,** the nucleus which in the fertilized egg results from the union of the male and female nuclei.

Cleemann's Sign, C.'s Test. In fracture of the femur with shortening there is a wrinkle above the ligamentum patellæ, which disappears when the shortening is corrected by extension.

Cleft (*kleft*) [Icel., *kluft*, a cleft]. Divided. A fissure. **C., Branchial.** See *C., Visceral.* **C.-hand,** a congenital deformity in which some finger or fingers are widely separated from the others. **C. Palate,** a congenital fissure of the palate. **C. Sternum,** congenital fissure of the sternum. **C., Visceral,** the four slit-like openings on each side in the cervical region in the fetus, sometimes called the branchial openings. The slits close (in the human fetus), except the upper, from which are developed the auditory meatus, tympanic cavity, and eustachian tube.

Cleidarthritis (*kli-dar-thri'-tis*) [κλείς, clavicle; *arthritis*]. Inflammation of the sternoclavicular articulation.

Cleido- (*kli-do-*) [κλείς, clavicle]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the clavicle.

Cleidocostal (*kli-do-kos'-tal*). Pertaining to the ribs and the clavicle.

Cleidooccipital (*kli-do-ok-sip'-it-al*) Relating to the clavicle and occiput. **C. Muscle.** See under *Muscle*.

Cleidotomy (*kli-dot'-o-me*) [*cleido-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The operation of dividing the clavicles in cases of difficult labor due to the broad shoulders of the child.

Cleptomania (*klep-to-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Kleptomania*.

Clergyman's Sore Throat. A chronic hypertrophic form of pharyngitis, with more or less enlargement of the tonsils and lymph-follicles of the posterior wall, due to excessive or improper use of the voice.

Clerk-Maxwell's Experiment. On looking through a chrome-alum solution an oval purplish spot, due to the pigment of the macula lutea, is seen.

Clerodendron (*kler-o-den'-dron*) [*κλῆρος*, a lot; *δένδρον*, tree]. A genus of tropical shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceæ*. *C. infortunatum* is a species indigenous to India and Malaya; it is used as a substitute for chirata; the juice of the leaves is a tonic, febrifuge, and vermifuge. *C. nereifolium* is a species found in Malaya; the root and leaves are antisyphilitic, tonic, and vulnerary; the root and fruit are used to stupefy fish. *C. serratum* is indigenous to India; the root is tonic and stomachic; the fruit, purgative and diuretic. The leaves and an insect larva found on the branches of *C. trichotomum* are used as an ascaricide. *C. villosum* is a species indigenous to Malaya; the root is stomachic, the sap vermifugal.

Clevenger's Fissure. The inferior occipital fissure; a small fissure between the second and third occipital convolutions.

Climacteric (*kli-mak'-ter-ik*) [*κλιμακτήρ*, the round of a ladder]. A period of life at which the system was believed to undergo marked changes. These periods were thought to occur every seven years. The word is now generally applied to the menopause. **C. Age,** puberty; also in women the time of cessation of the catamenia. **C. Epoch.** Same as *C. Age*. **C., Grand,** the sixty-third year.

Climatology (*kli-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*κλίμα*, climate; *λόγος*, science]. The science of climate.

Clinic (*klin'-ik*) [*κλινικός*, pertaining to a bed]. 1. Medical instruction given at the bedside, or in the presence of the patient whose symptoms are studied and whose treatment is considered. 2. A gathering of instructors, students, and patients for the study and treatment of disease.

Clinical (*klin'-ik-al*) [*clinic*]. Relating to bedside treatment or to a clinic.

Clinicopathology (*klin-ik-o-path-ol'-o-je*) [*clinic; pathology*]. Pathologic conditions as open to clinical observation.

Clino- (*klin-o-*) [*κλίνειν*, to incline]. A prefix denoting inclination or declination.

Clinocephalus (*klin-o-sef'-al-us*) [*clino-; κεφαλή*, the head]. A variety of dolichocephalus occurring through synostosis of the sphenoparietal suture and resulting in a saddle-formed depression of the skull. Syn., *Saddle-head*.

Clinodiagonal (*klin-o-di-ag'-on-al*) [*clino-; diagonal*]. Inclined and diagonal; obliquely transverse.

Clinoid (*klin'-oid*) [*κλίνη*, a bed; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling a bed; applied to sundry bony structures of the body, as the *clinoid* processes. **C. Processes.** See under *Process*.

Clinology (*klin-ol'-o-je*) [*clino-; λόγος*, science]. 1. The science of the decline of animal life after it has reached the meridian. 2. The study of beds for the sick.

Clinometer (*klin-om'-et-er*) [*clino-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus to estimate the rotational capacity of the ocular muscles. **C., Duane's,** a device for estimating torsional deviations of the eye, and also used in the study of metamorphopsia.

Clinoscope (*klin'-o-skōp*) [*clino-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for measuring the torsion of the eyes when gazing at a fixed object with the axes of vision presumably parallel.

Clinotechny (*klin-o'-tek-ne*) [*κλίνη*, a bed; *τέχνη*, an art]. The art of making and preparing beds for the sick.

Cliseometer (*klis-e-om'-et-er*) [*κλίσις*, inclination; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of inclination of the pelvic axis.

Clition (*klii'-e-on*) [*κλιτύς*, a slope]. A craniometric point located in the middle of the anterior border of the clivus ossis.

Clitoridectomy (*kli-tor-id-ek'-to-me*) [*clitoris; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the clitoris.

Clitoris (*kli'-tor-is*) [*κλειτορίς*, clitoris]. The homolog in the female of the penis, attached to the ischiopubic rami by two crura or branches, which meet in front of the pubic joint to form the body, or corpus. It possesses erectility. **C. Crises,** paroxysms of sexual excitement in women suffering from tabes.

Clivus (*kli'-vus*) [L., "a slope"]. A slope. **C. ossis, C. of Blumenbach,** the slanting surface of the body of the sphenoid bone between the sella turcica and the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Cloaca (*klo-a'-kah*) [L., "a sewer"]. 1. In early fetal life, the common orifice of the intestine and the allantois. 2. A fistulous tract in bone discharging pus from a sequestrum. **C., Congenital,** a malformation in which the rectum opens into the genitourinary tract. **C., Urogenital,** an abnormal common opening of the urethra and vagina due to a defective urethrovaginal septum. **C., Vesicorectovaginal,** a common aperture of the bladder, rectum, and vagina, due to deformity or trauma.

Clonic (*klon'-ik*) [*clonus*]. Applied to convulsive and spasmodic conditions of muscles characterized by alternate contractions and relaxations.

Clonograph (*klon'-o-graf*) [*clonus*; *γράφειν*, to write]. An apparatus for recording the spasmodic movements of the head, extremities, lower jaw, and trunk, as well as the tendon-reflexes.

Clonus (*klo'-nus*) [*κλόνος*, commotion]. A series of movements characterized by alternate contractions and relaxations; a clonic spasm. Involuntary, reflex, irregular contractions of muscles when put suddenly upon the stretch. According to the part affected, the phenomenon is spoken of as *ankle-*, *foot-*, *rectus-*, or *wrist-clonus*, etc. See under *Reflex*.

Cloquet's Canal. See under *Canal*. **C.'s Fascia,** the crural septum. **C.'s Ganglion,** the nasopalatine ganglion. **C.'s Hernia,** subpubic hernia; a femoral hernia passing behind and internally to the femoral vessels and resting on the pectineus muscle. **C.'s Ligament.** See *Haller's Habenula*.

Clostridium (*klos-trid'-e-um*) [*κλωστήρ*, a spindle]. A genus of bacteria differing from bacilli in the fact that their spores are formed in enlarged rods.

Closure (*klo'-zhūr*) [*clausura*, a closing]. The act of completing or closing an electric circuit.

Clot (*klot*) [AS., *clāte*, a bur]. A peculiar solidification of the blood, such as takes place when it is shed. It is due to the formation of fibrin, which entangles the blood-corpuscles and, contracting, squeezes out the liquid portion of the blood.

Cloudy Swelling. Parenchymatous degeneration; a swelling-up of the elements of a tissue, with the formation in them of fine granules due to the change of soluble albuminates into insoluble.

Clove (*klōv*). See *Caryophyllus*. **C.-hitch Knot,** a form of double knot in which two successive loops are made close to each other on the same piece of cord or bandage, a half-twist being given to the junction of each loop at the time of making it.

Clownism (*klown'-izm*) [Icel., *klunni*, a boorish fellow]. That stage of hystero-epilepsy in which there is an emotional display with a remarkable series of contortions.

Clubbed Fingers. Knobbed deformity of the finger-tips, with curvature of the nails over the finger-ends; seen in some cases of pulmonary and cardiac disease.

Club-foot. See *Talipes*. **C., Heel,** talipes calcaneus. **C., Inward,** talipes varus. **C., Outward,** talipes valgus.

Club-hand. A deformity of the hand similar to that of club-foot.

Club-moss (*klub'-mos*). See *Lycopodium*.

Clumping (*klump'-ing*). See *Agglutination* (2). **C. Serum.** See under *Serum*.

Clupein (*klu'-pe-in*) [*clupea*, a kind of small river-fish], $C_{30}H_{57}N_{17}O_6 + 4H_2O$. A protamin from the herring. Syn., *Salmin*.

Clusia (*klu'-se-ah*) [Charles de *l'Escluse* (1526–1609)]. A genus of plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, many species of which yield a gum-resin called West Indian balsam. *C. flava*, of the West Indies, yields the milky sap used as a substitute for copaiba. *C. insignis*, of Brazil, yields a milky sap used as a salve. *C. hilariana*, of the West Indies and South America, yields a gum used as a drastic and vulnerary; the fruit is edible and the astringent bark is employed in diarrhea.

Clysis (*kli'-sis*) [*κλύζειν*, to cleanse]. The administration of an enema; the cleansing by means of an enema.

Clysma (*kliz'-mah*). See *Clyster*.

Clysmic (*kliz'-mik*). Relating to an enema; suitable for cleansing or washing.

Clyster (*klis'-ter*) [*κλυστήρ*, an injection]. An enema. See *Alimentation, Rectal*. **C., Meat-bouillon-wine-** (Fleiner): 80 Gm. of beef-tea and 40 Gm. of mild white wine. Inject 2 or 3 times a day at body-heat. **C., Meat-pancreas-** (Leube): 150 Gm. good beef scraped and chopped fine; 80 Gm. fresh pancreas (cow or hog) free from fat; mix with 150 Gm. lukewarm water; inject from 50 to 100 Gm. at a time, by means of a simple funnel, and at blood-heat. **C., Nutritive (Boas):** warm 250 Gm. of milk, stir in 2 egg-yolks, 1 teaspoonful of common salt, and 1 tablespoonful of wheat-starch, and afterward add 1 tablespoonful of red wine. If the mucous membrane is easily irritated, 4 or 5 drops of tincture of opium may be added. **C., Nutritive (Ewald):** wheaten starch, ½ teaspoonful, is boiled with a cup (100 Gm.) of a 20% solution of grape-sugar, and 1 wineglass (150 Gm.) of red wine added. Then the solution is cooled to 35° C. and 2 or 3 eggs beaten smooth with 1 teaspoonful of cold water and a little salt are stirred in slowly. Inject at blood-heat. **C., Nutritive (Jaccoud):** bouillon, 250 Gm.; wine, 120 Gm.; yolks of 2 eggs; and peptone, 5 to 20 Gm. **C., Nutritive (Rosenheim):** peptone, 4 to 8 Gm.; 2 eggs; glucose, 15 Gm., and sometimes, if desired, emulsions of cod-liver oil.

Cnemial (*ne'-me-al*) [*κνήμη*, the leg]. Relating to the tibia or leg; crural.

Cnemoscoliosis (*ne-mo-sko-le-o'-sis*) [*κνήμη*, the leg; *σκολιός*, curved]. Lateral curvature of the legs.

Coagulated (*ko-ag'-u-la-ted*) [*coagulare*, to curdle]. Clotted; curdled. **C. Proteids,** a class of proteids produced by heating solutions of egg-albumen or serum-albumin up to 70° C. or higher. At the body-temperature they are readily converted into peptones by the action of the gastric juice in an acid medium, or of pancreatic juice in an alkaline medium.

Coagulation (*ko-ag-u-la'-shun*) [*coagulum*]. The formation of a coagulum or clot, as in blood or in milk.

Coagulative (*ko-ag'-u-la-tiv*) [*coagulum*]. Causing or marked by coagulation. **C. Necrosis.** See *Necrosis, Coagulative*.

Coagulin (*ko-ag'-u-lin*) [*coagulum*]. A substance endowed with capacity to precipitate certain albuminous bodies contained in the

culture-fluid injected into an inoculated animal.

Coagulometer (*ko-ag-u-lom'-et-er*) [*coagulum*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for the determination of the rapidity of coagulation of the blood. **C., Wright's,** a cylinder surrounded by pockets for thermometer and coagulation-tubes.

Coagulum (*ko-ag'-u-lum*) [*coagulare*, to curdle]. A clot. The mass of fibrin, inclosing red and colorless corpuscles and serum, that forms from the blood after the latter has been drawn from the body. Also, the curd of milk and the insoluble form of albumin.

Coal-tar (*kōl'-tar*). A by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas; it is a black, viscid fluid, of a characteristic and disagreeable odor. The specific gravity ranges from 1.10 to 1.20. Its composition is extremely complex, and its principal constituents are separated, one from the other, by means of fractional distillation. Among the principal products manufactured from coal-tar are anthracene, benzol, naphtha, creasote, phenol, pitch, etc. From the basic oil of coal-tar are manufactured the anilin or coal-tar colors or dyes.

Coalescence (*ko-al-es'-ens*) [*coalescere*, to grow together]. The union of two or more parts or things previously separate.

Coalescent (*ko-al-es'-ent*). In a condition of coalescence.

Coalitus (*ko-al-i'-tus*) [L.]. Coalescent; coalescence. **C. artuum,** adhesion of limbs to each other. See *Ankylomele*.

Coaptation (*ko-ap-ta'-shun*) [*con*, together; *aptare*, to fit]. The proper union or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, the lips of a wound, etc.

Coarctate (*ko-ark'-tāt*) [*coarctare*, to press together]. Crowded together.

Coarctation (*ko-ark-ta'-shun*) [*coarctate*]. A compression of the walls of a vessel or canal, narrowing or closing the lumen; reduction of the normal or previous volume, as of the pulse; shriveling and consequent detachment, as of the retina. A stricture.

Coarse (*kors*) [ME., *course*]. Not fine; gross. **C. Adjustment.** See *Adjustment, Coarse*. **C. Features of Disease,** macroscopic organic lesions, such as swelling, hemorrhage, etc.

Coat (*kōt*) [*cottus*, a tunic]. A cover or membrane covering a part or substance. **C., Buffy,** the upper fibrinous layer of the clot of coagulated blood, characterized by its pale color, due to absence of red corpuscles. **C., Internal Elastic.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane*. **C., Internal Fibrous.** See *C., Subepithelial*. **C., Middle,** the tunica media. **C., Subepithelial,** the middle layer of the intima, composed of fusiform and stellate cells and finely granular substances with longitudinal and transverse fibrils. Syn., *Innermost longitudinal fibrous coat; Intermediary layer; Internal fibrous coat; Striated layer of the internal coat*. **C., Uveal,** the uvea. **C., Vaginal.** 1. The fibrous capsule of the eyeball. 2. See *Tunica vaginalis*.

Cobalt (*ko'-bawlt*) [*kobold*, a German mythologic goblin]. A tough, heavy metal having some of the general properties of iron. Its oxids have been employed in medicine, but are now very little used. See *Elements, Table of Chemic*. **C. Nitrate,** $CO(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$. It is said to be a successful antidote in poisoning by hydrocyanic acid and potassium cyanid. **C. and Potassium Nitrite,** $COK_3(NO_2)_6$, cobalt yellow, a powder, slightly soluble in water; antispasmodic and antidyspneic. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.032 Gm.). Syn., *Potassium cobaltonitrite*. **C. Salipyrin,** a salicylate of cobalt and antipyrin.

Cobelli's Glands. See *Glands, Cobelli's*.

Cobra (*ko'-brah*) [Port.]. A venomous snake of India, *Naja tripudians*. **C.-lysin,** Myers' term for the hemolytic poison of cobra venom. It is destroyed by heat and neutralized by antivenin. Cf. *Cobra Nervine; Echidnase; Echidnotoxin*. **C. Nervine,** one of the principles isolated by Myers from cobra venom. It is not decomposed by heat nor neutralized by antivenin.

Coca (*ko'-kah*). See *Erythroxylon*.

Cocaethylin (*ko-kah-eth'-il-in*), $C_{18}H_{23}NO_4$. A white powder obtained from benzoylecgonin by action of ethyl iodid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and almost insoluble in water; it is a local anesthetic, milder than cocain. Syn., *Benzoylecgoninethylic ester; Ethylbenzoylecgonin; Homococain*.

Cocain (*ko'-kah-in* or *ko-kān'*) [S.A., *coca*], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. Cocain (*cocaina*, U. S. P.) is the chief alkaloid of *Erythroxylon coca*. It is at first stimulant and afterward narcotic, and resembles caffein in its action on the nerve-centers, and atropin in its effects on the respiratory and circulatory organs. Its long-continued use (*cocain-habit*) is followed by insomnia, decay of moral and intellectual power, emaciation, and death. It is a local anesthetic when applied to the surface of mucous membranes or given hypodermatically. Applied to the conjunctiva of the eye, it causes also dilation of the pupil and paralysis of the function of accommodation. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$–2 gr. (0.008–0.13 Gm.). Syn., *Methylbenzoylecgonin*. **C. Aluminium Citrate,** a double salt consisting of three molecules of aluminium citrate and one of cocain; it is used as an astringent and as a local anesthetic. **C. Aluminium Sulfate,** a compound of aluminium sulfate and cocain. It is used as is cocain aluminium citrate. **C. Benzoate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot C_7H_6O_2$, anodyne and anesthetic. **C. Borate,** a white, crystalline powder containing 68.7% of cocain. It is used in eye-douches and subcutaneous injections. **C. Cantharidate,** $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. It is used hypodermatically in tuberculosis; injection, $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{40}$ gr. (0.0013–0.0016 Gm.) in 500 parts of chloroform-water. **C. Carbolate,** a crystalline mass containing 75% of cocain; it is analgesic, anticatarrhal, and a local an-

esthetic. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 Gm.), once or twice daily in capsules. Injection, 16 min. (1 Cc.) of 1 : 1250 solution in dilute alcohol. Application, 1 to 3% solution with 30% alcohol, 5% powder, or pure. **C. Cerate,** 1 : 30, for burns, etc. **C. Chlorid.** See *C. Hydrochlorid.* **C. Citrate,** used to stop toothache. **C. Hydrobromate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HBr$, small white crystals, soluble in water. It is used instead of cocain hydrochlorid and the dosage is the same. **C. Hydrochlorid** (*cocainæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. P.), $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4.HCl$, most commonly used for local anesthesia in 2 to 8% solution. Dose, internally, $\frac{1}{8}$–2 gr. (0.008–0.13 Gm.). **C. Hydrochlorid, Solution of** (*liquor cocainæ hydrochloratis*, B. P.). Dose 2–10 min. (0.13–0.65 Cc.). **C. Hydroiodate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 . HI$, a suggested substitute for cocain hydrochlorid in producing electroanesthesia. **C. Lactate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4C_3H_6O_3$, a white liquid of the consistence of honey; it is used particularly in tuberculous cysts of the bladder. Injection (into the bladder), 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.) dissolved in 5 parts each of lactic acid and distilled water. **C. Lamellas** (*lamellæ cocainæ*, B. P.), each contains $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00065 Gm.) of cocain hydrochlorid. **C. Muriate.** See *C. Hydrochlorid.* **C. Nitrate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 . HNO_3$. It is used in combination with silver nitrate in treatment of disorders of the genitourinary tract. Dose, as the hydrochlorid; maximum dose ¾ gr. (0.049 Gm.), single; 2¼ gr. (0.146 Gm.) a day. **C. Oleate** (*oleatum cocainæ*, U. S. P.), a 10% solution in oleic acid, for external use. **C. Phenate,** a topical application in catarrhs and in rheumatism, used as a 5 to 10% alcoholic solution; also internally. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 Gm.). **C. Phthalate,** contains 64.6% of the alkaloid. It is used hypodermatically instead of cocain hydrochlorid. **C. Saccharate,** moist crystalline plates used in diseases of the throat; a 5% solution corresponds to a 4% solution of cocain hydrochlorid. **C. Salicylate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 . C_7H_6O_3$, is used in spasmodic asthma in the same manner as cocain hydrochlorid. **C. Tartrate,** $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2C_4H_6O_6$. Uses and dose same as of cocain hydrochlorid.

Cocainism (*ko-ka'-in-izm*) [*cocain*]. The cocain-habit.

Cocainization (*ko-ka-in-iz-a'-shun*) [*cocain*]. The bringing of the system or an organ under the influence of cocain. **C., Endomeningeal, C., Intraspinal, C., Spinal-canal, C., Spinal Subarachnoid, C., Subarachnoid.** See *Corning-Bier Method* under *Anesthetic.*

Cocapyrin (*ko-ka-pi'-rin*). A mixture of cocain, 1 part; antipyrin, 100 parts; used as an analgesic and antipyretic. Dose 3⅓ gr. (0.22 Gm.).

Coccaceæ (*kok-kas'-e-e*) [see *Coccus*]. A group of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, including as genera the *Micrococcus, Sarcina, Ascococcus,* and *Leuconostoc.*

Coccidioides immitis pyogenes (*kok-sid-e-oid'-ēz im-i'-tis pi-oj'-en-ēz*). A pathogenic microorganism discovered by Ophüls and Moffitt (1900). It produces in human beings chronic suppurative processes or caseation.

Coccidiosis (*kok-sid-i'-o-sis*) [*coccidium; νόσος*, disease]. The group of symptoms produced by the presence of coccidia in the body.

Coccidium (*kok-sid'-e-um*) [*coccus;* pl., *coccidia*]. A genus of protozoans, by some referred to as the socalled psorosperms. See *Psorosperm.* **C. oviforme,** has been found in intestinal epithelium and in the liver of man, and often in the liver of the rabbit. True coccidia are nonmotile cell-parasites. **C. sarkolytus,** the name given by Adamkiewicz to the socalled parasite of carcinoma.

Coccinella (*kok-sin-el'-ah*). See *Cochineal.*

Coccineous (*kok-sin'-e-us*) [*coccinus*, scarlet]. In color, pure carmin tinged with yellow.

Coccobacillus (*kok-o-ba-sil'-us*). See under *Bacteria.*

Coccobacteria (*kok-o-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*coccus; βακτήριον*, a little rod]. The rod-like or spheroid bacteria found in putrefying liquids, and called *C. septica.* See under *Bacteria.*

Coccogenous (*kok-oj'-en-us*) [*coccus; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Caused by the presence of pus-cocci.

Cocculus indicus (*kok'-u-lus in'-dik-us*). The dried fruit of *Anamirta cocculus.* It is an active narcotic poison. It is employed as a destroyer of vermin. See *Picrotoxin.*

Coccus (*kok'-us*) [*κόκκος*, a berry]. 1. A genus of insects including *C. cacti,* the cochineal insect. 2. A spheric bacterium—a micrococcus.

Coccycephalus (*kok-se-sef'-al-us*) [*coccyx; κεφαλή*, the head]. 1. Having a beaked process for a head. 2. A monstrosity with such a head.

Coccydynia (*kok-se-din'-e-ah*). See *Coccygodynia.*

Coccygeus (*kok-sij'-e-us*) [*coccyx*]. One of the pelvic muscles. See under *Muscle.*

Coccygodynia (*kok-sig-o-din'-e-ah*) [*coccyx; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain referred to the region of the coccyx; confined almost exclusively to women who have given birth to children.

Coccyx (*kok'-siks*) [*κόκκυξ*, cuckoo (resembling the bill)]. The last bone of the spinal column, formed by the union of four rudimentary vertebras.

Cochineal (*kotch'-in-ēl* or *kotch-in-ēl'*) [ME., *cutchaneal*]. The dried insects of a species of plant-lice, *Coccus cacti,* parasitic upon a cactus of Mexico and Central America. It contains a rich red coloring-matter, carmin, used mainly as a dyeing agent. It is thought to be valuable in whooping-cough. Dose ⅓ gr. (0.02 Gm.).

Cochinilin (*kotch-in-il'-in*). The same as *Carminic acid.*

Cochin-leg (*ko'-chin*). Synonym of *Elephantiasis arabum.*

Cochlea (*kok'-le-ah*) [*κόχλος*, a conch-shell]. A cavity of the internal ear resembling a snail-shell. It describes 2½ turns about a central pillar called the modiolus or columella, forming the spiral canal, about 1½ inches in length. See also *Ear*.

Cochlear, Cochleare (*kok'-le-ar, kok-le-a'-re*) [L.]. A spoon; a spoonful. **C. magnum,** a tablespoon. **C. medium,** a dessertspoon. **C. minimum,** a teaspoon.

Cochleariform (*kok-le-ar'-e-form*) [*cochlear; forma,* shape]. 1. Spoon-shaped. 2. [*κόχλος,* a conch-shell.] Having the shape of a snail-shell.

Cocinin (*ko'-sin-in*). A peculiar fatty principle, the chief constituent of cocoanut oil. Syn., *Cocin; Cocostearin; Cocostearyl; Cocyl.*

Cock's Peculiar Tumor. Extensive septic ulceration of the scalp, resembling an epithelioma and developed from a neglected sebaceous cyst.

Cockroach (*kok'-rōch*). See *Blatta.*

Coco (*ko'-ko*). See *Coko Disease.*

Cocoa, Coco (*ko'-ko*). See *Cacao* and *Theobroma.* **C.-butter.** See *Cacao-butter.*

Cod (*kod*) [ME.]. The *Gadus morrhua,* a fish furnishing cod-liver oil. **C.-liver Oil,** an oil derived from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua,* and ranging in color, according to the method of its preparation, from pale straw to dark brown; its specific gravity is 0.923 to 0.924 or even 0.930 at 15° C. See *Morrhua.*

Codeia (*ko-de'-ah*). See *Codein.*

Codein (*ko'-de-in*) [*κώδεια,* the poppy-head], $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$, *codeina* (U. S. P.). A white, crystalline alkaloid of opium resembling morphin in action, but being weaker. It is used in cough and in diabetes mellitus. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). Syn., *Codeia; Methylmorphin.* **C. Acetate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . C_2H_4O_2$, use and dose same as codein. **C. Citrate,** used as is codein. **C. Hydrobromate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . HBr + 2H_2O$, used as is codein. **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . HCl + 2H_2O$, use and dose same as codein. **C. Hydroiodate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . HI + H_2O$, use and dose same as codein. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . HNO_3$, use and dose same as codein. **C. Phosphate** (*codeinæ phosphas,* U. S. P.), soluble in water. It is similar to morphin in action, but less toxic. Dose, hypodermatically, ½ gr. (0.032 Gm.). **C. Salicylate,** a white powder, soluble in water, used in rheumatism. **C. Sulfate** (*codeinæ sulphas,* U. S. P.), the sulfate of the alkaloid. Dose ⅛–¼ gr. (0.01–0.016 Gm.). **C. Valerianate,** an antispasmodic and sedative. Dose ¼ gr. (0.016 Gm.).

Coefficient (*ko-ef-ish'-ent*) [*con,* together; *efficere,* to produce]. A figure indicating the degree of physical or chemic alteration characteristic of a given substance under stated conditions. **C., Baumann's.** See under *Baumann.* **C., Bouchard's.** See under *Bouchard.* **C., Haeser's.** See *Christison's Formula.* **C., Trapp's.** See *Trapp's Formula.* **C., Yvon's.** See under *Yvon.*

Cœliac (*se'-le-ak*). See *Celiac.*

Cœliotomy (*se-le-ot'-o-me*). See *Celiotomy.*

Cœlom, Cœloma (*se'-lom, se-lo'-mah*). See *Celom.*

Coelongate (*ko-e-lon'-gāt*) [*con,* together; *elongatus,* elongated]. Of equal length.

Cœnesthesis (*sen-es-the'-sis*). See *Cenesthesis.*

Cœnurus (*se-nūr'-us*) [*κοινός,* common; *οὐρά,* tail]. The larva of *Tænia cœnurus,* producing the disease of sheep called staggers. **C. cerebralis,** a hydatid found mainly in the brain and spinal canal of the ox and sheep (mostly in young animals). Occasionally it has been discovered in the muscles of man. It is known to be the larva of the tape-worm, *Tænia cœnurus.*

Coercible (*ko-ers'-ib-il*) [*coercere,* to curb]. Applied to gases which are capable of being liquefied.

Coercive (*ko-ers'-iv*). Capable of being rendered magnetic and continuing so.

Coetaneous (*ko-et-a'-ne-us*) [*con,* together; *ætas,* age]. Reaching maturity simultaneously.

Coffea (*kof'-e-ah*). The coffee tree. *C. arabica,* the common coffee plant, is the original source of most of the coffee cultivation.

Coffee (*kof'-e*). See *Coffea.* **C.-ground Vomit,** the material ejected by emesis in gastric carcinoma and other conditions that give rise to a slow hemorrhage into the stomach. It consists of blood changed by the action of the gastric juice, and mixed with other contents of the stomach.

Coffeon (*kof'-e-on*). A product obtained by condensing the material volatilized when coffee is roasted. The pleasant flavor of coffee is due to it.

Cognac (*kōn-yak*) [a district in France]. French brandy distilled from wines produced in the district of Cognac.

Cog-wheel Breathing, C. Respiration. A type of breathing characterized by a jerky, wavy inspiration.

Cohabitation (*ko-hab-it-a'-shun*) [*con,* together; *habitare,* to dwell]. 1. The living together of a man and woman, with or without legal marriage. 2. Sexual connection.

Cohen's Test for Albumin. To the acid solution of albumin add a solution of potassium bismuthic iodid and potassium iodid. The albumin and the alkaloids are precipitated.

Cohesion (*ko-he'-zhun*) [*cohærere,* to stick together]. The force whereby molecules of matter adhere to one another; the attraction of aggregation.

Cohn's Law. The specific form of bacteria has a fixed, immutable basis. **C.'s Stigmas,** minute gaps in the interalveolar walls of the normal lung.

Cohnheim's Areas, C.'s Fields. Small polygonal fields visible on optic section of a sarcous element prism. **C.'s Frog.** See *Salt-frog.* **C.'s Terminal Arteries,** terminal arteries without anastomoses. **C.'s Theory,**

a theory that all true tumors are due to faulty embryonal development. The embryonal cells do not undergo the normal changes, are displaced, or are superfluous. When the favorable conditions are presented later in life, they take on growth, with the formation of tumors of various kinds. See *Cancer, Cohnheim's Theory of*. **C.'s Tumorgerms,** small aberrant or heterotopic masses of embryonic tissue from which newgrowths may originate.

Cohosh (*ko'-hosh*) [Am. Ind.]. A name given to several medicinal plants. **C., Black.** See *Cimicifuga*. **C., Red.** See *Actæa rubra*. **C., White.** See *Actæa alba*.

Coil (*koil*) [*colligere*, to gather together]. A spiral formed by winding. **C.-gland.** See *Sweat-gland*. **C., Induction-,** rolls of wire used to produce an electric current by induction. **C., Leiter's.** See *Leiter's Tubes*. **C., Primary,** the inner coil of an induction apparatus. **C., Resistance-,** a coil of wire of known electric resistance, used for estimating resistance. **C., Secondary,** the outer coil of an induction apparatus.

Coinosite (*ko-in'-o-sīt*) [κοινός, common; σιτεῖν, to feed]. An animal parasite capable of separating itself from its host at will; a free commensal organism.

Coin-sign, Coin-test (*koin'-sīn, koin'-test*). See *Bell-sound*.

Coition (*ko-ish'-un*). Same as *Coitus*.

Coitophobia (*ko-it-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*coitus;* φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of coitus from disgust or dyspareunia.

Coitus (*ko'-it-us*) [*coire*, to come together]. The act of sexual connection; copulation.

Coko Disease (*ko'-ko*). A name applied in the Fiji Islands to a disease resembling frambesia.

Cola-nut (*ko'-lah-nut*). See *Kola-nut*.

Colauxe (*kol-awks'-e*) [κόλον, colon; αὔξη, increase]. Distention of the colon.

Colchicein (*kol-chis-e'-in*) [*colchicum*], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_5 + 2H_2O$. A crystalline decomposition-product of colchicin. It is used subcutaneously in treatment of gout. Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.).

Colchicin (*kol'-chis-in*) [*colchicum*], $C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$, *colchicina* (U. S. P.). An alkaloid of colchicum; it is a pale, brownish-yellow, exceedingly bitter powder, freely soluble in water. It is a very active poison. Its dose is $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. (0.0032 Gm.) hypodermatically. **C. Salicylate.** See *Colchisal*.

Colchicum (*kol'-chik-um*) [κολχικόν, colchicum]. Meadow-saffron. The corm and seed of *C. autumnale*, the properties of which are due to an alkaloid, *colchicin*. It is an emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic, and drastic cathartic. It is valuable in acute gout and in some forms of rheumatism. Dose of the *powdered corm* (*colchici cormus*, U. S. P.) 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 Gm.); of the *powdered seeds* (*colchici semen*, U. S. P.) 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **C. Corm, Extract of** (*extractum colchici cormi*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **C., Extract of, Acetic** (*extractum aceticum colchici*, B. P.). Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). **C. Seed, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum colchici seminis*, U. S. P.). Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.). **C. Seed, Tincture of** (*tinctura colchici seminis*, U. S. P.), 10% strength. Dose 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.). **C. Seed, Wine of** (*vinum colchici seminis*, U. S. P.), 10% in strength. Dose 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.).

Colchiflor (*kol'-chi-flor*). A remedy for gout prepared from a tincture made from the fresh flowers of *Colchicum autumnale* and powdered kola. It is said to be free from the drastic properties contained in preparations from the bulb and seeds of colchicum.

Colchisal (*kol'-chis-al*). Colchicin salicylate. A yellow, amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. It is used in gout and arthritis. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00065 Gm.).

Cold (*kōld*) [AS., *ceald*]. 1. The comparative want of heat. 2. A term used popularly for coryza and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract. Cold is employed largely in various forms as a therapeutic agent, mainly for the purpose of lowering temperature and allaying irritation and inflammation. It may be used in the form of affusion, that is, the sudden application of a considerable volume of cold water to the body. Cold may be used as an anesthetic in baths (see *Bath*); in the form of compresses applied over the affected part; in the form of irrigation, especially in the treatment of bruised and injured members; as a lotion, for the purpose of relieving local heat, pain, and swelling; as an injection, in the form of ice-water, into the vagina or rectum, for various conditions; and as the cold pack, which is a valuable means of reducing the body-temperature in cases of hyperpyrexia. Cold may be applied in the dry form by means of the ice-cap or bladder, an india-rubber bag filled with ice, snow, or a freezing mixture. **C. Abscess.** See *Abscess, Cold*. **C.-cream** (*unguentum aquæ rosæ*, U. S. P.), spermaceti, 125 Gm.; white wax, 120 Gm.; expressed oil of almond, 560 Gm.; stronger rose-water, 190 Gm., in which finely powdered sodium borate 5 Gm. has been dissolved. When used as a vehicle for metallic salts the sodium borate should be omitted. Used for chapping of face and hands, abrasions, etc. **C. Pack.** See *Pack, Cold*. **C., Rose-,** hay-fever. **C.-sore,** herpes labialis. **C., St. Kilda's, C., Strangers',** in the Hebrides, a form of influenza ascribed by the natives to the arrival of a ship and the presence of outsiders.

Colectomy (*ko-lek'-to-me*) [*colon;* ἐκτομή, cutting out]. Excision of a portion of the colon.

Coley's Fluid, C.'s Mixture. A combination of the toxins of *Streptococcus erysipelatis* and *Bacillus prodigiosus;* it has been used as a remedy for cancer in the early stage.

Colibacillosis (*ko-le-bas-il-o'-sis*). The morbid condition due to infection with *Bacterium coli*.

Colibacteriuria (*ko-le-bak-te-re-u'-re-ah*). The presence in the urine of *Bacterium coli*.

Colic (*kol'-ik*) [*colon*]. 1. Pertaining to the colon. 2. A severe griping pain in the bowels, due to spasm of the intestinal walls; also any severe spasmodic pain in the abdomen. **C., Biliary,** that due to the passage of a gall-stone through the gall-ducts. **C., Crapulent, C., Crapulous,** that due to excess in eating and drinking. **C., Cystic,** colicky pain in the urinary bladder. **C., Devonshire.** Synonym of *C., Lead-*. **C., Hemorrhoidal,** intense pain near the anus and sacrum preceding a discharge from the hemorrhoidal vessels. **C., Hepatic,** biliary colic. **C., Herniary,** the pain attending hernia. **C., Inflammatory,** the intense pain attending colitis. **C., Lead-, C., Saturnine,** intestinal colic due to lead-poisoning. It is characterized by excruciating abdominal pain, a hard and retracted condition of the abdomen, slow pulse, and increased arterial tension. Syn., *Colica pictonum; Painter's colic*. **C., Menstrual,** the pain of menstruation. **C., Metastatic,** that due to metastasis of gout or to suppression of the menses or the hemorrhoidal flow. **C., Renal,** that due to the presence of a calculus in the ureter. **C., Saburral,** that resulting from overeating. **C., Sénégal,** lead-colic. **C., Uterine,** colicky pains experienced at the menstrual epochs, often coming on in paroxysms. **C., Vermicular.** 1. Pain in the vermiform appendix, due to catarrhal inflammation resulting from stoppage of its outlet. 2. That due to intestinal worms. Syn., *Verminous colic; Worm colic*.

Colicolitis (*ko-le-kol-i'-tis*). See *Dysentery*.

Colicystitis (*ko-le-sist-i'-tis*) [*colon; κύστις*, bladder; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Cystitis dependent upon the pathogenic activity of the colon bacillus.

Colicystopyelitis (*ko-le-sist-o-pi-e-li'-tis*). Combined cystitis and pyelitis due to *Bacillus coli communis*.

Coliform (*kol'-e-form*) [*colum*, a sieve; *forma*, form]. Sieve-like.

Colipuncture (*ko-le-punk'-chur*). See *Colocentesis*.

Colitis (*ko-li'-tis*) [*colon; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the colon. **C., Croupous, C., Desquamative, C., Diphtheric, C., Follicular, C., Membranous, C., Mucomembranous, C., Plastic.** See *C., Mucous*. **C., Idiopathic Ulcerative,** a specific affection due to microorganisms, beginning in and throughout its course, invariably limited to the colon. **C., Mucous,** a clinical combination of symptoms characterized by periodic abdominal pains associated generally with abnormities of the secretory and absorptive functions, and with the discharge of peculiarly formed mucous masses, sometimes resembling exact casts of the intestine. Syn., *Chronic exudative enteritis; Chronic mucocolitis; Diarrhœa tubularis; Fibrinous diarrhea; Follicular-colonic dyspepsia; Follicular duodenal dyspepsia; Intestinal croup; Pellicular enteritis; Pseudomembranous enteritis*. **C., Ulcerative.** Synonym of *Dysentery*.

Collacin, Collastin (*kol'-as-in, -tin*). A substance found abundant, by Unna, in colloid degeneration of the skin.

Collaform (*kol'-a-form*). A formaldehyd-gelatin preparation intended as a vulnerary.

Collagen (*kol'-aj-en*) [*κόλλα*, glue; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. A substance existing in various tissues of the body, especially bone and cartilage; it is converted into gelatin by boiling.

Collapse (*kol-aps'*) [*collabere*, to fall together]. Extreme depression and prostration from failure of the circulation, as in cholera, shock, hemorrhage, etc. **C. of Lung,** return of a portion or the whole of a lung to its fetal or airless condition from some mechanic hindrance to the entrance of air. It is characterized by dyspnea, with more or less cyanosis, and is mainly encountered in bronchopneumonia.

Collapsing (*kol-aps'-ing*) [*collapse*]. Suddenly breaking down. **C. Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse*.

Collar-bone. The clavicle.

Collargol, Collargolum (*kol-ar'-gol, kol-ar'-golum*). See *Silver, Colloidal*.

Collateral (*kol-at'-er-al*) [*con*, together; *lateralis*, of the side]. 1. Accessory or secondary; not direct or immediate. 2. One of the first branches of an axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell passing at a right angle.

Collecting Tubes of the Kidney. A name given to the ducts discharging into the calices of the kidneys.

Collemia, Collæmia (*kol-e'-me-ah*) [*κόλλα*, glue; *αἷμα*, blood]. Haig's term for a condition of capillary obstruction which he attributes to a clogging of the capillaries by urates or colloid deposits.

Colles' Fascia. The deep layer of the perineal fascia. It is attached to the base of the triangular ligament, to the anterior lips of the rami of the pubes and ischiums laterally, and anteriorly it is continuous with the dartos of the scrotum. **C.'s Fracture,** transverse fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, with displacement of the hand backward and outward. **C.'s Law,** the child of a syphilitic father will render its mother



Colles' Fracture.—(*Gould and Pyle's Cyclopedia.*)

immune against syphilis. In Colles' original words: "A new-born child affected with congenital syphilis, even although it may have symptoms in the mouth, never causes ulceration of the breast which it sucks, if it be the mother who suckles it, though continuing capable of infecting a strange nurse." **C.'s Ligament,** the fibers which pass from the outer portion of Poupart's ligament behind

the internal pillar of the abdominal ring and are inserted into the linea alba, where they interlace with those of the opposite side. **C.'s Space,** the space beneath the perineal fascia containing the ischiocavernosus, transversus perinei, and bulbocavernosus muscles, the bulbous portion of the urethra, the posterior scrotal (labial) vessels and nerves, and loose areolar tissue.

Colles-Beaumès' Law. See *Colles' Law.*

Collidin (*kol'-id-in*) [*κόλλα*, glue], $C_8H_{11}N$. A ptomain, isomeric but not identical with collidin aldehyd. The ptomain was obtained from pancreas and gelatin allowed to putrefy together in water. **C. Aldehyd.** See *Aldehyd, Collidin.*

Collier's Lung. Synonym of *Anthracosis.*

Colligamen (*kol-ig'-a-men*) [*colligare*, to bind]. 1. A ligament. 2. A name given to a variety of bandages prepared with glycerol and a glycerol-zinc paste.

Collin (*kol'-in*) [*κόλλα*, glue]. Gelatin in soluble form.

Collinic (*kol-in'-ik*). Relating to or obtained from gelatin.

Collinsonia (*kol-in-so'-ne-ah*) [after Peter *Collinson*, an English gentleman]. A genus of labiate herbs. *C. canadensis*, stoneroot, healall, is a coarse plant with a disagreeable smell; it has tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. Dose 15–60 gr. (1–4 Cc.) in decoction; of the *fluidextract* 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.); of the *tincture* (1 : 10) ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Colliquation (*kol-ik-wa'-shun*) [*con*, together; *liquare*, to melt]. The liquefaction or breaking down of a tissue or organ.

Colliquative (*kol-ik'-wa-tiv*) [*colliquation*]. Profuse or excessive; marked by excessive fluid discharges. **C. Diarrhea,** a profuse watery diarrhea. **C. Necrosis.** See *Necrosis, Liquefactive.* **C. Sweat,** a profuse clammy sweat.

Colliquefaction (*kol-ik-we-fak'-shun*) [*colliquation*]. A melting or fusing together

Collocated (*kol'-o-ka-ted*) [*collocare*, to place]. Corresponding with in respect to location; applied especially to parts of the brain that are adjacent, one ectal and the other ental; *e. g.*, the calcarine fissure and the calcar.

Collodion (*kol-o'-de-on*) [*κολλώδης*, glue-like]. *Collodium* (U. S. P.). A dressing for wounds made by dissolving guncotton in ether; it is used as a substitute for adhesive plaster. See *Pyroxylin.* **C., Acetone,** one prepared from guncotton, 5 parts; ether, 10 parts; alcohol, 10 parts; acetone, 20 parts; castor-oil, 6 parts. It is more elastic than ordinary flexible collodion. **C., Cantharidal** (*collodium cantharidatum*, U. S. P.), a blistering solution of collodion and cantharides. **C., Flexible** (*collodium flexile*, U. S. P.), collodion with the addition of castor-oil and Canada balsam. **C., Iodized,** flexible collodion with the addition of 5% of iodin. It is used in chilblains. **C., Iodoform,** flexible collodion with 5% of iodoform. **C., Styptic** (*collodium stypticum*, U. S. P.), a mixture of collodion with tannic acid, ether, and alcohol.

Collodium (*kol-o'-de-um*). See *Collodion.*

Colloid (*kol'-oid*) [*κόλλα*, glue]. 1. A non-dialyzable organic substance. See *Dialysis.* 2. A substance formed by colloid degeneration of epithelium. See *Degeneration, Colloid.* 3. Having the nature of glue. 4. In chemistry, amorphous and noncrystalline. **C. Cancer.** See *Cancer, Colloid.* **C. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration, Colloid.*

Colloidin (*kol-oid'-in*) [*colloid*], $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. A jelly-like substance obtained from colloid tissue.

Colloma (*kol-o'-mah*) [*κόλλα*, glue; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A cystic tumor containing a gelatiniform substance.

Collosin (*kol'-o-sin*) [*κόλλα*, glue]. A skin-varnish made by the addition of camphor to acetone collodion.

Collum (*kol'-um*) [L.]. The neck; especially the anterior part of the neck. **C. distortum.** Synonym of *Torticollis.*

Collutory (*kol'-u-to-re*) [*colluere*, to rinse]. A gargle or mouth-wash.

Collyrium (*kol-ir'-e-um*) [*κολλύριον*, an eye-salve]. A lotion for the eyes.

Coloboma (*kol-o-bo'-mah*) [*κολοβοῦν*, to mutilate]. A congenital fissure of the iris, choroid, or eyelids. **C., Fuchs',** a small crescentic defect of the choroid at the lower border of the optic disc. **C. palpebræ, C. palpebrarum,** a form of partial ablepharia consisting in a fissure of the eyelid—most frequently the upper lid. Syn., *Blepharocoloboma.*

Colocentesis (*kol-o-sen-te'-sis*) [*colon; κέντησις*, puncture]. Surgical puncture of the colon.

Colocholecystostomy (*ko-lo-kol-e-sis-tos'-to-me*). See *Cholecystocolotomy.*

Colocleisis (*ko-lo-kli'-sis*) [*colon; κλεῖσις*, closure]. Occlusion of the colon.

Coloclyster (*ko-lo-klis'-ter*) [*colon; clyster*]. An enema in the colon.

Colocolostomy (*ko-lo-kol-os'-to-me*). The operation of forming a connection between two portions of the colon.

Colocynth (*kol'-o-sinth*). Same as *Colocynthis.*

Colocynthidism (*kol-o-sinth'-id-izm*) [*colocynthis*]. Poisoning from undue use of colocynth. A condition marked by violent inflammation of the digestive tract, watery and bloody stools, bilious vomiting, cramps in the calves of the legs, and collapse.

Colocynthin (*kol-o-sin'-thin*) [*colocynthis*]. The bitter principle of colocynth. See *Colocynthis.*

Colocynthis (*kol-o-sin'-this*) [*κολοκυνθίς*, colocynth]. Colocynth. Bitter apple. The fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*, from which the seeds and rind have been removed. Its properties are due to a bitter glucosid, *colocynthin*, $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$, the dose of which is $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ gr. (0.003–0.013 Gm.). It is a tonic and astringent purgative, and is used mainly as an ingredient of compound cathartic pills. **Colocynthidis, Extractum** (U. S. P.), alcoholic. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.).

Colocynthidis, Extractum, Compositum (U. S. P.), contains colocynth extract, 16; aloes, 50; cardamom, 6; resin of scammony, 14; soap, 14; alcohol, 10 parts. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **Colocynthidis, Pilula, Composita** (B. P.), contains colocynth, aloes, scammony, potassium sulfate, and oil of cloves. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **Colocynthidis, Pilulæ, et Hyoscyami** (B. P.), pills of colocynth and henbane. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Coloenteritis (*ko-lo-en-ter-i'-tis*) [*colon; enteritis*]. Inflammation of the small and large intestine. See *Enterocolitis*.

Colomba, Colombo (*kol-om'-bah, kol-om'-bo*). See *Calumba*.

Colon (*ko'-lon*) [κόλον, the colon]. The part of the large intestine beginning at the cecum and terminating at the end of the sigmoid flexure. In the various parts of its course it is known as the *ascending* colon, the *transverse* colon, the *descending* colon, and the *sigmoid flexure*.

Colonometer (*kol-on-om'-e-ter*) [*colony; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for estimating the number of colonies of bacteria on a culture-plate.

Colonoscope (*ko-lon'-o-skōp*) [*colon; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for examining the colon.

Colony (*kol'-o-ne*) [*colonia*, colony]. A collection or assemblage, as of microorganisms in a culture.

Colopexia, Colopexy (*ko-lo-peks'-e-ah, ko'-lo-pek-se*) [*colon; πῆξις*, a fixing]. Suturing of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.

Colopexotomy (*ko-lo-peks-ot'-o-me*) [*colon; πῆξις*, a fixing; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision into and fixation of the colon.

Colophony (*kol'-o-fo-ne*) [*Κολοφών*, a city of Ionia]. Rosin. The solid residue left on distilling off the volatile oil from crude turpentine. See *Rosin*.

Coloptosis (*ko-lo-to'-sis*) [*colon; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Descent or displacement of the colon.

Color (*kul'-or*) [L.]. 1. A visual sensation due to radiated or reflected light. 2. That quality of an object perceptible to sight alone. 3. A pigment. **C.-analysis,** Ehrlich's method of identifying the various forms of leukocytes. It depends upon the distinctive manner in which the protoplasmic granules react toward the acid, basic, and socalled neutral solutions of the anilin dyes. Five varieties of granules are recognized and designated by the Greek letters, *α, β, γ, δ, ε:* (1) *α-granules* (eosinophil, oxyphil, or coarse oxyphil granules); (2) *β-granules* (amphophil granules); (3) *γ-granules* (mast-cell or coarse basophil granules); (4) *δ-granules* (fine basophil granules); (5) *ε-granules* (neutrophil or fine oxyphil granules). **C.-blindness.** See *Blindness, Color-*. **C.-gustation.** See *Pseudogeusesthesia*. **C.-hearing,** the excitation of the visual center for color through the auditory nerve. **C.-sensation,** the perception of color; it depends on the number of vibrations of the ether.

Colorimeter (*kol-or-im'-et-er*) [*color; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the quantity of coloring-matter in a mixture, as in the blood.

Colorimetric (*kol-or-im-et'-rik*). Relating to methods of color-measuring.

Colostomy (*ko-los'-to-me*) [*colon; στόμα*, a mouth]. 1. The formation of an artificial anus by an opening into the colon. 2. Any surgical operation upon the colon that makes a permanent opening into it, whether internal or external.

Colostrum (*kol-os'-trum*) [L.]. The first milk from the mother's breasts after the birth of the child. It is laxative, and assists in the expulsion of the meconium. **C. Corpuscles,** small microscopic bodies contained in the colostrum. They are the epithelial cells of the mammary glands, full of oil-globules. After about the third day these cells burst and set free the fat-globules before they leave the gland, and in this way the true milk is formed.

Colotomy (*ko-lot'-o-me*) [*colon; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the colon, abdominal, lateral, lumbar, or iliac, according to the region of entrance.

Colotyphoid (*ko-lo-ti'-foid*). Typhoid accompanied with follicular ulceration of the colon and lesions in the small intestine.

Colpeurynter (*kol-pu-rin'-ter*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *εὐρύνειν*, to widen]. An inflatable bag or sac used for dilating the vagina and the cervix.

Colpeurysis (*kol-pu'-ris-is*) [see *Colpeurynter*]. Dilation of the vagina, especially that effected by means of the colpeurynter.

Colpitis (*kol-pi'-tis*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

Colpo- (*kol-po-*) [*κόλπος*, vagina]. A prefix denoting relation to the vagina.

Colpocele (*kol'-po-sēl*) [*colpo-; κηλή*, hernia]. Hernia of the vagina.

Colpoceliotomy (*kol-po-se-le-ot'-o-me*) [*colpo-; celiotomy*]. Vaginal celiotomy. **C., Anterolateral,** Dührssen's name for a new vaginal operative route into the abdomen. It consists in a combination of vaginal celiotomy with complete division of one broad ligament.

Colpocleisis (*kol-po-kli'-sis*) [*colpo-; κλεῖσις*, a closure]. The surgical closure of the vagina.

Colpocystoplasty (*kol-po-sist'-o-plas-te*) [*colpo-; κύστις*, bladder; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the vagina and bladder.

Colpocystoureterocystotomy (*kol-po-sist-o-ure-ter-o-sist-ot'-o-me*) [*colpo-; κύστις*, bladder; *ureter; cystotomy*]. Exposure of the orifices of the ureter by incision of the walls of the bladder and vagina.

Colpodesmorrhaphy (*kol-po-des-mor'-af-e*) [*colpo-; δεσμός*, a fastening; *ῥαφή*, a seam]. Suturing of the vaginal sphincter.

Colpohyperplasia (*kol-po-hi-per-pla'-ze-ah*) [*colpo-; hyperplasia*]. Hyperplasia of the vagina. **C. cystica,** a form of degeneration of the vaginal mucosa, occurring during pregnancy, and characterized by the formation of gas-cysts, due, according to Lin-

denthal, to an organism which he calls *Bacillus emphysematis vaginæ*. Syn., *Colpitis vesiculosa emphysematosa; Emphysema vaginæ*.

Colpohysterectomy (*kol-po-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*colpo-; hysterectomy*]. Removal of the uterus through the vagina.

Colpohysteropexy (*kol - po - his' - ter-o-pek- se*) [*colpo-; hysteropexy*]. Vaginal hysteropexy; supravaginal amputation of the cervix and anastomosis of the uterus and the vaginal mucosa. Syn., *Hysteropexy vaginalis*.

Colpomyomectomy (*kol-po-mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [*colpo-; myomectomy*]. Myomectomy through the vagina.

Colpomyotomy (*kol-po-mi-ot'-o-me*). See *Colpomyomectomy*.

Colpoperineorrhaphy (*kol-po-per-in-e-or'-af-e*) [*colpo-; perineorrhaphy*]. Repair of a perineal laceration by denuding and in part suturing the posterior wall of the vagina.

Colpoptosis (*kol-po-to'-sis*) [*colpo-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Prolapse of the vaginal walls.

Colporrhaphy (*kol-por'-a-fe*) [*colpo-; ῥαφή*, a seam]. Suture of the vagina.

Colpospasmus (*kol-po-spaz'-mus*) [*colpo-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasm of the vagina.

Colpostenosis (*kol - po - sten - o' - sis*) [*colpo-; στένωσις*, a narrowing]. Constriction of the vagina.

Colpostenotomy (*kol-po-sten-ot'-o-me*) [*colpo-; στενός*, narrow; *τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical repair of colpostenosis.

Colposynizesis (*kol-po-sin-iz-e'-sis*) [*colpo-; συνίζησις*, a falling in]. Narrowness of the vagina.

Colpoureterotomy (*kol-po-u-re-ter-ot'-o-me*). Incision of the ureter through the vagina.

Coltsfoot (*koltz'-fut*). The leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, a demulcent and tonic, sometimes prescribed in chronic cough. Dose of a *decoction* (1 oz. to 1 pint) a teacupful; of *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). Unof.

Columbin (*kol-um'-bin*). See *Calumbin* under *Calumba*.

Columbo (*kol-um'-bo*). See *Calumba*.

Columella (*kol-u-mel'-ah*) [L., "a little column"]. The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea of the human ear. See *Cochlea* and *Modiolus*.

Column (*kol'-um*) [*columna*]. A name given to several parts of the body that furnish support to surrounding parts, or that have the shape of pillars. **C., Anterior,** the layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord included between the anterior horn and nerve-root and the anterior median fissure. **C., Anterolateral Ascending.** See *C., Gowers'*. **C. of Burdach.** See *C., Posteroexternal*. **C. of Clarke,** a column of gray substance occupying the region to the outer and posterior side of the central canal of the spinal cord, at the inner part of the base of the posterior cornu. It contains fusiform cells, and is the trophic center for the direct cerebellar tract. **C., Commissural,** one of nerve-substance extending along the bottom of the horizontal fissure of the cerebellum and connecting the anterior and posterior superior lobes. **C., Crossed Pyramidal, C., Crossed, of Türck, C., Cuneiform.** See *C., Posteroexternal*. **C., Direct Cerebellar,** in the spinal cord, is situated outside of the lateral pyramidal tract. **C., Direct Pyramidal, C., Direct, of Türck.** See *C. of Türck*. **C. of the External Ring,** the free border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, forming the edges of the external abdominal ring. **C. of Goll,** the posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **C., Gowers',** in the spinal cord, a group of fibers lying in front of the direct cerebellar tract and reaching around upon the periphery of the anterior pyramidal tract. **C., Gray, Anterior,** the ventral cornu of the spinal cord. **C., Gray, Posterior,** the dorsal cornu of the spinal cord. **C. of the Intermediolateral Tract,** a column of motor cells in the intermediolateral tract of the spinal cord; it is best seen in the dorsal region. **C., Lateral,** the layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord included between the posterior horn and nerve-roots and the anterior horn and nerve-roots. **C.s of Morgagni,** vertical folds of the rectal mucous membrane seen at the point of union of the latter with the skin of the anus. **C., Posterior,** a collection of white matter situated in the spinal cord on either side between the posterior horns and posterior nerve-roots and the posterior median fissure. **C., Posteroexternal,** the outer wider division of the posterior column of the cord; the column of Burdach. **C., Posteromedian,** the median division of the posterior column of the cord; the column of Goll. **C., Posterovesicular.** See *C. of Clarke*. **C. of Spitzka-Lissauer,** in the spinal cord, a group of nerve-fibers lying just in front of and just behind the posterior horns. **C. of Türck,** the anterior or direct pyramidal tract.

Columna (*kol-um'-nah*) [L.; pl., *columnæ*]. A column or pillar. **C. bertini,** that part of the cortical structure of the kidneys that separates the sides of any two pyramids. **Columnæ carneæ,** the muscular columns projecting from the inner surface of the ventricles of the heart. **Columnæ quintæ,** a bundle of nerve-fibers apparently originating in the upper nucleus of the fifth cranial nerve and decussating along the sylvian aqueduct. **Columnæ recti.** See *Columns of Morgagni*.

Columnella (*kol-um-nel'-ah*). See *Columella*.

Columning (*kol'-um-ing*) [*column*]. The placing of vaginal tampons to support a prolapsed uterus.

Coma (*ko'-mah*) [*κῶμα*, a deep sleep]. Unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused by external stimulus. **C., Alcoholic,** that due to poisoning by alcohol. **C., Apoplectic,** that due to apoplexy. **C., Uremic,** that due to uremia. **C. Vigil,** a comatose condition in which the patient lies with open eyes, but is unconscious and delirious. This

occurs occasionally in typhoid and typhus fevers and in delirium tremens.

Comatose (*ko'-mat-ōs*) [*coma*]. In a condition of coma.

Combiner (*kom-bi'-ner*) [*combinare*, to join]. That which combines. **C., Galvanofaradic,** an instrument by means of which the galvanic and faradic currents can be used alternately or in combination in electrotherapeutics.

Combustion (*kom-bus'-chun*) [*comburere*, to burn up]. The process of oxidation, attended with the liberation of heat and sometimes of light. The term is loosely used as a synonym of inflammation.

Comedo (*kom'-e-do*) [L., "a glutton"; pl., *comedones*]. A chronic disorder of the sebaceous glands characterized by yellowish or whitish elevations, the size of a pinpoint or of a pinhead, containing in their center exposed blackish points. They are found usually on the face, back of the neck, chest, and back, and are often associated with acne. They occur, as a rule, in the young. Occasionally a parasite, *Demodex folliculorum*, is found in each comedo. Syn., *Blackheads; Grubs; Grub-worms.*

Comes (*ko'-mēz*) [L.; pl., *comites*]. A companion, as a vein to an artery, or an artery to a nerve.

Comestible (*kom-est'-e-bl*) [L., *comestibilis*]. Edible.

Comma Bacillus (*kom'-ah bas-il'-us*). See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* under *Bacteria.*

Commensal (*kom-en'-sal*) [*com*, together; *mensa*, table]. In biology, the harmonious living together of two animals or plants. One of two such organisms.

Commensalism (*kom-en'-sal-izm*). The intimate association of two different living organisms dependent on each other.

Comminuted (*kom'-in-u-ted*) [*comminuere*, to break into pieces]. Broken into a number of pieces.

Commiphora (*kom-if'-o-rah*) [*κόμμι*, gum; *φέρειν*, to bear]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Burseraceæ*, found in Africa and the East Indies. *C. africanum* yields African bdellium. *C. agallocha* yields Indian bdellium. *C. myrrha* yields myrrh. *C. opobalsamum* yields balsam of Mecca or of Gilead.

Commissura (*kom-is-u'-rah*). See *Commissure.* **C. magna,** the corpus callosum. **C. magna cerebelli,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. maxima, C. maxima cerebri,** the corpus callosum.

Commissural (*kom-is'-u-ral*) [*commissure*]. Having the properties of a commissure; uniting symmetric parts, as *commissural* fibers of the brain.

Commissure (*kom'-is-ūr*) [*com*, together; *mittere*, to send]. That which unites two parts. **C., Anterior** (of third ventricle), a rounded cord of white fibers placed in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. **C., Arcuate,** the posterior optic commissure. **C., Gray** (of spinal cord), the transverse band of gray matter connecting the masses of gray matter of the two halves of the spinal cord. **C., Gray, Anterior,** nerve-fibers in the gray columns of the cord, which, crossing to the opposite side in front of the central canal, decussate in two directions, part of the fibers entering into the opposite cornu ventrale, part into the cornu dorsale. **C., Gray, Posterior,** that portion of the gray commissure of the spinal cord lying dorsad to the central canal. **C., Gudden's Inferior,** fibers of the optic tract which come from the internal geniculate body and cross in the posterior portion of the chiasm to the opposite tract. **C., Horseshoe.** See *C., Wernekink's.* **C., Inferior.** See *C., Gudden's Inferior.* **C., Meynert's,** a tract of nerve-fibers crossing from the tuber cinereum dorsally to the mesial half of the chiasm to the opposite side; it is probably connected with Luys' body. **C., Middle,** a band of soft gray matter connecting the optic thalami. **C., Optic,** the union and crossing of the two optic nerves in front of the tuber cinereum. **C., Posterior** (of third ventricle), a flattened white band connecting the optic thalami posteriorly. **C., Soft** (of the brain). Same as *C., Middle.* **C., Wernekink's,** the decussating fibers of the middle cerebellar peduncle. Syn., *Decussatio tegmenti caudicis cerebri; Horseshoe commissure.* **C., White, Anterior** (of spinal cord), a layer of fibers separating the posterior gray commissure from the bottom of the anterior median fissure. **C., White, Posterior** (of spinal cord), a band of fibers separating the gray commissure from the bottom of the posterior median fissure.

Commotio (*kom-o'-she-o*) [L.]. A commotion or shock. **C. cerebri,** concussion of the brain. **C. retinæ,** concussion or paralysis of the retina from a blow on or near the eye. It is characterized by sudden blindness, but there is little or no ophthalmoscopic evidence of any lesion. The sight is usually regained, and its loss is supposedly due to disturbance of the retinal elements. **C. spinalis,** railway spine.

Communicans (*kom-u'-nik-ans*) [L.]. 1. Communicating; 2. Alternating; connecting. **C. noni.** See under *Nerve.* **C. willisii.** See *Artery, Communicating, Posterior.*

Commutator (*kom'-u-ta-tor*) [*commutare*, to exchange]. An instrument for automatically interrupting or reversing the flow of an electric current.

Compact Tissue. The external, hard part of bone.

Comparative Anatomy. See *Anatomy, Comparative.*

Compatibility (*kom-pat-ib-il'-it-e*) [Fr., *compatibilité*]. Of medicines, the relation of one substance to another, so that they may be mixed without chemic change or loss of therapeutic power.

Compensating (*kom'-pen-sa-ting*) [see *Compensation*]. Making good a deficiency. **C.**

Ocular. See under *Ocular*. **C. Operation,** in ophthalmology, tenotomy of the associated antagonist in cases of diplopia from paresis of one of the ocular muscles.

Compensation (*kom-pen-sa'-shun*) [*compensare*, to equalize]. The act of making good a deficiency; the state of counterbalancing a functional or structural defect.

Compensatory (*kom-pen'-sa-to-re*) [see *Compensation*]. Making good a deficiency. Restoring the balance, after failure of one organ or part of an organ, by means of some other organ or part of an organ.

Complaint (*kom-plānt'*) [*complangere*, to lament]. A disease or ailment. **C., Bowel-,** diarrhea. **C., Summer-,** summer diarrhea.

Complement (*kom'-ple-ment*) [*complere*, to complete]. Ehrlich's term for one of the two substances of a hemolytic serum. It resembles in its constitution and action a toxin, and has a haptophore group which unites with the immune body and a zymotoxic complex which acts on the red blood-cells saturated with immune body in a manner partly toxic and partly fermentative. It can act on the red blood-corpuscles only in the presence of the immune or intermediary body. Syn., *Addiment; Alexin; Cytase*.

Complemental, Complementary (*kom-ple-men'-tal, kom-ple-men'-ta-re*) [*complement*]. Supplying a deficiency. **C. Air.** See *Air, Complemental*. **C. Colors,** a term applied to any two colors which combined produce white light, as, *e. g.*, blue and yellow.

Complementoid (*kom-ple-ment'-oid*). That substance which results from the destruction of a complement (*q. v.*); it can go to form an anticomplement.

Complementophil (*kom-ple-ment'-o-fil*). The haptophore group of the intermediary body by means of which it combines with the complement.

Complementophilic (*kom-ple-ment-o-fil'-ik*). Showing a special affinity for the complement.

Complexus (*kom-pleks'-us*) [L., "complex"]. The totality of symptoms, phenomena, or signs of a morbid condition. **C. Muscle.** See under *Muscle*.

Complication (*kom-plik-a'-shun*) [*complicare*, to fold together]. A disease occurring in the course of some other disease and more or less dependent upon it.

Compos mentis (*kom'-pos men'-tis*) [L.]. Of sound mind.

Composite (*kom-poz'-it*) [*compound*]. Composed of distinct portions.

Compound (*kom'-pound* or *kom-pound'*) [*com*, together; *ponere*, to put]. 1. To mix, as drugs. 2. A mixture composed of several parts. **C., Addition,** one formed from two other substances by direct union. **C., Binary,** a substance composed of two elements or of an element and a compound behaving as an element. **C. Cathartic Pills** (*pilulæ cathartice compositæ*, U. S. P.), pills of colocynth, mild mercurous chlorid, resin of jalap, gamboge, and diluted alcohol. Dose 2 pills. **C., Endothermic,** one absorbing heat in its formation. **C., Exothermic,** one in which there is no elevation of temperature attending its formation. **C., Explosive,** an unstable organic product containing much oxygen and readily decomposing. **C. Fracture.** See *Fracture, Compound*. **C., Quaternary,** a substance composed of four elements. **C., Saturated,** a chemic compound in which the combining capacities of all the elements are satisfied. **C., Substitution,** a compound formed from another body by replacement of one or more of its elements by another body or bodies. **C., Ternary,** a compound composed of three elements.

Compress (*kom'-pres*) [*compressus*, pressed together]. A folded cloth, wet or dry, applied firmly to the part for relief of inflammation or to prevent hemorrhage. **C., Electrothermic,** an appliance consisting of flexible pillows and of thin wires isolated by asbestos and covered with canvas. This, when connected with a strong electric current, serves to supply a modified form of dry heat. **C., Fenestrated,** a compress with a hole for drainage. **C., Graduated,** a compress composed of folds of a gradually increasing size.

Compression (*kom-presh'-un*) [*compress*]. The state of being compressed. **C.-atrophy,** atrophy of a part from constant compression. **C.-myelitis.** See *Myelitis, Compression-*.

Compressor (*kom-pres'-or*) [*compress*]. 1. An instrument for compressing an artery, vein, etc. 2. A term applied to muscles having a compressing function. **C. sacculi laryngis,** the inferior arytenoepiglottideus muscle. See under *Muscle*. **C. urethræ.** See under *Muscle*.

Conalbumin (*kon-al'-bu-min*). A proteid body obtained by Osborne and Campbell from white of egg, and so designated "on account of its close relation in properties and composition to ovalbumen."

C	H	N	S	O
52.25%	6.99%	26.11%	1.70%	22.95%

Cf. *Ovalbumen; Ovomucin; Ovomucoid*.

Conarium (*ko-na'-re-um*) [*κωνάριον*; dim. of *κῶνος*, a cone]. The pineal gland.

Concato's Disease. Tuberculosis affecting successively various serous membranes, terminating usually in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Concave (*kon-kāv'*) [*com*, together; *cavus*, hollow]. Hollow; incurved, as the inner surface of a hollow sphere.

Concavoconvex (*kon-ka-vo-kon-veks'*). Having one surface concave, the other convex, the convexity exceeding the concavity. See *Lens, Concavoconvex*.

Conceive (*kon-sēv'*) [*concipere*, to take in]. To become pregnant.

Concentration (*kon-sen-tra'-shun*) [*com*, together; *centrum*, the center]. 1. The act of making denser, as of a mixture, by evaporating a part of the liquid. 2. Afflux toward a part.

Concentric (*kon-sen'-trik*). Arranged in an equidistant manner about a center. **C. Hy-**

pertrophy of the Heart, increase in the muscular texture of the heart, the capacity of the cavities remaining unchanged.

Conception (*kon-sep'-shun*) [*concipere*, to conceive]. 1. The fecundation of the ovum by the spermatozoid. 2. The abstract mental idea of anything; the power or act of mentally conceiving. **C., Imperative,** a false idea that a person dwells upon and cannot expel from his mind, even when he knows it to be absurd. It dominates his actions and is a symptom of insanity.

Concha (*kong'-kah*) [*κόγχη*, a shell]. A shell. Applied to organs having some resemblance to a shell, as the naris, vulva, etc. **C. auris,** the hollow part of the external ear. **C. inferior,** the inferior turbinated bones. **C. media,** the middle turbinated bone. **C., Morgagni's,** the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **C. superior,** the superior turbinated bone. **Conchæ turbinatæ,** the turbinated bones.

Conchinin (*kon'-kin-in*). See *Quinidin*.

Conchoscope (*kong'-ko-skōp*) [*concha; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A speculum and mirror for inspecting the nasal cavity.

Conchotome (*kong'-ko-tōm*) [*concha; τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument for the surgical removal of the middle turbinated bone.

Concomitant (*kon-kom'-it-ant*) [*concomitari*, to accompany]. Accompanying. **C. Strabismus.** See under *Strabismus*. **C. Symptoms,** symptoms that are not in themselves essential to the course of a disease, but that may occur in association with the essential symptoms.

Concrescence (*kon-kres'-ens*) [*com*, together; *crescere*, to grow]. 1. See *Concretion* (3). 2. Held's term for the plunging of the terminal of one neuron deep into the cell-body of another. **C. of Teeth,** a growing together of the roots of two teeth after complete development.

Concretion (*kon-kre'-shun*) [see *Concrescence*]. 1. The solidification or condensation of a fluid substance. 2. A calculus. 3. A union of parts normally separate, as the fingers.

Concussion (*kon-kush'-un*) [*concussio*, a violent shock]. Shock; the state of being shaken; a severe shaking or jarring of a part; also, the morbid state resulting from such a jarring. **C. of Brain,** a condition produced by a fall or blow on the head, and marked by unconsciousness, feeble pulse, cold skin, pallor, at times the involuntary discharge of feces and urine; this is followed by partial stupor, vomiting, and headache, and eventually recovery. In severe cases inflammation of the brain or a condition of feeble-mindedness may follow. **C. of Spinal Cord,** a condition caused by severe shock of the spinal column, with or without appreciable lesion of the cord. It leads to functional disturbances analogous to railway spine.

Condensed (*kon-densd'*) [*condensare*, to make thick]. Made compact; reduced to a denser form. **C. Milk,** milk that has had most of its watery elements evaporated. Condensed milk prepared with the addition of cane-sugar is a white or yellowish-white product of about the consistence of honey, and ranging in specific gravity from 1.25 to 1.41. It should be completely soluble in 4 or 5 times its bulk of water, without separation of any flocculent residue, and then possess the taste of fresh, sweetened milk. Condensed milk prepared without the addition of cane-sugar is not boiled down to the same degree, and therefore remains liquid.

Condenser (*kon-den'-ser*). A lens or combination of lenses used in microscopy for gathering and concentrating rays of light.

Conductibility (*kon-dukt-i-bil'-e-te*) [see *Conductor*]. 1. Capacity for being conducted. 2. Conductivity; conducting power. **C., Centrifugal,** the power of carrying centrifugal impulses from the nervous centers to the periphery. **C., Centripetal,** the power of conducting centripetal impulses from the periphery to the nervous centers.

Conduction (*kon-duk'-shun*) [see *Conductor*]. The passage or transfer of force or material from one part to another.

Conductor (*kon-duk'-tor*) [*conducere*, to draw together]. 1. A body that transmits force-vibrations, such as those of heat or electricity. 2. A term applied to the electrodes and cords by which they are joined to the battery. 3. An instrument serving as a guide for the surgeon's knife. 4. In physiology, any part of the nervous system that transmits impulses. **C., Sonorous,** a term applied to certain nerve-fibers which interlace with the auditory strias.

Condurangin (*kon-du-ran'-gin*) [*condurango*]. A mixture of glucosids from condurango bark, occurring as an amorphous yellow powder of an aromatic bitter taste, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform. It is used as a stomachic and astringent in gastric cancer and chronic dyspepsia. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.006–0.016 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Condurango Bark (*kon-du-ran'-go*) [Peruvian]. Bark of *Gonolobus tetragonus* or of *Conglobus condurango;* a remedy much used in South America as an alterative in syphilis. It was introduced into the United States as a remedy for carcinoma of the stomach, but yielded uncertain results. It is a stomachic tonic. Dose of the *fluidextract* $\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.); of the *tincture* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). Unof.

Condy's Fluid. One part of sodium or potassium permanganate dissolved in 500 parts of water; it is a useful disinfectant.

Condylarthrosis (*kon-dil-ar-thro'-sis*) [*condyle; ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A form of diarthrosis wherein a condyle is set in a shallow and elliptic cavity and free and varied movement of the joint is possible; condylar articulation.

Condyle (*kon'-dīl*) [*κόνδυλος*, a knuckle]. Any rounded eminence such as occurs in the

joints of many of the bones, especially the femur, humerus, and lower jaw.

Condylectomy (*kon-dil-ek'-to-me*) [*condyle*; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a condyle.

Condylion (*kon-dil'-e-on*) [*condyle*]. In craniometry, the point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the jaw.

Condyloid (*kon'-dil-oid*) [*condyle*; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling or pertaining to a condyle.

Condyloma (*kon-dil-o'-mah*) [*κονδύλωμα*, a swelling]. A wart-like growth or tumor usually near the anus or pudendum. **C. acuminatum,** the pointed condyloma or wart of the genital organs, often of non-syphilitic origin. Syn., *Acrothymion; Acrothymiosis.* **C. endocysticum, C. endofolliculare, C. porcelaneum, C. subcutaneum.** See *Molluscum contagiosum.* **C. latum,** the flat, broad, moist syphilid or mucous patch. Syn., *Papula madidans.* Cf. *C. acuminatum.* **C., Syphilitic, C. syphiliticum.** See *C. latum.* **C., Thymic,** condyloma that assumes the form of a papilloma; so called from its resemblance to thyme-blossoms.

Condylosis (*kon-dil-o'-sis*). The formation of a condyloma.

Cone (*kōn, ko'-nus*) [*κῶνος*, a cone]. 1. A solid body having a circle for its base, and terminating in a point. 2. The mechanic element of the tooth-crown. 3. See *Conus.* **C., Antipodal,** in mitosis the cone of astral rays opposite the spindle-fibers. **C.-bipolars,** bipolar cells of the inner nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the cones of the retina externally and ramifying internally in the middle of the molecular layer. **C.-element,** a cell of the sensory or nerve epithelium of the retina, consisting of a conic tapering external part, the *cone proper*, prolonged into a nucleated enlargement from the farther side of which the *cone-fiber* passes inward to terminate by an expanded arborization in the outer molecular layer. **C.-fiber,** one of the fibers of the retinal cones. **C.-foot,** one of the bulbous processes of the cone-granules of the retina. **C.-granules,** those of the outer nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the cones of the ninth layer externally, and internally by a thick process which becomes bulbous (the cone-foot); they terminate in fine fibers in the outer molecular layer. Cf. *Rod-granules.* **C. of Light,** the triangular reflection from the normal tympanic membrane; also the bundle of light-rays entering the pupil and forming the retinal image. **C., Retinal,** one of the rod-like bodies which, with the associated rods, forms one of the outer layers of the retina, the socalled rod-and-cone layer.

Confection (*kon-fek'-shun*) [*confectio*, a preparation]. In pharmacy, a mass of sugar and water, or of honey, used as an excipient with a prescribed medicinal substance.

Confectioner's Disease. A disease of the finger-nails occurring in confectioners. The nail loses its polish and becomes black, and the periungual portion becomes loosened and raised.

Confertus (*kon-fer'-tus*) [*confercire*, to press close together]. Pressed together, dense, crowded; applied to cutaneous eruptions.

Confinement (*kon-fin'-ment*) [*com*, together; *finis*, boundary; limit]. The condition of women during childbirth.

Confluent (*kon'-flu-ent*) [*confluere*, to flow together]. Running together. The opposite of discrete. In anatomy, coalesced or blended; applied to two or more bones originally separate, but subsequently formed into one.

Confrontation (*kon-fron-ta'-shun*) [*confrontari*, to be contiguous to]. The examination of a person by whom a diseased person may have been infected as a means of diagnosing the disease in the latter.

Confusion (*kon-fu'-zhun*) [*com*, together; *fundere*, to pour]. Mixing; confounding. **C. Colors,** a set of colors so chosen that they cannot be distinguished by one who is color-blind. **C. Letters,** test-type letters, such as C, G, O, or F, P, T, liable to be mistaken for one another.

Congelation (*kon-jel-a'-shun*) [*congelatio*, a freezing]. 1. Freezing; frost-bite; intense cold or its effect on the animal economy or any organ or part. 2. The chilling or benumbing effect of any freezing-mixture or application; mainly employed for its local anesthetic effect. 3. Coagulation.

Congenerous (*kon-jen'-er-us*) [*congener*, of the same race]. Of the same genus. **C. Muscles,** muscles producing one action.

Congenital (*kon-jen'-it-al*) [*com*, together; *gigni*, to be born]. Existing at birth.

Congestion (*kon-jes'-chun*) [*congerere*, to heap up]. An abnormal collection of blood in a part or organ. Congestion may be active or passive, atonic or inflammatory, functional or hypostatic. It is also named from the parts affected; the most important varieties of morbid congestion are the cerebral, spinal, pulmonary, hepatic, and renal. **C., Pleuropulmonary, C., Pulmonary, Potain's Type of,** congestion of the lungs marked by symptoms similar to those of pleurisy.

Congestive (*kon-jes'-tiv*) [*congestion*]. Marked by, due to, or of the nature of congestion.

Congius (*kon-je'-us*) [L.]. A Roman measure; a gallon.

Conglomerate (*kon-glom'-er-āt*) [*conglomerare*, to heap up]. 1. Massed together; aggregated. 2. A mass of units without order. **C. Glands,** acinous glands.

Conglutin (*kon-glu'-tin*) [*com*, together; *gluten*, glue]. One of the proteids found in peas, beans, and other kinds of pulse.

Conglutination (*kon-glu-tin-a'-shun*) [*conglutinare*, to glue together]. The abnormal union of two contiguous surfaces or bodies, as of two fingers, or of the opposed surfaces of the pleural or pericardial sac.

Congo Red. A red coloring-matter which becomes blue in the presence of free HCl.

It is used in chemic investigation of the gastric juice. **C. Root,** the root of *Psoralea melilotoides*, a leguminous herb of the United States. It is an aromatic bitter tonic, recommended in chronic diarrhea.

Coni vasculosi. A series of conic masses of tubules that together form the globus major of the epididymis.

Conic, Conical (*kon'-ik, kon'-ik-al*) [*cone*]. Cone-shaped. **C. Cornea.** See *Keratoglobus.*

Conicin (*kon'-is-in*). See *Conin.*

Coniin (*ko-ni'-in*). See *Conin* and *Conium.*

Coniism (*ko-ni'-izm*) [*conium*]. Poisoning by conium. It begins with paralysis of the legs, which extends to the arms and respiratory muscles, leading to unconsciousness and death.

Conin (*ko'-nin*) [*conium*], $C_8H_{15}N$. A liquid alkaloid which is the active principle of *conium*. Dose $\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.001–0.006 Gm.). Unof. **C., Animal.** See *Cadaverin.* **C. Hydrobromate,** $C_5H_9(C_3H_7)$, recommended in spasmodic affections. Dose $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr. (0.002–0.004 Gm.). All preparations are of uncertain strength. **C. Hydrochlorid,** $C_8H_{17}NHCl$, the principal salt of conin, is used as is conin hydrobromate.

Conium (*ko-ne'-um*) [κώνειον, hemlock]. Hemlock. Both the leaves and the fruit are official in the B. P. The *conium* of the U. S. P. is the full-grown but unripe fruit of the spotted hemlock, *C. maculatum.* It contains three alkaloids and a volatile oil. Its properties are mainly due to the alkaloids *conin*, $C_8H_{15}N$, and *methylconin*, $C_8H_{14}NCH_3$. It produces motor paralysis, without loss of sensation or of consciousness. Toxic doses cause death by paralysis of the organs of respiration. It is valuable in acute mania, delirium tremens, tetanus, blepharospasm, asthma, and whooping-cough. **Conii, Abstractum,** made from conium, 200; dilute hydrochloric acid, 6; sugar of milk and alcohol, q. s. to make 100 parts of abstract. Dose ½–3 gr. (0.032–0.2 Gm.). **Conii, Cataplasma** (B. P.), made from the leaves; for external use. **Conii, Fluidextractum** (U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 min. (0.065–0.13 Cc.). **Conii, Pilula, Composita** (B. P.), contains extract of hemlock and ipecac. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **Conii, Succus** (B. P.), made from the leaves. Dose 30 min.–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **Conii, Tinctura,** 15% strength. Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **Coniæ, Vapor** (B. P.), for inhalations.

Conjugal (*kon'-ju-gal*) [*com*, together; *jugare*, to yoke]. Pertaining to marriage; affecting both husband and wife. **C. Diabetes,** diabetes affecting husband and wife together; this is said to be not infrequently observed.

Conjugate (*kon'-ju-gāt*) [see *Conjugal*]. 1. Yoked or coupled. 2. The anteroposterior diameter of the brim of the pelvis, the plane of the brim being regarded as an ellipse. **C., Anatomic.** See *Conjugate* (2). **C. Deviation.** See *Deviation, Conjugate.* **C. Diameter** (of the pelvis). See *Diameter, Pelvic.* **C., Obstetric, C., True,** the minimum diameter of the pelvic inlet.

Conjunctiva (*kon-junk-ti'-vah*) [*conjunctivus*, connecting]. The mucous membrane covering the anterior portion of the globe of the eye, reflected upon the lids and extending to their free edges. Its parts are called palpebral and bulbar or ocular. **C., Bulbar, C., Ocular,** that covering the anterior third of the eyeball, from the retrotarsal fold to the margin of the cornea. **C., Palpebral,** the conjunctiva of the eyelid.

Conjunctivitis (*kon-junk-tiv-i'-tis*) [*conjunctiva*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. Syn., *Ophthalmia externa; Ophthalmia mucosa.* **C., Catarrhal, C., Catarrhal, Acute,** the most common form, usually mild, resulting from cold or irritation. See *Ophthalmia.* **C. catarrhalis æstiva.** See *Vernal Conjunctivitis.* **C., Contagious, Acute,** that due to the presence of *Bacterium ægypticum*, Chester. See *Trachoma.* **C., Croupous,** a variety associated with the formation of a whitish-gray membrane that is easily removed. **C., Diphtheric,** a specific purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. **C., Egyptian.** See *Trachoma.* **C., Follicular,** a form characterized by numerous round, pinkish bodies found in the retrotarsal fold. **C., Gonorrheal,** a severe form of purulent conjunctivitis caused by infection with gonococci. **C. granulosa.** See *Trachoma.* **C., Hemorrhagic.** See *Pink-eye.* **C., Hypertrophic, C. hypertrophica,** chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis attended with enlargement of the conjunctival papillas. **C., Lacrimal,** a form due to the presence of irritating secretion from the conducting part of the lacrimal apparatus. **C., Lithiasis,** irritation of the conjunctiva due to deposition of calcareous matter in the tissue of the palpebral conjunctiva. **C., Parinaud's,** a mucopurulent form marked by the presence of large granules which are sometimes pediculated. The condition is accompanied by chills, fever, and swelling of the preauricular, retromaxillary, and cervical glands, which sometimes suppurate. **C., Phlyctenular,** a form characterized by the presence on the ocular conjunctiva of small vesicles surrounded by a reddened zone. **C., Purulent,** conjunctivitis characterized by a thick, creamy discharge. **C., Subacute,** redness and thickening of the conjunctiva, largely confined to the conjunctiva of the lids and fornices, a scanty secretion of mucus, with some pus-corpuscles, due to the presence of a bacillus.

Connective Tissue. See *Tissue, Connective.*

Conoid, Conoidal (*ko'-noid, ko-noi'-dal*) [κῶνος, cone; εἶδος, shape]. Of a conic shape. **C. Ligament,** the lower and inner part of the coracoclavicular ligament. **C. Tubercle,** the eminence on the inferior surface of the clavicle to which the conoid ligament is attached.

Conquinamin (*kon-kwin'-a-min*). An alkaloid of cuprea-bark.

Conradi's Line. A line drawn from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, marking, under normal conditions, the upper limit of percussion-dulness of the left lobe of the liver.

Consanguinity (*kon-san-gwin'-it-e*) [*com*, together; *sanguinis*, of blood]. The relationship arising from common parentage; blood-relationship.

Consciousness (*kon' - shus - nes*) [*conscius*, knowing]. The state of being aware of one's own existence, of one's own mental states, and of the impressions made upon one's senses; ability to take cognizance of sensations. **C., Double,** that morbid condition in which there are two separate and alternating states of mental consciousness, in either one of which the events that have occurred in the other state are not remembered by the patient.

Consensual (*kon-sen'-su-al*) [*consensus*, agreement]. Excited reflexly by stimulation of another part, usually a fellow organ, as the *consensual* reaction of one pupil when the iris of the other eye is stimulated.

Conservation (*kon-ser-va'-shun*) [*conservare*, to keep]. Preservation without loss. **C. of Energy.** See under *Energy*.

Consolidation (*kon-sol-id-a'-shun*) [*consolidare*, to make firm]. The process of becoming firm or solid, as a lung in pneumonia.

Consonant, Consonating (*kon'-so-nant, kon-so-na'-ting*) [*com*, together; *sonare*, to sound]. Applied to pulmonary sounds heard on auscultation which sound in unison with some other sound.

Constant (*kon'-stant*) [*constans*, steady]. Fixed. **C. Current,** one that goes continuously in one direction.

Constipation (*kon-stip-a'-shun*) [*constipare*, to crush tightly together]. A condition in which the bowels are evacuated at long intervals or with difficulty.

Constitutio (*kon-sti-tu'-she-o*). See *Constitution*. **C. lymphatica,** Paltauf's term for a pathologic condition marked by hyperplasia of the entire lymphatic system, including the thymus gland, and frequently by a hyperplasia of the vascular system, and, in females, of the genital organs.

Constitution (*kon-stit-u'-shun*) [*constituere*, to dispose]. In chemistry, the atomic or molecular composition of a body. In pharmacy, the composition of a substance. In physiology, the general temperament and functional condition of the body.

Constitutional (*kon-stit-u'-shun-al*). Pertaining to the state of the constitution. **C. Diseases,** such diseases as are inherent, owing to an abnormal structure of the body. Also, a condition in which the disease pervades the whole system. General diseases, in contradistinction to local.

Constrictor (*kon-strik'-tor*) [*constringere*, to bind together]. Any muscle that contracts or tightens any part of the body. See under *Muscle*.

Consumption (*kon-sump'-shun*) [*consumere*, to consume or wear away]. A wasting away, especially a wasting disease like tuberculosis, particularly pulmonary tuberculosis or tuberculosis of the bowels.

Contact (*kon'-takt*) [*contactus*, a touching]. A touching. **C.-action,** katalysis. **C.-bed,** a large open basin containing a layer of coke or cinders, for the purification of sewage by bringing it into contact with bacteria which set up rapid decomposition and destruction of the organic matter. Cf. *Septic Tank*. **C.-breaker,** an instrument by means of which a galvanic circuit is broken. **C.-substance,** a catalyst.

Contagion (*kon-ta'-jun*) [*contingere*, to touch]. 1. The process by which a specific disease is communicated from one person to another, either by direct contact or by means of an intermediate agent. 2. The specific germ or virus from which a communicable disease develops.

Contagious (*kon-ta'-jus*) [*contagion*]. Communicable or transmissible by contagion or by a specific contagium.

Contagium (*kon-ta'-je-um*) [L.]. Any virus or morbific matter by means of which a communicable disease is transmitted from the sick to the well.

Contiguity (*kon-tig-u'-it-e*) [*contingere*]. Proximity. **C., Amputation in the,** one performed at a joint, without section of a bone.

Continence (*kon'-ti-nens*) [*continere*, to hold together]. Self-restraint, especially in regard to the sexual passion.

Continued (*kon-tin'-ūd*) [*continuare*, to make continuous]. Persisted in. **C. Fever,** a fever that is long continued, without intermissions.

Continuity (*kon-tin-u'-it-e*) [*com*, together; *tenere*, to hold]. The state of being continuous or uninterrupted. **C., Amputation in the,** amputation in which a bone is divided.

Contraaperture (*kon-trah-ap'-er-chur*). A counteropening.

Contract (*kon-trakt'*) [*contrahere*, to draw together]. 1. To draw the parts together; to shrink. 2. To acquire by contagion.

Contractility (*kon-trak-til'-it-e*) [see *Contract*]. That property of certain tissues, especially muscle, of shortening upon the application of a stimulus. **C., Faradic.** See *Galvanofaradization*. **C., Galvanic.** See *Galvanocontractility*. **C., Idiomuscular,** that peculiar to degenerated muscles. **C., Neuromuscular,** normal contractility as distinguished from idiomuscular contractility.

Contraction (*kon-trak'-shun*) [see *Contract*]. Approximation of the elements of a tissue or organ, thus diminishing its volume or contents. **C., Anodal Closing, C., Anodal Opening,** the contraction taking place at the anode on closing or opening the circuit. **C., Carpopedal,** a variety of tetany occurring in infants, generally associated with dentition or seat-worms. There is a flexing of the fingers, toes, elbows, and knees

and a general tendency to convulsions. **C., Clonic,** alternate muscular contraction and relaxation. **C., Closing,** muscular contraction produced at the instant that the electric current is closed. **C., Dupuytren's,** a contraction of the palmar fascia causing the fingers to fold into the palm. **C., Dupuytren's, False,** contraction of the palm and fingers due to injury of the palmar fascia. **C., Front-tap,** a phenomenon often observed in cases with exaggerated knee-jerk. When the foot is placed at a right angle to the leg and the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped, the foot is extended. See under *Reflex*. **C., Gowers'.** See *C., Front-tap*. **C., Hour-glass,** a contraction of an organ, as the stomach or uterus, at the middle. **C., Kathodal Duration,** one occurring at the kathode and continuing during the whole time of closure of the circuit. Syn., *Kathodal-closure tetanus*. **C., Myoclonic,** the convulsive spasmodic contraction of a muscle. **C., Opening,** the muscular contraction produced by opening or breaking the circuit. **C., Palmar,** Dupuytren's contraction. **C., Paradoxic,** a phenomenon that consists in the contraction of a muscle, caused by the passive approximation of its extremities. **C.-remainder,** the stage of elastic after-vibration or residual contraction persisting in a muscle after withdrawal of the stimulus. **C.-ring,** the boundary-line between the upper and lower segments of the parturient uterus. **C., Tonic.** See *Tonic Spasm*. **C., Vermicular,** peristaltic contraction.

Contractor (*kon-trakt'-or*). A tensor muscle.

Contracture (*kon-trak'-chur*) [*contraction*]. Contraction; permanent shortening, as of a muscle; distortion or deformity due to the shortening of a muscle or of various muscles. **C., Nurse's.** See *Nurse's Contracture*. **C., Thomsenean,** that occurring in Thomsen's disease.

Contradolin (*kon-trad'-ol-in*). A compound of acetamid, salicylic acid, and phenol; analgesic. Dose 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 Gm.) hourly.

Contraindication (*kon-trah-in-dik-a'-shun*) [*contra*, against; *indicare*, to point out]. That modifying condition in which a remedy or a method of treatment is forbidden.

Contralateral (*kon-trah-lat'-er-al*) [*contra; latus*, side]. Opposite; applied to a muscle acting in unison with another on the opposite side of the body.

Contre-coup (*kōn-tr-koo*) [Fr.]. Counter-stroke. The transmission of a shock from the point struck to a point on the opposite side of the body or the part.

Control (*kon-trōl'*) [*contra; rotula*, a roll]. A standard by which to check observations and insure the validity of their results. Colloquially, the term is sometimes used as a noun for control animal or control experiment. **C. Animal,** one used in a control experiment. **C. Experiment,** an experiment carried out under normal or common circumstances or conditions, to serve as a standard whereby to test the variation or value of another experiment carried out under peculiar or abnormal circumstances.

Controller (*kon-trōl'-er*). An apparatus for regulating the electric current to the operation of small lamps, faradic coils, small motors, etc.

Contunding (*kon-tund'-ing*) [see *Contusion*]. Producing a contusion; bruising.

Contusion (*kon-tu'-zhun*) [*contundere*, to bruise]. A bruise or injury inflicted without the integument being broken. **C.-pneumonia,** a form of pneumonia following traumatism.

Conus (*ko'-nus*) [κῶνος, a cone]. 1. A cone. 2. A crescentic patch of atrophic choroid tissue near the optic papilla in myopia. **C. arteriosus,** the cone-shaped eminence of the right ventricle of the heart, whence arises the pulmonary artery. **C. cochleæ,** the modiolus. **C. cordis,** the ventricular part of the heart. **C. corporis striati,** the ventral extremity of the corpus striatum. **Coni malpighii, C. tubulosi,** the malpighian pyramids. **C. medullaris,** the cone-like termination of the spinal cord, continuous as the filum terminale. **Coni retinæ.** See *Cone, Retinal*. **C. terminalis.** See *C. medullaris*. **Coni testiculi.** See *Coni vasculosi*. **Coni vasculosi,** a series of conic masses that together form the globus major of the epididymis.

Convalescence (*kon-val-es'-ens*) [*convalescere*, to become well]. A term applied to the restoration to health after disease.

Convallamaretin (*kon-val-am-ar-e'-tin*), $C_{20}H_{36}O_8$. A crystalline substance obtained by heating convallamarin with dilute sulfuric acid.

Convallamarin (*kon-val-am'-ar-in*) [*convallaria; amarus*, bitter], $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$. A glucosid derived from *Convallaria majalis*. It is soluble in water and is used as a cardiac stimulant. Dose ¾ gr. (0.05 Gm.). Syn., *Convallamarinum*.

Convallaretin (*kon-val-ar-e'-tin*), $C_{14}H_{26}O_3$. A substance obtained from convallarin by prolonged boiling in dilute acids.

Convallaria (*kon-val-a'-re-ah*) [*convallis*, a valley]. A genus of liliaceous plants. *C. majalis* is the lily-of-the-valley. All parts of the plant are used in medicine. Its properties are due to *convallarin*, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$, and *convallamarin*, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, glucosids. It is a cathartic, diuretic, and cardiac stimulant. **C., Extract of.** Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.) **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum convallariæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–11 min. (0.13–0.7 Cc.). **C., Infusion of,** prepared with three times its weight of water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.).

Convallarin (*kon-val'-ar-in*) [*convallaria*], $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$. A crystalline purgative glucosid derived from *Convallaria majalis*.

Convection (*kon-vek'-shun*) [*convehere*, to carry together]. A transmission or carrying, as of heat or electricity. **C.-current,** a current

of a liquid or gas heated to a temperature above that of the surrounding medium; it rises to the surface because of its lesser density, and thus the entire fluid or gas acquires the same temperature.

Convergence (*kon-ver'-jens*) [*com*, together; *vergere*, to incline]. Inclination or direction toward a common point, center, or focus, as of the axes of vision upon the near-point. **C.-stimulus Adduction,** the power of adduction of the eyes, provoked by fixation of the gaze upon an object placed at the near-point.

Convergent (*kon-ver'-jent*) [see *Convergence*]. Tending to a common center. **C. Strabismus.** See *Strabismus, Convergent.*

Converter (*kon-vert'-er*). See *Alternator.*

Convex (*kon-veks'*) [*convexus*, vaulted]. Having a surface approximating more or less a part of the surface of a sphere.

Convexity (*kŏn-veks'-it-e*) [see *Convex*]. A surface rounding outward; the quality of being convex.

Convexoconcave (*kon-veks-o-kon-kāv'*). See *Concavoconvex.*

Convexoconvex (*kon-veks-o-kon-veks'*). Having two convex surfaces; biconvex. See *Lens, Biconvex.*

Convolution (*kon-vo-lu'-shun*) [*convolvere*, to roll together]. A fold, twist, or coil of any organ, especially any one of the prominent convex parts of the brain, separated from each other by depressions or sulci. **C., Angular,** the posterior part of a convolution situated between the intraparietal fissure in front and above, and the horizontal limb of the sylvian fissure and the hinder part of the first part of the first temporal fissure below. The anterior part is called the supramarginal convolution. **C.s, Annectant,** small convolutions which connect the occipital with the temporosphenoid and parietal lobes. **C., Anterior Central, C., Ascending Frontal,** the convolution in front of the fissure of Rolando. **C., Ascending Parietal,** the convolution just behind the fissure of Rolando. **C., Broca's,** the inferior or third frontal convolution. **C., Fornicate,** a long convolution on the mesial surface of the brain above the corpus callosum. **C.s, Frontal,** the convolutions of the frontal lobe. **C., Hippocampal,** the part of the fornicate convolution that winds around the splenium of the corpus callosum. **C.s, Insular,** the small convolutions composing the island of Reil. **C., Marginal,** the mesial surface of the first frontal convolution. **C.s, Occipital,** the convolutions making up the occipital lobe. **C., Paracentral,** a convolution on the mesial surface of the brain, representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **C.s, Parietal,** the convolutions of the parietal lobe. **C., Posterior Central.** See *C., Ascending Parietal.* **C., Supramarginal.** See *C., Angular.* **C.s, Temporal,** the convolutions of the temporal lobe. **C., Uncinate,** the hook-like termination of the fornicate convolution.

Convolvulin (*kon-vol'-vu-lin*) [*convolvere*, to roll together], $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. A glucosid derived from the roots of jalap (*Convolvulus purga*). It is a gummy mass, with active purgative properties.

Convulsant (*kon-vul'-sant*) [see *Convulsion*]. A medicine that causes convulsions.

Convulsion (*kon-vul'-shun*) [*convellere*, to convulse]. An involuntary general paroxysm of muscular contraction. It is either tonic (without relaxation) or clonic (having alternate contractions of opposite groups of muscles). **C., Epileptiform,** one characterized by total loss of consciousness. **C., Hysteric,** one due to hysteria; consciousness is only apparently lost. **C., Local,** one affecting one muscle, member, or part of a member. **C., Mimetic, C., Mimic,** a facial convulsion. **C., Oscillating, C., Oscillatory,** one in which the separate fiber-bundles of a muscle are affected successively and not simultaneously. **C., Suffocative,** laryngismus stridulus. **C., Tetanic,** general tonic convulsions without loss of consciousness. **C., Toxic,** one due to the action of some toxic agent upon the nervous system. **C., Uremic,** one that occurs in kidney disease due to retention in the blood of matters that should be eliminated by the kidney.

Cooper's Disease. See *Reclus' Disease.*

C.'s Fascia. 1. The fascia transversalis. 2. The cellular layer beneath the dartos. **C.'s Hernia,** encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis. **C.'s Irritable Breast,** mastodynia neuralgica; neuralgia of the breast. **C.'s Irritable Testicle,** neuralgia of the testis. **C.'s Ligament.** 1. The lower, thickened portion of the fascia transversalis, which is attached to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal eminence. 2. Arciform, ligamentous fibers extending from the base of the olecranon to the coronoid process on the inner aspect of the elbow-joint. **C.'s Suspensory Ligaments,** the fibrous processes that connect the capsule of the convex surface of the mammary gland with the overlying skin.

Coordination (*ko-or-din-a'-shun*) [*com*, together; *ordinare*, to regulate]. The harmonious activity and proper sequence of operation of those parts that cooperate in the performance of any function.

Coordinator (*ko-or'-din-a-tor*) [see *Coordination*]. The part of the nervous system regulating coordination. **C., Oculonuchal,** Spitzka's name for the part of the posterolongitudinal fasciculus below the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Copaiba (*ko-pa'-e-bah*) [Sp.]. Balsam of copaiba. The oleoresin of *Copaifera officinalis, C. coriacea, C. guianensis, C. multijuga, C. cordifolia, C. laxa, C. nitida, C. oblongifolia,* and *C. langsdorffii,* leguminous trees, native to South America. It is a stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and an expec-

torant, and is much used in gonorrhea. Syn., *Copaiva*. **C., Balsam of.** See *Copaiba*. **C., East Indian.** See *Gurjun Balsam*. **C., Mass of,** copaiba, 94; magnesia, 6 parts. Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). Unof. **C., Mixture of, Compound,** Lafayette's mixture: copaiba, 7 dr.; oil of cubebs, 1 dr.; glycerite of yolk of egg, 7 dr.; triturate and add syrup, 2½ oz.; then add, with constant stirring, solution of potassium hydroxid, ½ oz.; compound tincture of cardamom, 2 dr.; sweet spirit of niter, ½ oz.; enough peppermint-water to make 8 oz. Dose 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Cc.). Unof. **C., Oil of** (*oleum copaibæ*, U. S. P.), a colorless substance constituting about one-half of copaiba, and used for the same purposes. Dose 10–15 min. (0.65–1.0 Cc.). **C., Resin of,** the residue after distilling off the volatile oil of copaiba, mainly copaibic acid. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.3 Gm.). Unof.

Copiopia (*kop-i-o'-pe-ah*). See *Kopiopia*.

Copper (*kop'-er*) [ME., *coper*]. Cuprum. A reddish-brown metal existing in nature chiefly in the form of copper pyrites, which is a double salt of copper and iron sulfid. Various salts are used in medicine. In toxic doses they are gastrointestinal irritants. In therapeutic doses they are used as astringents in inflammation of mucous membranes. They are also employed as emetics, and, externally, as caustics. See *Elements, Table of Chemic*. **C. Acetate,** $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, verdigris, used in pulmonary diseases and as a lotion in skin diseases. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.0065–0.016 Gm.). **C. Acetoarsenite,** paris-green, used as a pigment and an insecticide. **C. Acetophosphate,** employed in chlorosis and amenorrhea. **C.-alum.** See *C., Aluminated*. **C., Aluminated,** a combination of sulfates of copper and aluminium and potassium nitrate, occurring as a green powder; a mild caustic used in ophthalmia. Syn., *Copper-alum; Lapis divinus*. **C. Amalgam,** a metallic filling-material composed of copper and mercury. **C. Ammoniate,** ammonium carbonate, 3; copper sulfate, 4 parts; useful in chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose ⅛–1 gr. (0.01–0.065 Gm.). **C. Ammoniosulfate, C. and Ammonium Sulfate,** obtained by dissolving copper sulfate in ammonia-water and precipitating with alcohol. It is antispasmodic and astringent. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily with tincture of opium after meals; maximum dose 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.) single; 10 gr. (0.6 Gm.) a day. Application for gleet, etc., 0.2 to 1% solution or ointment. **C. Arsenate,** a blue powder obtained from ammonium arsenate with copper sulfate. It is used as an alterative in syphilis. Dose $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.002–0.008 Gm.). **C. Arsenite,** a salt valuable in intestinal diseases. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00065 Gm.). **C. Carbonate,** a compound of copper and carbonic acid. **C. Nitrate** $Cu(NO_3)3H_2O$, is used for the same purposes as the sulfate. **C.-nose.** Synonym of *Acne rosacea*. **C. Nucleinate,** a compound of nucleol and copper oxid containing 6% of copper; it occurs as a fine powder and is used in chronic conjunctivitis. Syn., *Cuprol*. **C. Oleate,** $Cu(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, a mixture of 10% copper oxid dissolved in oleic acid, forming a greenish-blue, granular powder, soluble in ether. It is applied to indolent ulcers; ointment, 10 to 20% in lanolin. **C. Oxid,** a compound of copper and oxygen. **C. Oxid, Black,** CuO, a brownish-black, amorphous powder obtained from copper nitrate or copper carbonate by ignition. It is used as a teniafuge. Dose ¾–1½ gr. (0.05–0.11 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in pills for two weeks, abstaining from acid food. Externally it is used as an ointment with lard in treatment of chronic glandular induration. It is also employed in organic analysis. Syn., *Copper monoxid*. **C. Oxid, Red,** Cu_2O, a dark-brown, crystalline powder. Syn., *Copper hemioxid; Copper suboxid*. **C. Phosphate,** $CuHPO_4$, a bluish-green powder. It is used in tuberculosis. Dose ⅛–½ gr. (0.008–0.032 Gm.) several times daily. **C., Reaction for.** See *Schoenbein*. **C. Sulfate** (*cupri sulphas*, U. S. P.), $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, soluble in water, valuable as an emetic, tonic, and astringent. Dose, as an emetic, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.); as a tonic, ⅛–½ gr. (0.01–0.032 Gm.). **C. Sulfocarbolate,** $CuC_6H(SO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, green crystals soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *Cupriaseptol*.

Copperas (*kop'-er-as*) [*cupri rosa*, rose of copper (?)]. A common name for ferrous sulfate.

Copraol (*kop'-ra-ol*) [*copra*, the dried kernel of the cocoanut]. A solid fat, derived from the cocoanut, and used as a substitute for cacao-butter in making suppositories. It melts at 30.3° C.

Copremia (*kop-re'-me-ah*) [κόπρος, dung; αἷμα, blood]. A form of general blood-poisoning arising from chronic constipation. The symptoms are anemia, sallow complexion, anorexia, frontal headache, vertigo, nausea, flatulence, thirst, fetid breath, lassitude, hypochondriasis, and irritability of temper.

Copro- (*kop-ro-*)[κόπρος, dung]. A prefix meaning relating to the feces or to dung.

Coprolalia (*kop-ro-la'-le-ah*) [*copro-*; λαλιά, speech]. The use of filthy and offensive language when a manifestation of disease.

Coprolith (*kop'-ro-lith*) [*copro-*; λίθος, a stone]. A hard mass of fecal matter in the bowels.

Coprophagy (*kop-rof'-a-je*) [*copro-*; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The eating of dung, a symptom seen in insane and hysteric patients.

Coproplanesis (*kop-ro-plan-e'-sis*) [*copro-*; πλάνησις, wandering]. Escape of feces through a fistula or other abnormal opening.

Coprostasis (*kop-ros'-tas-is*) [*copro-*; στάσις, a standing]. The accumulation of fecal matter in the bowel.

Coptis (*kop'-tis*) [κόπτειν, to cut]. Goldthread. The root of *C. trifolia*, a simple bitter tonic resembling quassia. It contains *coptin*, an alkaloid closely allied to berberin. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.).

Copulation (*kop-u-la'-shun*) [*copulare*, to couple]. The act of sexual intercourse.

Cor (*kor*) [L.; gen., *cordis*]. The heart. See *Heart.* **C. adiposum,** a heart with a simple excess of the normal subpericardial fat. **C. bovinum.** See *Bovine Heart.* **C. hirsutum, C. hispidum, C. tomentosum.** See *C. villosum.* **C. membranaceum,** the auricular part of the heart. **C. mobile,** a heart which changes its position with the change of posture of the individual. **C. villosum,** hairy heart; the peculiar shaggy appearance presented by the heart in acute plastic pericarditis, with the deposited fibrin existing in long shreds.

Coraco- (*kor-ak-o-*) [κόραξ, a crow]. Pertaining to the coracoid process.

Coracobrachialis (*kor-ak-o-brā-ke-al'-is*). See under *Muscle.*

Coracohyoid (*kor-ak-o-hi'-oid*). 1. Relating to the coracoid process and the hyoid bone. 2. The omohyoid muscle.

Coracoid (*kor'-ak-oid*) [*coraco-*; εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Having the shape of a crow's beak. 2. The coracoid process. **C. Ligament,** a triangular ligament joining the coracoid process to the acromion. **C. Process,** a beak-shaped process of the scapula.

Coracoscapular (*ko-rak-o-skap'-u-lar*). Relating to the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other portion of the scapula.

Cord [*chorda,* a string]. 1. A tendon; any string-like body. 2. Used as a synonym for the *umbilical cord,* the vascular, cord-like structure connecting the placenta and fetus. **C., Axis-.** See *Primitive Streak.* **C., Bioplasson,** a reticulum formed by branching cells. **C., Colic, Transverse,** Glénard's term for that portion of the transverse colon which becomes hard and rigid as the result of a stoppage of fecal matter by the kinking of the colon near its attachment by the pylorocolic ligament. **C., Dorsal,** the notochord. **C., False, C., Superior** (vocal), a fold of mucous membrane on either side of the middle line of the larynx, inclosing the superior thyroarytenoid ligament. **C., Genital,** Thiersch's name for an embryonic structure formed from the two wolffian ducts and the müllerian ducts. **C. of Hippocrates,** the achilles tendon. **C., Lumbosacral,** a nerve-trunk formed from the divisions of the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. **C., Muscular,** a cord-like prominence of a muscle due to morbid excitability of its fibers. **C., Presentation of,** descent of the umbilical cord between the presenting part and the membranes at the beginning of labor. **C., Prolapse of,** descent of the umbilical cord at the rupture of the bag of waters: incomplete, if remaining in the vagina, complete, if protruding therefrom. **C.s, Sonorous,** the semicircular canals of the internal ear. **C., Spinal.** See *Spinal Cord.* **C., True Vocal, C., Vocal,** the vocal band. See under *Larynx.*

Cordate (*kor'-dāt*) [*cor*]. Heart-shaped.

Cordein (*kor'-de-in*). A white, crystalline substance used as an analgesic and antiseptic. Syn., *Methyltribromsalol.*

Cordia (*kor'-de-ah*) [E. and V. *Cordus,* German physicians (1486–1535 and 1515–1544)]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Boraginaceæ. C. aubletti* is indigenous to Guiana; the leaves are used as an application to tumors and skin diseases. *C. myxa* is indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in Arabia and Egypt. The fruit is used in coughs, the powdered bark in ringworm, the root as a purgative.

Cordial (*kord'-yal*) [*cor*]. 1. Pertaining to the heart; exhilarant; stimulant. 2. An aromatic, spirituous stimulant.

Cordiform (*kor'-de-form*) [*cor; forma,* form]. Cordate; shaped like a heart.

Cordite (*kor'-dīt*). A smokeless gun-powder consisting of gun-cotton dissolved in acetone and nitroglycerin.

Cordol (*kor'-dol*). See *Salol Tribromid.*

Cordyl (*kor'-dil*). See *Acetyl Tribromsalol.*

Core (*kor*) [*cor*]. The central slough of a boil or carbuncle. 2. [κόρη, the pupil.] The pupil of the eye.

Coreclisis (*kor-ek-li'-sis*). See *Coroclisis.*

Corectasis (*kor-ek'-ta-sis*) [κόρη, the pupil; ἔκτασις, a stretching out]. Dilation of the pupil.

Corectome (*kor-ek'-tōm*) [*core;* ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out]. An instrument used in iridectomy.

Corectopia (*kor-ek-to'-pe-ah*) [*core;* ἔκτοπος, misplaced]. An anomalous position of the pupil; displacement of the pupil.

Coredialysis (*ko-re-di-al'-is-is*) [*core;* διάλυσις, dialysis]. The production of an artificial pupil at the ciliary border of the iris.

Corelysis (*kor-el'-is-is*) [*core;* λύσις, a loosening]. The detachment of iritic adhesions to the lens or to the cornea.

Coremorphosis (*kor-e-mor-fo'-sis*) [*core;* μόρφωσις, formation]. The operation for establishing an artificial pupil.

Coreometer (*kor-e-om'-et-er*) [*core;* μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Coreometry (*kor-e-om'-et-re*) [see *Coreometer*]. The measurement of the pupil of the eye.

Coreplasty (*kor'-e-plas-te*) [*core;* πλάσσειν, to form]. Any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

Coriamyrtin (*ko-re-am-er'-tin*) [*Coriaria myrtifolia,* myrtle], $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$. An exceedingly poisonous principle, a glucosid, obtained from the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia.* A cardiac stimulant. Maximum dose $\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{0}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.).

Coriander, Coriandrum (*ko-re-an'-der, ko-re-an'-drum*) [κορίαννον, coriander]. Coriander-seed. The *coriandrum* of the U. S. P. is the dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum,* an aromatic, carminative, and stimulant, used mainly to give flavor to other remedies and as a corrective to griping purgatives. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **C., Oil of** (*oleum coriandri,* U. S. P.), the volatile oil. Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.).

Coriandrol (*kor-e-an'-drol*), $C_{10}H_{18}O$. The chief constituent of oil of coriander; a liquid isomerid of borneol.

Coridin (*kor'-id-in*), $C_{10}H_{15}N$. A liquid base obtained from the distillation of bones.

Corium (*ko'-re-um*) [L., "a hide; leather"]. The deep layer of the skin. See *Skin.*

Corm (*korm*) [κορμός, the trunk of a tree]. The bulbous underground part of certain plants, as the crocus.

Corn (*korn*) [*cornu,* horn]. A local induration and thickening of the skin from friction or pressure. See *Clavus.* **C.-silk.** See *Zea mays.* **C.-smut.** See *Ustilago.* **C.-starch,** the commercial name of a starch derived from maize, and extensively used as an article of food, especially for invalids.

Cornaro's Diet. A diet for indigestion and the results of riotous living, devised by Luigi Cornaro, a Venetian gentleman of the seventeenth century. It consisted of a daily allowance of bread, meat, and yolk of egg, amounting to 12 ounces in all. With this he took 14 ounces of a light Italian wine each day.

Cornea (*kor'-ne-ah*) [*corneus,* horny]. The transparent anterior portion of the eyeball, its area occupying about one-sixth the circumference of the globe. It is continuous with the sclerotic, and is nourished by lymph from the looped blood-vessels at its peripheral border. **C., Conic.** See *Keratoglobus.* **C., Transplantation of,** the operation of engrafting a section of transparent cornea from some animal into the space of an excised portion of human cornea.

Corneal (*kor'-ne-al*) [*cornea*]. Relating to the cornea.

Corneitis (*kor-ne-i'-tis*). See *Keratitis.*

Corneoblepharon (*kor-ne-o-blef'-ar-on*) [*cornea; blepharon*]. Adhesion of the surface of the eyelid to the cornea.

Corneoiritis (*kor-ne-o-ir-i'-tis*). See *Keratoiritis.*

Corneosclera (*kor-ne-o-skle'-rah*) [*cornea; sclera*]. The cornea and sclera taken together.

Corneous (*kor'-ne-us*) [*corneus,* horny]. Horny or horn-like. **C. Tissue,** the substance of the nails.

Cornet (*kor-net'*) [*cornu*]. 1. A small ear-trumpet worn within the ear and sometimes concealed by the hair of the wearer. 2. A bony layer. **C., Bertin's, C., Sphenoid,** the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Corniculate (*kor-nik'-u-lāt*) [*cornu*]. Furnished with horns or horn-shaped appendages.

Corniculum (*kor-nik'-u-lum*) [*cornicula,* a little horn]. A small cornu or horn-like process.

Cornification (*kor-nif-ik-a'-shun*) [*cornu; facere,* to make]. The process of hardening or making horny.

Cornstalk Disease of Cattle and Horses. A disease caused by feeding on dry stalks left standing in the field after the corn has been gathered in the fall. It has been attributed—(1) to corn-smut; (2) to scarcity of salt and water; (3) to "dry murrain," a hard and dry condition of the third stomach, supposed to be morbid, though really normal; (4) to the presence of potassium nitrate in the fodder; (5) to the presence of a bacterium. Syn., *Bronchopneumonia bovis.*

Cornu (*kor'-nu*) [L.; pl., *cornua*]. A horn. A name applied to any excrescence resembling a horn. **C. ammonis,** the hippocampus major of the brain. **C. cervi,** hartshorn or ammonium hydroxid. **C. cutaneum,** a horn-like excrescence arising from the skin. Syn., *Cornu humanum.* **C., Dental,** a horn of the dental pulp. These extensions form the body of the dental pulp, which corresponds with the positions of the cusps of the teeth. **C. descendens, C. inferius, C. laterale, C. magnum, C. medium, C. sphenoidale,** the medicornu, that prolongation of the lateral ventricle which, curving outward around the back of the thalamus, descends beneath it, and, extending forward and inward, ends in the anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. **C. dorsale,** the dorsal projection of the mass of cinerea seen upon each half of the spinal cord in transverse section. Syn., *Crus posticum; Posterior cornu.* **C. humanum.** See *C. cutaneum.* **C. occipitale, C., Posterior** (of the lateral ventricle), the postcornu, a conic prolongation of the lateral ventricle, curving outward, backward, and inward into the occipital lobe. Syn., *Cavitas digitata; Cornu ancyroide.* **Cornua of the Uterus.** 1. The lateral fundibuliform prolongations of the uterine cavity into which the fallopian tubes open. 2. The oviducts. **C. ventrale,** the ventral projection of the mass of cinerea seen upon each half of the spinal cord in transverse section. Syn., *Crus anterius.*

Cornual (*kor'-nu-al*) [*cornu*]. Relating to a cornu. **C. Myelitis,** myelitis affecting the anterior cornua of the spinal cord.

Cornus (*kor'-nus*) [L.]. Dogwood. The bark of the root of *C. florida,* the properties of which are due to a crystalline principle, *cornin.* It is a simple stomachic bitter and slightly antiperiodic. Dose of the *fluidextract* 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.).

Cornutin (*kor-nu'-tin*). An alkaloid, the active principle of ergot. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.005 Gm.). **C. Citrate.** Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.006 Gm.) in spermatorrhea.

Coroclisis, Corocleisis (*ko-ro-kli'-sis*) [κόρη, the pupil; κλεῖσις, a closure]. Pathologic closure or obliteration of the pupil.

Corona (*ko-ro'-nah*) [L., a "crown"]. 1. A crown. 2. The corona radiata. **C. dentis,** the crown of a tooth. **C. glandis,** the ridge of the glans penis. **C. radiata,** a radiating mass of white nerve-fibers ascending from the internal capsule to the cortex cerebri. **Coronæ tubulorum.** See *Crypts of Lieberkühn.* **C. veneris,** a circle of syphilitic blotches occurring on the forehead.

Coronal (*kor-o'-nal*) [*corona*]. Encircling like a crown; pertaining to the crown of the head. **C. Suture,** the suture joining the frontal with the two parietal bones.

Coronale (*kor-o-nal'-e*) [L.]. The frontal bone.

Coronary (*kor'-o-na-re*) [*corona*]. A term applied to vessels, nerves, or attachments that encircle a part or an organ.

Coroner (*kor'-o-ner*) [*corona*]. An officer who inquires by authority of the law into the causes of sudden or violent deaths. **C.'s Inquest,** the legal inquiry before a jury into the cause of a sudden or violent death.

Coronilla (*kor-o-nil'-ah*) [dim. of *corona*]. A genus of leguminous herbs. *C. scorpioides,* an annual of southern France, furnishes *coronillin* (*q. v.*). *C. varia* is diuretic, purgative, and poisonous. It is used as a succedaneum for digitalis in cardiac disease. An aqueous extract and a powder of the fresh plant are given in doses of 1½ gr. (0.098 Gm.).

Coronillin (*kor-o-nil'-in*) [see *Coronilla*]. An alkaloid, $C_7H_{12}O_3$, from *Coronilla scorpioides;* it is a cardiac tonic and diuretic. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.06–0.13 Gm.).

Coronoid (*kor'-o-noid*) [*corona;* εἶδος, likeness]. Crown-shaped, as the *coronoid* process of the ulna or of the jaw.

Coroparelcysis (*kor-o-par-el'-si-sis*) [κόρη, the pupil; παρέλκυσις, a drawing aside]. Operative displacement of the pupil to remedy partial opacity of the cornea by bringing it opposite a transparent part.

Coroscopy (*kor-os'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy.*

Corpora (*kor'-por-ah*) [pl. of *corpus,* a body]. A general term applied to certain parts of the body having a rounded or ovoid shape. **C. albicantia,** two white masses in the interpeduncular space at the base of the brain, the projections of the anterior pillars of the fornix. **C. aranacea,** a granular substance occurring at times in the masses of papillomas. Syn., *Sand-bodies.* **C. arantii,** the fibrous tubercles in the center of each segment of the semilunar valves. **C. cavernosa,** the cylindric bodies of erectile tissue forming the chief part of the penis. Also, the two masses of erectile tissue composing the clitoris. **C. geniculata.** See *Geniculate Bodies.* **C. quadrigemina,** the optic lobes of the brain, the four rounded eminences situated under the corpus callosum. The anterior pair are called the nates, and the posterior, the testes. **C. sesamoidea.** See *C. arantii.*

Corpulence, Corpulency (*kor'-pu-lens, -se*) [*corpulentus,* corpulent]. Obesity; fatness of the body.

Corpulin (*kor'-pu-lin*). A remedy for obesity said to consist of bladderwrack (*Fucus vesiculosis*), tamarinds, and cascara sagrada.

Corpus (*kor'-pus*) [L., "a body"; pl., *corpora* (*q. v.*)]. A body; the human body. **C. callosum,** the broad band of white matter uniting the hemispheres of the cerebrum. **C. caudatum,** a ganglion or free ring of gray matter circling around the lenticula of the brain. It is massive in the frontal portion, but becomes attenuated caudad; the anterior portion is called the head; the posterior, the tail. **C. cavernosum vaginæ,** the spongy tissue of the vagina. **C. dentatum.** 1. See *Olivary Body.* 2. The central folded gray nucleus of the cerebellum. **C. fibrosum,** a tough, semiopaque body occurring in the ovary, due to some fibrous change in the corpus luteum. **C. fimbriatum,** the lateral thin edge of the tænia hippocampi. **C. highmorianum.** See *Highmore, Body of.* **C. luteum,** the yellow body formed in the ovary in the site of a graafian vesicle after the escape of the ovum. **C. luteum, False,** that resulting when pregnancy does not occur. Syn., *Corpus luteum of menstruation.* **C. luteum, True,** that resulting when pregnancy takes place. Syn., *Corpus luteum of pregnancy.* **C. spongiosum,** the spongy part of the penis encircling the urethra. **C. striatum,** a mass of gray matter extending into the lateral ventricles of the brain and composed of the caudate and lenticular nuclei.

Corpuscle (*kor'-pus-l*) [dim. of *corpus*]. 1. A small body or particle. 2. A cell. **C., Axile, C., Axis-,** the central portion of a tactile corpuscle. Syn., *Axile body.* **C.s, Babes-Ernst's.** See *Babes-Ernst's Bodies.* **C.s, Bennett's,** large epithelial cells, filled with fatty detritus, found in the contents of some ovarian cysts. **C.s, Bizzozero's.** See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.* **C.s, Blood-, Red,** biconcave, nonnucleated discs, circular in outline, and containing red coloring-matter, termed hemoglobin, to which the color of the blood is due. Red corpuscles have been divided, according to their size, into normocytes (normal in size), megalocytes (of excessive size), microcytes (abnormally small), and poikilocytes (of irregular shape and size). The red corpuscles in the blood of man are about $\frac{1}{3200}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{12400}$ inch thick, and their number is about 5,000,000 to each cubic millimeter of blood. They consist of a colorless stroma infiltrated with the coloring-matter (hemoglobin). **C.s, Blood-, White** (or colorless), flattened cells, about $\frac{1}{2500}$ inch in diameter, existing in the ratio of 1 : 500 compared with red corpuscles. Their protoplasm is granular; they have one or more nuclei and no cell-wall. They possess contractile power and alter their shape readily. The colorless corpuscles are variously designated as eosinophil, basophil, neutrophil, mononuclear, polynuclear, lymphocytes, transitional, large, small, etc. **C., Bone-,** an osteoblast. **C.s, Burckhardt's,** peculiar angular or roundish bodies of a yellowish color found in the secretion of trachoma. **C.s, Cancroid,** the pearly bodies of squamous epithelioma. **C.s, Chorea.** See under *Chorea.* **C.s, Chromophil.** See *Nissl's Bodies.* **C.s, Chyle,** lymph-corpuscles. **C.s, Colostrum.** See *Colostrum Corpuscles.* **C.s, Concentric.** See *Hassall's Bodies.* **C.s, Corneal,** connective-tissue corpuscles containing an oval nucleus and furnished with numerous branching processes occurring within the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. Syn., *Toynbee's corpuscles; Virchow's corpuscles.* **C., Cytoid,** a leukocyte. **C., Davaine's.** See *Bacillus anthracis* under

Bacteria. **C.s of Donne.** See *Colostrum Corpuscles*. **C.s, Drysdale's Ovarian,** granular cells, nonnucleated and of varying sizes, which were regarded by Drysdale as peculiar to ovarian fluid. **C.s, Genital,** special nerve-endings in the external genitalia. **C.s, Ghost-,** phantom-corpuscles. **C.s, Gierke's,** roundish, colloid bodies, of a significance not yet determined, sometimes found in the central nervous system; they appear to be identical with Hassall's corpuscles. **C.s, Golgi's,** tendon-spindles; small fusiform bodies resembling the pacinian corpuscles, existing in tendons at the junction of the tendinous fibers with the muscular fibers. They have not been found in the ocular muscles. **C., Golgi-Mazzoni's.** See *C., Mazzoni's*. **C.s, Grandry's,** minute ovoid or spheric taste-corpuscles found in the papillas of the beak and tongue of birds. **C.s, Hassall's.** See *Hassall's Bodies*. **C., Hayem's.** See *Achromacyte*. **C.s, Herbst's,** small bodies resembling pacinian corpuscles, found in the mucosa of the tongue of some animals and birds. **C.s, Jaworski's,** spiral bodies of mucus found in the gastric secretion in cases of pronounced hyperchlorhydria. **C.s, Key and Retzius',** encapsulated corpuscles found in the bill of some aquatic birds and representing transition forms between Herbst's and Pacini's corpuscles. **C.s, Krause's.** See *Krause's Corpuscles*. **C.s, Langerhans' Stellate,** terminations of nerve-fibers which have been observed in the rete mucosum of the epidermis. **C.s, Leber's.** See *C.s, Gierke's*. **C.s, Lostorfer's,** granular masses alleged by Lostorfer to have been found in the blood of syphilitic patients. **C.s, Lymph-,** nucleated ameboid cells found in lymph and chyle. Upon entering the blood with the lymph they are called white blood-corpuscles. The smaller ones have little if any ameboid movement, and are sometimes spoken of as free nuclei on account of their small cell-body; some of these corpuscles are coarsely granular and are therefore called granular cells. **C., Malpighian (of the Kidney),** the tuft of blood-vessels surrounded by the expanded portion of the uriniferous tubule, the capsule of Bowman. **C.s, Malpighian (of the Spleen).** See *Malpighian Corpuscles*. **C., Mazzoni's,** a peripheral ending of a sensory nerve closely resembling Krause's end-bulb. **C.s, Meissner's.** See *C.s, Tactile* (1). **C.s, Merkel's.** See *C.s, Grandry's*. **C.s, Miescher's.** See *Miescher's Tubes*. **C.s, Milk-,** of v. Kölliker, cells containing fat-globules observed in the acini of the mammary gland and breaking up into milk-globules on reaching the lactiferous ducts. **C.s, Montgomery's.** See *Glands, Montgomery's*. **C., Morgagni's.** See *Morgagni's Globules*. **C.s, Norris' Invisible,** colorless, transparent, biconcave discs of the same size as the red corpuscles, invisible in the serum because their color and refractive index are the same as those of the liquor sanguinis. **C.s, Nunn's.** See *C.s, Bennett's*. **C.s, Pacinian,** certain small corpuscles occurring in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the fingers and toes. They consist of concentric lamellas of connective tissue surrounding the termination of a sensory nerve. **C.s, Patterson's,** the molluscum bodies: oval, shiny bodies found in the contents of the tubercles of molluscum contagiosum. **C., Pavement-.** See *Cells, Endothelial*. **C.s, Phantom-.** See *Blood-platelets*. **C., Polar-,** the centrosome. **C.s, Reissner's,** the epithelial cells covering Reissner's membrane. **C., Rollett's Nerve-.** See *C., Mazzoni's*. **C.s, Shadow-.** See *Achromacyte*. **C.s, Spleen-, C.s, Splenic.** See *Malpighian Corpuscles*. **C.s, Tactile-.** 1. (*Of Wagner.*) The small, oval bodies found in the papillas of the skin and enveloped by nerve-fibers. 2. See *C.s, Grandry's*. **C., Taste-.** See *Taste-bud*. **C.s, Terminal.** See *C.s, Krause's*. **C.s, Touch-.** See *C.s, Tactile-*. **C.s, Toynbee's,** the corneal corpuscles. **C.s, Transparent, of Norris.** See *C.s, Norris' Invisible*. **C.s, Traube's.** See *Achromacyte*. **C.s, Typhic,** the epithelial cells of Peyer's patches which in typhoid fever have become granulated through degeneration. **C.s, Vater's, C.s, Vater-Pacini's.** See *C.s, Pacinian*. **C.s, Virchow's.** See *C.s, Corneal*. **C., Zimmermann's,** an achromacyte.

Corpuscular (*kor-pus'-ku-lar*) [*corpuscle*]. Relating to or of the nature of a corpuscle.

Corradiation (*kor-ra-de-a'-shun*). The act of radiating together, as focused rays.

Correctant, Corrective (*kor-ek'-tant, kor-ek'-tiv*) [*corrigere*, to correct]. 1. Modifying favorably. 2. A substance used to modify or make more pleasant the action of a purgative or other remedy.

Corrigan's Disease. 1. Aortic insufficiency. 2. Cirrhosis of the lung. **C.'s Line,** the purple or brownish-red line on the margin of the gums in chronic copper-poisoning. **C.'s Pulse,** "water-hammer pulse"; the abrupt, jerking pulse of aortic insufficiency. **C.'s Respiration,** "nervous or cerebral respiration." Frequent shallow and blowing breathing in low fevers—*e. g.*, in typhus. **C.'s Sign,** an expansive pulsation felt in cases of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta.

Corrigent (*kor'-ij-ent*). See *Correctant*.

Corroborant (*kor-ob'-o-rant*) [*corroborans*, strengthening]. A tonic invigorating remedy.

Corrosion (*kor-o'-zhun*) [*com*, together; *rodere*, to gnaw]. The process of corroding or the state of being corroded. **C.-anatomy,** that branch of anatomy which demonstrates an anatomic specimen by means of a corrosive process that eats away those parts which it is not desired to preserve. In some cases a resisting-substance is injected, so as to preserve the vessels and ducts from corrosion. **C.-preparation,** one in which the vessels, ducts, or cavities of organs are filled by a fluid that will harden and preserve the shape of the vessel or cavity after the organ itself is corroded, digested, or otherwise destroyed.

Corrosive (*kor-o'-siv*) [see *Corrosion*]. 1. Eating away. 2. A substance that destroys organic tissue either by direct chemic means or by causing inflammation and suppuration. **C. Chlorid, C. Sublimate.** See *Mercury Bichlorid.*

Corrugator (*kor'-u-ga-tor*) [*corrugere*, to wrinkle]. That which wrinkles. See under *Muscle.*

Corsican Moss. A mixture of fragments of various seaweeds brought from Corsica. It is said to be alterative, febrifuge, anthelmintic, and nutritious. Unof. Syn., *Helminthochorton.*

Cortex (*kor'-teks*) [L., "bark"]. 1. The bark of an exogenous plant. 2. The surface-layer of an organ. 3. The external gray layer of the brain, the substantia corticalis, or cortical substance. 4. The peripheral portion of an organ, situated just beneath the capsule. **C. aurantii,** orange-peel. **C. cerebri.** See *Cortex* (3). **C. corticis,** the outer sheath of the kidney. **C. Degeneration.** Synonym of *General paralysis of the insane.* See under *Paralysis.* **C. renalis,** the cortical substance of the kidney.

Corti's Arch. The arch formed in the organ of Corti by the two files of rods. **C.'s Canal.** See *Canal of Corti.* **C.'s Cells,** the outer hair-cells of Corti's organ. **C.'s Fibers.** See *C.'s Rods.* **C.'s Ganglion,** the ganglion spirale, an aggregation of ganglion-cells in the spiral canals of the cochlea. **C.'s Membrane,** the membrana tectoria of the cochlea. **C.'s Organ,** a complicated organ, the product of differentiation of the epithelial lining of the cochlear canal, resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea and containing the end-organs of the cochlear nerves. **C.'s Rods,** the pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. **C.'s Teeth,** the auditory teeth; the tooth-like projections on the edge of the limbus laminæ spiralis of the ear. **C.'s Tunnel.** Same as *C.'s Canal.*

Cortical (*kor'-tik-al*) [*cortex*]. Pertaining to the cortex or bark or to the cortex of the brain or of the kidney. **C. Epilepsy, C. Paralysis,** such as is due to a lesion of the cortical substance of the brain.

Corticate (*kor'-te-kāt*). Furnished with a bark or cortex.

Corticifugal (*kor-te-sif'-u-gal*) [*cortex; fugere*, to flee]. Conducting away from the cortex.

Corticipetal (*kor-te-sip'-et-al*) [*cortex; petere*, to seek]. Conducting toward the cortex.

Corticoafferent (*kor-te-ko-af'-er-ent*). See *Corticipetal.*

Corticoefferent (*kor-te-ko-ef'-er-ent*). See *Corticifugal.*

Corticospinal (*kor-tik-o-spi'-nal*). Pertaining to the cortex of the brain and the spinal cord.

Corundum (*ko-run'-dum*) [Hind., *kurand*]. A native crystalline aluminium oxid, Al_2O_3. Mixed with melted shellac, it is formed into wheels for use in the dental laboratory and for grinding in general.

Coruscation (*kor-us-ka'-shun*) [*coruscare*, to glitter]. A glittering or flashing of light, also the subjective sensation of light-flashes.

Corvisart's Disease. Idiopathic cardiac hypertrophy. **C.'s Facies,** the facies of Beau's disease.

Corydalin (*kor-id'-al-in*) [*corydalis*]. 1. An extract from the root of *Corydalis formosa* (*Dicentra canadensis*); it is used in syphilis and scrofula. 2. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{27}NO_4$ (Freund) from *Corydalis tuberosa;* it is used as a heart-tonic. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.032 Gm.).

Corydalis (*kor-id'-al-is*) [κορυδαλλίς, the crested lark]. 1. Turkey-corn. The tuber of *C. formosa* (*Dicentra canadensis*), a tonic, diuretic, and alterative. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–40 min. (0.6–2.5 Cc.). 2. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ. C. tuberosa,* holewort, hollowwort, is an herb indigenous to Europe; the rhizome is anthelmintic and emmenagog. It contains corydalin and corydin.

Corydin (*kor'-id-in*). An amorphous alkaloid from *Corydalis tuberosa.*

Coryl (*kor'-il*). The name given to an anesthetic composed of ethyl chlorid and methyl chlorid in such proportions that the boiling-point of the mixture should be about 32° F.

Coryleur (*kor-il-ur'*). An apparatus for spraying with coryl.

Coryza (*kor-i'-zah*) [κόρυζα, a catarrh]. Catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and adjacent sinuses, popularly called "cold in the head." See *Rhinitis.*

Cosaprin (*kos-ap'-rin*), $C_6H_4\begin{matrix}SO_3Na\\NH—CO—CH_3\end{matrix}$. A sulfoderivative of acetanilid; it is a whitish-gray powder with a slightly saline taste, freely soluble in water. It is used as an antipyretic instead of acetanilid. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Cosmetic (*kos-met'-ik*) [κοσμεῖν, to adorn]. 1. Beautifying. 2. A remedy designed to hide defects of the skin or other external parts. **C. Operation,** a surgical operation to give a natural appearance to a defective or unsightly part.

Cosmic (*kos'-mik*) [κόσμος, the universe]. Worldwide; of wide distribution, as a *cosmic* disease.

Cosmolin (*koz'-mo-lin*). See *Petrolatum.*

Costa (*kos'-tah*) [L.]. A rib.

Costal (*kos'-tal*) [*costa*]. Pertaining to the ribs. **C. Arch,** the arch of the ribs. **C. Cartilages,** the twelve cartilaginous extensions of the ribs.

Costate (*kos'-tāt*). Ribbed; furnished with ribs or connecting structures.

Costiform (*kos'-te-form*). Rib-shaped.

Costive (*kos'-tiv*) [*constipare*, to be bound]. Constipated.

Costiveness (*kos'-tiv-nes*) [*constipare*]. Constipation.

Costo- (*kos-to-*) [*costa*]. A prefix denoting connection with the ribs.

Costoabdominal (*kos-to-ab-dom'-in-al*). Relating to the ribs and the abdomen.

Costochondral (*kos-to-kon'-dral*). Pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages.

Costoclavicular (*kos-to-klav-ik'-u-lar*). Pertaining to the ribs and the clavicle.

Costocolic (*kos-to-ko'-lik*). Relating to the ribs and the colon.

Costoinferior (*kos-to-in-fe'-re-or*). Relating to the lower ribs; applied to a form of respiration in which the lower ribs move more than the upper.

Costoscapular (*kos-to-skap'-u-lar*). 1. Relating to the ribs and the scapula. 2. The serratus magnus muscle.

Costosuperior (*kos-to-su-pe'-re-or*). Relating to the upper ribs.

Costotome (*kos'-to-tōm*) [*costo-*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. A strong knife or heavy shears with the under blade in the shape of a hook, for cutting the costal cartilages in dissection, etc.

Costotrachelian (*kos-to-tra-ke'-le-an*). Relating to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the cervical vertebras.

Costotransverse (*kos-to-tranz'-vers*). 1. Pertaining to the ribs and transverse vertebral processes. 2. The scalenus lateralis. See under *Muscle*.

Costotransversectomy (*kos-to-tranz-vers-ek'-to-me*) [*costotransverse*; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of part of a rib and a transverse vertebral process.

Costoxiphoid (*kos-to-zi'-foid*). Relating to the ribs and to the ensiform cartilage.

Cot (*kot*) [AS., *cote*]. 1. A small bed. 2. The finger of a glove. See *Finger-cot*. **C., Fever-, C., Kibbee's,** a bed devised especially for applying cold-water treatment to fever patients.

Cotard's Syndrome. A form of paranoia characterized by delusions of negation, with sensory disturbances and a tendency to suicide. Syn., *Délire chronique des négations*.

Cotarnin (*ko-tar'-nin*) [an anagram of narcotin], $C_{12}H_{15}NO_4$. An oxidation-product of narcotin. **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{12}H_{15}NO_4 . HCl . H_2O$, small yellow crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It is an internal hemostatic. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 Gm.). Syn., *Stypticin*.

Coto (*ko'-to*) [Sp. "a cubit"]. Coto bark. The bark of a tree native to Bolivia. It contains a bitter principle, *cotoin*, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$, irritant to the skin and mucous membranes. It is recommended for diarrhea and zymotic fevers, and for the night-sweats of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose of the *powder* 1–15 gr. (0.065–1.0 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.); of the *tincture* (1 : 10) 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Cotoin (*ko'-to-in*) [*coto*], $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$. An astringent alkaloid from *coto* (*q. v.*). It is employed in dysentery and cholera. Dose ½–5 gr. (0.03–0.3 Gm.). *Paracotoin* is one-half as strong as cotoin.

Cotton (*kot'-n*) [Ar., *qūtun*, cotton]. Gossypium, a white, fibrous seed-hair that envelops the seeds of the cotton-plant. **C., Absorbent,** cotton so prepared that it readily absorbs water. See also *Gossypium*. **C., Gun-.** See *Pyroxylin*. **C.-oil.** See *C.-seed Oil*. **C.-root, C.-root Bark.** See under *Gossypium*. **C.-seed Oil,** an oil obtained by pressure from the hulled seeds of several species of *Gossypium* (*q. v.*).

Cotugno's Canal. The aquæductus vestibuli. Syn., *Canalis cotunnii*. **C.'s Disease,** sciatica. Syn., *Malum cotunnii*. **C.'s Liquor,** the perilymph of the osseous labyrinth of the ear. Syn., *Liquor cotunnii*. **C.'s Nerve,** the nasopalatine nerve. **C.'s Space.** See *Boettcher-Cotugno's Space*.

Cotyledon (*kot-il-e'-don*) [*κοτυληδών*, a socket]. 1. Any one of the enlarged, vascular villi of the chorion which project into depressions of the decidua vera. 2. Any one of the numerous rounded portions into which the uterine surface of the placenta is divided. 3. A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*. *C. umbilicus*, navelwort of Europe, has been highly recommended in epilepsy, but its medicinal properties are feeble.

Cotyloid (*kot'-il-oid*) [*κοτύλη*, a cup; *εἶδος*, form]. Cup-shaped. **C. Cavity, C. Fossa,** the acetabulum. **C. Ligament,** a ligament surrounding the acetabulum. **C. Notch,** a notch in the anterior and lower border of the acetabulum.

Cotylopubic (*kot-il-o-pu'-bik*). Relating to the acetabulum and the os pubis.

Cotylosacral (*kot-il-o-sa'-kral*). Relating to the acetabulum and the sacrum.

Couch-grass (*kowtch'-gras*). See *Triticum*.

Couching (*kowtch'-ing*) [Fr., *coucher*, to depress]. The operation, now fallen into disuse, of depressing a cataractous lens into the vitreous chamber, where it was left to be absorbed.

Cough (*kawf*) [ME.]. A sudden, violent expulsion of air after deep inspiration and closure of the glottis. **C., Dry,** that unattended by expectoration. **C., Ear-,** cough excited reflexly from some morbid condition of the ear. **C., Moist,** cough with free expectoration. **C., Morton's,** cough followed by the vomiting of food, occurring frequently in pulmonary tuberculosis. **C., Pleuritic,** the dry, short, frequent cough of pleurisy, pneumonia, and phthisis, which accompanies the pain and friction-sounds of pleurisy and disappears with effusion or when bronchitis supervenes. **C., Reflex,** cough produced by irritation of a remote organ. See *C., Ear-*, and *C., Stomach-*. **C., Stomach-.** See *C., Reflex*. **C., Sydenham's,** spasm of the respiratory muscles in hysteria. **C., Uterine,** a reflex cough occurring in sufferers from genital disease due to irritation of the uterovaginal fibers of the hypogastric plexus supplying the fornix vaginæ and cervix uteri and the nerves and ganglions supplying the fundus uteri and ovaries. **C., Winter-,** a short troublesome cough of old people due to chronic bronchitis, and recurring every winter.

Coulomb (*koo-lōm'*) [after de *Coulomb*, a French physicist]. The unit of measurement of electric quantity; the quantity of electricity

that passes during one second through a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, with one volt of electromotive force. The *microcoulomb* is the millionth part of this amount.

Coumarin (*koo'-mar-in*), $C_9H_6O_2$. A vegetable proximate principle that occurs in *Dipteryx odorata*, Tonka bean, and in *Melilotus officinalis*. It conceals the odor of iodoform.

Counteraction (*kown-ter-ak'-shun*). The action of a drug or agent opposed to that of some other drug or agent.

Counterextension (*kown-ter-eks-ten'-shun*). See under *Extension*.

Counterindication (*kown-ter-in-dik-a'-shun*). See *Contraindication*.

Counterirritation (*kown-ter-ir-it-a'-shun*) [*contra*, against; *irritare*, to irritate]. Superficial inflammation produced artificially, in order to exercise a good effect upon some adjacent or deep-seated morbid process.

Counteropening (*kown'-ter-o-pen-ing*) [*contra; opening*]. An incision made in an abscess or cavity, opposite to another, generally for purposes of drainage.

Counterpoison (*kown'-ter-poi-zn*) [*contra; potio*, a drink]. A poison given as an antidote to another poison.

Counterpressure (*kown'-ter-presh-ur*). Pressure opposed to pressure from a contrary direction.

Counterpuncture (*kown'-ter-punk-chur*). See *Counteropening*.

Counterstroke (*kown'-ter-strōk*). See *Contrecoup*.

Coup de soleil [Fr.]. Sunstroke.

Coupler (*kup'-ler*) [*copulare*, to bind]. 1. An arrangement for fastening wire to a tooth in correcting irregularities in dentition. 2. A device for connecting different parts of an electric apparatus.

Courbometer (*koor-bom'-et-er*) [Fr., *courbe*, a curve; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A device of Chatelain to show the curve of the alternating current.

Court-plaster (*kort'-plas-ter*). See under *Plaster*.

Courvoisier's Law. Tumors of the head of the pancreas almost invariably cause dilation of the gall-bladder. See *Gall-stone, Courvoisier's Law Concerning*.

Coutoubea (*koo-too'-be-ah*) [South American name]. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianeæ*. *C. spicata*, of Brazil, is emmenagog and anthelmintic.

Cover (*kuv'-er*) [*com*, together; *operire*, to shut]. **C.-glass,** in microscopy, the thin slip of glass covering the object mounted on the slide.

Cowage, Cowhage, Cowitch (*kow'-āj, -itch*) [Hind., *kawānch*, cowage]. The external hairs of the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*, formerly used in medicine as a mechanic vermifuge. See also *Mucuna*.

Cowper's Glands. The bulbourethral glands; two compound tubular glands situated between the two layers of the triangular ligament, anteriorly to the prostate gland; they correspond to Bartholin's glands in the female. **C.'s Ligament,** the portion of the fascia lata that is attached to the crest of the pubis.

Cowperian Cyst. A retention cyst formed in Cowper's gland.

Cowperitis (*kow-per-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the glands of Cowper, usually gonorrheal in origin.

Cowpox, Cowpock (*kow'-poks*). A contagious eruptive fever occurring in the cow, and thought to correspond with smallpox in man.

Coxa (*koks'-ah*) [L., "the hip"]. The hip-joint or the hip. **C. valga,** a condition, the reverse of coxa vara, in which the angle between the neck and the shaft of the femur is increased above 140 degrees. **C. vara,** a condition in which the neck of the femur is bent downward sufficiently to cause symptoms; this bending may reach such an extent that the neck forms with the shaft a right angle or less, instead of the normal angle of 120 to 140 degrees.

Coxalgia (*koks-al'-je-ah*) [*coxa; ἄλγος*, pain]. Literally, pain in the hip-joint, but generally used synonymously with hip-disease.

Coxalgic (*koks-al'-jik*) [*coxalgia*]. Relating to coxalgia.

Coxankylometer (*koks-ang-kil-om'-et-er*) [*coxa; ἀγκύλος*, bent; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Volkmann's instrument for measuring the deformity in hip-disease.

Coxarthritis (*koks-ar-thri'-tis*). The same as *Coxitis*.

Coxarthrocace (*koks-arth-rok'-as-e*) [*coxa; ἄρθρον*, joint; *κακός*, bad]. A fungoid inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxarum morbus. Hip-joint disease.

Coxe's Hive Mixture. A mixture of squill and senna, of each, 120; tartar emetic, 3; sugar, 1200; calcium phosphate, 9; dilute alcohol and water, ad 2000.

Coxitis (*koks-i'-tis*) [*coxa; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hip-joint. **C. cotyloidea,** that confined principally to the acetabulum. **C., Senile,** a rheumatoid disease of the hip-joint occurring in old people, marked by pain, stiffness, and wasting, without any tendency to suppuration.

Coxofemoral (*koks-o-jem'-or-al*) [*coxa; femur*, the thigh-bone]. Relating to the hip and the femur, as the *coxofemoral* joint—the hip-joint.

Coxopathy (*koks-op'-ath-e*) [*coxa; πάθος*, disease]. Any affection of the hip-joint.

Crab-louse (*krab'-lows*). See *Pediculus pubis*.

Crabs'-eyes (*krabz'-īz*). 1. Flat, calcareous concretions (*Lapides cancrorum*) derived from the stomach of the crab; they have been used as a means of removing foreign bodies from the eye. 2. A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

Cracked-pot Sound. A peculiar sound elicited by percussion over a pulmonary cavity communicating with a bronchus.

Cradle (*kra'-dl*) [AS., *cradol*]. In surgery, a wire or wicker frame so arranged

as to keep the weight of the bed-clothing from an injured part of the body. It is employed in the treatment of fractures, wounds, etc. **C., Ice-,** the suspension, over a febrile patient, by means of iron frames, of a number of buckets, kept half filled with ice, and inclosed in a light covering.

Cramp (*kramp*) [Teut., *kramp*]. A spasmodic tonic contraction of a muscle attended with sharp pain. **C., Intermittent,** tetany. **C., Professional,** spasm of certain groups of muscles, from their continuous use in different occupations, as *writer's, hammerman's, piano-player's, dancer's cramp,* etc. **C.s, Tonic** (of fingers and toes in children), tetany.

Cramptonian Muscle. A bundle of striated muscular fibers extending from the annular ligament to the sclera in the eye of birds.

Crane's-bill Root. See *Geranium.*

Cranial (*kra'-ne-al*) [*cranium*]. Relating to the cranium. **C. Capacity, Modes of Measuring.** See under *Skull.*

Craniectomy (*kra-ne-ek'-to-me*) [*cranium; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. The surgical removal of strips or pieces of the cranial bones. It is performed in cases of microcephalia.

Craniencephalometer (*kra-ne-en-sef-al-om'-et-er*) [*cranium; ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the position of the gyri of the brain from the outer surface of the head.

Cranio- (*kra-ne-o-*) [*cranium*]. A prefix meaning relating to the cranium.

Cranioabdominal (*kra-ne-o-ab-dom'-in-al*). Relating to the cranium and the abdomen; applied to temperaments showing a predominance of cerebral and abdominal influences.

Craniocerebral (*kra-ne-o-ser'-e-bral*). Relating to the cranium and the cerebrum.

Craniocervical (*kra-ne-o-ser'-vik-al*). Relating to the cranium and the neck.

Cranioclasm (*kra'-ne-o-klasm*) [*craniö-; κλάειν*, to break]. The operation of breaking the fetal head by means of the cranioclast.

Cranioclast (*kra'-ne-o-klast*) [see *Cranioclasm*]. A heavy forceps for crushing the fetal head.

Craniognomy (*kra-ne-og'-no-me*). See *Cephalology.*

Craniology (*kra-ne-ol'-o-je*) [*cranio-; λόγος*, science]. A branch of anatomy comprising the study of skulls.

Craniometer (*kra-ne-om'-et-er*) [*cranio-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

Craniometric, Craniometrical (*kra-ne-o-met'-rik, -al*) [see *Craniometer*]. Pertaining to craniometry. **C. Point,** any one of the points of measurement used in craniometry. The craniometric points are the following: Acanthion, a point in the median line of the skull at the base of the nasal spine. Alveolar Point, the point between the two middle incisors of the upper jaw. Antinion, that point on the glabellum, and in the median line, that is farthest from the inion. Asterion, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet. Auricular Point, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus. Basion, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. Bregma, the point where the coronal and sagittal sutures meet. Dacryon, or Dakryon, the point beside the root of the nose where the frontal, lacrimal, and superior maxillary bones meet. Entomion, the point where the parietal notch of the temporal bone receives the anterior extension of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone. Glabella, or Glabellum, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression. Gnathion. Same as *Mental Point.* Gonion, the point at the angle of the lower jaw. Hormion, the anterior point of the basilar portion of the united sphenooccipital bone, where it is crossed by the median line. Inion, the external occipital protuberance. Jugal Point, the point situated at the angle that the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch. Koronion, the apex of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. Lambda, the point of meeting of the sagittal and the lambdoid sutures. Malar Point, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone or at the intersection of a line drawn from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar bone and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar bone to the superior border of the zygomatic arch. Maximum Occipital Point, or Occipital Point, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind. Mental Point, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw. Metopion, or Metopic Point, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences. Nasion, or Nasal Point, the middle of the frontal suture at the root of the nose. Obelion, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramens. Occipital Point. See *Maximum Occipital Point* in this table. Ophryon, the middle of the supraorbital line, which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium. Opisthion, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum. Prosthion, the alveolar point. Pterion, the point where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together. Rhinion, the upper median point of the anterior nasal opening. Spinal Point. Same as *Subnasal Point.* Stephanion, Inferior, the point where the ridge for the temporal muscle intersects the coronal suture. Stephanion, Superior, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. Subnasal Point, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine. Supra-

AURICULAR POINT, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. SUPRANASAL POINT, SUPRAORBITAL POINT. Same as *Ophryon*. SYMPHYSION, the median point of the outer border of the alveolus of the lower jaw. VERTEX, the superior point of the skull. In obstetrics, that conic portion of the skull the apex of which is at the posterior fontanel and the base of which is formed by the biparietal and trachelobregmatic diameters.

Craniometry (*kra-ne-om'-et-re*) [see *Craniometer*]. The ascertainment of the proportions and measurements of skulls.

Craniorrachischisis (*kra-ne-or-rak-is'-kis-is*) [*cranio-; ῥάχις*, spine; *σχίσις*, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the skull and spine.

Cranioschisis (*kra-ne-os'-kis-is*) [*cranio-; σχίσις*, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the skull.

Craniotabes (*kra-ne-o-ta'-bez*) [*cranio-; tabes*, a wasting]. An atrophy of the cranial bones occurring in infancy, with the formation of small, shallow, conic pits in the bone-substance. Craniotabes results from rachitis, syphilis, or marasmus.

Craniothoracic (*kra-ne-o-thor-as'-ik*). Relating to the skull and the thorax; applied to temperaments showing a predominance of cerebral and thoracic influences.

Craniotomy (*kra-ne-ot'-o-me*) [*cranio-; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of reducing the size of the fetal head by cutting or breaking it up, when delivery is otherwise impossible. **C., Linear.** See *Craniectomy*.

Craniotonoscopy (*kra-ne-o-ton-os'-ko-pe*) [*cranio-; τόνος*, tone; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An auscultatory method devised by Gabritschewsky for the localization of changes in the bones of the skull (thinning or thickening) by means of the variations in sound transmitted through the bones and a special resonator (pneumatoscope) placed in the mouth.

Craniotrypesis (*kra-ne-o-trip-e'-sis*) [*cranio-; τρύπησις*, a boring]. Trephining.

Craniotympanic (*kra-ne-o-tim-pan'-ik*) [*cranio-; tympanum*]. Pertaining to the skull and the tympanum.

Craniovertebral (*kra-ne-o-ver'-te-bral*). Same as *Cerebrospinal*.

Cranitis (*kra-ni'-tis*). Inflammation of a cranial bone.

Cranium (*kra'-ne-um*) [*κρανίον*, the skull]. The skull. The cavity that contains the brain, its membranes, and vessels.

Crapulent, Crapulous (*krap'-u-lent, -lus*) [*crapula*, drunkenness; surfeit]. Marked by excess in eating and drinking.

Crassamentum (*kras-am-en'-tum*) [L., "thickness"]. A clot, as of blood.

Cratægus (*kra-te'-gus*) [*κράταιγος*, the hawthorn]. A genus of rosaceous shrubs. *C. oxyacantha*, a European shrub, contains a crystallizable principle, *crategin*, in the bark. A strong tincture in doses of 3 drops is used in heart disease.

Cravat (*kra-vat'*) [Fr., *cravate*]. A bandage of triangular shape, used as a temporary dressing for a wound or fracture. The middle is applied to the injured part, and the ends are brought around and tied.

Crealbin (*kre-al'-bin*). An internal antiseptic said to consist of creolin and albumin. Syn., *Creolalbin*.

Cream (*krēm*) [*cremor*, thick juice or broth]. The rich fat part of milk. **C. of Tartar.** See *Potassium Bitartrate*.

Crease (*krēs*) [Celtic]. A line made by folding. **C., Gluteofemoral, C., Iliofemoral,** the crease that bounds the buttock below, corresponding nearly to the lower edge of the gluteus maximus muscle. It is of supposed significance in the diagnosis of hip-disease.

Creasol (*kre'-as-ol*) [*κρέας*, flesh; *oleum*, oil], $C_8H_{10}O_2$. One of the principal phenols contained in creasote. It is formed from guaiacum-resin, and is found in beechwood tar. It is a colorless, oily liquid of an agreeable odor and a burning taste, boiling at 220° C. It is very similar to guaiacol.

Creasote, Creasotum (*kre'-a-sōt, kre-a-so'-tum*) [*κρέας*, flesh; *σώζειν*, to preserve]. The product of the distillation of wood-tar, preferably that from the beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, consisting of a mixture of phenol-compounds. It is an inflammable oily liquid, differing in this respect from phenol. It does not coagulate albumin or collodion. Most of the commercial creasote consists of phenol or contains a large percentage of it. It is antiseptic, astringent, styptic, anesthetic, and escharotic. It is used extensively in pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose 1–3 min. (0.06–0.2 Cc.). **C., Alpha-,** a preparation containing the constituents of normal creasote mixed in such proportion that it contains 25% of crystalline guaiacol. **C., Beechwood,** that obtained from beechwood. **C. Benzoate,** an antiseptic used as a spray in diseases of the throat and nose. **C.-calcium Chlorhydrophosphate,** a white, syrupy mass used in tuberculosis. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.19–0.52 Gm.) twice daily. **C. Carbonate,** guaiacol carbonate with other carbonates containing 90% of beechwood creasote. Maximum daily dose in tuberculosis 80 min. (5 Cc.). It is recommended in treatment of croupous pneumonia. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) every 2 hours. Syn., *Creosotal*. **C.-magnesia,** a mixture of creasote and calcined magnesia, free from odor and taste of creasote. It is a nonirritant antiseptic. Dose 8 gr. (0.52 Gm.). Syn., *Creosolid; Magnesium creosotate*. **C. Mixture** (*mistura creasoti*, B. P.), creasote and glacial acetic acid, of each, 16 min. (1 Cc.), dissolved in 15 oz. (55 Cc.) of water to which 1 oz. (30 Cc.) of syrup and ½ dr. (2 Cc.) of spirit of juniper have been added. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **C. Ointment** (*unguentum creasoti*, B. P.), creasote, 1; simple ointment, 12; for local application. **C. Oleate,** a yellowish, oily liquid used in the same manner as creasote. Dose 40–60 min. (2.5–

3.8 Cc.) daily. Syn., *Creasoteoleic ether; Oleocreasote.* **C. Phosphate,** $PO_4(C_6H_7)_3$, a syrupy fluid containing 80% of creasote and 20% of phosphoric acid anhydrid; it is used as a substitute for creasote. Syn., *Tricreasote phosphate.* **C. Tannophosphate,** an amber-colored fluid used in tuberculosis. **C. Valerianate,** a noncaustic fluid which is used in all forms of tuberculosis. Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.), increasing to 18–28 min. (1.1–1.7 Cc.) daily, in milk. Syn., *Eosot.* **C. Vapor** (*vapor creasoti*, B. P.), for inhalation. **C. Water** (*aqua creasoti*, U. S. P.), a 1% solution. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.).

Creatin (*kre'-at-in*) [κρέας, flesh], $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. A neutral organic substance that occurs in the animal organism, especially in the juice of muscles. **C., Dehydrated,** creatinin.

Creatinemia (*kre-at-in-e'-me-ah*) [*creatin; αἷμα*, blood]. An excess of creatin in the blood.

Creatinin (*kre-at'-in-in*) [*creatin*], $C_4H_7N_3O$. An alkaline substance, a normal constituent of urine. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms and is a strong base. It is much more soluble than creatin. **C., Reaction for.** See *Jaffé, Kerner, v. Maschke, Weyl.*

Credé's Method. 1. A prophylactic measure against ophthalmia neonatorum by the instillation, into the eyes of new-born children, of a few drops of a 1 or 2% solution of silver nitrate. 2. A method of expelling the placenta by grasping the uterus firmly through the abdominal walls, kneading it to excite contraction, and then pressing downward toward the sacrum. **C.'s Ointment,** a soluble silver ointment made from colloidal silver, applied by inunctions in septicemia and pyemia. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.), repeated every 12 hours until abatement of symptoms.

Creek Dots. Small shining dots, of unknown nature and often hereditary, occurring at times in the retina anterior to the retinal vessels; they were so named by Marcus Gunn, who first described them.

Cremaster (*kre-mas'-ter*) [κρεμᾶν, to support]. The muscle that draws up the testis. See under *Muscle.*

Cremasteric (*kre-mas-ter'-ik*) [*cremaster*]. Pertaining to the cremaster muscle. **C. Reflex.** See under *Reflex.*

Cremation (*kre-ma'-shun*) [*cremare*, to burn]. The destruction of the dead body by burning, as distinguished from interment.

Cremnophobia (*krem-no-fo'-be-ah*) [κρημνός, a crag; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of precipices.

Cremometer (*krem-om'-et-er*) [*cream; μέτρον*, a measure]. A graduated tube for determining the percentage of cream in milk.

Cremor (*kre'-mor*) [L., "broth"]. Cream. Any thick substance formed on the surface of a liquid. **C. tartari,** cream of tartar.

Crenation (*kre-na'-shun*) [*crena*, a notch]. A notched or mulberry-like appearance of the red corpuscles of the blood. It is seen when they are exposed to the air or strong saline solutions.

Crenothrix (*kren'-oth-riks*) [κρήνη, a spring; θρίξ, hair]. A genus of *Schizomycetes* the filaments of which are enveloped in a gelatinous sheath.

Creoform (*kre'-o-form*). A solid, tasteless antiseptic consisting of guaiacol, creasote, and formaldehyd.

Creolalbin (*kre-ol-al'-bin*). See *Crealbin.*

Creolin (*kre'-o-lin*) [κρέας, flesh; *oleum*, oil]. A coal-tar product deprived of phenol; it is an antiseptic, used especially as a douche in obstetric practice. It has also been used in a solution of 5 : 1000 for irrigation of the bowel in dysentery and enterocolitis.

Creosal (*kre'-o-sal*). A dark-brown, hygroscopic powder, with odor and taste of creasote, obtained by heating beechwood creasote with tannic acid and phosphorous oxychlorid. It is antiseptic and astringent, and is used in bronchial inflammations. Dose 15–135 gr. (1–9 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Tannosal.*

Creosin (*kre'-o-sin*). A compound of creasote, iodin, calcium hypophosphite, and balsam of peru; it is used like creasote.

Creosoform (*kre-o'-so-form*). A combination of creasote and formaldehyd, occurring as a greenish powder.

Creosolid (*kre-o-sol'-id*). See *Creasote-magnesia.*

Creosomagnesol (*kre-o-so-mag'-ne-sol*). A dry mixture of potassium hydroxid, creasote, and magnesia; antiseptic. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.) in pill with honey.

Creosotal (*kre-o'-so-tal*). See *Creasote Carbonate.*

Creosote, Creosotum (*kre'-o-sōt, kre-o-so'-tum*). See *Creasote.*

Crepitant (*krep'-it-ant*) [*crepitare*, to crackle]. Possessing the character of crepitation. **C. Rale.** See under *Rale.*

Crepitation, Crepitus (*krep-it-a'-shun, krep'-it-us*) [*crepitare*]. 1. The grating of fractured bones. 2. The crackling of the joints. 3. The noise produced by pressure upon tissues containing an abnormal amount of air or gas, as in cellular emphysema. 4. The sound heard at the end of inspiration in the first stage of croupous pneumonia. It closely resembles the sound produced by rubbing the hair between the fingers held close to the ear. **Crepitus indux,** a crepitant rale heard in pneumonia at the beginning of hepatization. **Crepitus redux,** a crepitant rale heard in pneumonia during the stage of resolution; usually the first manifestation of the recession of the disease. **C., Silken,** a sensation such as is produced when two surfaces of silk are rubbed together, felt by the hand when manipulating a joint affected with hydrarthrosis.

Crepitus. See *Crepitation.*

Cresalol (*kres'-al-ol*) [*cresol; salol*]. Cresol salicylate, an intestinal antiseptic.

Cresamin (*kres'-am-in*). An antiseptic and germicide mixture of ethylenediamin and tricresol.

Cresaprol (*kres-ap'-rol*). See *Cresin.*

Crescent (*kres'-ent*) [*crescere*, to grow]. 1. Sickle-shaped, or shaped like the new moon. 2. A form of *Plasmodium malariæ;* one of the crescentic, nonflagellate, refractive, pigmented bodies seen in the blood of persons suffering from protracted forms of malarial poisoning; *i. e.*, after the second week in estivoautumnal fever, in malarial remittent fever, and in the cachectic victims of chronic malaria. **C.s of Gianuzzi,** groups of deeply staining cells in the acinus of a gland, pushed to one side by the secreting cells, and probably representing exhausted cells. **C., Myopic.** See *Myopic Crescent.* **C.-sphere,** Lambertin's term for that phase of development of the malarial parasite when it becomes sausage-shaped or crescent-shaped. It constitutes a sexual phase of the parasite and is destined to be swallowed by *Anopheles* and to carry on the further life-history of the parasite. **C.s of the Spinal Cord,** the lateral gray bands of the spinal cord as seen in horizontal section.

Cresin (*kre'-sin*). A mixture of cresol, 25%, and sodium cresoxylacetate; a brown, clear fluid, said to be less poisonous than phenol. It is used in 0.5 to 1% solution as a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Cresaprol.*

Cresol (*kre'-sol*) [κρέας, flesh; *oleum*, oil], C_7H_8O. Cresylic acid; a body obtained from the distillation of coal-tar. It is a colorless, caustic liquid, with properties similar to those of phenol, but is superior as an antiseptic. Syn., *Paramethyl phenol.* **C.-anitol,** a compound of anitol and cresol, used as a bactericide. **C. Iodid.** See *Losophan.* **C.-naphthol,** a brown, viscous, tarlike liquid, insoluble in water; it is used as a germicide. **C. Salicylate, C.-salol.** See *Cresalol.* **C., Solution of, Compound** (*liquor cresolis compositus*, U.S.P.). See under *Solution.*

Crest (*krest*) [*crista*, a crest]. A ridge or linear prominence, especially of bone. See *Crista.* **C., Deltoid,** a ridge on the humerus at the attachment of the deltoid muscle. **C., Ethmoid.** 1. A transverse ridge on the inner aspect of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. 2. The turbinated crest. **C., Frontal,** a ridge along the middle line of the internal surface of the frontal bone. **C. of Ilium,** the thickened and expanded upper border of the ilium. **C., Incisor** (of Henle), the forward prolongation of the nasal crest, terminating in the anterior nasal spine; the cartilage of the nasal septum rests upon it. Syn., *Crista incisiva.* **C., Infratemporal,** one on the outer aspect of the great wing of the sphenoid and separating the part of the bone which partly forms the temporal fossa from that which aids in forming the zygomatic fossa. **C., Lacrimal,** a vertical ridge dividing the external surface of the lacrimal bone into two parts. **C., Lambdoid.** See *C., Occipital.* **C., Nasal,** a crest on the internal border of the nasal bone and forming part of the septum of the nose. **C., Obturator,** a bony ridge running from the spine of the os pubis to the anterior end of the cotyloid notch. **C., Occipital,** a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone, extending from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum. **C. of Pubes,** a crest extending from the spine to the inner extremity of the pubes. **C., Sacral, C. of Sacrum,** a series of eminences forming a longitudinal ridge on the middle line of the posterior surface of the sacrum. **C., Sphenoid,** a thin ridge of bone in the median line of the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. **C., Sphenomaxillary,** an arched crest formed in part by the anterior surface of the great wing of the sphenoid and in part by the pterygoid process forming the border of the sphenomaxillary fissure. **C., Supramastoid,** a bony ridge above the external auditory meatus. **C. of Tibia,** the prominent border or ridge on the front of the tibia; the shin. **C., Turbinated,** a prominent horizontal ridge on the internal surface of the palate bone. **C., Zygomatic,** the anterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid; it articulates with the malar bone and separates the orbital from the temporal surface.

Cresyl (*kres'-il*), C_7H_7. The radicle of cresol. **C. Alcohol,** $C_6H_4(OH)CH_3$, formed from phenyl alcohol by the substitution of a molecule of methyl for an atom of the hydrogen of the phenyl. **C. Hydrate.** See *C. Alcohol.*

Cresylate (*kres'-il-āt*). Any compound of cresol with a metallic radicle.

Creta (*kre'-tah*) [L.]. Chalk. Native calcium carbonate. **Cretæ, Mistura** (U. S. P.), consists of compound chalk powder, 20; cinnamon-water, 40; water, 40. It is used in diarrhea. Dose ½ oz. (15 Cc.). **C. præparata** (U. S. P.), prepared chalk; chalk freed from impurities by washing. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **Cretæ, Pulvis, Aromaticus** (B. P.). Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). **Cretæ, Pulvis, Compositus** (U. S. P.), compound chalk powder; consists of prepared chalk, 30; acacia in powder, 20; sugar, 50. Dose 5 gr.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Gm.). **Cretæ, Trochisci,** each contains prepared chalk, 4 gr.; acacia, 1 gr.; sugar, 6 gr.; with a little nutmeg.

Cretaceous (*kre-ta'-she-us*) [*creta*]. 1. Chalky. 2. Chalky-white in color.

Cretin (*kre'-tin*) [Fr., *crêtin*, a simple-minded person]. A person affected with cretinism.

Cretinism (*kre'-tin-izm*) [*cretin*]. A congenital disease, characterized by absence of the thyroid gland, diminutiveness of size, thickness of neck, shortness of arms and legs, prominence of abdomen, large size of face, thickness of lips, large and protruding tongue, and imbecility or idiocy. It occurs endemically in the goitrous districts of Switzerland, and sporadically in other parts of Europe and in America. Lack of the secretion of the thyroid gland seems to be the cause. **C., Acquired, C., Adult.** Synonym of *Myxedema.*

Cretinoid (*kre'-tin-oid*) [*cretin*]. 1. Resembling a cretin; resembling cretinism. 2. A person who resembles a cretin. **C. State,** the morbid state presented by a sufferer from cretinism; cretinism.

Cribration (*krib-ra'-shun*) [*cribrum*]. 1. The state of being cribriform or perforate. 2. The act of sifting.

Cribriform (*krib'-re-form*) [*cribrum*]. Perforated like a sieve, as the *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone.

Cribrum (*krib'-rum*) [L.; pl., *cribra*]. A sieve. **C. benedictum,** a perforate septum, supposed by the ancients to separate two hypothetic cavities of the kidneys, by which the blood in the upper one was strained and freed from impurities. **Cribra orbitalia,** inconstant porosities behind the edge of the orbit on the inferior surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone; they may be culdesacs or, when developed more fully, may communicate.

Crichton Browne's Sign. See *Browne's Sign.*

Crico- (*kri-ko-*) [κρίκος, a ring]. A prefix denoting connection with the cricoid cartilage.

Cricoarytenoid (*kri-ko-ar-i'-te-noid*) [*crico-; arytenoid*]. Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

Cricohyoid, Cricohyoideus (*kri-ko-hi'-oid, kri-ko-hi-oid'-e-us*). Relating to the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone.

Cricoid (*kri'-koid*) [*crico-; εἶδος,* form]. Ring-shaped. **C. Cartilage,** the ring-shaped cartilage of the larynx.

Cricoidectomy (*kri-koid-ek'-to-me*) [*cricoid; ἐκτέμνειν,* to cut out]. The excision of the cricoid cartilage.

Cricothyroid (*kri-ko-thi'-roid*) [*crico-; thyroid*]. Pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Artery,** a small branch of the superior thyroid, crossing the cricothyroid membrane. **C. Membrane,** a ligamentous membrane that lies between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Muscle.** See under *Muscle.*

Cricothyrotomy (*kri-ko-thi-rot'-o-me*). Cricotomy with division of the cricothyroid membrane.

Cricotomy (*kri-kot'-o-me*) [*crico-; τέμνειν,* to cut]. Surgical laryngotomy by cutting through the cricoid cartilage.

Cricotracheal, Cricotrachealis (*kri-ko-tra'-ke-al, -tra-ke-al'-is*). Relating to the cricoid cartilage and to the trachea.

Cricotracheotomy (*kri-ko-trak-e-ot'-o-me*) [*crico-; tracheotomy*]. Tracheotomy through the cricoid cartilage.

Crinate, Crinated (*krin'-āt, krin-a'-ted*) [*crinis,* a hair]. Bearded with long hairs or hair-like processes; crinite.

Criniform (*krin'-e-form*) [*crinis,* a hair; *forma,* form]. Filiform; resembling horsehairs.

Crinose (*krin'-ōz*). Hairy.

Crinosity (*krin-os'-it-e*). Hairiness.

Crisis (*kri'-sis*) [κρίσις, a decisive point]. 1. A turning-point, as that of a disease or fever; especially, the sudden favorable termination of the acute symptoms of an infectious disease. 2. Paroxysmal disturbance of function accompanied with pain. **C., Bronchial,** a paroxysm of dyspnea sometimes occurring in tabes. **C., Cardiac,** a paroxysm of cardiac distress or disordered action. **Crises, Dietl's,** paroxysms of gastric distress occurring in nephroptosis. **C., Doctrine of,** the theory that the gradual climax of morbid phenomena was announcement of the completion of the union of morbific material—which could then be evacuated by the sweat, urine, or stools—spontaneously or by the administration of diuretics, purgatives, etc. **C., Enteralgic,** a paroxysm of pain in the lower part of the abdomen occurring in tabes. **Crises, Gastric,** attacks of intense, paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, often attended with vomiting. They occur in locomotor ataxia. **C., Hematic, C., Hemic,** the crisis in a fever marked by increase in the number of blood-plates. **C., Nephralgic, C., Nephritic,** a ureteral paroxysm of pain observed in tabes. **C., Rectal,** paroxysmal rectalgia occurring in tabes dorsalis and in diabetes. **C., Tabetic,** paroxysmal pain occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis.

Crismer's Test for Glucose. An alkaline solution of glucose when heated to boiling with a solution of 1 part safranin in 1000 parts water decolorizes the safranin solution or renders it pale yellow. It is not decolorized when heated with uric acid, creatinin, or creatin in an alkaline solution.

Crispation (*kris-pa'-shun*) [*crispare,* to curl]. 1. See *Crispatura.* 2. A slight involuntary quivering of the muscles.

Crispatura (*kris-pah-tu'-rah*) [L.]. A puckering; a contracture. **C. tendinum,** Dupuytren's contraction.

Crista (*kris'-tah*) [L.]. Crest. **C. acustica,** a yellow elevation projecting into the equator of the ampulla of the ear. **C. ampullaris.** See *C. acustica.* **C. basilaris.** See *Pharyngeal Tubercle.* **C. buccinatoria,** a ridge giving origin to the fibers of the buccinator muscle, found in the groove on the anterior surface of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. **C. capituli,** one on the head of a rib dividing its articular surface into two parts. **C. colli inferior,** one on the lower aspect of the neck of a rib. **C. colli superior,** one on the upper aspect of the neck of a rib. **C. galli,** cock's-crest, the superior triangular process of the ethmoid bone. **C. ilii,** the crest of the ilium. **C. vestibuli,** an almost vertical bony ridge on the inferior and median walls of the vestibule of the ear, separating the fovea hemielliptica from the fovea hemisphærica. Syn., *Pyramis vestibuli.*

Cristallin (*kris'-tal-in*). A kind of collodion, in which the ether and alcohol employed as solvents for pyroxylin are replaced by methyl-alcohol. It does not dry so readily as ordinary collodion. Syn., *Crystallin.*

Cristate (*kris'-tāt*). Crested.

Crith (*krith*) [κριθή, barley-corn]. The assumed unit of mass for gases. It is the weight of one liter of hydrogen, which is 0.0896 of a gram, or 1.37 grains.

Critical (*krit'-ik-al*) [κρίσις, a decisive point]. Pertaining to a crisis.

Crocated (*kro'-ka-ted*) [see *Crocus*]. Containing saffron.

Croceous (*kro'-se-us*). Saffron-colored; containing saffron.

Crocidism, Crocidismus, Crocidixis (*kro'-sid-izm, kro-sid-iz'-mus, -iks'-is*). See *Carphology.*

Croconic (*kro-kon'-ik*). Saffron-colored.

Crocus (*kro'-kus*) [κρόκος, crocus; saffron]. Saffron. The stigmas of the flowers of *C. sativus*. It is an aromatic stimulant, emmenagog, and antispasmodic. Dose of the *tincture* (10% in strength) 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.); of the *drug* 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.) in infusion.

Crookes' Tube. A highly exhausted vacuum-tube used in producing roentgen-rays.

Cross-birth. Shoulder-presentation or other presentation requiring version.

Crossed (*krosd*) [*crux*, a cross]. Having the shape of a cross. Affecting alternate sides of the body. **C. Anesthesia.** See *Anesthesia, Crossed.* **C. Hemiplegia, C. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Crossed.* **C. Reflexes,** reflex movements on one side of the body, excited by stimulation of a part on the opposite side.

Cross-eye. See *Strabismus.*

Cross-legged Progression. A method of walking in which one foot gets over or in front of the other.

Crotchet (*kroch'-et*) [ME., *crochett*, a little hook]. A hook used in extracting the fetus after craniotomy.

Crotin (*kro'-tin*). A mixture of toxic albuminoids contained in croton seeds. It is a yellowish powder containing about 21% of ashes, soluble in water and in a 10% solution of sodium chlorid; it is a protoplasmic poison.

Croton (*kro'-ton*) [κρότων, a tick]. A great genus of euphorbiaceous plants. *C. eleuteria* yields cascarilla; *C. tiglium* yields croton oil. **C. Aldehyd,** C_4H_6O, a compound obtained by the condensation of acetaldehyd when heated with HCl, with water and zinc chlorid. **C.-chloral.** See *Chloral, Butyl.* **C. Oil** (*oleum tiglii*, U. S. P.), a fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *C. tiglium*. See under *Tiglium.*

Crotonism (*kro'-ton-izm*). Poisoning by croton oil; a condition marked by hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Crounotherapy (*kru-no-ther'-ap-e*) [κρουνός, a spring; *therapy*]. Riesman's term for the employment of mineral waters for drinking-cures.

Croup (*kroop*) [AS., *krōpan*, to cry aloud]. A disease of the larynx and trachea of children, prominent symptoms of which are a harsh, "croupy" cough and difficulty in breathing; it is often accompanied by the development of a membranous deposit or exudate upon the parts. It is usually caused by the diphtheria bacillus, sometimes by other microorganisms. Syn., *Membranous croup; Pseudomembranous croup. True croup;* **C., Artificial,** traumatic membranous laryngitis. **C., Bronchial.** See *Bronchitis, Croupous.* **C., Catarrhal,** a simple noncontagious inflammation of the larynx accompanied by the formation of membrane. **C., Diphtheric,** laryngeal diphtheria. **C., False,** a spasm of the muscles of the larynx with a slight inflammation. **C., Intestinal.** See *Colitis, Mucous.* **C.-kettle,** a small boiler heated by a lamp and contained within a metallic cylinder. The boiler is furnished with an inhaling tube, and water or any medicament may be placed within it and the escaping steam inhaled. **C., Spasmodic.** See *C., False.*

Croupine (*kroop'-ēn*). Laryngismus stridulus.

Crowd-poison (*krowd'-poi-son*). Volatile organic matter recognizable in the air of ill-ventilated places where many persons are congregated.

Crown (*krown*). See *Corona.* **C. of a Tooth,** the exposed part of the tooth above the gums.

Crucial (*kru'-shal*) [*crux*, a cross]. Resembling or pertaining to a cross, as a *crucial* incision.

Cruciform (*kru'-se-form*) [*crux; forma*, form]. Crucial; shaped like a cross.

Crudivorous (*kru-div'-or-us*) [*crudus*, raw; *vorare*, to devour]. Applied to savages subsisting entirely upon uncooked food.

Cruentous (*kru-en'-tus*) [*cruor*]. Bloody.

Cruenturesis (*kru-en-tu-re'-sis*) [*cruentus*, bloody; οὖρον, urine]. Hematuria.

Cruor (*kru'-or*) [L., "blood"]. Blood, especially coagulated blood.

Crura (*kru'-rah*) [pl. of *crus*]. See *Crus.* **C. anthelicis, C. bifurcata,** two ridges on the inner aspect of the external ear, converging at the anthelix. Syn., *Radices anthelicis.* **C. of the Fornix.** See *Pillars, Anterior* and *Posterior, of the Fornix.* **C. of the Penis,** the corpora cavernosa.

Cruræus (*kru'-re-us*) [L.]. See *Vastus internus* under *Muscle.*

Crural (*kru'-ral*) [*crura*]. Pertaining to the thigh. **C. Arch.** See *Ligament, Crural.* **C. Hernia,** femoral hernia. **C. Ring,** the femoral ring; the upper opening of the femoral canal, bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubis, internally by Gimbernat's ligament, externally by a fibrous band separating it from the femoral vein. **C. Septum.** See *Septum crurale.*

Cruritis (*kru-ri'-tis*) See *Phlegmasia alba dolens.*

Crurogenital (*kru-ro-jen'-it-al*) [*crura; genitalis*, relating to generation]. Relating to the thighs and the genitalia.

Cruroinguinal (*kru-ro-in'-gwin-al*). Relating to the thigh and the groin.

Crus (*krus*) [L.; pl., *crura* (*q. v.*)]. A leg, limb, or support. **C. cerebelli,** any one of the cerebellar peduncles. **C. cerebri,** either of the two peduncles connecting the cerebrum with the pons. **C. of the Diaphragm,** either of the two fibromuscular bands arising in front of the vertebras and inserted into the central tendon of the diaphragm.

Crusocreatinin (*kru-so-kre-at'-in-in*), $C_5H_8N_4O$. A leukomain isolated from muscle tissue.

Crust (*krust*) [*crusta*]. A covering, especially a dried exudate on the skin.

Crusta (*krus'-tah*) [L., "a crust"]. 1. See *Crust.* 2. The inferior portion of the crus cerebri. **C. lamellosa,** psoriasis. **C. osteoides (radicis), C. petrosa,** a thin layer of bone covering the fang of a tooth. **C. phlogistica,** the yellowish layer of the upper stratum of a blood-clot, coagulating slowly.

Crutch (*krutch*) [ME., *crutche*]. A staff with a concave cross-piece fitting under the armpit, and often with a grip for the hands midway on the staff, used as a support in walking. **C. Paralysis,** paralysis of an upper extremity due to the pressure of the crutch-head upon the nerves of the axilla, especially the musculospiral nerve. **C., Perineal,** a support or brace of various forms by means of which the leg of a patient in the lithotomy position may be adjusted or held at any height or angle.

Cruveilhier's Atrophy. Progressive muscular atrophy. **C.'s Fascia,** the superficial layer of the perineal fascia. **C.'s Plexus.** 1. A plexus of the posterior cervical region which is derived from the great occipital nerve and the first and second cervical nerves. 2. The plexus of varicose veins in a variety of angioma. **C.'s Ulcer,** simple ulcer of the stomach.

Cryalgesia (*kri-al -je'-ze-ah*) [*κρύος,* cold; *ἄλγησις,* pain]. Pain from the application of cold.

Crymotherapy (*kri-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*κρυμός,* icy cold; *θεραπεία,* therapy]. Ribard's term for the therapeutic use of great cold applied locally. A bag filled with carbonic snow at a temperature of —176° F. is applied daily for half an hour to the pit of the stomach. It is previously surrounded by cotton to prevent injury to the skin.

Cryogenin (*kri-oj'-en-in*). Metabenzaminosemicarbazid. It is given in treatment of tuberculosis for diminishing the fever, being innocuous and effective.

Cryoscopy (*kri-os'-ko-pe*) [*κρύος,* cold; *σκοπεῖν,* to examine]. The process whereby the freezing-point of certain liquids, blood, urine, etc., may be compared with that of distilled water.

Cryostase (*kri'-os-tāz*). A compound of equal parts of phenol, camphor, saponin, and traces of oil of turpentine. It solidifies when heated, and becomes liquid when cooled to below 0° C. Recommended as an antiseptic.

Crypt (*kript*) [*κρυπτός,* hidden]. A small sac or follicle. **C.s of Lieberkühn,** minute tubular glands in the mucosa of the large and small intestine. **C.s, Multilocular.** 1. Sharpey's name for simple glands with pouched or sacculated walls. 2. The lobules of a racemose gland. **C.s, Sebaceous,** the sebaceous glands. **C., Synovial.** See *Bursa mucosa.* **C.s, Synoviparous,** extensions of the synovial membranes sometimes perforating the capsule of the joints and occasionally becoming shut off from the main sac. **C.s of the Tongue,** small pits in the mucosa of the tongue with walls studded with globular projections, each of which contains a vascular loop and is furnished with lymph-follicles.

Crypto- (*krip-to-*) [*crypt*]. A prefix meaning relating to a crypt, or a small sac or follicle.

Cryptobiotic (*krip-to-bi-ot'-ik*) [*crypto-; βίος,* life]. Having dormant life; applied formerly to calculi, crystals, or any inanimate objects which increase in size. Syn., *Lithobiotic.*

Cryptocephalus (*krip-to-sef'-al-us*) [*crypto-; κεφαλή,* head]. A fetal monster with an imperfectly formed and concealed head.

Cryptococcus (*krip-to-kok'-us*). See under *Bacteria.*

Cryptogam (*krip'-to-gam*) [*crypto-; γάμος,* marriage]. In biology, one of the *Cryptogamia,* a division of the vegetable kingdom comprising all plants with concealed sexual organs, without pistils or stamens.

Cryptogenic (*krip-to-jen'-ik*) [*crypto-; γεννᾶν,* to produce]. 1. Obscure as to origin. 2. Parasitic from the outset within another living organism.

Cryptolithiasis (*krip-to-lith-i'-a-sis*) [*crypto-; lithiasis*]. The calcification and ossification of tumors of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Cryptomerorrachischisis (*krip-to-mer-o-rak-is'-kis-is*) [*crypto-; μέρος,* a part; *ῥάχις,* the spine; *σχίζειν,* to cleave]. Spina bifida occulta, a variety with bony deficiency but without a tumor.

Cryptophthalmos (*krip-tof-thal'-mos*) [*crypto-; ὀφθαλμός,* the eye]. 1. Congenital union of the eyelids, usually over imperfect eyes. 2. A person who has congenital union of the eyelids.

Cryptopin (*krip'-to-pin*) [*crypto-; ὄπιον,* opium], $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. One of the alkaloids of opium, colorless and odorless. It is said to be anodyne and hypnotic, but it is less safe than morphin. Dose ⅛ gr. (0.008 Gm.).

Cryptoporous (*krip-top'-or-us*) [*crypto-; πόρος,* a pore]. Having hidden or obscure pores.

Cryptorchid, Cryptorchis (*krip-tor'-kid, -kis*) [*crypto-; ὄρχις,* testicle]. A person with retained testicles, *i. e.,* not descended into the scrotum.

Cryptorchidism (*krip-tor'-kid-izm*) [see *Cryptorchid*]. Retention of the testes in the abdomen or inguinal canal.

Crystal (*kris'-tal*) [*κρύσταλλος,* clear ice]. In chemistry, a substance that assumes a definite geometric form. **C.s, Bizzozero's.** See *C.s, Charcot's.* **C.s, Boettcher's.** See *C.s, Spermin.* **C.s, Charcot's, C.s, Charcot-Leyden's,** octahedral or hexahedral crystals found in the sputum of asthma and fibrinous bronchitis and in other forms of sputum,

in the blood in leukemia, in the intestine in infection with parasites, and in nasal polyps; they are stained yellow with iodin. **C.s, Charcot-Neumann's, C.s, Charcot-Robin's.** See *C.s, Charcot's.* **C.s, Coffin-lid,** crystals of triple phosphate found in the urine in dyspepsia and cystitis. **C.s, Ear-.** See *Otolith.* **C.s, Florence's,** brown crystals in the shape of needles or plates obtained by treating semen with a strong solution of iodin and potassium iodid (Florence's reaction); they are also formed in the secretions of the prostate, uterus, vagina, etc. **C.-gazing,** gazing into the depths of a crystal globe or the surface of a clear vessel of water in order to produce self-hypnotism or autosuggestion with a view to obtaining socalled telepathic impressions. **C.s, Hedgehog.** See *Hedgehog Crystals.* **C.s, Hemin.** See *Hemin Crystals.* **C.s, Knife-rest,** peculiar indented crystals of triple phosphate occasionally found in urine. **C.s, Lead-chamber,** those found in the lead-chambers in which sulfuric acid is manufactured, and having the composition $HSO_3(NO_2)$. **C.s, Leyden's.** See *C.s, Charcot's.* **C.s, Lubarsch's,** minute crystals found postmortem in the epithelial cells of the testis, and regarded as distinct from Boettcher's and Charcot's crystals. **C.s, Neumann's.** Same as *C.s, Charcot's.* **C.s, Schweiner's.** See *C.s, Charcot's.* **C.s, Spermin,** a combination of phosphoric acid with a base, spermin (C_2H_5N), forming long, monoclinic, prism-like crystals with curved edges, found in spermatic fluid after drying it or allowing it to stand and in desiccated white of egg. A strong solution of iodid and potassium iodid stains them a deep brown or violet. Syn., *Boettcher's crystals.* **C.s, Teichmann's.** See *Hemin Crystals.* **C.s of Venus,** copper sulfate crystals. **C.s, Virchow's,** bright yellow or orange-colored crystals of hematoidin sometimes found in extravasated blood. **C.s, Zenker's.** See *C.s, Charcot's.*

Crystallin (*kris'-tal-in*) [*crystal*]. 1. The globulin of the crystalline lens. 2. See *Cristallin.*

Crystalline (*kris'-tal-ēn* or *-in*) [*crystal*]. Like a crystal. **C. Lens.** See *Lens, Crystalline.*

Crystallization (*kris-tal-iz-a'-shun*) [*crystal*]. The process by which the molecules of a substance arrange themselves in geometric forms when passing from a gaseous or a liquid to a solid state. **C., Alcohol of,** an alcohol uniting molecule by molecule with a crystalline substance and aiding in the preservation of the crystalline form of the latter. **C., Water of,** the water of salts that cannot be extracted without destruction of their crystalline nature.

Crystallographic Test for Blood. The use of sodium iodid as a reagent forming characteristic blood-crystals. Its use depends on the formation of iodin-hematin.

Crystallose (*kris'-tal-ōz*). Sodium saccharinate.

Crystalluridrosis (*kris - tal - u - rid - ro'- sis*) [*crystal; οὖρον*, urine; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. A condition, marked by excretion of urinary elements in the sweat which crystallize on the skin.

Cubeb, Cubeba (*ku'-beb, ku-be'-bah*) [Pers., *kabāba*, cubeb]. The unripe fruit of *Piper cubeba*, cultivated in Java. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, $C_{15}H_{24}$, and an organic acid. It is an aromatic stimulant, diuretic in small doses, and is useful in affections of the bladder and urethra. It is also employed in catarrh of the air-passages, etc. Dose 10 gr.–2 dr. (0.65–8.0 Gm.). **C., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum cubebæ*, U. S. P.), alcoholic. Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **C., Oil of** (*oleum cubebæ*, U. S. P.), the volatile oil. Dose 5–20 min. (0.32–1.3 Cc.). **C., Oleoresin of** (*oleoresina cubebæ*, U. S. P.), ethereal. Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **C., Tincture of,** 10% in strength. Dose 10 min.–3 dr. (0.65–12.0 Cc.). Unof. **C., Troches of** (*trochisci cubebæ*, U. S. P.), oleoresin, ½ gr.; oil of sassafras, $\frac{3}{10}$ gr.; extract of licorice, 4 gr.; acacia, 2 gr.; syrup of tolu q. s., in each troche. Dose 1–3.

Cubebic Acid (*ku-beb'-ik*). See *Acid, Cubebic.*

Cubebin (*ku-beb'-in*) [*cubeb*], $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. An odorless, crystalline substance obtained from cubeb.

Cubebism (*ku'-beb-izm*). Poisoning by cubeb; it is marked by acute gastroenteritis.

Cubiform (*ku'-be-form*). Cuboid.

Cubit (*ku'-bit*) [*cubitus*]. 1. The forearm; cubitus. 2. The ulna. 3. The elbow.

Cubitodigital (*ku-bit-o-dij'-it-al*). Relating to the forearm or the ulna and to the fingers.

Cubitometacarpal (*ku-bit-o-met-ah-kar'-pal*). Relating to the forearm or the ulna and the metacarpus.

Cubitosupraphalangeal (*ku-bit-o-su-prah-fal-an'-je-al*). Relating to the forearm or the ulna and the bases of the phalanges.

Cubitus (*ku'-bi-tus*) [L., "the elbow"]. The forearm. **C. valgus,** a deformity consisting of an abnormal curvature of the humeral diaphysis. **C. varus.** See *Gunstock Deformity.*

Cubocuneiform (*ku-bo-ku-ne'-if-orm*). Relating to the cuboid bone and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

Cuboid (*ku'-boid*) [*κύβος*, cube; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling a cube. **C. Bone,** a bone of the foot situated at the outer anterior part of the tarsus.

Cuca (*koo'-kah*). See *Erythroxylon.*

Cucumis (*ku'-ku-mis*) [L., "a cucumber"]. A genus of plants. See *Colocynth. C. melo*, muskmelon, is a species indigenous to the old-world tropics and widely cultivated. The root is emetic and diuretic and contains melonenemetin. The juice of the fruit of *C. sativus*, cucumber, is purgative, diuretic, and resolvent. It is used in skin diseases and as a cosmetic.

Cucurbita (*ku-kurb'-it-ah*) [L., "a gourd"]. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

C. fœtidissima is a species of North America; the leaf, root, and seeds are edible and the bitter fruit is recommended in the treatment of hemorrhoids. The ripe seed of *C. pepo*, the pumpkin, is the *pepo* of the U. S. P., an anthelmintic. See *Pepo*.

Cuirass (*kwe'-ras*) [Fr.]. A close-fitting or immovable bandage for the front of the chest. **C. Cancer.** See *Cancer en cuirasse*. **C., Tabetic,** an anesthetic area encircling the chest in tabetic patients.

Culdesac (*kul'-de-sak*) [Fr.]. A closed or "blind" pouch or sac. **C., Douglas',** a pouch between the anterior wall of the rectum and the posterior wall of the uterus, formed by the reflection of the peritoneum.

Culex (*ku'-leks*) [L., "a gnat"]. A mosquito. **C. fasciatus.** See *Stegomyia fasciata*.

Culicide (*ku'-lis-īd*) [*culex; cædere*, to kill]. Any agent which destroys mosquitos.

Culicifuge (*ku-lis'-if-ūj*) [*culex; fugare*, to drive away]. An agent to drive away mosquitos.

Culmen (*kul'-men*) [L., "summit"]. A part of the cerebellum on the cephalic side of the vermis.

Culture (*kul'-chūr*) [*colere*, to till]. The growth of microorganisms on artificial mediums. The act of cultivating microorganisms on artificial mediums. **C., Fractional.** See *C., Pure*. **C., Hanging-drop,** a culture in which the microorganism is inoculated into a drop of fluid on a cover-glass and the latter is inverted over a glass slide having a central concavity. **C.-medium,** a substance used for cultivating bacteria. Culture-mediums are either liquid or solid, bouillon and milk being the important liquid mediums, and gelatin, agar, blood-serum, and potato, the principal solid mediums. **C., Needle-.** See *C., Stab-*. **C., Plate-,** a culture of bacteria on a medium spread upon a flat plate or in a double dish. **C., Pure,** a culture of a single microorganism. **C., Stab-,** one in which the medium is inoculated by means of a needle bearing the microorganisms, and which is inserted deep down into the medium.

Cumarin (*ku'-mar-in*). See *Coumarin*.

Cumene (*ku'-mēn*) [*cumin*], C_9H_{12}. A compound made by distilling cumic acid with lime.

Cumic (*ku'-mik*) [*cumin*]. Derived from or pertaining to cumin. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Cumic*.

Cumin (*ku'-min*) [*cuminum*, cumin]. An umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum cyminum*, native in Egypt and Syria. The fruit possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. Its active principle is an oil.

Cuminic (*ku-min'-ik*). See *Cumic*.

Cumol (*ku'-mol*). See *Cumene*.

Cumulative (*ku'-mu-la-tiv*) [*cumulare*, to heap up]. Increasing; adding to. **C. Action, C. Effect,** the production of a marked and sudden result, after the administration of a considerable number of comparatively ineffective doses.

Cundurango (*kun-du-ran'-go*). See *Condurango*.

Cuneal, Cuneate (*ku'-ne-al, ku'-ne-āt*) [*cuneus*]. See *Cuneiform*.

Cuneiform (*ku-ne'-if-orm*) [*cuneus; forma*, shape]. Wedge-shaped; cuneate. **C. Bones,** three wedge-shaped bones at the anterior part of the tarsus. **C. Column.** See *Column of Burdach*.

Cuneocuboid (*ku-ne-o-ku'-boid*). See *Cubocuneiform*.

Cuneoscaphoid (*ku-ne-o-skaf'-oid*). Relating to the cuneiform bones and to the scaphoid bone.

Cuneus (*ku'-ne-us*) [L., "a wedge"]. A wedge-shaped convolution on the median aspect of the occipital lobe. Syn., *Cuneate lobule; Internal occipital lobule; Lobulus cerebri cuneatus; Lobulus cerebri occipitalis (internus); Lobulus cuneatus; Lobulus cuneiformis; Lobus cuneus; Lobus pyriformis; Triangular lobule*. **C. cinereus.** See *Ala cinerea*. **C. thalami optici intergenicularis,** that part of the thalamus lying between the external and internal geniculate bodies.

Cuniculus (*ku-nik'-u-lus*) [L., "a subterranean passage"]. The burrow of the itch-mite. In the plural, *cuniculi*, the semicircular canals of the ear.

Cunisset's Test for Bile-pigments. Addition to the urine of half its volume of chloroform imparts a yellow color to the latter.

Cup (*kup*) [AS., *cuppe*]. 1. To bleed. 2. A cupping-glass. 3. A drinking-vessel or the contents of such a vessel. **C.s, Antimonial,** cups made of antimony which impart emetic properties to the contained liquid. **C., Bitter,** a drinking-cup of quassia wood. **C., Chinese,** a drinking-vessel of red arsenic which imparts cathartic properties to wine left standing in it during the night. **C., Dry-,** a cup for merely drawing the blood to the surface. **C., Favus-,** a depression in a favus-scale surrounding a hair. **C., Glaucomatous,** a deep depression in the optic papilla seen in cases of glaucoma. **C.s, Montgomery's.** See *Montgomery's Cups*. **C., Physiologic,** the normal concavity of the optic papilla. **C., Wet-,** a cup for abstracting blood through incisions in the skin.

Cuphea (*ku'-fe-ah*) [κῦφος, a hump, from the shape of the calyx]. A genus of plants of the order *Lythraceæ*. *C. antisyphilitica, C. balsamona, C. ingrata*, and *C. microphylla* are employed in decoction in the American tropics in the treatment of syphilis. *C. viscosissima*, a viscid annual of the United States, is a homeopathic remedy used in the treatment of cholera infantum.

Cuphosis (*ku-fo'-sis*). See *Kyphosis*.

Cupola (*ku'-po-lah*) [L., "a dome"]. The dome-shaped extremity of the canal of the cochlea; also the summit of a solitary gland of the small intestine.

Cupped (*kupt*). Having the upper surface depressed; applied to the coagulum of blood after phlebotomy. **C. Disc,** excavation of the optic papilla, normally present in slight degree, but pathologic if excessive.

Cupping (*kup'-ing*) [*cup*]. 1. A method of blood-derivation by means of the application of cupping-glasses to the surface of the body. 2. The formation of a cup-like depression. **C., Dry-,** a form of counter-irritation in which the blood is drawn to the surface by means of a cup. This is used mainly in inflammatory affections of the lung. **C.-glass,** a small bell-shaped glass capable of holding three to four ounces, in which the air is rarefied by heat or by exhaustion, and the glass applied to the skin, either with or without scarification of the latter. **C., Wet-,** the abstraction of blood after scarification.

Cupragol (*ku'-pra-gol*). A compound of copper and albumin used in solutions of 1 to 5% as an antiphlogistic and secretory stimulant.

Cupram (*ku'-pram*) [*cuprum*]. A solution of copper carbonate in ammonia-water used as a fungicide.

Cuprammonic (*ku-pram-on'-ik*). Containing copper and ammonia.

Cuprargol (*ku-prar'-gol*). A cupronucleic acid compound, occurring as a gray powder, slowly soluble in water. It is used in the treatment of conjunctivitis by instillation of a 1 to 5% solution once or several times daily; in trachoma used as an astringent in 20% aqueous solution.

Cuprate (*ku'-prāt*). A double salt containing a cupric compound.

Cupratin (*ku'-pra-tin*). A preparation of copper albuminoid, similar to ferratin.

Cuprea Bark (*ku'-pre-ah*). The bark of certain species of *Remijia*. It affords quinin and the associated alkaloids.

Cuprein (*ku'-pre-in*), $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid derived from cuprea bark.

Cuprene (*ku'-prēn*), C_7H_8. A nonvolatile insoluble hydrocarbon; a yellow, bulky solid consisting of matted filaments resembling amadou in appearance, obtained by passing a current of pure acetylene gas over bright copper filings.

Cuprescent (*ku-pres'-ent*). Having the appearance of copper.

Cupressin (*ku-pres'-in*). Cypress oil.

Cupriaseptol (*ku-pre-ah-sep'-tol*). Copper sulfocarbolate.

Cupric (*ku'-prik*). Containing copper as a bivalent element. **C. Oxid.** See *Copper Oxid, Black.*

Cuprocitrol (*ku-pro-sit'-rol*). A copper and citrol derivative used in trachoma in 5 to 10% salve.

Cuprohemol (*ku-pro-he'-mol*). A compound of copper and hemol used in tuberculosis. Dose 1½–2 gr. (0.1–0.13 Gm.).

Cuprol (*ku'-prol*). See *Copper Nucleinate.*

Cuprosopotassic (*ku-pro-so-po-tas'-ik*). Relating to a combination of cuprous salt and potassium.

Cuprosulfate (*ku-pro-sul'-fāt*). A double sulfate containing copper.

Cuprotartrate (*ku-pro-tar'-trāt*). A combination of copper and tartaric acid.

Cuprous (*ku'-prus*). Containing copper as a univalent element. **C. Oxid.** See *Copper Oxid, Red.*

Cuprum (*ku'-prum*) [L.]. Copper. See *Copper.*

Cupula (*ku'-pu-lah*) [L., "a little cup"]. An invisible substance on the cristæ acusticæ that on the application of fixation fluids coagulates and becomes visible. **C. terminalis.** See *Membrana tectoria.*

Cupular, Cupulate (*ku'-pu-lar, -lāt*). Cup-shaped.

Curaçao, Curaçoa (*ku-ra-so'*) [island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela]. A cordial or elixir prepared from brandy, and flavored, principally with orange-peel. It is used as a vehicle for certain medicines.

Curage (*ku-rahzh*) [Fr.]. 1. Curettage; cleansing of the eye or of an ulcerated or carious surface. 2. A term used by some authorities for clearing the uterine cavity by means of the finger, as distinguished from the use of the curet.

Curara, Curare, Curari (*koo-rah'-rah, -re*) [S. A.]. Woorara. A vegetable extract obtained from *Paullinia curare* and certain members of the *Strychnos* family. It is a powerful paralyzant of the motor nerves and of the voluntary muscles. Its active principle is *curarin*, $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.0006 Gm.) hypodermatically. It is used in South America and elsewhere as an arrow-poison. Toxic doses cause death by paralysis of the organs of respiration. It has been reported effectual in cases of hydrophobia and tetanus. The initial dose is $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.0065 Gm.) given hypodermatically in a watery solution; this may be gradually increased to ½ gr. (0.02 Gm.), but the latter dose should be given with caution.

Curarization (*koo-rah-riz-a'-shun*) [*curara*]. The state of one subjected to the full influence of curara by hypodermatic injection. Voice and power of motion are generally abolished, but not sensibility to pain. Syn., *Curarism.* **C., Spontaneous,** conditions of autointoxication occasioned by the paralyzing influence upon the circulation and upon the end-plates of the neuromuscular system of toxic substances produced in the body by the tetanization of the muscles.

Curarize (*koo'-rah-rīz*). To bring a subject under the influence of curara.

Curcuma (*ker'-ku-mah*) [L.]. Turmeric. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, of India, a plant of the *Zingiberaceæ*, with action similar to that of ginger. It contains a yellow coloring-matter, *curcumin*, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, and is employed as a yellow dye in pharmacy, occasionally, to color ointments and other preparations, and in chemistry its solution in alcohol is used as a test for alkalis, which turn it brown. Paper tinged with an alcoholic solution (*turmeric paper*) may be used instead.

Curd (*kerd*) [ME.]. The coagulum of milk that separates on the addition of rennet or an acid to milk.

Cure (*kūr*) [*cura*, care]. The successful treatment of a disease; also, a system of treatment, as *faith-cure*, *mind-cure*, *grape-cure*, *water-cure* (see *Hydropathy*), *hunger-cure*, *rest-cure*, etc. **C., Potato,** a method of treating foreign bodies in the alimentary tract by the ingestion of mashed potatoes. The body becomes embedded in the potato-mass that is formed.

Curet, Curette (*ku-ret'*) [Fr.]. An instrument, shaped like a spoon or scoop, for scraping away exuberant or dead tissue.

Cureting (*ku'-ret-ing*). See *Curetment.*

Curetment (*ku-ret'-ment*) [Fr., *curettement*]. The removal of vegetations, retained placenta, etc., by means of a curet. Syn., *Curetage; Cureting; Curettage; Curettement.*

Curettage (*ku-ret'-āj*). See *Curetment.*

Curling's Ulcer. A duodenal ulcer produced by extensive burns of the skin.

Currant-jelly Clot. A soft, red clot seen postmortem in the heart and blood-vessels.

Current (*kur'-ent*) [*currere*, to run]. A term applied to the transference of electric force, which is likened to the flow of a liquid in a tube. **C., Abterminal,** the secondary current observed at any point in the nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction shock. **C., Adterminal,** the negative current observed at any point in a nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction shock. **C., After-,** a current produced in nervous or muscular tissue when a constant current which has been flowing through the same has been stopped. **C., Alternating,** a term applied to a current which, by means of an interrupter, is alternately direct and reverse. **C., Anelectrotonic,** that observed at the anode on passage of a constant current through a nerve. **C.s, Angular,** those which are inclined to each other at some angle. **C., Ascending,** the current formed by placing the positive electrode upon the periphery of a nerve and the negative higher up on the trunk of the nerve, or on the surface over the nerve-center in the spinal cord. **C., Battery,** a galvanic current. **C., Branch.** See *C., Derived.* **C.-breaker,** a rheotome. **C., Centrifugal,** a descending current. **C., Centripetal,** an ascending current. **C.-changer,** a rheotrope. **C., Combined,** that obtained by the combined action of the galvanic and faradic currents. **C.-condenser,** an apparatus for collecting the extra currents generated by an induction machine in operation which it combines to form a current of opposite direction to that of the battery current, and which upon being transmitted to the core demagnetizes it and thus increases the rapidity of the interruption and the strength of the induced current. **C., Constant.** See *C., Continuous.* **C., Continuous,** a constant, uninterrupted current in one direction. **C., d'Arsonval,** the high potential discharge of a current-condenser through a large solenoid of wire. **C., Derived,** a current drawn off by a derivation-wire from the main current. **C., Descending,** one passing through a nerve centrifugally, the anode being placed proximally, the kathode, distally. **C., Direct,** a current constant in direction, in contradistinction to an alternating current. **C., Faradic,** the current produced by an induction-coil or by a magnetoelectric machine. **C., Galvanic,** a current generated by the decomposition of acidulated water by means of metallic plates. **C.s, Induced.** See *C.s, Secondary.* **C., Inducing,** a primary current; one which, by its opening or closure, produces a faradic current in an adjoining circuit. Cf. *C.s, Induced.* **C.s, Induction, C.s, Inductive.** See *C.s, Secondary.* **C., Interrupted,** a current that is alternately opened and closed. **C.-interrupter,** a rheotome. **C., Kat-electrotonic,** that observed at the kathode on passage of a constant current through a nerve. **C., Labile,** a current applied while moving one or both electrodes over the surface treated. **C., Magnetoelectric,** a faradic current generated by a magnet. **C., Primary.** See *C., Inducing.* **C., Primitive,** an electric current from which a derived current has not been drawn off. **C.-regulator,** a rheostat. **C., Reversed,** that produced by changing the poles. **C.-reverser,** a rheotrope. **C.s, Secondary,** momentary currents produced in a coil of insulated wire, introduced within the field of another coil, when the circuit is made or broken in the second coil. **C., Sinuous,** one sent in a curved line. **C., Sinusoidal,** an alternating induced electric current in which the electromotive force is so varied that its rise and fall in a positive direction are immediately succeeded without a break by an exactly corresponding fall and rise in the negative direction, and the rise and fall in both directions would, if graphically illustrated, describe a sine curve. **C., Spinal-cord,** an electric current applied by placing both the electrodes on the spine. **C., Spinal-cord Muscle,** an electric current in the application of which one electrode is placed over the spine, the other over a muscle. **C., Spinal-cord Nerve,** an electric current in the application of which one electrode is placed on the spine, the other on a nerve. **C., Stabile,** a current applied with both electrodes in a fixed position. **C., Static,** the current from a static machine. **C., Uniform,** an electric current which retains the same strength throughout its application. **C., Voltaic,** the continuous current.

Curschmann's Spirals. Spiral threads of mucin contained in the small, thick pellets that are expectorated during an asthmatic paroxysm. They are supposed to be casts of the bronchioles, and contain Charcot-Leyden crystals and eosinophil cells.

Curvature (*kur'-va-tūr*) [*curvare*, to curve]. A bending or curving. **C., Angular.** See *C., Pott's.* **C., Compensatory,** in spinal curvature, a secondary curve occurring as the result of the efforts of the trunk to main-

tain its upright position. **C., Lateral,** scoliosis. **C., Pott's,** angular curvature of the spine, with a posterior projection; it is due to spondylitis. **C. of Spine,** a bending of the vertebral column.

Curve (*kerv*) [*curvus*, bent]. A bending or flexure. **C., Barnes'.** See *Barnes' Curve*. **C.-basis,** a common level from which spring the ascending lines of a sphygmographic tracing. **C. of Carus.** See *Carus' Curve*. **C.s, Chauveau's,** in electrophysiology curves which show that with closing shocks the amount of stimulation obtained at first with the kathode grows with the strength of the current, then remains stationary and sometimes decreases. The degree of stimulation obtained with the anode regularly increases with the current and overtakes and surpasses that obtained with the kathode. With opening shocks the results are reversed. **C., Ellis-Damoiseau's, C., Garland's S-.** See *Ellis' Sign*. **C., Staircase-,** the myographic curve produced by repeated stimulation. **C., Temperature-,** a graphic curve showing the variations of the temperature for a given period. **C.s, Traube's, C., Traube-Hering's.** See under *Traube*.

Cuscamin (*kus'-kam-in*). A crystalline substance found in cinchona.

Cusp (*kusp*) [*cuspis*, a point]. The eminence on the crown of a tooth.

Cusso (*kus'-o*). Brayera. The *cusso* of the U. S. P. is the dried panicles of the pistillate flowers of *Hagenia abyssinica*. It contains tannic acid, a volatile oil, and a crystalline principle, *koussin*, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$. It is a valuable anthelmintic against tape-worms. In large doses it produces nausea and emesis. Dose 240 gr. (16 Gm.). Syn., *Cusso; Koso; Kousso*. **C., Infusion of** (*infusum cusso*, B. P.). Dose 4–8 oz. (118–235 Cc.).

Cutal (*ku'-tal*). See *Aluminium Borotannate*.

Cutaneous (*ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*cutis*]. Pertaining to the skin. **C. Emphysema.** See *Emphysema, Cutaneous*. **C. Respiration,** the transpiration of gases through the skin.

Cuticle (*ku'-tik-l*) [*cutis*]. The epidermis or scarf-skin.

Cuticolor (*ku'-ti-kul-or*) [*cutis; color*]. A term descriptive of various ointments and powders simulating the color of the skin and used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Cuticolous (*ku-tik'-ol-us*) [*cutis; colere*, to inhabit]. Living under the skin; said of parasitic larvas.

Cuticular (*ku-tik'-u-lar*). Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of cuticle.

Cutification (*ku-tif-ik-a'-shun*) [*cutis; facere*, to make]. The formation of skin.

Cutin (*ku'-tin*) [*cutis*]. 1. In biology, cork-substance; a modification of cellulose, also called suberin. 2. A preparation of the muscular layer of the intestine of cattle. It is used for dressing wounds and as a substitute for catgut.

Cutis (*ku'-tis*) [L.]. The derma or true skin. **C. ærea,** the bronze color of the skin in Addison's disease. **C. anserina.** See *Goose-flesh*. **C. laxa.** See *Dermatolysis*. **C. testacea,** a variety of seborrhea in which the trunk and extensor surfaces of the extremities are covered with large, thick plates of greasy, inspissated sebum, usually greenish or blackish, from accumulation of dirt upon them. **C. unctuosa.** Synonym of *Seborrhea*.

Cutisector (*ku-te-sek'-tor*) [*cutis; sector*, a cutter]. An instrument for taking small sections of skin from the living subject.

Cutol (*ku'-tol*). See *Aluminium Borotannate*.

Cuvier's Canals. In the embryo, two short vessels opening into the common trunk of the omphalomesenteric veins, each being formed by the union of two veins, the anterior cardinal, or jugular, and the posterior cardinal veins.

Cyanacetyl (*si-an-as'-et-il*). See *Acetyl Isocyanid*.

Cyanate (*si'-an-āt*). A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyanformic (*si-an-form'-ik*). Containing formic acid and cyanogen.

Cyanic (*si-an'-ik*) [κύανος, blue]. 1. Blue or bluish. 2. Relating to or containing cyanogen. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Cyanic*.

Cyanid (*si'-an-id*) [κύανος, blue]. Any compound of cyanogen with a metal or a radicle. Most of the cyanids are actively poisonous.

Cyano- (*si-an-o-*) [κύανος, blue]. A prefix meaning blue.

Cyanogen (*si-an'-o-jen*) [*cyano-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A radicle having the structure CN, an acid compound of carbon and nitrogen, existing as a colorless, combustible gas; it is exceedingly poisonous. Syn., *Prussin*. **C. Iodid,** a poisonous crystalline substance produced by combining cyanogen and iodin.

Cyanophil (*si-an'-o-fil*) [*cyano-*; φιλεῖν, to love]. Auerbach's term for the blue-staining nuclear substance of cells of plants and animals.

Cyanophilic, Cyanophilous (*si-an-o-fil'-ik, -of'-il-us*). Having an especial affinity for blue or green dyes.

Cyanopia, Cyanopsia (*si-an-o'-pe-ah, -op'-se-ah*) [*cyano-*; ὤψ, eye]. A perverted state of the vision rendering all objects blue.

Cyanosis (*si-an-o'-sis*) [κύανος, blue]. A bluish discoloration of the skin from deficient oxidation of the blood, caused by local or general circulatory disturbances. **C., Congenital,** blue disease; cyanosis due to a congenital lesion of the heart or of the great vessels. **C., Local,** the preferred term for local anemia, digiti mortui, regional ischemia, or local syncope.

Cyanospermia (*si-an-o-sper'-me-ah*) [*cyano-*; σπέρμα, sperm]. A condition in which the semen has a bluish tint.

Cyanurea (*si-an-u'-re-ah*), $C_2H_3N_3O$. An amorphous body obtained from urea by action of cyanogen iodid with heat.

Cyclarthrosis (*sik-lar-thro'-sis*) [κύκλος, a circle; ἄρθρωσις, a joint]. A circular or rotatory articulation.

Cycle (*si'-kel*) [κύκλος, a circle]. A period in which a round of operations or events is repeated; a succession of events or symptoms.

C., Aberrant, the establishment of communication between the pulmonary and bronchial vessels from congestion due to mitral stenosis. **C., Cardiac,** the complete cardiac movements embracing the systolic and diastolic movements, with the interval between them. **C., Cardiacovascular,** the circuit of the blood through the organism. **C. of Generation, C., Generations,** Haeckel's term for the successive changes through which an individual passes from its birth to the period when it is capable of reproducing its kind. **C. of Golgi,** that phase of development of *Plasmodium malariæ* which occurs in human blood. Cf. *C. of Ross.* **C. of Ross,** that phase of development of *Plasmodium malariæ* which occurs in the mosquito. Cf. *C. of Golgi.*

Cyclic (*si'-klik*) [*cycle*]. 1. Having cycles or periods of exacerbation or change; intermittent. 2. Having a self-limited course, as certain diseases. **C. Albuminuria.** See *Albuminuria, Cyclic.* **C. Insanity.** See *Insanity, Circular.*

Cyclitis (*si-kli'-tis*) [*κύκλος*, a circular body; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ciliary body, manifested by a zone of congestion in the sclerotic coat surrounding the cornea. It may be serous, plastic, or suppurative. *Iridocyclitis* is the involvement of both iris and ciliary body in the inflammatory process.

Cyclo- (*si-klo-*) [*κύκλος*, a circle]. A prefix meaning relating to a circle or to the ciliary body.

Cyclocephalus (*si-klo-sef'-al-us*) [*cyclo-; κεφαλή*, head]. A species of single autositic monsters characterized by a more or less complete absence of the olfactory organs, together with an intimate union of imperfectly developed or rudimentary visual organs, situated in the median line.

Cyclochoroiditis (*si-klo-ko-roid-i'-tis*) [*cyclo-; choroiditis*]. Combined inflammation of the ciliary body and the choroid.

Cycloplegia (*si-klo-ple'-je-ah*) [*cyclo-; πληγή*, a stroke]. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cycloplegic (*si-klo-ple'-jik*). 1. Relating to cycloplegia. 2. A drug which paralyzes the ciliary muscle.

Cyclops (*si'-klops*) [*cyclo-; ὤψ*, eye]. A congenital malformation consisting in a fusion of the two eyes into one.

Cyclotomy (*si-klot'-o-me*) [*cyclo-; τομή*, section]. An operation for the relief of glaucoma, consisting of an incision through the ciliary body.

Cydonium (*si-do'-ne-um*) [*κυδώνιον*, a quince]. Quince-seed. The seeds of *Cydonia vulgaris*, employed mainly for the mucilage contained in the covering, which consists of a compound of gum and glucose, and is a bland demulcent; it is also used as a hair-dressing.

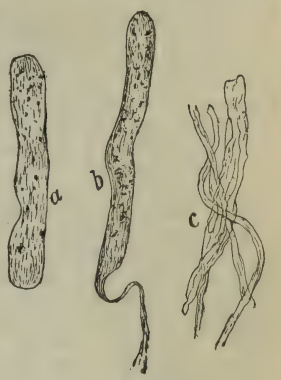
Cyesis (*si-e'-sis*) [*κύησις*, pregnancy]. Pregnancy.

Cyetic (*si-et'-ik*) [*cyesis*]. Relating to pregnancy.

Cylinder (*sil'-in-der*) [*κύλινδρος*, a cylinder]. 1. An elongated body of the same transverse diameter throughout and circular on transverse section. 2. See *Cast.* **C.s, Bence Jones',** long, cylindric formations derived from the seminiferous tubules, sometimes seen in the urine.

Cylindroadenoma (*sil-in-dro-ad-en-o'-mah*). An adenoma containing cylindric masses of hyaline matter.

Cylindroid (*sil'-in-droid*) [*cylinder; εἶδος*, likeness]. A name given to a mucous cast frequently found in the urine in cases of mild irritation of the kidney. Cylindroids are ribbon-like forms, usually of great length, and of about the same diameter as renal casts. They may assume various shapes. One extremity is usually pointed and may be drawn out into a long tail.



CYLINDROIDS.
a and *b*. Cast-like forms.
c. Filamentous forms.

Cylindroma (*sil-in-dro'-mah*) [*cylinder; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A myxosarcoma in which the degeneration is confined to areas surrounding the blood-vessels.

Cylindrosarcoma (*sil-in-dro-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor containing both cylindromatous and sarcomatous elements.

Cylindruria (*sil-in-dru'-re-ah*) [*cylinder; οὖρον*, urine]. The discharge of urine containing hyaline casts or cylindroids.

Cyllosomus (*sil-o-so'-mus*) [*κυλλός*, crooked; *σῶμα*, body]. A monster characterized by an eventration in the side of the lower abdominal region and imperfect development of the corresponding leg.

Cynanche (*sin-ang'-ke*) [*κύων*, dog; *ἄγχειν*, to strangle]. An old name for any acute affection of the throat, as diphtheria, croup, tonsillitis, etc., in which the patient struggles for breath (as a panting dog). **C. dysarthritica,** sore throat sometimes resulting in abscess occurring during the course of an attack of arthritis. Syn., *Arthritic angina.* **C. maligna,** a fatal form of sore throat. **C. suffocativa.** Synonym of *Croup.* **C. tonsillaris.** See *Quinsy.*

Cynanthropia (*sin-an-thro'-pe-ah*) [*κύων*, dog; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man]. A mania in which the patient believes himself a dog, and imitates the actions of one.

Cynic (*sin'-ik*) [*κυνικός*, dog-like]. Pertaining to a dog. **C. Spasm,** a contraction of the facial muscles upon one side so as to expose the teeth, in the manner of an angry dog.

Cynoglossum (*sin-o-glos'-um*) [*κύων*, dog; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue]. A genus of boraginaceous

plants. The powdered root, leaves, and flowers of *C. officinale*, hound's-tongue, are recommended as a cure for ulcerated epitheliomas; application twice daily.

Cynurenic Acid (*sin-u-ren'-ik*) [see *Cynurin*], $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6 + 2H_2O$. A crystalline acid found in dog's urine. It is a decomposition-product of proteids. On heating it cynurin is evolved.

Cynurin (*sin'-u-rin*) [*κύων*, dog; *οὖρον*, urine], $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$. A base from cynurenic acid.

Cyotrophy (*si-ot'-ro-fe*) [*κύος*, fetus; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Nutrition of the fetus.

Cyperus (*si-pe'-rus*) [*κύπειρος*, a sweet-smelling marsh-plant]. A genus of sedges. *C. articulatus*, adrue, a species of South America, is antiemetic and tonic. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.6–1.8 Cc.). *C. rotundus* is a tropical species, the tubers of which are tonic and stimulant and are used in treatment of cholera.

Cyprian (*sip'-re-an*) [island of *Cyprus*, the original source of copper]. Containing copper.

Cypridol (*sip'-rid-ol*). A 1% solution of nascent mercuric iodid in aseptic oil; it is used in syphilis (dose 3 gr.—0.2 Gm.) and as an application in skin diseases.

Cypridopathy (*sip-rid-op'-ath-e*) [Κύπρις, Venus; *πάθος*, disease]. An adenopathy of venereal origin.

Cypripedium (*sip-re-pe'-de-um*) [Κύπρις, Venus; *πόδιον*, a slipper]. Lady's-slipper. The roots of *C. pubescens* and *C. parviflorum*, American valerian, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil and an acid. It is an antispasmodic and stimulant tonic, used instead of valerian, which it resembles. Dose of the *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.6–1.8 Cc.). Unof.

Cyrtoid (*sir'-toid*) [*κυρτός*, curved; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Hump-like.

Cyrtometer (*sir-tom'-et-er*) [*κυρτός*, curved; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument adapted for measuring curves. One form is used to locate the fissures of the brain.

Cyrtosis (*sir-to'-sis*) [*κυρτός*, curved]. Spinal curvature.

Cyst (*sist*) [*κύστις*, a pouch]. A cavity containing fluid and surrounded by a capsule. **C.s, Adgenic,** congenital dermoid cysts adhering to the genial tubercles. **C.s, Adhyoid,** dermoid cysts adherent to the hyoid bone. **C., Adventitious,** one inclosing a foreign body. **C., Air-,** one containing gas. **C., Allantoic,** cystic dilation of the urachus. **C., Apoplectic,** one inclosing a cerebral effusion of blood. **C., Arachnoid,** a meningeal hematoma. **C., Atheromatous.** See *Atheroma* (1). **C.s, Baker's,** hernial protrusions of the synovial membrane of the joints through the fibrous capsule. **C., Blood-.** See *Hematoma*. **C., Boyer's,** cystic enlargement of the subhyoid bursa. **C., Branchial,** one formed from incomplete closure of a branchial cleft in an embryo. **C. of the Broad Ligament,** one originating in the ovary and developing between the layers of the broad ligament. **C., Butter-,** a cystic tumor of the mammary gland containing semisolid contents of yellowish-brown color and of buttery consistence, that may harden with exposure to the air. **C., Chyle,** one in the mesentery containing chyle. **C., Colloid,** a cyst with jelly-like contents. **C., Compound.** See *C., Multilocular*. **C., Conjunctival,** a rare congenital cyst, transparent and of the size of a pea, occurring near the corneal margin. **C., Cowperian, C., Cowper's,** a retention cyst formed in Cowper's gland. **C.s, Crab's-eye,** small vesicles which appear over Heberden's nodosities. **C., Cutaneous.** See *C., Dermoid*. **C., Daughter-,** any one of the small cysts developed by secondary growth from the walls of a large cyst. **C., Dentigerous,** one containing teeth. **C., Dermoid,** a congenital cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc. **C., Distention,** a normal serous cavity distended with a collection of watery fluid. **C., Echinococcus-,** a cyst formed in various tissues and organs of man by the larva of the *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog, taken into the stomach. **C., Extravasation,** a cyst formed by the encapsulation of a hemorrhage or other fluid into the tissues. **C., Exudation.** See *C., Extravasation*. **C., False.** See *C., Adventitious*, and *C., Exudation*. **C., Follicular,** one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland. **C., Gartnerian,** a cystic tumor originating in Gartner's duct. **C., Hydatid.** See *C., Echinococcus-*. **C., Intraligamentous.** See *C. of the Broad Ligament*. **C., Involution-,** multiple cystic dilation of the milk-ducts after the menopause. **C., Kobelt's,** a small, pedunculated cyst formed by one of Kobelt's tubes. **C., Meibomian.** See *Chalazion*. **C., Morgagnian.** See *Hydatid of Morgagni*. **C., Mucoid,** a retention cyst in a mucous follicle or in the duct of a muciparous gland. **C., Mucous,** a retention cyst containing mucus. **C., Multilocular,** one composed of many separate compartments. **C.s, Nabothian,** small retention cysts formed by the nabothian follicles. **C., Neural,** a cyst-like distention of a lymph-space of the brain or spinal cord. **C., Nevoid,** one with vascular walls. **C., Pilous, C., Pilocystic.** See *Pilonidal Fistula*. **C., Proligerous, C., Recurring Proliferous,** a cystic adenosarcoma; one that has undergone cystic degeneration. **C., Renal,** a cyst-like dilation of the kidney. **C., Retention,** one that is due to the retention of the secretion of a gland, in consequence of closure of the duct, as in mucous or sebaceous cysts. **C., Rice-grain,** cystic distention of a synovial sheath containing rice-seed bodies. **C., Sebaceous,** a retention cyst of a sebaceous gland. **C., Serous,** one containing transparent watery fluid. **C., Softening,** one due to encapsulation of the fluid after liquefactive necrosis. **C., Sterile,** a true hydatid cyst which fails to reproduce. **C., Sublingual.** See *Ranula*. **C., True,** an abnormal cyst not formed by the dilation

of some canal or cavity. **C., Umbilical,** a congenital cyst in the umbilical region said to be due to shutting-off of a portion of the fetal stomach. **C., Unilocular,** one having but a single cavity. **C., Urinary,** a thin-walled cyst of the cortical substance of the kidney, projecting beneath the capsule and containing a clear yellow fluid. **C.-worm.** See *Cysticercus.*

Cystadenoma (*sist-ad-en-o'-mah*) [*cyst; adenoma*]. 1. An adenoma containing cysts. 2. Adenoma of the bladder. **C. papilliferum,** an adenoma containing cysts with papillas on the inner aspect of the cyst-walls.

Cystadenosarcoma (*sist-ad-en-o-sar-ko'-mah*). See *Cyst, Proligerous.*

Cystalgia (*sist-al'-je-ah*) [*cyst; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the bladder.

Cystamin (*sist'-am-in*). A compound of formaldehyd and ammonia, used as a bactericide and antiseptic in cystitis and gout. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.66 Gm.).

Cystanastrophe (*sist-an-as'-tro-fe*). See *Inversion of Bladder.*

Cystauchenotomy (*sist-aw-ken-ot'-o-me*) [*cyst; αὐχήν*, neck of bladder; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. A surgical incision into the neck of the bladder.

Cystectomy (*sist-ek'-to-me*) [*cyst; ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out]. Excision of the cystic duct.

Cystein (*sist'-e-in*) [*cyst*], $C_2H_7NO_2S$. A compound obtained by reducing cystin; it is a crystalline powder, soluble in water, yielding an indigo-blue color with ferric chlorid; in the air it rapidly oxidizes to cystin. **C., Reaction for.** See *Andreasch's Reaction for Cystein.*

Cystencephalus (*sist-en-sef'-al-us*) [*cyst; ἐγκεφαλός*, the brain]. A form of monstrosity in which the brain is replaced by a cyst-like structure.

Cysterethism (*sist-er'-eth-izm*) [*cyst; ἐρεθισμός*, irritation]. Irritability of the bladder.

Cysthypersarcosis (*sist-hi-per-sar-ko'-sis*) [*cyst; ὑπέρ*, over; *σάρκωσις*, a fleshy excrescence]. Hypertrophy of the muscular walls of the bladder.

Cystic (*sist'-ik*) [*cyst*]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cyst. 2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder or to the gall-bladder.

Cysticercoid (*sist-e-ser'-koid*). Resembling *Cysticercus:* applied to any encysted tape-worm larva.

Cysticercus (*sist-e-ser'-kus*) [*cyst; κέρκος*, a tail]. The embryo of a tape-worm when it has reached the encysted stage. A hydatid. **C. cellulosæ,** the larval parasite inhabiting the intermuscular connective tissue of the pig, producing the condition known as "measles." It is rarely found in the tissues of man. Its progenitor is the *Tænia solium.*

Cysticolithectomy (*sist-ik-o-lith-ek'-to-me*) [*cystic duct; λίθος*, a stone; *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out]. Von Greiffenhagen's operation for removal of calculi from the gall-bladder, consisting in opening the cystic duct alone and leaving the gall-bladder intact.

Cysticotomy (*sist-ik-ot'-o-me*) [*cystic duct; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into the cystic duct.

Cystidolaparotomy (*sist-id-o-lap-ar-ot'-o-me*) [*cystic duct; laparotomy*]. An abdominovesical incision.

Cystidotrachelotomy (*sist-id-o-trak-el-ot'-o-me*). See *Cystauchenotomy.*

Cystin (*sist'-in*) [*cyst*], $C_3H_7NO_2S$. A substance found in the urine. It occurs in regular, colorless, six-sided tables, of very characteristic appearance. **C., Test for.** See *Baumann and Goldmann, Liebig, Mueller.*

Cystinemia (*sist-in-e'-me-ah*) [*cystin; αἷμα*, blood]. The occurrence of cystin in the blood.

Cystinuria (*sist-in-u'-re-ah*) [*cystin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of cystin in the urine.

Cystitis (*sist-i'-tis*) [*cyst; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystitome (*sist'-it-ōm*). See *Cystotome.*

Cysto- (*sis-to-*) [*κύστις*, bladder]. A prefix denoting relation to the bladder.

Cystocele (*sist'-o-sēl*) [*cysto-; κήλη*, a hernia]. A hernia of the bladder.

Cystocolostomy (*sist-o-kol-os'-tom-e*) [*cysto-; colostomy*]. The surgical establishment of a permanent passage from the bladder to the colon.

Cystoenterocele (*sist-o-en'-ter-o-sēl*) [*cysto-; ἔντερον*, an intestine; *κήλη*, a hernia]. A hernia containing a part of the bladder and intestine.

Cystoepiplocele (*sist-o-ep-ip'-lo-sēl*) [*cysto-; ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum; *κήλη*, a hernia]. Hernia of the bladder and of the omentum.

Cystoepithelioma (*sist-o-ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah*) [*cysto-; epithelioma*]. An epithelioma containing cysts filled with fluid.

Cystogen (*sist'-o-jen*). See *Formin.*

Cystogenia, Cystogenesis (*sist-o-je'-ne-ah, sist-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*cysto-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The formation or genesis of cysts.

Cystohemia (*sist-o-he'-me-ah*) [*cysto-; αἷμα*, blood]. A congested condition of the bladder.

Cystoid (*sist'-oid*) [*cyst; εἶδος*, likeness]. 1. Having the form or appearance of a cyst. 2. Composed of a collection of cysts. 3. A pseudocyst.

Cystoma (*sist-o'-mah*) [*cyst; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A newgrowth made up of cysts; applied especially to ovarian cysts. **C. glandulare proliferum, C. proliferum papillare,** proliferating cystoma, a cystic formation derived from gland-ducts and acini. It is the most common form of ovarian and pancreatic cystoma; the lining of the inner wall consists of epithelium showing papillomatous growths or crypts resembling the acini of a gland. Syn., *Cylindrocellular adenoma.*

Cystomyoma (*sist-o-mi-o'-mah*). A myoma containing cysts.

Cystomyxoadenoma (*sist-o-miks-o-ad-en-o'-mah*). Cystomyxoma with adenoma.

Cystomyxoma (*sist-o-miks-o'-mah*). A myxoma containing cysts.

Cystoneuralgia (*sist-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*) [*cysto-; neuralgia*]. Neuralgia of the bladder; cystalgia.

Cystopexy (*sist'-o-peks-e*) [*cysto-; πῆξις*, fixation]. Fixation of the bladder, an operation for the cure of cystocele.

Cystophlegmatic (*sist-o-fleg-mat'-ik*) [*cysto-; φλέγμα*, phlegm]. Pertaining to vesical mucus.

Cystopyelitis (*sist-o-pi-el-i'-tis*) [*cysto-; pyelitis*]. Inflammation of the urinary bladder and the pelvis of the kidney.

Cystopyelonephritis (*sist-o-pi-e-lo-nef-ri'-tis*). See *Cystopyelitis*.

Cystopyic (*sist-o-pi'-ik*). Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

Cystorectostomy (*sist-o-rek-tos'-to-me*) [*cysto-; rectum; στόμα*, a mouth]. The formation of a fistula between the rectum and bladder.

Cystorrhaphy (*sist-or'-aj-e*) [*cysto-; ῥαφή*, a seam]. Suture of the bladder.

Cystorrhea (*sist-or-e'-ah*) [*cysto-; ῥοία*, a flow]. 1. Vesical catarrh. 2. Vesical hemorrhage. 3. Polyuria.

Cystosarcoma (*sist-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*cysto-; sarcoma*]. Müller's name for a sarcoma containing cysts.

Cystoschisis (*sist-osk'-is-is*) [*cysto-; σχίσις*, a cleaving]. A congenital fissure of the urinary bladder from imperfect development.

Cystoscirrhus (*sist-o-skir'-us*) [*cysto-; σκιρρός*, an induration]. Scirrhus of the urinary bladder.

Cystoscope (*sist'-o-skōp*) [*cysto-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder.

Cystose (*sist'-ōs*) [*cyst*]. Cystic; full of cysts.

Cystospermitis (*sist-o-sperm-i'-tis*) [*cysto-; σπέρμα*, a seed; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Cystosteatoma (*sist-o-ste-at-o'-mah*). See *Cyst, Sebaceous*.

Cystotome (*sist'-o-tōm*) [see *Cystotomy*]. A knife used in cystotomy; also a knife used in rupturing the capsule of the lens in cataract operations.

Cystotomy (*sist-ot'-o-me*) [*cysto-; τομή*, a cutting]. 1. Incision of the bladder. 2. Surgical division of the anterior capsule.

Cystotrachelotomy (*sist-o-trak-el-ot'-o-me*). See *Cystauchenotomy*.

Cytameba, Cytamœba (*sit-am-e'-bah*). See *Plasmodium malariæ*.

Cytase (*si'-tāz*). Metchnikoff's name for complement.

Cytaster (*si-tas'-ter*). The same as *Aster*.

Cytisin (*sit'-is-in*) [*κύτισος*, a kind of clover], $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. A poisonous alkaloid from *Cytisus laburnum*, the common laburnum, indigenous to the higher mountains of Europe and widely cultivated. **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$. HCl. It is a nervine. Dose $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.003–0.005 Gm.) subcutaneously. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$. $(HNO_3)_2$ + $2H_2O$, used as is cytisin hydrochlorate.

Cytitis (*si-ti'-tis*) [*cutis; ιτις*, inflammation]. Dermatitis.

Cyto- (*si-to-*) [*κύτος*, a cell]. A prefix denoting relating to a cell.

Cytoblast (*si'-to-blast*) [*cyto-; βλαστός*, a germ]. 1. In biology, applied to the nucleus of a cell; also one of the ameboid cytodes going to make up the cytoblastema of sponges. 2. One of the hypothetic ultimate vital units of the cell. See *Bioblast*. 3. Any naked cell or protoblast.

Cytoblastema (*si-to-blas-te'-mah*). See *Blastema*.

Cytochemism (*si-to-kem'-izm*) [*cyto-; χημεία*, chemistry]. The reaction of the living cell to chemic reagents, antitoxins, etc.

Cytochemistry (*si-to-kem'-is-tre*). The chemistry of living cells.

Cytochrome (*si'-to-krōm*) [*cyto-; χρῶμα*, color]. A term applied by Nissl to nerve-cells deficient in cell-protoplasm, the nucleus not being completely surrounded. The nucleus stains well and is about the size of the leukocyte nucleus.

Cytoclasis (*si-to-kla'-sis*) [*cyto-; κλάν*, to break; to weaken]. Cell-necrosis.

Cytode (*si'-tōd*) [*cyto-; εἶδος*, form]. The simplest, most primitive form of cell, without nucleus or nucleolus.

Cytodendrite (*si-to-den'-drīt*) [*cyto-; δένδρον*, a tree]. Lenhossék's term for a true medullated, cellulifugally conducting collateral fibril of a nerve-cell. Cf. *Axodendrite*.

Cytodiagnosis (*si-to-di-ag-no'-sis*). The determination of the nature of a pathogenic liquid by the study of the cells it contains.

Cytodistal (*si-to-dis'-tal*) [*cyto-; distare*, to stand apart]. Applied to that portion of an axon furthest removed from its cell of origin.

Cytogenesis (*si-to-jen'-es-is*) [*cyto-; γένεσις*, production]. The formation or genesis of the cell.

Cytoglobin (*si-to-glo'-bin*) [*cyto-; globus*, a ball]. An albuminoid, obtainable in the form of a white, soluble powder. It forms about 3% of the pulp of the lymphatic glands.

Cytohydrolist (*si-to-hi'-dro-list*) [*cyto-; hydrolysis*]. An agent producing hydrolysis of cellular substance.

Cytolymph (*si'-to-limf*) [*cyto-; lympha*, clear water]. The ground-substance or matrix of the cytoplasm of cells.

Cytolysin (*si-tol'-is-in*) [*cyto-; λύσις*, a loosing]. A substance capable of destroying cells, and resulting from inoculation by organic products. Cf. *Epitheliolysin, Leukocytolysin, Nephrolysin, Spermolysin*.

Cytolysis (*si-tol'-is-is*). Cell-dissolution.

Cytolytic (*si-to-lit'-ik*). Relating to or concerned in cell-destruction.

Cytometer (*si-tom'-et-er*) [*cyto-; μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for counting cells, especially blood-corpuscles. See also *Hemocytometer*.

Cytomicrosome (*si-to-mik'-ro-sōm*) [*cyto-; μικρός*, small; *σῶμα*, body]. A microsome of cytoplasm.

Cytomitoma (*si-to-mi-to'-mah*) [*cyto-; μίτος*, a fiber]. The fibrillar part of a cell-body. See *Mitome*.

Cytomorphosis (*si-to-mor-fo'-sis*) [*cyto-; μόρφωσις*, a shaping]. A term proposed by Minot to designate comprehensively all the structural alterations which cells or successive generations of cells may undergo from the earliest undifferentiated stage to their final destruction.

Cytophagy (*si-tof'-aj-e*) [*cyto-; φαγεῖν*, to devour]. The englobing of cells by other cells.

Cytophil (*si'-to-fil*) [*cyto-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. The haptophorous group of the intermediary body

with which it combines with the receptor of the cell.

Cytoplasm, Cytoplasma (*si'-to-plazm, -plaz'-mah*) [*cyto-; πλάσμα*, anything formed]. 1. Protoplasm. 2. Cell-plasm other than that of the nucleus; the paraplasm and endoplasm of a cell.

Cytoplastin (*si-to-plas'-tin*) [*cyto-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Schwartz's name for cell-protoplasm.

Cytoproximal (*si-to-proks'-im-al*) [*cyto-; proximare*, to draw near]. A term applied to that portion of an axon nearest its cell of origin.

Cytoreticulum (*si-to-ret-ik'-u-lum*) [*cyto-; reticulum*, a little net]. Same as *Cytomitoma*.

Cytoryctes (*si-tor-ik'-tēz*) [*cyto-; ὀρκτης*, a digger]. Name given by Guarnieri (1892) to intracellular bodies produced by inoculating vaccine lymph into the cornea of rabbits. They are regarded by him and by Wasielewsky as cellular parasites and as the causative agents of vaccinia. Huchel regards them as the products of a specific degeneration of the cytoplasm induced by the vaccine virus. Syn., *Guarnieri's vaccine-bodies*.

Cytosome (*si'-to-sōm*) [*cyto-; σῶμα*, a body]. A cell-body as distinguished from the nucleus.

Cytospongium (*si-to-spun'-je-um*) [*cyto-; σπόγγος*, sponge]. The cell network or spongioplasm containing in its meshes the hyaloplasm. Cf. *Mitome* and *Paramitome*.

Cytothesis (*si-to-the'-sis*) [*cyto-; θέσις*, a placing or arranging]. Cell-repair.

Cytotoxin (*si-to-toks'-in*). See *Cytolysin*. Cf. *Hemotoxin, Hepatotoxin, Leukotoxin, Nephrotoxin, Spermatoxin*.

Cytozoon (*si-to-zo'-on*) [*cyto-; ζῷον*, animal]. A protoplasmic cell-mass, probably parasitic in nature, with independent movement; found by Gaule in defibrinated blood and other structures.

Czermak's Interglobular Spaces. Irregular branched spaces in the crusta petrosa and enamel of the teeth.

Czerny-Trunecek's Method. A method of treating cutaneous epitheliomas: by cauterization, or by the application, with a brush, after scarification, of the following solution: arsenic trioxid, 1 Gm.; ethyl-alcohol and distilled water, each, 40–50 Cc.

D

D. An abbreviation of *dexter*, right; *diopter;* and *detur*, let it be given.

Da Costa's Disease. Retrocedent gout.

Dacry-, Dacryo- (*dak-re-, dak-re-o-*) [*δάκρυον*, a tear]. Prefixes signifying pertaining to the tears or tear-ducts.

Dacryadenitis, Dacryoadenitis (*dak-re-aden-i'-tis, dak-re-o-ad-en-i'-tis*) [*dacry-; ἀδήν*, a gland; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lacrimal gland.

Dacryadenoscirrhus (*dak-re-ad-en-o-skir'-us*) [*dacry-; ἀδήν*, a gland; *σκιρρός*, hard]. An indurated tumor of the lacrimal gland.

Dacryagog, Dacryagogue (*dak'-re-a-gog*) [*dacry-; ἀγωγός*, leading]. 1. Inducing tears. 2. An agent causing a flow of tears.

Dacrygelosis (*dak-re-jel-o'-sis*) [*dacry-; γέλως*, laughter]. Alternate weeping and laughing.

Dacryocyst (*dak'-re-o-sist*) [*dacryo-; cyst*]. The lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystalgia (*dak-re-o-sist-al'-je-ah*) [*dacryocyst; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystitis (*dak-re-o-sis-ti'-tis*) [*dacryocyst; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lacrimal sac. **D. blennorrhoica,** purulent inflammation of the lacrimal sac. **D. phlegmonosa,** inflammation of the tissues composing the lacrimal sac and of the surrounding soft parts.

Dacryocystoblennorrhea (*dak-re-o-sis-to-blen-or-e'-ah*) [*dacryocyst; blennorrhea*]. Chronic inflammation of the lacrimal sac with a mucopurulent discharge.

Dacryocystotome (*dak-re-o-sis'-to-tōm*) [*dacryocyst*]. An instrument for dividing strictures of the lacrimal passages.

Dacryocystotomy (*dak-re-o-sist-ot'-o-me*). Incision of the lacrimal sac.

Dacryohemorrhea (*dak-re-o-hem-or-e'-ah*) [*dacryo-; αἷμα*, blood; *ῥοία*, a flow]. The weeping of bloody tears.

Dacryolin (*dak'-re-o-lin*). The albuminous material in tears.

Dacryolite (*dak'-re-o-līt*). See *Dacryolith*.

Dacryolith (*dak'-re-o-lith*) [*dacryo-; λίθος*, a stone]. A calcareous concretion in the lacrimal passages.

Dacryoma (*dak-re-o'-mah*) [*dacryo-; ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. A lacrimal tumor. 2. Obstruction of the lacrimal puncta, causing epiphora.

Dacryon (*dak'-re-on*). See under *Craniometric Point*.

Dacryops (*dak'-re-ops*) [*dacryo-; ὄψ*, eye]. 1. watery eye. 2. A cyst of the duct of a lacrimal gland.

Dacryopyorrhea (*dak-re-o-pi-or-e'-ah*) [*dacryo-; pyorrhea*]. Purulent lacrimation.

Dacryorrhea (*dak-re-or-e'-ah*) [*dacryo-; ῥοία*, a flow]. An excessive flow of tears.

Dacryosolenitis (*dak-re-o-so-len-i'-tis*) [*dacryo-; σωλήν*, a pipe; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lacrimal duct.

Dacryuria (*dak-re-u'-re-ah*) [*dacryo-; οὖρον*, urine]. The enuresis which accompanies weeping in cases of hysteria, fright, or nervousness.

Dactyl (*dak'-til*) [*δάκτυλος*, a finger]. A digit; a finger or a toe.

Dactylate (*dak'-til-āt*) [*dactyl*]. Resembling a finger. Possessing five rays or appendages.

Dactylic (*dak'-til-ik*). Pertaining to a finger or a toe.

Dactyliferous (*dak-til-if'-er-us*) [*dactyl; ferre*, to bear]. 1. Having fingers or finger-like parts, organs, or appendages. 2. [*δάκτυλος*, a date, so called because shaped like a dactyl.] Date-bearing, as *Phœnix dactylifera*, the date-palm.

Dactylion (*dak-til'-e-on*). See *Syndactylia.*

Dactylitis (*dak-til-i'-tis*) [*dactyl; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a finger or a toe. **D. syphilitica,** a rare tertiary-syphilitic affection of the fingers and toes, consisting of a gummatous infiltration of the subcutaneous connective tissue and of the fibrous portions of the joints and bones. It is accompanied by great deformity, and should be distinguished from a similar affection of the muscular tissues, called by Lewin phalangitis syphilitica. Syn., *Paronychia syphilitica.*

Dactylocampsodynia (*dak-til-o-kamp-so-din'-e-ah*) [*dactyl; κάμψις*, a bending; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Painful flexion of the fingers or toes.

Dactylose, Dactylous (*dak'-til-ōz, -us*). See *Dactylate.*

Dadyl (*dad'-il*). Blanchet and Sell's name for a camphene produced by the action of lime on artificial camphor.

Dæmonorops (*de-mon'-o-rops*) [*δαίμων*, a devil; *ῥώψ*, a shrub]. A genus of plants of the order *Palmæ.* The inspissated juice of *D. draco*, a palm of Malaya, constitutes the finest dragon's-blood. *D. grandis*, same habitat as *D. draco*, affords a variety of dragon's-blood.

Dahlia (*dahl'-ya*) [*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist]. A genus of composite plants. The roots of several species are edible, diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative, and furnish a purple coloring-matter. The bulbs of *D. variabilis*, a Mexican species, yield white inulin. **D.-paper,** a purple test-paper made from several species of *Dahlia;* acids change its color to red and alkalis to green. Syn., *Georgina paper.* **D.-violet.** See *Pyoktanin, Blue.*

Dahlin (*dah'-lin*). 1. An anilin dye obtained by the action of ethyl iodid on mauvein. It gives a reddish-purple color. 2. A form of inulin obtained from the roots of *Inula helenium.* See *Inulin.* Syn., *Alantin; Menyanthin; Sinistrin; Syantherin.*

Dalbergia (*dal-bur'-je-ah*). A genus of tropical leguminous, papilionaceous plants. *D. sissoo* is a species of India and Afghanistan. The raspings of the wood are employed as an alterative. *D. sympathetica* is a tree of the East Indies. An infusion of the bark is administered in dyspepsia; the leaves are applied externally in leprosy and other cutaneous diseases, and internally as an alterative. The seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism, and the milky juice of the root is applied to ulcers.

Dal fil [Ar., "swollen leg"]. A native name for elephantiasis arabum.

Dalrymple's Sign. See *Stellwag's Sign.*

Dalton's Law, Dalton-Henry's Law. Although the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight (volume multiplied by the density) of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to its pressure.

Daltonian (*dal-ton'-e-an*). 1. Pertaining to John Dalton, an English chemist (1766–1844). 2. A color-blind person.

Daltonism (*dal'-ton-izm*). Color-blindness.

Dam. See *Rubber-dam.*

Damar, Damaria (*dam'-ar, dam-a'-re-ah*). See *Dammar.*

Dambose (*dam'-bōz*) [*n'dambo*, the African name], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A glucose derived from Gaboon caoutchouc. It forms hexagonal prisms, melts at 212° C., and is soluble in water.

Damiana (*dam-e-an'-ah*). The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, found in Mexico and lower California; a stimulant tonic and aphrodisiac. It is the basis of a great number of quack remedies. Dose of the *extract* 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.); of the *leaves* 1 oz. (3 Cc.) daily. All unof.

Dammar (*dam'-ar*) [Hind., *dāmar*, resin]. A gum or resin produced by various species of *Dammara* and other trees. Syn., *Damar; Dammaria; Resina damara.* **D., True,** is obtained from the *Dammara orientalis*, a coniferous tree indigenous in the East Indies, and also from *Dammara australis*, in New Zealand. **D.-varnish,** a mounting medium used in microscopy; it is made by adding 10 parts of white dammar to 20 parts of benzene, decanting after 24 to 48 hours, and adding 4 parts of pure oil of turpentine.

Dammaran (*dam-ar'-an*). A neutral resin obtained from dammar.

Dammarin (*dam'-ar-in*). A resin extracted from dammar.

Damoiseau's Curve. See *Ellis' Sign.*

Damper (*damp'-er*) [ME., *dampen*, to choke]. 1. A shutter placed in a flue to control draft. 2. A device attached to a galvanometer to control the secondary currents.

Dance, St. Vitus'. See *Chorea.*

Dance's Sign. A depression about the right flank or iliac fossa, regarded by Dance as indicating invagination of the cecum.

Dancing Mania. See *Choromania.*

Dandelion (*dan'-de-li-on*). See *Taraxacum.*

Dandruff (*dan'-druf*) [origin unknown]. The scurf or scales formed upon the scalp in seborrhea.

Dandy Fever (*dan'-de*). See *Dengue.*

Danielssen's Disease. Anesthetic leprosy.

Dansomania (*dan-so-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Choromania.*

Danta (*dan'-tah*) [Sp.]. The American tapir, *Tapirus americanus;* the powdered hoofs are employed as a sudorific and as a remedy for epilepsy.

Daphne (*daf'-ne*). See *Mezereon.*

Daphnin (*daf'-nin*) [*δάφνη*, laurel], $C_{15}H_{16}O_9+2H_2O$. A glucosid from the bark of several species of *Daphne*.

D'Arcet's Metal. See *Metal, D'Arcet's.*

Darier's Disease. Psorospermose folliculaire; keratosis follicularis.

Darkschewitsch's Fibers. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to the ganglion of the habenula. **D.'s Nucleus,** a nucleus situated on each side of the median line in the gray matter near the junction of the sylvian aqueduct with the third ventricle.

Dartoid (*dar'-toid*) [*dartos; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling or consisting of the dartos.

Dartos (*dar'-tos*) [*δαρτός*, flayed]. The contractile musculofibrous layer beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dartrous (*dar'-trus*) [Fr., *dartre*]. Of the nature of tetter or herpes; herpetic.

Darwin's Ear. A congenital deformity of the ear in which the helix is absent at the upper outer angle of the ear so that the free border forms a sharp point upward and outward. In another form a blunt point (*Darwin's tubercle*) projects from the upper portion of the helix toward the center of the ear.

Darwinism (*dar'-win-izm*). The doctrine that higher organisms have been developed from lower forms by the influence of natural selection, a theory advocated by Charles Darwin.

Datura (*da-tu'-rah*) [Hind., *dhatūrā*, a certain plant]. A genus of *Solanaceæ*, or nightshade family. *D. arborea* is a South American species; the leaves are used as an emollient. *D. ceratocaula* is indigenous to tropical America; its properties are similar to those of *D. stramonium*. *D. fastuosa* is found throughout the tropics of the old world. The root is administered by Mohammedan physicians in epilepsy. The fruit, seeds, and leaves are used in poultices for boils, carbuncles, and in the treatment of herpetic diseases. A tincture and decoction are given as a remedy for asthma. The plant is poisonous and soporific, and is used in India as an intoxicant, and by professional poisoners for killing newborn female infants. Cf. *Dhatureas*. *D. metel* possesses qualities similar to *D. fastuosa*. *D. sanguinea* is a South American species, the *floripondio* of Peru, from the seeds of which an intoxicating beverage called *tonga* is prepared. Taken alone and in large doses it produces furious delirium, but diluted is a soporific. The seeds are used in the preparation of an ointment. *D. stramonium* is the thorn-apple. See *Stramonium*.

Daturin (*da-tu'-rin*) [see *Datura*], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A poisonous alkaloid from *Datura stramonium*, identical with hyoscyamin and isomeric with atropin. It is employed in the treatment of mania, epilepsy, neuralgia, rheumatism, syphilis, cancer, pains, spasms, asthma, and as a hypnotic in insanity. Dose $\frac{1}{250}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.0003–0.001 Gm.). Treatment in case of poisoning: emetics, stomach-pump, castor-oil. · **D. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HCl$. Uses and dose same as of daturin. **D., Light,** hyoscyamin, obtained by Ladenburg from *Datura stramonium*. **D. Sulfate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$. Uses and dose same as of daturin.

Daturism (*dat'-u-rizm*) [see *Datura*]. Stramonium-poisoning.

Dauciform (*daw'-si-form*). See *Daucoid*.

Daucoid (*daw'-koid*) [*δαῦκον*, the carrot; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling a carrot; dauciform.

Daucus (*daw'-kus*) [*δαῦκον*, the carrot]. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*. *D. carota*, the carrot, is a cultivated biennial indigenous to Europe and the Orient. The root contains sugar, starch, pectin, malic acid, albumin, a volatile oil, and a crystalline coloring-matter (*carotin*). It is a stimulant when applied to indolent ulcers, and is fed to horses to render the coat glossy. The aromatic seeds (fruit) are diuretic and are used in dropsy and nephritic complaints. *D. gingidium*, a species indigenous to Europe and northern Africa, yields a gum-resin, bdellium siculum.

Daughter (*daw'-ter*). A female child or descendant. **D.-cell.** See *Cell, Daughter-*. **D.-cyst.** See *Cyst, Daughter-*. **D.-nuclei.** See *Karyokinesis*. **D.-star,** an amphiaster. See *Karyokinesis*.

Davidsohn's Sign. The illumination of the pupil obtained on placing an electric light in the mouth will be less marked on the side on which there is a tumor or empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Davy's Test for Phenol. To 1 or 2 drops of the phenol solution add 3 or 4 drops of a solution of 1 part molybdic acid in 10 or more parts of concentrated sulfuric acid. A pale yellowish-brown coloration is produced, which passes to reddish-brown and then to a beautiful purple.

Day-blindness. See *Nyctalopia* and *Hemeralopia*.

Deacidification (*de-as-id-if-ik-a'-shun*). The act or process of neutralizing an acid.

Deaf (*def*) [AS., *deáf*]. Lacking the sense of hearing; in a condition of impaired hearing. **D.-mutism,** the state of being both deaf and dumb; the deafness may be congenital or acquired, and prevent the individual from learning to speak. **D.-mutism, Hysteric,** a condition of deaf-mutism of sudden development, due to hysteria.

Deafness (*def'-nes*) [*deaf*]. The state of being deaf. Deafness may be due to disease of the external auditory canal, the middle ear, the internal ear, the auditory nerve, or the brain. **D., Boilermakers',** deafness resulting from working among machinery, and characterized by inability to hear ordinary conversation, while hearing power is increased amid loud noise. **D., Cerebral,** that due to a brain-lesion. **D., Cortical,** that due to disease of the cortical centers for hearing. **D., Psychic,** inability to recognize or understand the sounds heard, due to destruction of the central area of the auditory center. **D., Speech-,** a variety of psychic deafness resembling word-deafness, except that the faculty of repeating and writing

after dictation is not lost. **D., Word-.** *D., Psychic.*

Dealbate (*de-al'-bāt*) [*dealbatus*, whitewashed]. In biology, coated with a fine white down or powder.

Dealbation (*de-al-ba'-shun*) [see *Dealbate*]. The process or act of becoming or being made white, as by bleaching.

Dealcoholization (*de-al-ko-hol-i-za'-shun*). The removal of alcohol from an object or compound used in microscopic technic. **D.-agent,** a liquid employed for the purpose of getting rid of the alcohol in preserved specimens, and to facilitate the penetration of paraffin in microtomy.

Deambulation (*de-am-bu-la'-shun*) [*deambulare*, to take a walk]. Gentle exercise as by walking.

Deanesthesiant (*de-an-es-the'-ze-ant*) [*de*, from; *ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling]. A means for arousing the system from a state of anesthesia.

Deaquation (*de-ak-wa'-shun*) [*de*, from; *aqua*, water]. The act or process of removing water from a substance.

Deargentation (*de-ar-jen-ta'-shun*) [*deargentare*, to plate with silver]. The act or process of silvering.

Dearterialization (*de-ar-te-re-al-i-za'-shun*) [*de*, from; *arterialization*]. The transformation of the blood from the arterial to the venous state. Cf. *Atmospherization.*

Dearticulation (*de-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*). See *Diarthrosis, Disarticulation, Dislocation.*

Death (*deth*) [AS., *deáth*]. The cessation of life. **D., Binsical,** death preceded by mania. **D., Black,** an exceedingly fata epidemic called the "plague," which occurred in Europe during the fourteenth century, and during which, it is estimated, 20,000,000 persons died. **D., Local,** death of a part. **D., Molecular,** death of individual cells; ulceration. **D., Muscular,** a state of the muscles in which they no longer react to stimuli. **D., Somatic,** death of the organism as a whole.

Deauration (*de-aw-ra'-shun*) [*deaurare*, to gild]. The act or process of gilding.

Debilitant (*de-bil'-it-ant*) [*debilitare*, to weaken]. 1. An agent allaying excitement. 2. Weakening.

Debility (*de-bil'-it-e*). See *Asthenia.* **D., Nervous.** See *Neurasthenia.*

Débove's Disease. Splenomegaly. **D.'s Membrane.** See *Membrane, Débove's.*

Débridement (*da-brēd-mon(g)*) [Fr.]. The enlargement of a wound or hernia in operating.

Deca- (*dek-a-*) [*δέκα*, ten]. Ten; prefixed to the units of weight, capacity, and length in the metric system, it signifies a measure ten times as large as the unit. See *Metric System.*

Decalcification (*de-kal-sif-ik-a'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make]. The withdrawal of the lime-salts of bone.

Decalcify (*de-kal'-sif-i*) [see *Decalcification*]. To remove lime-salts from tissues.

Decalvant (*de-kal'-vant*) [*decalvans*, depilatory]. Destroying hair.

Decantation (*de-kan-ta'-shun*) [*de*, down; *cantus*, a side]. The operation of removing the supernatant fluid from a sediment.

Decapitation (*de-kap-it-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *caput*, head]. The act of beheading, especially as performed on the fetus when other means of delivery have failed.

Decarbonated (*de-kar'-bon-a-ted*). Deprived of carbonic acid.

Decarbonization, Decarburation, Decarburization (*de-kar-bon-i-za'-shun, de-kar-bu-ra'-shun, de-kar-bu-ri-za'-shun*). The act or process of freeing a substance from carbon.

Decay (*de-ka'*) [*de*, down; *cadere*, to fall]. 1. Putrefactive change. 2. The ultimate katabolic state; decline of life, of health, or of one or more functions.

Decemcostate (*de-sem-kos'-tāt*) [*decem*, ten; *costa*, a rib]. Having ten ribs.

Decemfid (*de'-sem-fid*) [*decem; findere*, to divide]. Cut into ten parts.

Decemipara (*de-sem-ip'-ar-ah*) [*decem; parere*, to bring forth]. A woman pregnant for the tenth time.

Decentered (*de-sent'-erd*) [*de*, from; *center*]. Out of common center; said of lenses as to focus, or of masses as to equilibrium, etc.

Decentration (*de-sen-tra'-shun*) [see *Decentered*]. Removal from a center.

Decerebrated (*de-ser'-e-bra-ted*). Decerebrized.

Decerebrize (*de-ser'-e-brīz*) [*de*, from; *cerebrum*]. To remove the brain, as of a frog, in physiologic experiments; decerebrate.

Deci- (*des-e-*) [*decem*, ten]. A prefix which, joined to the metric units of length, capacity, and weight, signifies a measure one-tenth as large as the unit. See *Metric System.*

Decidua (*de-sid'-u-ah*) [*deciduus*, a falling off]. The mucous membrane which lines the uterus and surrounds the ovum during pregnancy. Syn., *Decidua membrana; Decidua tunica.* **D., Catamenial.** See *D., Menstrual.* **D., Epichorial.** See *D. reflexa.* **D. graviditatis,** the menstrual decidua during pregnancy. **D., Interuteroplacental.** See *D. serotina.* **D. membrana.** See *Decidua.* **D., Menstrual,** the outer layer of the uterine mucosa which is shed during menstruation. In membranous dysmenorrhea it is discharged in pieces before disintegration. Syn., *Catamenial decidua.* **D. placentalis subchorialis,** the layer of the maternal placenta lying next the chorion. Syn., *Decidua subchorialis.* **D. reflexa,** that part of the decidua growing about the ovum and inclosing it as a sac. **D. serotina,** that part of the decidua vera upon which the ovum lies, and from which the placenta is subsequently formed. **D. serotina, Glandular.** See *D. serotina, Uterine.* **D. serotina, Placental,** that portion of decidua serotina which is in contact with the parts or cotyledons of the placenta, as distinguished from the uterine decidua serotina. **D. serotina, Uterine,** the outer layer of the decidua serotina; the glandular

decidua serotina. **D. subchorialis.** See *D. placentalis subchorialis*. **D. tuberosa et polyposa,** a form of decidual endometritis characterized by a roughened condition and polypoid growths of the uterine mucosa. **D. vera,** the thickened, vascular, spongy mucous membrane of the gravid uterus.

Deciduation (*de-sid-u-a'-shun*). The act or process of dropping off or shedding.

Deciduitis (*de-sid-u-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the decidual membranes of the gravid uterus.

Deciduoma (*de-sid-u-o'-mah*) [*decidua; ὄμα,* a tumor]. An intrauterine tumor containing decidual relics, and believed to arise from some hyperplasia of a retained portion of the decidua. By some it is considered a sarcoma. **D. malignum,** a variety of uterine sarcoma first described by Sänger, which in its microscopic characters strongly resembles decidual tissues. Syn., *Chorioepithelioma malignum; Sarcoma deciduocellulare; Syncytioma malignum.*

Deciduosarcoma (*de-sid-u-o-sar-ko'-mah*). See *Deciduoma malignum.*

Deciduous (*de-sid'-u-us*) [*de,* away from; *cadere,* to fall]. Falling off. **D. Teeth,** the temporary teeth or milk-teeth.

Decinormal (*des-e-nor'-mal*) [*deci-; norma,* normal]. Having one-tenth the strength of the normal.

Declination (*dek-lin-a'-shun*) [*decline*]. The dip of the magnetic needle.

Declinator (*dek'-lin-a-tor*) [*decline*]. An instrument for holding the dura apart during trephining.

Decline (*de-klīn'*) [*declinare,* to bend]. A gradual decrease, as of a fever; a wasting away of the bodily strength.

Declive (*de-klīv'*) [*declivis,* sloping]. 1. A lower or descending part. 2. See *Declivis cerebelli.*

Declivis cerebelli (*de-kli'-vis ser-e-bel'-i*) [L.]. The sloping posterior aspect of the monticulus.

Decoction (*de-kok'-shun*) [*decoquere,* to boil down]. A liquid preparation obtained by boiling vegetable substances in water.

Decollation (*de-kol-a'-shun*). See *Decapitation.*

Decollator (*de-kol'-a-tor*) [*decollare,* to behead]. An instrument for fetal decapitation.

Decolorant (*de-kul'-or-ant*) [*de,* priv.; *color*]. An agent for the altering or removal of color.

Decoloration (*de-kul-or-a'-shun*) [*decolorare,* to deprive of color]. Removal of color.

Decombustion (*de-kom-bust'-yun*). See *Deoxidation.*

Decompensation (*de-kom-pen-sa'-shun*) [*de,* priv.; *compensare,* to compensate]. Failure of compensation (as of the circulation or of the heart).

Decompose (*de-kom-pōz'*). 1. To cause a compound to break up into its simpler constituents. 2. To undergo putrefaction.

Decomposition (*de-kom-po-zish'-un*) [*decomponere,* to decompose]. 1. The separation of the component principles of a body. 2. Putrefactive fermentation.

Decompression (*de-kom-presh'-un*). The removal of compression or pressure.

Decortication (*de-kor-tik-a'-shun*) [*de,* from; *cortex,* the bark]. 1. The stripping of the bark or husk of a plant. 2. The stripping off of portions of the cortical substance of the brain from the summits of the gyri.

Decostate (*de-kos'-tāt*) [*de,* from; *costa,* a rib]. Without ribs.

Decrement (*dek'-re-ment*). See *Decline.*

Decrepitation (*de-krep-it-a'-shun*) [*decrepitare,* to crackle]. A crackling or crepitation.

Decrustation (*de - krust - a' - shun*) [*de,* from; *crusta,* a crust]. The detachment of a crust.

Decubital (*de-ku'-bit-al*). Relating to a decubitus or to a bed-sore.

Decubitus (*de-ku'-bit-us*) [*decumbere,* to lie down]. 1. The recumbent or horizontal posture. 2. A bed-sore. **D., Acute,** a form of bed-sore due to cerebral lesions. **D., Andral's.** See under *Sign.*

Decurtation (*de-kur-ta'-shun*) [*decurtare,* to curtail]. The ablation or shortening of a structure or usual duration of a condition.

Decurvature (*de-kurv'-a-chur*) [*decurvatus,* bent back]. A descending curvature.

Decussate (*de-kus'-āt*) [see *Decussation*]. To intersect; to cross.

Decussation (*de-kus-a'-shun*) [*decussatio,* a crossing]. A chiasma or X-shaped crossing, especially of symmetric parts, as of nerve-fibers, nerve-tracts, or nerve-filaments. The principal decussations are that of the optic nerve and that of the lateral pyramidal tracts in the medulla. **D., Forel's,** the ventral tegmental decussation. **D., Fountain,** Spitzka's term for such a decussation of nerve-fibers as is seen in the cortex of the anterior quadrigeminum. **D., Motor.** See *D. of the Pyramids.* **D. of the Optic Nerve,** the chiasm. **D., Pineal,** Spitzka's term for the crossing of certain fibers of the inner division of the reticular formation. **D., Piniform.** See *D. of the Pyramids, Sensory.* **D., Pyramidal, Superior, D., Pyramidal, Upper.** See *D. of the Pyramids, Sensory.* **D. of the Pyramids, D., Pyramidal,** the oblique crossing of the bundles of the anterior pyramids of the oblongata from opposite sides of the median fissure. Syn., *Inferior decussation; Motor decussation; Piniform decussation; Ventral decussation of the pyramids.* **D. of the Pyramids, Sensory,** a crossing of certain fibers having their origin in the funiculi cuneati of the spinal cord, which occurs in the upper part of the oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the gray floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *Decussation of the fillet; Interolivary decussation; Pyramidal posterior decussation.* **D. of the Pyramids, Ventral.** See *D. of the Pyramids.* **D., Sensory.** 1. See *D. of the Pyramids, Sensory.* 2. The crossing of the outer bundles of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord. Syn., *Superior decussation.* **D., Sensory, Middle,** a crossing in the median line of certain fibers between the upper and lower pyramids. **D., Tegmental,**

of Meynert, the crossing of the fibers in the cortex of the anterior quadrigeminum.

Decussorium (*de-kus-o'-re-um*) [L.]. An instrument for depressing the dura after trephining.

Dedalous, Dædalous (*ded'-al-us*) [δαιδάλεος, curiously wrought]. Labyrinthiform; intricately wrought.

Dedentition (*de-den-tish'-un*) [*de*, down; *dens*, a tooth]. The shedding of the teeth.

Dedolation (*ded-o-la'-shun*) [*dedolatio*, a hewing off]. A cutting off obliquely.

Deep (*dēp*). Not superficial. **D. Reflexes.** See under *Reflex*. **D. Water,** water obtained from a porous layer beneath the first impervious stratum.

Defecation (*def-ek-a'-shun*) [*defæcare*, to separate from the dregs]. 1. The evacuation of the bowels. 2. Clarification, as of wine. Cf. *Decantation*.

Defensive Proteids. See *Proteids, Defensive*.

Deferent (*def'-er-ent*) [*deferens*, carrying away]. Carrying away or down; efferent.

Deferentectomy (*def-er-ent-ek'-to-me*). Excision of the vas deferens.

Deferential (*def-er-en'-shal*). Pertaining to the vas deferens.

Deferentiovesical (*def-er-en-she-o-ves'-ik-al*). Pertaining to both the vas deferens and the bladder.

Deferentitis (*def-er-en-ti'-tis*) [*deferens; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

Defervescence (*de-fer-ves'-ens*) [*defervescere*, to cease boiling]. Disappearance of fever.

Defibrination (*de-fi-brin-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *fibra*, a fiber]. The removal of fibrin from blood or lymph.

Defining Power (*de-fi'-ning*). See *Definition*.

Definition (*def-in-ish'-un*) [*definire*, to bound by limits]. In optics, the power of a magnifying lens to show clear outlines of the object examined, free from aberration or distortion.

Deflagration (*def-lag-ra'-shun*) [*deflagrare*, to be consumed]. A sudden, violent combustion, such as accompanies the oxidation of certain inorganic substances by mixing them with an easily decomposing salt, such as the alkaline chlorates and nitrates.

Deflagrator (*def-la-gra'-tor*) [see *Deflagration*]. An apparatus for producing very rapid combustion. **D., Hare's.** See *Battery, Hare's*.

Deflect (*de-flekt'*) [*deflecto*, to bend away]. To turn or bend from a straight course.

Defluvium capillorum (*de-flu'-ve-um kap-il-or'-um*). Alopecia.

Defluxion (*de-fluk'-shun*) [*de*, down; *fluere*, to flow]. A discharge.

Deformation (*de-for-ma'-shun*) [*deformare*, to deform]. The process of disfigurement. **D., Sprengel's,** congenital upward displacement of one of the scapulas. **D., Volkmann's,** congenital tibiotarsal dislocation.

Deformity (*de-for'-mi-te*). Abnormal shape or structure of a body or part. **D., Anterior.** See *Lordosis*.

Defunctionalization (*de-funk-shun-al-iz-a'-shun*). The act of destroying a function.

Defurfuration (*de-fur-fur-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *furfur*, bran]. Desquamation.

Defuselation (*de-fu-sel-a'-shun*). The removal of fusel oil from spirits.

Defusion (*de-fu'-zhun*). See *Decantation*.

Deganglionate (*de-gan'-gle-on-āt*). To remove ganglions.

Degenerate (*de-jen'-er-āt*) [see *Degeneration*]. 1. To revert to a lower type. 2. An individual who has reverted to a lower type.

Degeneration (*de-jen-er-a'-shun*) [*degenerare*, to become base]. 1. A morbid process consisting in the conversion of the elements of a tissue into some inert substance. 2. A term indicating imperfect or abnormal development of the psychic faculties. Syn., *Degenerescence*. **D., Abercrombie's,** amyloid degeneration. **D., Albuminoid.** Synonym of *Amyloid Degeneration*. **D., Albuminous,** albuminous infiltration. **D., Amyloid.** See *Amyloid degeneration*. **D., Armanni-Ehrlich's,** hyaline degeneration of the epithelial cells of Henle's looped tubes in diabetes. **D., Ascending,** a trophic degeneration of nerve-fibers or tracts progressing from the site of the original lesion toward the cerebrum. **D., Calcareous.** See *Infiltration, Calcareous*. **D., Cellulose.** See *Amyloid Degeneration*. **D., Cheesy.** See *Caseation*. **D., Chitinous.** See *Amyloid Degeneration*. **D., Colloid,** the change of the protoplasm of epithelial cells into a substance that resembles mucus, but is not precipitated by alcohol or acetic acid. **D., Cystic,** degeneration with cyst-formation. **D., Cystoid, of the Retina,** round or oval cystoid spaces surrounded by hypertrophied radial fibers found in the retina at all ages, as described by Iwanoff. **D., Descending,** a degeneration of nerve-fibers or tracts extending peripherally from the original lesion. **D., Earthy.** See *Calcification* and *Infiltration, Calcareous*. **D., Fascicular,** that form of atrophy of paralyzed muscles following pathologic change in the motor ganglion-cells of the central tube of the gray matter of the spinal cord or their efferent fibers. **D., Fatty,** a change of the proteids of the tissues into fat. **D., Fibrofatty, of the Placenta,** an association of fatty degeneration of the placenta with fibromatous degeneration of the chorionic villi and of the decidua serotina. **D., Fibrous, of the Heart,** hyperplasia of the cardiac connective tissue accompanying chronic interstitial inflammation. **D., Gelatiniform.** See *D., Colloid*. **D., Granular,** parenchymatous degeneration distinguished by a deposit of albuminoid particles. **D., Hoen's,** degenerative change in striated muscles with nuclear proliferation. **D., Hyaline,** a degeneration affecting particularly the connective tissue of the walls of blood-vessels, and giving rise to a substance resembling amyloid material, but lacking its reactions. See *Amyloid Degeneration*. **D.,**

Hyaloid. See *Amyloid Degeneration.* **D., Hydrocarbonaceous,** Paschutin's term for a special degeneration peculiar to diabetes. Syn., *Paschutin's degeneration.* **D., Liquefactive,** a process resembling fatty degeneration, accompanying fibrinous exudations. **D., Meckel's,** cholesterin disease or waxy degeneration. **D., Mineral.** See *Calcification.* **D., Mucoid,** the degeneration of tissue into a jelly-like, transparent substance containing mucin. **D., Myelin,** a process sometimes occurring in chronic pneumonia in which there is a formation of myelin coincident with fatty degeneration in the pulmonary alveoli. **D., Myxomatous.** See *D., Mucoid.* **D., Parenchymatous.** See *Cloudy Swelling.* **D., Parenchymatous, of the Kidney,** a degeneration of the parenchyma of the kidney following the acute nephritis of pregnancy, diphtheria, or an acute attack of fever. It is accompanied by 10 to 25% of albumin in the urine, which remains of normal quantity. **D., Paschutin's.** See *D., Hydrocarbonaceous.* **D., Pigmentary, D., Pigment,** a pigmentation of the muscles accompanying the atrophy due to cachexia, insufficient food, or the marasmus of old age. **D., Putrid.** See *Hospital Gangrene.* **D., Reaction of.** See *Reaction of Degeneration.* **D., Signs of,** physical imperfections, such as asymmetry of corresponding parts, adherent lobules of the ear, stammering, supernumerary or deficient digits, etc., observed in persons presenting psychic degeneration. **D., Theroid,** in psychiatry, the lowering or approximation of the human mental faculties and instincts to those of the lower animal. **D., Trabecular,** a degeneration of the bronchial wall in which there is a hypertrophy of the elastic and inelastic tissues of the fibrous sheath of the bronchus and its cartilages. **D., Türck's,** secondary parenchymatous degeneration of the spinal nerve-tracts. **D., Uratic,** the deposition of uric acid and the urates in the tissues. **D., Virchow's.** See *Amyloid Degeneration.* **D., Vitreous.** See *Albuminoid Disease* and *Amyloid Degeneration.* **D., Wallerian.** See under *Wallerian.*

Deglabration (*deg-la-bra'-shun*) [*deglabrare,* to make smooth]. The process of becoming bald.

Deglutitio impedita (*de-glu-tish'-e-o im-ped-i'-tah*). Synonym of *Dysphagia.*

Deglutition (*deg-lu-tish'-un*) [*deglutitio,* a swallowing]. The act of swallowing.

Degustation (*de-gus-ta'-shun*) [*degustare,* to taste]. The act of tasting.

Dehiscence (*de-his'-ens*) [*de,* off; *hiscere,* to gape or yawn]. The act of splitting open. **D.s, Zuckerkandl's,** small gaps sometimes existing in the papyraceous lamina of the ethmoid bone, and bringing the lining membrane of the latter in contact with the dura. They are not pathologic.

Dehydratation (*de-hi-dra-ta'-shun*). The removal of hydrogen from a compound by means of reducing agents, by heating, or by the action of strong acids on hydrocarbons. Cf. *Dehydration.*

Dehydration (*de-hi-dra'-shun*) [*de,* away from; ὕδωρ, water]. The removal of water.

Dehydrogenize (*de-hi'-dro-jen-īz*). To deprive of hydrogen.

Dehydrotriacetonamin (*de-hi-dro-tri-as-et-on-am'-in*). A substance acting as a base obtained from acetone by action of ammonia. Syn., *Acetonin.*

Deintoxication (*de-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*) [*de,* from; *intoxication*]. The process of overcoming the effects of toxic substances.

Deintoxification (*de-in-toks-if-ik-a'-shun*). See *Detoxification.*

Deiters' Cells. 1. The branched, flattened cells of the neuroglia. 2. The cylindricoconic cells resting upon the basilar membrane of Corti's organ and supporting the hair-cells. **D.'s Nucleus,** a large nucleus situated in the oblongata between the inner portion of the cerebral peduncles and the restiform body. **D.'s Phalanges,** the phalangeal processes of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **D.'s Process,** the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; the neuraxon.

Dejecta (*de-jek'-tah*) [L.]. Feces.

Dejection (*de-jek'-shun*) [*dejecta*]. The discharge of fecal matter; the matter so discharged.

Dejecture (*de-jek'-chur*) [*dejecta*]. Matter evacuated from the intestine; feces.

Déjérine's Disease. Hypertrophic interstitial neuritis of infancy.

Déjérine-Sottas' Disease, D.-S.'s Type of Muscular Atrophy. See *Déjérine's Disease.*

Delaceration (*de-las-er-a'-shun*) [*delacerare*]. To tear to pieces or lacerate severely.

Delactation (*de-lak-ta'-shun*). See *Ablactation.*

Delamination (*de-lam-in-a'-shun*) [*de,* away; *lamina,* a plate]. The splitting into layers.

Delhi Boil (*del'-he*). See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Deligation (*del-ig-a'-shun*) [*deligatio,* a binding]. Ligation, as of an artery.

Delimitation (*de-lim-it-a'-shun*) [*delimitare,* to mark out]. The determination of the limits of areas, regions, or organs in physical diagnosis.

Deliquation, Deliquiation (*del-ik-wa'-shun, del-ik-wi-a'-shun*). Deliquescence.

Deliquescence (*del-ik-wes'-ens*) [*deliquescere,* to melt away]. A liquefaction by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

Deliquescent (*del-ik-wes'-ent*) [see *Deliquescence*]. Dissolving: applied especially to salts that absorb moisture from the air and liquefy.

Delire à Java. See *Lata.*

Deliriant, Delirifacient (*de-le'-re-ant, de-le-re-fa'-she-ent*) [*delirium*]. Producing delirium.

Delirious (*de-le'-re-us*) [*delirium*]. Affected with delirium.

Delirium (*de-le'-re-um*) [L., "madness"]. A condition of mental excitement with confusion and usually hallucinations and illusions. **D., Alcoholic.** See *D. tremens.* **D. constantium,**

the constant repetition and expression of a single fixed idea, characteristic of the delirium of insane persons having fever. **D. cordis,** a violent, tumultuous beating of the heart. **D., Depressive,** a form of general delirium in which there is a marked torpidity as to ideas, feelings, and determinations. **D., Dupuytren's.** See *D. nervosum.* **D., Febrile,** the delirium of fever. **D. of Grandeur,** a condition in which an individual has insanely exaggerated ideas of his own importance or of his possessions. **D. nervosum,** the delirium following severe surgical operations or injuries. **D. of Persecution,** that in which the patient imagines himself the object of persecution. **D., Primordial,** a form marked by ideas which dominate the mind and from which the patient is not able to free himself. **D., Toxic,** delirium caused by poisons. **D., Traumatic.** See *D. nervosum.* **D. tremens,** the delirium arising from alcoholic poisoning. It is characterized by constant tremor, insomnia, great exhaustion, distressing illusions, and hallucinations.

Delitescence (*del-it-es'-ens*) [*delitescere,* to lie hid] The sudden disappearance of inflammation by resolution.

Deliver (*de-liv'-er*) [*de,* from; *liberare,* to free]. To free from something, especially to deliver a woman of a child or of the afterbirth. The word is also applied to the part removed, as to deliver the placenta or a tumor.

Delivery (*de-liv'-er-e*) [see *Deliver*]. The act of delivering or freeing from something, especially the relieving of a woman from the contents of the uterus; parturition; childbirth. **D., Postmortem,** the birth of a fetus after the death of the mother.

Delomorphous (*del-o-mor'-fus*) [δῆλος, conspicuous; μορφή, form]. Having a conspicuous form. **D. Cells of Rollet,** large, well-defined cells between the membrana propria and the chief cells of the fundus glands of the gastric mucous membrane. They are supposed to secrete the hydrochloric acid.

Delphinin, Delphinium, Delphinoidin, Delphisin (*del'-fin-in, del-fin'-e-um, del-fin-oid'-in, del'-fis-in*). See *Staphisagria.*

Deltoid (*del'-toid*) [*delta,* the Greek letter Δ; εἶδος, likeness]. Having the shape of the Greek letter *delta;* triangular, as the *deltoid muscle.* See under *Muscle.*

Delusion (*de-lu'-zhun*) [*de,* from; *lusus,* play]. A false belief, the falsity of which is apparent, but out of which the person cannot be reasoned by indubitable evidence. **D.s, Expansive, D.s, Large,** a symptom of the second stage of general paralysis of the insane, in which the patient conceives ideas involving colossal size, magnificent wealth, or extravagant numbers.

Delusional (*de-lu'-zhun-al*) [*delusion*]. Of the nature of a delusion; characterized by delusions. **D. Stupor.** See *Insanity, Confusional.*

Demagnetize (*de-mag'-net-īz*). To deprive an object of magnetic properties.

Demarcation (*de-mark-a'-shun*) [*demarcare,* to set the bounds of]. Separation. **D., Line of,** a red line forming at the edge of a gangrenous area and marking the limit of the process.

Demarquay's Symptom. Immobility or lowering of the larynx during deglutition and phonation; it is characteristic of tracheal syphilis.

Demedication (*de-med-ik-a'-shun*). The removal of deleterious drugs from the system, as lead, arsenic, or phosphorus, by the reversal of the electric current used in cataphoresis, in a suitably arranged bath.

Dement (*de'-ment*) [*dementia*]. A person suffering with dementia.

Dementation (*de - men - ta' - shun*) [*dementia*]. Loss of mind; insanity.

Demented (*de-ment'-ed*). Deprived of reason.

Dementia (*de-men'-she-ah*) [*de,* from; *mens,* the mind]. A form of insanity characterized by a deterioration or loss of the intellectual faculties, the reasoning power, the memory, and the will. **D., Paralytic,** general paralysis of the insane. **D. præcox,** a form which appears at the age of puberty in children previously intellectually bright; there are various delirious symptoms at the beginning; constant sudden impulses and rapid termination in a dementia which is more or less complete. **D., Primary,** that occurring independently of other forms of insanity. **D., Secondary,** that following another form of insanity. **D., Senile,** that due to the degenerations of old age. **D., Terminal,** that coming on toward the end of other forms of insanity or certain nervous diseases.

Demi- [*dimidius,* half]. A prefix meaning half.

Demifacet (*dem-e-fas'-et*) [*demi-; facet*]. One-half of an articulation surface adapted to articulate with two bones.

Demilune Cells, Heidenhain's (*dem'-e-lūn*). Crescentic bodies lying between the cells and the membrana propria of an acinus of a salivary gland.

Demipenniform (*dem-e-pen'-e-form*) [*demi-; penna,* a wing]. Applied to structures or organs which have one of two margins winged.

Demodex (*dem'-o-deks*) [δημός, fat; δήξ, an insect]. A genus of parasitic insects. **D. folliculorum,** the pimple-mite, a minute parasite found in the sebaceous follicles, particularly of the face. It probably does not produce any symptoms.

Demography (*de-mog'-ra-fe*) [δῆμος, the people; γράφειν, to write]. The science of peoples collectively considered; social science, including that of vital statistics and the consideration of questions of state medicine. **D., Dynamic,** a study of the activities of human communities, their rise, progress, and fall. **D., Static,** a study of the anatomy of a human community, its numbers, the sex, age, wealth, calling, etc., of the people.

Demonomania (*de-mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*δαίμων*, a devil; *μανία*, madness]. A form of madness in which a person imagines himself possessed of a devil.

Demonomy (*de-mon'-om-e*) [*δῆμος*, the people; *νόμος*, a law; a custom]. The science of humanity.

Demonophobia (*de-mon-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*δαίμον*, a devil; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of devil and demons.

(de) Morgan's Spots. See *Morgan's (de) Spots.*

Demorphinization (*de-morf-in-i-za'-shun*) [*de*, from; *morphin*]. Treatment of morphinism by gradual withdrawal of the drug.

Démours' Membrane. See *Descemet's Membrane.*

Demulcent (*de-mul'-sent*) [*demulcere*, to soothe]. 1. Soothing; allaying irritation of surfaces, especially mucous membranes. 2. A soothing substance, particularly a slippery, mucilaginous liquid.

(de) Mussey's Point, de M.'s Symptom. See *Mussey's (de) Point.*

Denarcotized (*de-nar'-ko-tīzd*) [*de*, priv.; *ναρκωτικός*, narcotic]. 1. Deprived of narcotizing qualities. 2. Of opium, deprived of narcotin.

Denaturization (*de-nat-u-ri-za'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; *natura*, nature]. Alteration in the characteristics of an organic substance by chemic action, boiling, or addition.

Dendraxon (*den-draks'-on*) [*dendron; axon*]. Von Lenhossék's term for a neuron with a short axon, its axonal processes being for the most part devoid of sheaths.

Dendric (*den'-drik*) [*dendron*]. Provided with dendrons.

Dendrite (*den'-drīt*). See *Dendron.*

Dendritic (*den-drit'-ik*) [*dendron*]. Branching like a tree.

Dendron (*den'-dron*) [*δένδρον*, a tree]. One of the short, free projections or socalled protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell.

Dengue (*deng'-gu*) [West Ind.]. An acute, epidemic, infectious disease, characterized by a febrile paroxysm, severe pains in the bones, joints, and muscles, and, at times, a cutaneous eruption. The period of incubation is from 3 to 5 days; the invasion is sudden, with high fever (106° F.), severe pains in the muscles, bones, and joints, the last being swollen and reddened. After the fever has lasted 3 or 4 days it subsides, but at the end of from 2 to 4 days a second paroxysm accompanied with pain occurs. Convalescence is slow; complications are rare. Syn., *Breakbone fever; Dandy fever.*

Denguis (*den'-gwis*). Synonym of *Dengue.*

Denidation (*de-ni-da'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; *nidus*, a nest]. The disintegration and ejection of the superficial part of the uterine mucosa.

Denigè's Test for Formaldehyd in Milk. Make a solution of 40 Cc. of 0.5% solution of fuchsin; 250 Cc. distilled water; 10 Cc. of sodium bisulfite, sp. gr. 1.375; 10 Cc. pure sulfuric acid. To 1 Cc. of this solution add 10 Cc. of the suspected milk and let it stand 5 minutes. Then add 2 Cc. of pure hydrochloric acid and shake. In the presence of formaldehyd a violet color will appear; a yellowish-white color in its absence. **D.'s Test for Uric Acid,** convert uric acid into alloxan by the action of nitric acid; expel the excess of nitric acid by gentle heat, and treat with a few drops of sulfuric acid and a few drops of commercial benzol (containing thiophen); a blue coloration will result.

Denigration (*de-ni-gra'-shun*) [*denigrare*, to blacken]. The act or process of rendering black; the state of having become black.

Denisensko's Method. The subcutaneous injection of a watery extract of *Chelidonium majus* in the treatment of cancer.

Denitration (*de-ni-tra'-shun*). The process of taking away nitric acid from a compound.

Denitrify (*de-ni'-tre-fi*) [*de*, priv.; *nitrogen*]. To remove nitrogen.

Denitrifying (*de-ni'-tre-fi-ing*). Applied to bacteria which reduce nitric acid to nitrous acid and ammonia.

Dénonvilliers' Fascia. The rectovesical fascia between the prostate gland and rectum.

Densimeter (*den-sim'-et-er*) [*densus*, dense; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An appliance for ascertaining the specific gravity of a liquid.

Density (*den'-sit-e*) [*densitas*, thickness]. Closeness; compactness, especially the degree of closeness of one body compared with an equal volume of another taken as a standard; specific gravity. In electricity, the amount of electricity accumulated on a unit of surface during a given time.

Dentagra (*den-ta'-grah*) [*dens*, a tooth; *ἄγρα*, a seizure]. 1. Toothache. 2. A toothforceps.

Dental (*den'-tal*) [*dens*]. Pertaining to the teeth. **D. Engine,** a machine worked by a treadle and possessing a flexible cable and adjustable arm and hand-piece, which afford great facility of movement and adaptation. By means of attachments to the hand-piece drills can be operated at various angles. **D. Tubuli,** the minute wavy tubes occurring in the dentin of teeth.

Dentaphone (*den'-ta-fōn*) [*dens; φωνή*, sound]. An instrument placed on the teeth to aid in hearing.

Dentata (*den-ta'-tah*). See *Axis* (2).

Dentate (*den'-tāt*) [*dens*]. Toothed; having a toothed or serrated edge. **D. Body.** See *Corpus dentatum.* **D. Convolution,** a convolution found in the hippocampal fissure. **D. Fascia,** the serrated free edge of the dentate convolution. **D. Fissure,** the hippocampal fissure.

Dentation (*den-ta'-shun*). The formation of tooth-like structures, as on the margin of a leaf.

Dentatum (*den-ta'-tum*) [L.]. The dentate nucleus of the cerebellum.

Dentelation (*den-tel-a'-shun*). The condition of being furnished with tooth-like processes.

Dentes (*den'-tēz*) [L. plural of *dens*, a tooth]. Teeth. **D. sapientiæ**, wisdom-teeth; the third molar teeth.

Denticle (*den'-tik-l*) [*denticulus*, a small tooth]. A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulate (*den-tik'-u-lāt*) [*denticle*]. Having minute dentations; furnished with small teeth or notches.

Dentifrice (*den'-tif-ris*) [*dens; fricere*, to rub]. A substance for cleansing the teeth.

Dentigerous (*den-tij'-er-us*) [*dens; gerere*, to carry]. Bearing or containing teeth, as a *dentigerous* cyst.

Dentilave (*den'-te-lāv*) [*dens; lavare*, to wash]. A mouth-wash or tooth-wash.

Dentin, Dentine (*den'-tin*) [*dens*]. A modified osseous tissue forming the principal part of a tooth, and consisting, histologically, of dental tubuli and intertubular tissue, chemically, of the phosphates of calcium and magnesium, the carbonate and fluorid of lime, and organic matter, chiefly gelatin. The bony structure of the tooth lying under the enamel of the crown and the cement substance of the root. **D., Secondary,** adventitious deposits of dentin which occur in or upon the dental pulp after tooth-formation is complete.

Dentinal (*den'-tin-al*) [*dentin*]. Pertaining to or composed of dentin.

Dentinification (*den-tin-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*dentin; facere*, to make]. The formation of dentin through the agency of specialized cells, the odontoblasts.

Dentinoid (*den'-tin-oid*). 1. Similar to dentin. 2. Pertaining to an odontoma.

Dentinosteoid (*den-tin-os'-te-oid*) [*dentin; ὀστέον*, bone]. A tumor of dentin and bone.

Dentiporous (*den-tip'-or-us*) [*dens; πόρος*, a pore]. Having pores with toothed edges.

Dentist (*den'-tist*) [*dens*]. One who practises dentistry.

Dentistry (*den'-tis-tre*). Dental surgery, embracing everything pertaining to the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Dentition (*den-tish'-un*) [*dens*]. Teething; the cutting of the teeth. **D., Primary,** the cutting of the temporary or milk-teeth. **D., Secondary,** the eruption of the 32 permanent teeth.



THE TEMPORARY TEETH.
The top section of illustration is the upper set, and the bottom section is the lower set.

Dentoiletta (*dent-wah-let'-ah*). A device consisting of two mirrors so arranged that persons may examine their own teeth.

Dentola (*den'-to-lah*). A solution used on swollen gums, said to consist of cocain hydrochlorid, 1 part; potassium bromid, 10 parts; glycerol and water, each, 200 parts.

Dentolingual (*den-to-ling'-wal*). Pertaining to the teeth and the tongue or lingual nerve.

Dentoliva (*den-tol'-iv-ah*) [*dens; oliva*, an olive]. The olivary nucleus.

Dentomental (*den-to-ment'-al*). Pertaining to the teeth and chin.

Dentonasal (*den-to-na'-zal*). Pertaining to the teeth and nose.

Denture (*den'-chur*) [*dens*]. 1. The entire set or group of teeth; the whole assemblage of teeth in both jaws. 2. A set, or plate, of artificial teeth.

Denucé's Ligament. A short and broad fibrous band in the wrist-joint, connecting the radius with the ulna.

Denucleated (*de-nu'-kle-a-ted*). Deprived of the nucleus.

Denudation (*den-u-da'-shun*) [*denudare*, to denude]. A stripping or making bare.

Denutrition (*de-nu-trish'-un*) [*de*, from; *nutriare*, to nourish]. 1. Faulty or absent nutrition. 2. An atrophy and degeneration of tissue arising from lack of nutrition.

Deobstruent (*de-ob'-stru-ent*) [*de; obstruere*, to obstruct]. 1. Removing obstruction. 2. A medicine that removes obstruction; an aperient.

Deodorant (*de-o'-dor-ant*) [*de; odorare*, to smell]. 1. Removing or concealing offensive odors. 2. A substance that removes or conceals offensive odors.

Deodoriferant (*de-o-dor-if'-er-ant*) [see *Deodorant*]. 1. Possessing the power of overcoming bad odors. 2. See *Deodorant*.

Deodorized (*de-o'-dor-izd*) [see *Deodorant*]. Deprived of odor.

Deoppilant, Deoppilative (*de-op'-il-ant, -at-iv*) [*de; oppilare*, to stop]. The same as *Deobstruent*.

Deorsum (*de-or'-sum*) [L.]. Downward.

Deorsumduction (*de-or-sum-duk'-shun*). A downward movement, as of the eye.

Deoxidation (*de-oks-id-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *oxygen*]. The removal of the oxygen from a chemic compound.

Deoxygenation (*de-oks-e-jen-a'-shun*). See *Deoxidation*.

Dephlegmation (*de-fleg-ma'-shun*) [*de*, from; *φλέγειν*, to burn]. The removal of water by distillation.

Dephlegmator (*de-fleg'-mat-or*). That part of a still adapted to receive the vapors of such compounds as are condensed at successively lower and lower temperatures.

Depigmentation (*de-pig-ment-a'-shun*). The removal of natural pigments from the skin

or from microscopic preparations by the action of weak solutions of bleaching or oxidizing solutions.

Depilate (*dep'-il-āt*) [*depilare*, to remove the hair]. To remove the hair.

Depilation (*dep-il-a'-shun*) [*depilate*]. The removal or loss of the hair.

Depilatory (*de-pil'-at-o-re*) [*depilate*]. 1. Having the power to remove the hair. 2. A substance, usually a caustic alkali, used to destroy the hair.

Depilous (*dep'-il-us*) [*depilate*]. Hairless.

Deplanate (*dep'-lan-āt*) [*deplanare*, to level]. Leveled; flattened

Depletion (*de-ple'-shun*) [*deplere*, to empty]. 1. The act of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the body or in a part, especially by bleeding. 2. The condition of the system produced by the excessive loss of blood or other fluids.

Deplumation (*de-plu-ma'-shun*) [*de*, down; off; *pluma*, feather]. The loss of the eyelashes.

Depolarization (*de-po-lar-iz-a'-shun*) [*de; polus*, pole]. The neutralization of polarity.

Depolarizer (*de-po'-lar-i-zer*). A refracting plate used with a polarizer which resolves the polarized ray into ordinary and extraordinary rays.

Deportation (*de-por-ta'-shun*) [*de; portare*, to bear]. Veit's term for the process in which the chorionic fringes are detached and lose all connection with the fetal placenta.

Deposit (*de-poz'-it*) [*de; ponere*, to place]. A sediment; a collection of morbid particles in a body.

Depositive (*de-poz'-it-iv*) [*deposit*]. A term applied to that state of the skin in which lymph is poured out and papules arise.

Depravation (*dep-rav-a'-shun*) [*depravare*, to vitiate]. A deterioration or morbid change in the secretions, tissues, or functions of the body.

Depressant (*de-pres'-ant*) [see *Depression*]. 1. Lowering. 2. A medicine that diminishes functional activity.

Depressed (*de-prest'*) [see *Depression*]. 1. Referring to a state of lowered vitality; affected with depression. 2. Having the dorsolateral diameter reduced. 3. Flattened from above downward.

Depression (*de-presh'-un*) [*deprimere*, to depress]. 1. A hollow or fossa. 2. Inward displacement of a part, as of the skull. 3. Lowering of vital functions under the action of some depressing agent.

Depressomotor (*de-pres-o-mo'-tor*) [*depression; movere*, to move]. An agent that diminishes the action of the motor apparatus.

Depressor (*de-pres'-or*) [*depression*]. 1. A muscle, instrument, or apparatus that depresses. 2. A nerve, stimulation of which lowers the functional activity of a part, as the *depressor* nerve of the heart. 3. One of two substances found in the infundibular part of the hypophysis, having distinct physiologic properties. It produces a fall of blood-pressure. Cf. *Pressor*.

Deprimens (*dep'-rim-enz*) [L.]. Depressing. A depressing muscle. **D. oculi**, the rectus inferior muscle of the eye.

Depurated (*dep'-u-ra-ted*) [see *Depurator*]. Purified; cleansed.

Depurative (*dep'-u-ra-tiv*) [see *Depurator*]. Purifying or cleansing.

Depurator (*dep'-u-ra-tor*) [*depurare*, to purify]. A drug or device for aiding a cleansing process.

DeR. A contraction and symbol of the term *Reaction of Degeneration*.

Deradelphus (*der-ad-el'-fus*) [δέρη, neck; ἀδελφός, brother]. A monocephalic dual monstrosity, with fusion of the bodies above the umbilicus, and with four lower extremities and three or four upper.

Deradenitis (*der-ad-en-i'-tis*) [δέρη, neck; ἀδήν, a gland; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cervical glands.

Deradenoncus (*der-ad-en-ong'-kus*) [δέρη, neck; ἀδήν, a gland; ὄγκος, mass]. Swelling of a neck-gland.

Derangement (*de-rānj'-ment*). Disorder of intellect; insanity.

Derbyshire Neck (*der'-be-shīr*). See *Goiter*.

Dercum's Disease. Adiposis dolorosa, a painful dystrophy of the subcutaneous connective tissue, somewhat resembling myxedema.

Derencephalocele (*der-en-sef'-al-o-sēl*) [δέρη, neck; *encephalocele*]. Hernia of the brain through a fissure in the cervical vertebras.

Derencephalus (*der-en-sef'-al-us*) [δέρη, neck; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A variety of single autositic monsters of the species anencephalus, in which the bones of the cranial vault are rudimentary, the posterior portion of the occiput absent, and the upper cervical vertebras bifid, the brain resting in them.

Deric (*der'-ik*) [δέρος, the skin]. External.

Derivant (*der'-iv-ant*) [see *Derivation*]. Derivative; a derivative drug.

Derivation (*der-iv-a'-shun*) [*derivare*, to turn a stream from its banks]. The drawing away of blood or liquid exudates from a diseased part by creating an extra demand for them in some other part.

Derivative (*de-riv'-at-iv*). 1. Producing derivation. 2. An agent that produces derivation.

Derm, Derma (*derm, der'-mah*) [δέρμα, skin]. The true skin.

Dermad (*der'-mad*) [*derm; ad*, to]. Externally; toward the skin; ectad.

Dermagra (*der-ma'-grah*). See *Pellagra*.

Dermal (*der'-mal*) [*derm*]. Pertaining to the skin.

Dermalaxia (*der-mal-aks'-e-ah*) [*derm; μαλακία*, softness]. Morbid softening of the skin.

Dermalgia (*der-mal'-je-ah*). See *Dermatalgia*.

Dermanoplasty (*der-man'-o-plas-te*) [*derm; ἀναπλάσσειν*, to form anew]. Skin-grafting.

Dermapostasis (*der-ma-pos'-ta-sis*) [*derm; ἀποστασις*, a falling away]. A skin disease with focal induration.

Dermatagra (*der-mat-a'-grah*). See *Pellagra*.

Dermatalgia (*der-mat-al'-je-ah*) [*derm; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the skin unaccompanied by

any structural change, and caused by some nervous disease or reflex influence.

Dermataneuria (*der-mat-ah-nu'-re-ah*) [*derm; ἀ*, priv., *νέυρον*, a nerve]. Derangement of the nerve-supply of the skin, giving rise to anesthesia or paralysis.

Dermatatrophia (*der-mat-ah-tro'-je-ah*) [*derm; atrophy*]. Atrophy of the skin.

Dermathemia (*der-mat-he'-me-ah*) [*derm; αἷμα*, blood]. A congestion of the skin. Syn., *Dermæmia; Dermohemia.*

Dermatin (*der'-mat-in*). A preparation used in dermatology. It consists of salicylic acid, 5–7 parts; starch, 7–15 parts; talc, 25–50 parts; silicic acid, 30–60 parts; kaolin, 3–9 parts. It is used as a protective.

Dermatitis (*der-mat-i'-tis*) [*derm; ιτις*, inflammation]. An inflammation of the skin. **D. ambustionis, D. calorica,** the form due to burns and scalds. **D., Blastomycetic,** a skin disease caused by a yeast-like fungus, *Blastomyces dermatitidis.* **D. congelationis.** Same as *Frost-bite.* **D. contusiformis,** erythema nodosum. **D., Duhring's.** See *D. herpetiformis.* **D., Electroplating,** a form of inflammation due to lime-dust employed in finishing electroplating, which, coming in contact with an abrasion, forms a caustic paste which in time produces an ulcer. **D. exfoliativa,** an acute or chronic inflammation of the skin, in which the epidermis is shed more or less freely in large or small scales. See *Pityriasis rubra.* **D. gangrænosa,** sphaceloderma; gangrenous inflammation of the skin. **D. herpetiformis,** an inflammatory skin disease of a herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. It is a protean disease, appearing as erythema, vesicles, blebs, and pustules, and is associated with fever, itching, and burning. **D. hiemalis,** a recurrent inflammation of the skin associated with cold weather and allied to the erythemas; the color is dark blue. It attacks distal extremities first and appears to be due to circulatory disturbance. **D. medicamentosa,** drug-eruptions; inflammatory eruptions upon the skin due to the action of certain drugs taken internally. **D. nodularis necrotica,** a necrosis of the skin and superficial stratums of the corium, due primarily to changes and consequent obstruction in the blood-vessels between the cutis and subcutis. **D., Oidial.** See *D., Blastomycetic.* **D. papillaris capillitii,** a chronic skin disease affecting the nape of the neck and adjacent parts, and characterized by minute red papules, which occasionally suppurate, and are usually traversed by a hair. They unite to form hard, white or reddish, keloid-looking elevations, from which a bundle of atrophied hairs protrudes. **D., Primal,** that caused by contact with *Primula obconica;* it is due to the fine hairs on the under surface of the leaves. **D., Pustular,** impetigo. **D., Roentgen-ray, D., X-ray,** that due to prolonged exposure to roentgen-rays. **D. traumatica,** that resulting from traumatism. **D., Vegetative,** elevated, vegetating lesions covered with crusts and very prone to bleeding, occurring in remissions of eczema on nurslings, and believed to be due to some infection. A similar affection in adults has been recorded under the names *eczema végétante* and *pyodermite végétante.* **D. venenata,** that produced by the local action of irritant substances.

Dermato- [*δέρμα*, skin]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the skin.

Dermatoautoplasty (*der-mat-o-aw'-to-plas-te*) [*dermato-; autoplasty*]. Dermatoplasty by means of grafts taken from the patient's body.

Dermatocellulitis (*der-mat-o-sel-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

Dermatoconiosis, Dermatokoniosis (*der-mat-o-kon-i'-o-sis*) [*dermato-; κονία*, dust]. Any skin disease due to dust.

Dermatocyst (*der-mat'-o-sist*) [*dermato-; cyst*]. A cyst of the skin.

Dermatodynia (*der-mat-o-din'-e-ah*). See *Dermatalgia.*

Dermatodyschroia (*der-mat-o-dis-kroi'-ah*) [*dermato-; δύσχροια*, a bad color]. Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

Dermatography (*der-mat-og'-ra-je*) [*dermato-; γράφειν*, to write]. A description of the skin.

Dermatoheteroplasty (*der-mat-o-het'-er-o-plas-te*) [*dermato-; heteroplasty*]. Dermatoplasty by means of grafts taken from the body of another than the patient.

Dermatoid (*der'-mat-oid*). See *Dermoid.*

Dermatokelidosis (*der-mat-o-kel-id-o'-sis*) [*dermato-; κηλιδοῦν*, to stain]. Pigmentation of the skin.

Dermatol (*der'-mat-ol*) [*derm*], C_6H_2, $(OH)_3 . CO_2Bi(OH)_2$. Bismuth subgallate, an astringent, antiseptic powder, of yellow color, used in affections of the skin and mucous membranes that are associated with excessive secretion; it is especially recommended for diarrhea in tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Dose internally ½–1½ dr. (2–6 Gm.) daily.

Dermatologist (*der-mat-ol'-o-jist*) [see *Dermatology*]. A specialist in the treatment of skin diseases.

Dermatology (*der-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*dermato-; λόγος*, science]. The science of diseases of the skin.

Dermatolysis (*der-mat-ol'-is-is*) [*dermato-; λύσις*, a loosing]. A hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, with a tendency to the formation of folds.

Dermatoma (*der-mat-o'-mah*) [*dermato-; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor of the skin.

Dermatome (*der'-ma-tōm*) [*dermato-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for incising the skin.

Dermatomucosomyositis (*der-mat-o-mu-ko-so-mi-o-si'-tis*). Inflammation involving the skin, mucosa, and muscles.

Dermatomycosis (*der-mat-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*dermato-; mycosis*]. Any skin disease caused

by a vegetable parasite. **D. achorina.** See *Favus*. **D. barbæ nodosa.** See *Sycosis parasitaria*. **D. diffusa.** See *Tinea imbricata*. **D. favosa,** favus of the skin, exclusive of that of the hair and nails. **D. furfuracea.** See *Tinea versicolor*. **D. maculovesiculosa.** See *Tinea trichophytina*. **D. marginata.** See *Eczema marginatum*. **D. palmellina,** a parasitic disease described by Pick as affecting the axillas, the chest, the backs of the hands, the inner surfaces of the thighs, and the pubes. It is characterized by the presence of rounded spores adherent to the hairs. **D. pustulosa.** See *Impetigo contagiosa*.

Dermatomyositis (*der - mat - o - mi - o - si'-tis*) [*dermato-; myositis*]. An infectious inflammation of both skin and muscles, accompanied by edema, fever, and general depression. Cf. *Myositis; Polymyositis*.

Dermatoneuria (*der-mat-o-nu'-re-ah*). See *Dermatoneurosis*.

Dermatoneurology (*der-mat-o-nu-rol'-o-je*) [*dermato-; neurology*]. Neurology limited to the skin.

Dermatoneurosis (*der-mat-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*dermato-; neurosis*]. A neurosis of the skin. **D. indicatrix,** an eruption of the skin due to nervous disease and indicative of more serious symptoms. **D., Stereographic,** a form characterized by an elevation, welt, or wheal corresponding in size and shape to the object the application of which produced the elevation. It is due to an extravasation of serum, and is illustrated in the welts that follow light blows of the whip on a nervous horse.

Dermatonosis (*der-mat-on'-o-sis*) [*dermato-; νόσος*, disease]. Any disease of the skin.

Dermatophone (*der'-mat-o-fōn*) [*dermato-; φωνή*, sound]. A stethoscopic appliance devised by Voltolini-Hueter, by means of which one may perceive the sound of the blood-current in the skin. It also makes perceptible the muscle-tones, and in the tendons and bones it demonstrates the transmitted vibrations. Syn., *Myophone; Osteophone; Tendophone*.

Dermatophyte (*der'-mat-o-fīt*) [*dermato-; φυτόν*, a plant]. 1. Any species of fungous vegetation that grows upon the skin. 2. A cutaneous appendage, as a hair, feather, scale, nail, or horn.

Dermatoplasia (*der-mat-o-pla'-ze-ah*) [*dermato-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. The reparative power of the skin to injury.

Dermatoplasty (*der'-mat-o-plas-te*) [see *Dermatoplasia*]. An operative replacement of destroyed skin by means of flaps or skin-grafts.

Dermatorrhagia (*der-mat-or-a'-je-ah*) [*dermato-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the skin.

Dermatorrhea (*der-mat-or-e'-ah*) [*dermato-; ῥοία*, a flowing]. A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

Dermatosclerosis (*der-mat-o-skle-ro'-sis*). See *Scleroderma*.

Dermatosis (*der-mat-o'-sis*) [*dermato-; νόσος*, disease]. Any disease of the skin. **D., Angioneurotic,** an infectious, toxic, or essential skin disease, characterized by a general disturbance of the vascular tension, together with inflammatory excitation at the surface of the skin. **D., Engorgement,** a skin disease characterized by passive derangement of the circulation, with imperfect venous and lymphatic absorption. **D., Hemorrhagic,** a traumatic or essential disease of the skin, characterized by hemorrhage from the cutaneous blood-vessels, without inflammation or stasis; dermatorrhagia. **D., Neurotic,** a cutaneous affection due to disease of the sensory or trophic nerves. It may be self-limited in its course (cyclic), as herpes zoster and herpes febrilis; or it may be acyclic, as neurotic edema, neurotic atrophy, and neurotic necrosis of the skin. **D., Parasitic,** a papulovesicular disease described by Nielly, in which a filaria-like parasite was found in the vesicles, and believed by him to be identical with craw-craw. **D., Postvaccinal,** a dermatosis following vaccination, marked by lesions similar to those of urticaria pigmentosa except that desquamation is present and dermographism is absent.

Dermatosome (*der'-mat-o-sōm*) [*dermato-; σῶμα*, body]. 1. A thickening or knot in the equatorial region of each spindle-fiber in the process of cell-division. 2. One of the hypothetic ultimate units that form the membrane of vegetal cells.

Dermatotherapy (*der-mat-o-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutics of cutaneous affections.

Dermatotomy (*der-mat-ot'-o-me*) [*dermato-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

Dermatoxerasia (*der-mat-o-zer-a'-ze-ah*) [*dermato-; ξηρασία*, dryness]. Dryness of the skin. Cf. *Xeroderma*.

Dermatozoon (*der-mat-o-zo'-on*) [*dermato-; ζῷον*, an animal; pl., *dermatozoa*]. Any animal parasitic upon the skin.

Dermatozoonosus (*der - mat - o - zo - on-o'-sus*) [*dermatozoon; νόσος*, a disease]. A cutaneous disease due to animal parasites, such as *Acarus, Filaria, Ixodes, Leptus, Pediculus, Pulex, Sarcoptes*, etc.

Dermatrophia (*der-ma-tro'-je-ah*). See *Dermatatrophia*.

Dermectasia (*der-mek-ta'-ze-ah*). See *Dermatolysis*.

Dermelminthiasis (*der-mel-min-thi'-ah-sis*) [*derm; ἕλμινς*, a worm]. A cutaneous affection due to a parasitic worm. Cf. *Dermatozoonosus*.

Dermenchysis (*der-men'-kis-is*) [*derm; ἔγχυσις*, a pouring in]. Hypodermatic injection.

Dermic (*der'-mik*) [*derm*]. Relating to the skin or formed of skin.

Dermis (*der'-mis*). The corium or true skin.

Dermitis (*der-mi'-tis*). See *Dermatitis*.

Dermo- (*der-mo-*). The same as *Dermato-*.

Dermoactinomycosis (*der-mo-ak-tin-o-mi-ko'-sis*). Infection of the skin by actinomyces.

Dermoblast (*der'-mo-blast*) [*dermo-; βλαστός*, sprout]. The part of the mesoblast which develops into the corium.

Dermocymus (*der-mo-si'-mus*) [*dermo-; κῦμα*, the fetus]. A monster fetus containing another within it.

Dermoepidermal (*der-mo-ep-e-derm'-al*). Partaking of both the superficial and deep layers of the skin; said of skin-grafts.

Dermographia (*der-mo-graf'-e-ah*) [*dermo-; γράφειν*, to write]. A condition of the skin in which tracings made with the finger-nail or a blunt instrument are followed by elevations at the points irritated. It is common in the condition termed vasomotor ataxia.

Dermohemia (*der-mo-he'-me-ah*). See *Dermathemia*.

Dermoid (*der'-moid*) [*dermo-; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Resembling skin. 2. A dermoid cyst. **D. Cyst,** a cyst containing elements of the skin, as hair, teeth, etc.

Dermol (*der'-mol*). See *Bismuth Chrysophanate*.

Dermolabial (*der-mo-la'-be-al*). Having relation to the skin and the lips.

Dermomuscular (*der-mo-mus'-ku-lar*). Having relation to both skin and muscles, as certain embryonic tissues.

Dermopapillary (*der-mo-pap'-il-a-re*). Having relation to the papillary layer of the true skin.

Dermophlebitis (*der-mo-fleb-i'-tis*) [*dermo-; phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the cutaneous veins.

Dermophyte (*der'-mo-fīt*). See *Dermatophyte*.

Dermoplasty (*der'-mo-plas-te*). See *Dermatoplasty*.

Dermorrhagia (*der-mor-a'-je-ah*). See *Dermatorrhagia*.

Dermosapol (*der-mo-sa'-pol*). A soap said to contain perfumed cod-liver oil, peruvian balsam, wool-fat, fat, glycerol, and alkali. To these specifics may be added; it is used as an inunction in skin diseases, tuberculosis, etc.

Dermoskeleton (*der-mo-skel'-et-on*) [*dermo-; σκελετόν*, a skeleton]. The exoskeleton.

Dermostenosis (*der-mo-sten-o'-sis*) [*dermo-; στένωσις*, stenosis]. A tightening of the skin, due to swelling or to disease. Cf. *Scleroderma*.

Dermostosis (*der-mos-to'-sis*) [*derm; ὀστέον*, a bone]. Ossification occurring in the true skin.

Dermosynovitis (*der-mo-si-no-vi'-tis*) [*dermo-; synovitis*]. Inflammation of a subcutaneous bursa together with the adjacent skin. **D. plantaris ulcerosa,** a severe suppuration in the sole of the foot which proceeds from inflammation of the bursa beneath a callosity and gives rise to a perforating ulcer.

Dermotherapy (*der-mo-ther'-ap-e*). See *Dermatotherapy*.

Derodidymus (*der-o-did'-im-us*) [*δέρη*, neck; *δίδυμος*, double]. A monstrosity with a single body, two necks and heads, two upper and lower extremities, with other rudimentary limbs occasionally present.

Derrid (*der'-id*). A highly toxic substance from *Derris elliptica*, a leguminous plant of Malaya, used in Borneo as an arrow-poison; it kills fish in a dilution of 1 : 5,000,000.

Desalination (*de-sal-in-a'-shun*) [*de,* from; *sal,* salt]. The process of decreasing the salinity of a substance by the removal of salts.

De Salle's Line. See *Salle's (de) Line*.

Desault's Apparatus, D.'s Bandage. One for the arm, consisting of an axillary pad held by tapes about the neck, a sling for the hand, and two single-headed rollers. **D.'s Splint,** one used in treating fracture of the thigh.

Descartes' Laws. See *Snell's Laws*.

Descemet's Membrane. The elastic membrane lining the posterior surface of the cornea.

Descemetitis (*des-em-et-i'-tis*). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane; serous iritis.

Descemetocele (*des-em-et'-o-sēl*) [*Descemet's membrane; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of Descemet's membrane.

Descendens (*de-sen'-denz*) [*descendere*, to go down]. Downward. **D. noni,** a branch of the hypoglossal nerve. See under *Nerve*.

Descending (*de-sen'-ding*) [see *Descendens*]. Passing downward. **D. Current.** See *Current, Descending*. **D. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration, Descending*. **D. Tract,** a collection of nerve-fibers conducting impulses from the centers to the periphery.

Descent (*de-sent'*) [see *Descendens*]. The act of going down; downward motion. **D., Theory of,** the theory that all higher organisms have descended by evolution from lower forms; as opposed to the theory of spontaneous generation or special creation. Cf. *Biogenesis; Darwinism; Evolution*.

Deshler's Salve. The compound rosin cerate of the pharmacopeia.

Desiccant (*des'-ik-ant*) [*desiccare*, to dry up]. Drying.

Desiccation (*des-ik-a'-shun*) [see *Desiccant*]. The process of drying.

Desiccator (*des'-ik-a-tor*) [see *Desiccant*]. A vessel containing some strongly hygroscopic substance, such as calcium chlorid or anhydrous sulfuric acid, and used to absorb the moisture from the air of a chamber.

Desichthol (*des-ik'-thol*). Deodorized ichthyol; a preparation produced from ichthyol by the removal of about 5% of volatile oil, to which the disagreeable odor is due.

Desmameba (*des-mah-me'-bah*) [*δεσμός*, a band; *ameba*]. A connective-tissue corpuscle considered as an ameboid element.

Desmectasia, Desmectasis (*des-mek-ta'-se-ah, -mek'-ta-sis*) [*δεσμός*, a band; *ἔκτασις*, a stretching]. The stretching of a ligament.

Desmepithelium (*des-mep-ith-e'-le-um*) [*δεσμός*, a band; *epithelium*]. The endothelial or epithelial lining of the blood-vessels, lymphatics, and synovial cavities; the epithelial portions of the mesoderm.

Desmiognathus (*des-me-o-na'-thus*) [*δεσμός*, a band; *γνάθος*, the jaw]. A monster, the lower jaw of which has a supplementary head

joined to it by ligamentous or muscular attachment.

Desmitis (*des-mi'-tis*) [δεσμός, a band; *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a ligament.

Desmo- (*des-mo-*) [δεσμός, a band]. A prefix meaning a band, bond, or ligament.

Desmobacteria (*des-mo-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*desmo-*; *bacteria*]. A group of bacteria corresponding to the genus *Bacilli*.

Desmoblast (*des'-mo-blast*) [*desmo-*; βλαστός, a germ]. Rouber's term for that portion of the area opaca of the blastoderm, especially in mesoblastic ovums, which gives rise to the mesenchyma. Syn., *Desmohemoblast*.

Desmodium (*des-mo'-de-um*) [*desmo-*; εἶδος, form]. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. An infusion of the roots of *D. erythrynæfolium*, of South America, is used in diarrhea and dysentery. The root of *D. incanum*, of the West Indies, is prized as a remedy for dysentery. The root of *D. tortuosum*, of North America and the West Indies, is purgative. *D. triflorum* is found in all tropical countries. The fresh plant is applied to abscesses and wounds.

Desmodynia (*des-mo-din'-e-ah*) [*desmo-*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in a ligament.

Desmography (*des-mog'-ra-fe*) [*desmo-*; γράφειν, to write]. The description of the ligaments.

Desmohemoblast (*des-mo-hem'-o-blast*). See *Desmoblast*.

Desmoid (*des'-moid*) [*desmo-*; εἶδος, likeness]. Fibrous. **D. Tumor,** a fibroid tumor.

Desmology (*des-mol'-o-je*) [*desmo-*; λόγος, science]. The anatomy of the ligaments. Cf. *Syndesmography*.

Desmoma (*des-mo'-mah*) [*desmo-*; ὄμα, tumor]. A connective-tissue tumor.

Desmon (*des'-mon*) [δεσμός, a band]. London's name for the intermediary body of Ehrlich.

Desmoneoplasm (*des-mo-ne'-o-plazm*) [*desmo-*; *neoplasm*]. Any neoplasm made up of connective tissue.

Desmonosology (*des-mon-os-ol'-o-je*). See *Desmopathology*.

Desmopathology (*des-mo-path-ol'-o-je*) [*desmo-*; *pathology*]. The pathology of ligaments.

Desmopexia (*des-mo-peks'-e-ah*) [*desmo-*; πῆξις, a putting together]. Fixation of the round ligaments to the abdominal wall or to the wall of the vagina for correction of uterine displacement.

Desmorrhexis (*des-mor-eks'-is*) [*desmo-*; ῥῆξις, a bursting]. The rupture of a ligament.

Desmotomy (*des-mot'-o-me*) [*desmo-*; τομή, section]. The dissection and anatomy of the ligaments; surgical cutting of a ligament.

Desmurgia, Desmurgy (*des-mur'-je-ah, des-mur'-je*) [*desmo-*; ἔργειν, to do; to work]. The art of bandaging or applying ligatures.

Desnos' Pneumonia. See *Grancher's Disease*.

Desolution (*de-so-lu'-shun*) [*de*, away from; *solutio*, solution]. The separation from one body of another dissolved in it under certain conditions which remove or diminish the solubility of the latter.

Despumation (*des-pu-ma'-shun*) [*despumare*, to skim froth]. The purification of a liquid by removal of the scum or froth.

Desquamation (*des-kwam-a'-shun*) [*desquamare*, to scale off]. The shedding of the superficial epithelium, as of the skin, mucous membranes, and renal tubules. **D., Furfuraceous,** branny desquamation. **Desquamatio neonatorum,** the epidermal exfoliation of newborn infants which takes place during the first week of life. **Desquamatio siliquosa,** the shedding of the skin of a part in a continuous, husk-like structure.

Desquamative (*des-kwam'-at-iv*) [*desquamation*]. Characterized by desquamation.

Dessertspoon. A domestic measure equal to about 2 dr. (8 Cc.).

Desudation (*des-u-da'-shun*) [*de*, away; *sudare*, to sweat]. 1. Profuse or morbid sweating. 2. Sudamina.

Desulfuration, Desulfurization (*de-sul-fur-a'-shun, de-sul-fur-i-za'-shun*). The act or process of abstracting sulfur from a compound. Cf. *Sulfuration*.

Desumvergence (*de-sum-ver'-jenz*) [*desursum*, from above; *vergere*, to turn]. A downward inclination of the eyes.

Detergent (*de-ter'-jent*) [*detergere*, to cleanse]. Purifying; cleansing.

Determination (*de-ter-min-a'-shun*) [*determinatio*, a directing]. Of the blood, a tendency to collect in a part, as *determination* of the blood to the head.

Dethyroidism (*de-thi'-roid-izm*). See *Athyrea* and *Athyreosis*.

Detorsion (*de-tor'-shun*) [*detorquere*, to turn]. The correction of an abnormal curvature; the restoration of a deformed part to its normal position.

Detoxification (*de-toks-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; τοξικόν, poison]. The power of reducing the poisonous properties of a substance.

Detoxify (*de-toks'-e-fi*). To deprive a substance of its poisonous attributes.

Detrital (*de-tri'-tal*). Consisting of or pertaining to detritus.

Detrition (*de-trish'-un*) [*deterere*, to wear off]. The wearing or wasting of a part.

Detritus (*de-tri'-tus*) [see *Detrition*]. Waste-matter from disorganization.

Detruncation (*de-trun-ka'-shun*). See *Decapitation*.

Detrusion (*de-tru'-zhun*) [*detrudere*, to drive]. An ejection or expulsion; a thrusting or driving down or out.

Detrusor, Detrusorium (*de-tru'-zor, -zor'-e-um*). 1. A means or instrument for performing expulsion. 2. A muscle having as its function the forcing down or out of parts or materials.

Deuter-, Deutero- (*du-ter-, du-ter-o-*) [δεύτερο, second]. Greek prefixes indicating the second of two similar substances or conditions, especially that one which contains more of the substance.

Deuteripara (*du-ter-ip'-ar-ah*) [*deuter-*; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman pregnant for the second time.

Deuteroalbumose (*du-ter-o-al'-bu-mōs*). A form soluble in water and not precipitated by saturation with sodium chlorid or magnesium sulfate, but by ammonium sulfate.

Deuterology (*du-ter-ol'-o-je*) [*deutero-; λόγος*, science]. The biology of the placenta.

Deuteromyosinose (*du-ter-o-mi-o'-sin-ōs*). A product of myosin digestion.

Deuteropathy (*du-ter-op'-a-the*) [*deutero-; πάθος*, a disease]. A disease that is secondary to another.

Deuteroplasm (*du'-ter-o-plazm*). See *Deutoplasm*.

Deuterostoma (*du-ter-os'-to-mah*) [*deutero-; στόμα*, mouth]. A secondary blastopore.

Deuterotoxins (*du-ter-o-toks'-ins*). Dissociation products of toxins.

Deutipara (*du-tip'-ar-ah*). See *Deuteripara*.

Deutoplasm (*du'-to-plazm*) [*deutero-; πλάσμα*, formed material]. A store of nutrient material in the ovum, from which the protoplasm draws to support its growth.

Deutosclerous (*du-to-skle'-rus*) [*deutero-; σκληρός*, hard]. Relating to an induration secondary to some pathologic condition.

Deutyl (*du'-til*). See *Ethyl*.

Devaporation (*de-va-por-a'-shun*). To bring vapor back to the liquid state.

Developer (*de-vel'-op-er*). A chemic compound employed in photography to reduce the metallic salts and to render visible the image upon an exposed plate.

Deventer's Diameter. The oblique pelvic diameter. **D.'s Pelvis,** a simple, nonrachitic pelvis, flattened from before backward.

Devergie's Attitude de Combat. A posture of a dead body marked by flexions of the elbows and knees, with closure of the fingers and extension of the ankles. **D.'s Disease,** lichen ruber.

Deviation (*de-ve-a'-shun*) [*deviare*, to deviate]. A turning away from the regular course or standard. **D., Conjugate,** the turning of eyes and head toward one side, observed in some lesions of the cerebrum.

Devitalize (*de-vi'-tal-īz*) [*de*, from; *vita*, life]. To destroy vitality.

Devitrifaction, Devitrification (*de-vit-re-fak'-shun, de-vit-re-fi-ka'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; *vitrum*, glass; *facere*, to make]. To change from the glass-like state.

Devolution (*dev-o-lu'-shun*) [*devolvere*, to roll down]. 1. Transmission from one person to another. 2. Degeneration.

Devonshire Colic (*dev'-on-shīr kol'-ik*). Lead-colic.

Devorative (*de-vor'-at-iv*) [*devorare*, to swallow down]. Intended to be swallowed without chewing.

Dew-cure (*du'-kūr*). See *Kneippism*.

Dewees' Carminative. See under *Asafetida*.

Dew-point. The temperature at which the air is saturated with vapor; the temperature at which dew forms.

Dexiocardia (*deks-e-o-kar'-de-ah*). See *Dextrocardia*.

Dexter (*deks'-ter*) [L.]. Right; upon the right side.

Dextrad (*deks'-trad*) [*dexter; ad*, to]. Toward the right side.

Dextral (*deks'-tral*). 1. Pertaining to the right side. 2. Showing preference for the right eye, hand, foot, etc., in certain acts or functions.

Dextrality (*deks-tral'-it-e*) [*dexter*]. The condition of turning toward, being on, or pertaining to the right side.

Dextran (*deks'-tran*) [*dexter*], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A stringy, gummy substance formed in milk by the action of cocci, and also occurring in unripe beet-root.

Dextraural (*deks-traw'-ral*) [*dexter; auris*, the ear]. Right-eared.

Dextrin (*deks'-trin*) [*dexter*], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A soluble carbohydrate into which starch is converted by diastase or dilute acids. It is a whitish substance, turning the plane of polarization to the right.

Dextrinate (*deks'-trin-āt*). To change into dextrin.

Dextrinuria (*deks-trin-u'-re-ah*) [*dextrin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of dextrin in the urine.

Dextro- (*deks-tro-*) [*dexter*]. A prefix meaning right.

Dextrocardia (*deks-tro-kar'-de-ah*). [*dextro-; καρδία*, heart]. Transposition of the heart to the right side of the thorax.

Dextrocardial (*deks-tro-kar'-de-al*) [see *Dextrocardia*]. Having the heart to the right of the median line.

Dextrocerebral (*deks-tro-ser'-e-bral*) [*dextro-; cerebrum*, the brain]. 1. Located in the right cerebral hemisphere. 2. Functionating preferentially with the right side of the brain.

Dextrococain (*deks-tro-ko'-kah-in*). An artificial alkaloid obtained by heating ecgonin or its derivative with strong alkali. It is a local anesthetic and stimulant, in action similar to cocain, but more rapid, irritating, and fugitive. Syn., *Isococain*.

Dextrocular (*deks-trok'-u-lar*) [*dextro-; oculus*, the eye]. Right-eyed.

Dextrocularity (*deks-trok-u-lar'-it-e*). The condition of being right-eyed.

Dextroform (*deks'-tro-form*). A combination of formaldehyd and dextrin, soluble in water and glycerol. It is used internally in suppurating cystitis and in the treatment of gonorrhea in applications of 10 to 20% solutions.

Dextroglucose (*deks-tro-glu'-kōz*). See *Dextrose*.

Dextrogyr (*deks-tro-jīr'*) [*dextro-; gyrare*, to turn around]. A substance producing rotation to the right.

Dextrogyrate (*deks-tro-ji'-rāt*). Same as *Dextrorotatory*.

Dextromanual (*deks-tro-man'-u-al*) [*dextro-; manus*, hand]. Right-handed.

Dextromanuality (*deks-tro-man-u-al'-it-e*). The condition of being right-handed.

Dextropedal (*deks-trop'-ed-al*) [*dextro-; pes*, foot]. Right-footed.

Dextropedality (*deks - trop - ed - al' - it - e*). The condition of being right-footed.

Dextrophoria (*deks-tro-fo'-re-ah*) [*dextro-*; *φόρος*, tending]. A tending of the visual lines to the right.

Dextrorotatory (*deks-tro-ro'-tat-o-re*) [*dextro-*; *rotare*, to whirl]. Turning the rays of light to the right.

Dextrosaccharin (*deks-tro-sak'-ar-in*). A mixture of saccharin and glucose 1:2000.

Dextrose (*deks'-trōs*) [*dexter*], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Grape-sugar; a sugar belonging to the glucose group, that rotates polarized light to the right. See *Glucose*.

Dextrosinistral (*deks-tro-sin-is'-tral*) [*dextro-*; *sinister*, left]. Extending from right to left.

Dextrosuria (*deks-tro-su'-re-ah*) [*dextrose*; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of dextrose in the urine. Cf. *Levulosuria*; *Pentosuria*.

Dextroversion (*deks-tro-ver'-zhun*) [*dextro-*; *vertere*, to turn]. Version to the right side.

Dhatureas (*dah-tu'-re-as*). Professional poisoners of India who employ the *Datura fastuosa*.

Dhobie Itch. A Hindu name for ringworm of the body.

Dhooley (*doo'-le*). A covered stretcher used in India.

Dhurrin (*dur'-in*). A glucosid derived from glucose and occurring in young plants of *Sorghum vulgare* (durra or Guinea corn).

Diabetes (*di-ab-e'-tēz*) [*διαβήτης*; *διά*, through; *βαίνειν*, to go]. A disease characterized by the habitual discharge of an excessive quantity of urine; used without qualification, the word indicates diabetes mellitus. Syn., *Diarrhœa urinosa*. See *Unschuld's Sign*. **D., Alimentary,** that due to defective assimilative power over the carbohydrates of food. **D., Alternating,** a form of diabetes mellitus alternating with gout. **D., Artificial,** that form produced in the physiologic laboratory by puncturing the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. **D., Azoturic,** diabetes without glycosuria accompanied by increase of urea in the urine. **D., Biliary.** See *Biliary Diabetes*. **D., Composite,** that in which sugar and oxybutyric acid and its derivatives are discharged in the urine. **D., Conjugal.** See *Conjugal Diabetes*. **D. decipiens,** diabetes mellitus in which there is no polyuria or polydipsia. **D., Gouty,** a form of glycosuria occurring in gouty individuals. **D., Hydruric,** polyuria in which the water in the urine is in excess without increase in the solid constituents of the urine. **D. inositus,** diabetes mellitus in which inosit takes the place of grape-sugar. **D. insipidus,** a chronic disease characterized by the passage of a large quantity of normal urine of low specific gravity, associated with intense thirst. The etiology of the disease is obscure—injuries and diseases of the brain, emotional disturbances, syphilis, acute infectious diseases, and heredity have been assigned as causes. **D. mellitus,** a nutritional disease characterized by the passage of a large quantity of urine containing sugar; there is intense thirst, with voracious appetite, progressive loss of flesh and strength, and a tendency to a fatal termination. The causes are not well understood—diseases of the nervous system, especially of the medulla, intense mental strain, gout, syphilis, malaria, diseases of the pancreas, have been etiologic factors in some cases. Complications are frequent in diabetes, the most important being pulmonary tuberculosis, furunculosis, gangrene, cataract, polyneuritis. Death, if not caused by one of the complications, is generally due to the socalled diabetic coma. The ultimate cause of the presence of sugar in the urine is believed to be the incomplete destruction or utilization of the sugar formed in the system. **D., Neurogenic,** that due to disorder of the nervous system. **D., Pancreatic,** a variety of glycosuria associated with and probably dependent upon disease of the pancreas. **D., Phloridzin-,** that form produced in animals by the administration of phloridzin. **D., Phosphatic,** a condition characterized by polyuria, polydipsia, emaciation, and excessive excretion of phosphates in the urine. **D., Puncture.** See *D., Artificial*.

Diabetic (*di-ab-et'-ik*) [*diabetes*]. 1. Pertaining to diabetes. 2. A person suffering from diabetes. **D. Cataract,** an opacity of the crystalline lens sometimes found in association with diabetes. **D. Coma,** the coma caused by diabetes mellitus. **D. Gangrene,** a moist gangrene sometimes occurring in persons suffering from diabetes. **D. Sugar,** $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the glucose present in the urine in diabetes mellitus. It is identical with grape-sugar. **D. Tabes,** a peripheral neuritis occurring in diabetic patients, and causing symptoms resembling tabes dorsalis. **D. Urine,** urine containing sugar.

Diabetico (*di-ab-et'-ik-o*). A beverage recommended in diabetes, said to consist of alcohol, 8.25%; extractive, 3.27%; glycerol, 0.82%; saccharin, 0.023%; sulfuric acid, 0.036%; tartaric acid, 0.56%; phosphoric acid, 0.025%.

Diabetid (*di-ab-e'-tid*) [*diabetes*]. A cutaneous manifestation of diabetes.

Diabetin (*di-ab-e'-tin*) [*diabetes*]. Levulose.

Diabetogenic, Diabetogenous (*di-ab-et-o-jen'-ik, di-ab-et-oj'-en-us*) [*diabetes*; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Causing diabetes.

Diabetograph (*di-ab-et'-o-graf*) [*diabetes*; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument which registers the amount of glucose present in the urine which is dropped into it in boiling Fehling's solution.

Diabrotic (*di-ab-rot'-ik*) [*διαβρωτικός*; *διά*, through; *βεβρώσκειν*, to eat]. 1. Corrosive. 2. A corrosive substance.

Diacaustic (*di-ak-aws'-tik*) [*διά*, through; *καυστικός*, caustic]. 1. A double convex cauterizing lens. 2. Exceedingly caustic.

Diacele (*di'-as-ēl*) [*διά*, between; *κοίλη*, a hollow]. The third ventricle of the brain.

Diacetanilid (*di-as-et-an'-il-id*), $C_6H_5N(C_2H_3O)_2$. A compound of acetanilid and glacial

acetic acid closely resembling, but stronger in physiologic action than, acetanilid.

Diacetic Acid (*di-as-e'-tik*). See *Acid, Diacetic.*

Diacetonuria (*di-as-et-on-u'-re-ah*). See *Diaceturia.*

Diaceturia (*di-as-et-u'-re-ah*) [*di*, two; *acetum*, vinegar; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of diacetic acid in the urine.

Diachylon (*di-ak'-il-on*) [*διά*, through; *χυλός*, juice]. Lead-plaster. See *Plumbi oxidum* under *Plumbum.*

Diacid (*di-as'-id*) [*di*, two; *acidus*, acid]. Having two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Diaclasia, Diaclasis (*di-ak-la'-ze-ah, di-ak'-la-sis*) [*διάκλασις*, a breaking in two]. 1. Refraction. 2. A breaking.

Diaclast (*di'-ak-last*) [*διακλᾶν*, to break apart]. An instrument for breaking up the fetal head.

Diacrisis (*di-ak'-ris-is*) [*διά*, apart; *κρίνειν*, to separate or secrete]. An affection with altered secretion.

Diactinic (*di-ak-tin'-ik*). Capable of transmitting actinic rays.

Diad (*di'-ad*) [*di*, two]. 1. Having a quantivalence of two. 2. An element or radicle having a quantivalence of two. 3. A unit made up of primary units which are differentiated into parts, but yet constitute an individual; *e. g.*, a morula.

Diagnose (*di'-ag-nōs*). See *Diagnosticate.*

Diagnosis (*di-ag-no'-sis*) [*διά*, apart; *γνῶσις*, knowledge]. The determination of the nature of a disease. **D., Anatomic.** 1. A diagnosis based upon the recognition of definite anatomic alterations lying back of the phenomena. 2. A postmortem diagnosis. **D., Differential,** the distinguishing between two diseases of similar character by comparing their symptoms. **D. by Exclusion,** the recognition of a disease by excluding all other known conditions. **D., Pathologic,** the diagnosis of the structural lesions present in a disease. **D., Physical,** the determination of disease by inspection, palpation, percussion, or auscultation. **D., Topographic,** that based upon the seat of a lesion.

Diagnostic (*di-ag-nos'-tik*) [*diagnosis*]. Serving as evidence in diagnosis.

Diagnosticate, Diagnose (*di-ag-nos'-tik-āt, di'-ag-nōs*) [*diagnosis*]. To make a diagnosis.

Diagnostician (*di-ag-nos-tish'-an*) [*diagnosis*]. One skilled in making diagnoses.

Diagnostics (*di-ag-nos'-tiks*) [*diagnosis*]. The science and art of diagnosis.

Diagnostitial (*di-ag-nos-tish'-al*). Procedure having a diagnostic purpose.

Diahydric (*di-ah-hi'-drik*) [*διά*, through; *ὕδωρ*, water]. Relating to transmission through water, as a percussion-note through a stratum of interposed fluid.

Dialysis (*di-al'-is-is*) [*διά*, through; *λύειν*, to loose]. The separation of several substances from one another in solution by taking advantage of their differing diffusibility through porous membranes. Those that pass through readily are termed crystalloids, those that do not, colloids.

Dialytic (*di-al-it'-ik*) [*dialysis*]. 1. Pertaining to or similar to the process of dialysis. 2. Producing relaxation (said of a remedy). 3. A condition of divergent change or evolution.

Dialyzable (*di-al-i'-za-bl*). Capable of being separated by diffusion.

Dialyzed (*di'-al-īzd*) [*dialysis*]. Separated by dialysis. **D. Raw Meat,** a reddish fluid with a slightly acid or bitter taste, prepared from fresh beef or mutton to which are added 200 Gm. of water, 5 Gm. of hydrochloric acid, and 2 Gm. of pepsin; the whole is boiled at 38° C. for 5 or 6 hours.

Dialyzer (*di'-al-i-zer*) [*dialysis*]. An apparatus for effecting dialysis; also the porous septum or diaphragm of such an apparatus.

Diamagnetic (*di-ah-mag-net'-ik*) [*διά*, across; *magnet*]. Taking a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force.

Diameter (*di-am'-et-er*) [*διά*, through; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A straight line joining opposite points of a body or figure and passing through its center. **D., Craniometric,** one of several lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium. *Biparietal*, that joining the parietal eminences; *bitemporal*, that joining the extremities of the coronal suture; *occipitofrontal*, that joining the root of the nose and the most prominent point of the occiput; *occipitomental*, that joining the external occipital protuberance and the chin; *trachelobregmatic*, that joining the center of the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck and floor of the mouth. **D., Pelvic,** any one of the diameters of the pelvis. The most important are the following: *anteroposterior* (of pelvic inlet), that which joins the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; *anteroposterior* (of pelvic outlet), that which joins the tip of the coccyx with the subpubic ligament; *conjugate*, the *anteroposterior diameter* of the pelvic inlet; *conjugate, diagonal*, that connecting the sacrovertebral angle and subpubic ligament; *conjugate, external*, that connecting the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the symphysis pubis; *conjugate, true*, that connecting the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of the symphysis pubis; *transverse* (of pelvic inlet), that connecting the two most widely separated points of the pelvic inlet; *transverse* (of pelvic outlet), that connecting the ischial tuberosities.

Diametric (*di-am-et'-rik*). 1. Of, pertaining to, or coinciding with a diameter—extremely opposed. **D. Pupil,** one which constitutes a vertical slit, as is the case after two iridectomies, one upward and the other downward.

Diamid (*di'-am-id*) [*di*, two; *amid*]. A double amid formed by replacing hydrogen in two ammonia molecules by an acid radicle. See *Hydrazin.*

Diamin (*di'-am-in*) [*di*, two; *amin*]. An amin formed by replacing hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia by a basic radicle. See *Amin.*

Diaminuria (*di-am-in-u'-re-ah*) [*diamin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of diamin compounds in the urine.

Diapedesis (*di-ah-ped-e'-sis*) [*διά*, through; *πηδᾶν*, to leap]. The passage of the blood through the unruptured vessel-walls.

Diaphane (*di'-af-ān*) [*διά*, through; *φαίνειν*, to show]. 1. A transparent investing membrane of an organ or cell. 2. A small electric lamp used in transillumination.

Diaphaneity (*di-af-an-e'-it-e*). Transparency.

Diaphanometer (*di-af-an-om'-et-er*). See *Lactoscope.*

Diaphanoscope (*di-af-an'-o-skōp*) [*διαφανής*, translucent; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. An instrument for illuminating the interior of a body-cavity so as to render the boundaries of the cavity visible from the exterior.

Diaphanoscopy (*di-af-an-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Diaphanoscope*]. Examination of body-cavities by means of an introduced incandescent electric light.

Diaphoresis (*di-ah-for-e'-sis*) [*διά*, through; *φορεῖν*, to carry]. Perspiration especially perceptible perspiration.

Diaphoretic (*di-ah-for-et'-ik*) [*diaphoresis*]. 1. Causing an increase of perspiration. 2. A medicine that induces diaphoresis.

Diaphotoscope (*di-ah-fo'-to-skōp*) [*διά*, through; *φῶς*, light; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A variety of endoscope.

Diaphragm (*di'-ah-fram*) [*διά*, across; *φράγμα*, a wall]. 1. The musculomembranous partition that separates the thorax and abdomen. It is the chief muscle of respiration. 2. A thin septum, such as is used in dialysis. 3. In a microscope, a perforated plate placed between the mirror and object to regulate the amount of light that is to pass through the object.

Diaphragmatic (*di-ah-frag-mat'-ik*) [*diaphragm*]. Relating to the diaphragm. **D. Phenomenon,** Litten's sign: in a state of health there can be seen a shadow rising and falling from the vertebral column to the attachment of the diaphragm from the seventh rib to the convexity; this movement can be seen through the thoracic walls, and shows the intensity of respiration and the limit of the diaphragm between its position on inspiration and that on expiration. The upper position corresponds to the liver-margin in the state of rest. Deviations of the extent of movement mark certain pathologic states.

Diaphragmatocele (*di-ah-frag-mat'-o-sēl*) [*diaphragm; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia through the diaphragm.

Diaphtherin (*di-af'-ther-in*) [*διαφθείρειν*, to destroy]. Oxyquinaseptol; a coal-tar derivative composed of two molecules of oxyquinolin and one of aseptol. It is a yellow powder, with a phenol-like odor, and is used as an antiseptic in solutions varying in strength from 1 to 50%.

Diaphtol (*di-af'-tol*), $C_9H_7O_4SN$. Orthooxyquinolin-metasulfonic acid. It is used in internal disinfection of the urinary tract in place of salol. Syn., *Chinaseptol; Quinaseptol.*

Diaphysis (*di-af'-is-is*) [*διά*, through; *φύεσθαι*, to grow]. 1. The shaft of a long bone. 2. An interspace. 3. A prominent part of a bony process. 4. A ligament of the knee-joint.

Diaplasis (*di-ap'-las-is*) [*διάπλασις*, the setting of a broken limb]. Reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture.

Diaplastic (*di-ah-plas'-tik*) [*diaplasis*]. 1. Relating to the setting of a fracture or reduction of a dislocation. 2. Any application for a fracture or dislocation.

Diapophysis (*di-ap-of'-is-is*) [*διά*, apart; *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth]. The superior or articular part of a transverse process of a vertebra.

Diarius (*di-a'-re-us*) [*diēs*, a day]. Enduring but a single day.

Diarrhea (*di-ar-e'-ah*) [*διά*, through; *ῥεῖν*, to flow]. A condition characterized by increased frequency and lessened consistence of the fecal evacuations. **D., Atonic.** See *D., Camp,* and *D., Chronic.* **D., Atrophic.** See *D., Colliquative.* **D., Camp,** a form of diarrhea common among soldiers. The discharges are apt to be purulent, and there is liability to thickening and ulceration of the colon. Syn., *Atonic diarrhea.* **Diarrhœa carnosa,** dysentery in which flesh-like masses are passed. **D., Catarrhal.** 1. A form which is often epidemic at times when catarrhs are prevalent. 2. That of catarrhal gastritis or enteritis. Syn., *Diarrhœa acuta serosa mucosa; Diarrhœa pituitosa; Mucous colitis; Phlegmatic diarrhea; Rheumatic diarrhea.* **D., Choleraic,** severe, acute diarrhea with serous stools, and accompanied by vomiting and collapse. **D., Chronic,** that characterized by continuous and intractable discharges, often offensive, bloody, or containing undigested food. It occurs as a manifestation of an intestinal lesion or of a constitutional disease. Syn., *Atonic diarrhea; Diarrhœa habitualis; Mucous colitis.* **D., Colliquative,** that characterized by excessively frequent and copious discharges and extreme prostration, and occurring, as a rule, toward the close of a chronic disease. Syn., *Atrophic diarrhea.* **D., Feculent.** See *D., Simple.* **D., Green,** a form occurring in infants and marked by green alvine discharges. It is infectious and due to the bacillus of Lesage, or *Bacillus fluorescens nonliquefaciens,* Schiller. See under *Bacteria.* **D., Inflammatory,** that caused by congestion of the intestinal mucosa following sudden chilling of the body-surface, suppression of perspiration or menstruation. It frequently constitutes the socalled cholera infantum and sthenic diarrhea. **D., Lienteric,** a form of diarrhea characterized by the passage of fluid

stools containing masses of undigested food. **D., Membranous,** a form characterized by the presence of mucous shreds in the stools. It may be chronic or subacute, and alternate with constipation. Hysteric symptoms, griping, and abdominal tenderness are often present. Syn., *Tubular diarrhea.* **D., Mucous.** See *Colitis, Mucous.* **P., Pancreatic,** a persistent form in which the discharges are thin and viscid. It is supposed to depend upon disease of the pancreas. **D., Parasitic,** a diarrhea incited by the presence of intestinal parasites. Cf. *Diarrhœa verminosa.* **Diarrhœa pituitosa.** See *D., Catarrhal.* **D., Simple,** that form in which the evacuations consist of fecal matter only. Syn., *Diarrhœa fusa; Diarrhœa stercoralis; Diarrhœa vulgaris; Feculent diarrhea; Saburral diarrhea.* **Diarrhœa stercoralis, D. stercorea, D. stercorosa.** See *D., Simple.* **D., Sthenic.** See *D., Inflammatory.* **D., Strumous,** a chronic form frequently met in underfed, strumous children. **D., Summer,** an acute form occurring during the intense heat of summer. **D., Summer, of Children,** that due to *Bacillus dysenteriæ,* Shiga, and etiologically identical with acute bacillary dysentery of adults. **D., Tubular.** See *D., Membranous.* **Diarrhœa urinosa.** See *Diabetes.* **Diarrhœa verminosa,** that due to intestinal worms. Cf. *D., Parasitic.* **D., Zymotic.** Synonym of *Dysentery.*

Diarthrodial (*di-ar-thro'-de-al*) [see *Diarthrosis*]. Relating to or of the nature of a diarthrosis.

Diarthrosis (*di-ar-thro'-sis*) [*διά,* through; *ἄρθρωσις,* articulation]. A form of articulation characterized by mobility. The various forms are: *arthrodia,* in which the bones glide upon plane surfaces; *enarthrosis,* ball-and-socket joint, with motion in all directions; *ginglymus,* or hinge-joint, with backward and forward motion; and *D. rotatoria,* with pivotal movement. Syn., *Perarticulation; Prosarthrosis.* **D. ambigua.** See *Amphiarthrosis.* **D. obliqua,** an inconstant articulation between the spinous processes of adjacent lumbar vertebras. **D. obliqua accessoria,** a double articulation sometimes formed by the spinous processes of adjacent dorsal or lumbar vertebras near the basal ends of the processes. **D., Planiform,** arthrodia. **D., Rotatory, D., Synarthrodial, D., Trochoid, D. trochoides.** See *Cyclarthrosis.*

Diarthrotic (*di-ar-throt'-ik*). See *Diarthrodial.*

Diasostic (*di-as-os'-tik*) [*διασώζειν,* to preserve]. Pertaining to hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic; diateretic.

Diastase (*di'-as-tās*) [see *Diastasis*]. A nitrogenous vegetable ferment found in malt; it converts starch into glucose. **D., Animal,** a general term for the amylolytic enzyms of animals, ptyalin, amylopsin, and the special enzym of the liver capable of converting glycogen into sugar. **D., Pancreatic,** amylopsin. **D., Salivary,** ptyalin. **D., Vegetable,** the enzym of germinating seeds; diastase proper.

Diastasic, Diastatic (*di-as'-tas-ik, di-as-tat'-ik*) [*diastase*]. 1. Pertaining to diastase. 2. Pertaining to diastasis.

Diastasis (*di-as'-ta-sis*) [*διάστασις,* separation]. 1. The separation of an epiphysis from the body of a bone without true fracture. 2. A dislocation of an amphiarthrotic joint.

Diastema (*di-as-te'-ma*) [*διάστημα,* a fissure]. A cleft or fissure.

Diastematenteria (*di - as - tem-at-en-te'-re-ah*) [*diastema; ἔντερον,* intestine]. A longitudinal fissure of the intestine. Syn., *Diastementeria.*

Diastematia (*di-as-tem-a'-she-ah*) [*diastema*]. An abnormity in which the body is split or fissured longitudinally. Syn., *Diastematocaulia.*

Diastematocrania (*di-as-tem-at-o-kra'-ne-ah*) [*diastema; κρανίον,* the skull]. A skull congenitally cleft along the median line.

Diastematogastria (*di-as-tem-at-o-gas'-tre-ah*) [*diastema; γαστήρ,* stomach]. A mesial fissure of the ventral wall of the body.

Diastematoglossia (*di-as-tem-at-o-glos'-e-ah*) [*diastema; γλῶσσα,* the tongue]. A congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue.

Diastematomyelia (*di-as-tem-at-o-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*diastema; μυελός,* marrow]. A congenital splitting or doubling of the spinal cord.

Diastematopyelia (*di-as-tem-at-o-pi-e'-le-ah*) [*diastema; πύελος,* a trough]. A mesial fissure of the pelvis.

Diastematorrachia (*di-as-tem-at-o-ra'-ke-ah*) [*diastema; ῥάχις,* the spine]. A congenital longitudinal fissure of the vertebral column.

Diastematorrhinia (*di-as-tem-at-or-in'-e-ah*) [*diastema; ῥίς,* the nose]. A congenital mesial fissure of the nose.

Diastematostaphylia (*di - as - tem - at - o - staf-il'-e-ah*) [*diastema; σταφυλή,* the uvula]. A congenital mesial fissure of the uvula.

Diastementeria (*di-as-tem-en-te'-re-ah*). See *Diastematenteria.*

Diaster (*di-as'-ter*). The karyokinetic figure assumed by the aster of a dividing nucleus before the formation of the stars at the ends of the nuclear spindle. It is the sixth stage of karyokinesis. See *Karyokinesis.*

Diastol (*di'-as-tol*). A proprietary malt extract.

Diastole (*di-as'-to-le*) [*διαστολή,* a drawing apart]. The period of dilation of a chamber of the heart; used alone it signifies diastole of the ventricles. **D., Arterial,** the expansion of an artery following the ventricular systole. **D., Auricular,** the dilation of the cardiac auricle. **D., Cardiac,** the period of expansion which follows a cardiac contraction. **D., Ventricular,** the dilation of the cardiac ventricles.

Diastolic (*di-as-tol'-ik*) [*diastole*]. Pertaining to the diastole of the heart.

Diastrophometry (*di-as-tro-fom'-et-re*) [*διαστροφή,* distortion; *μέτρον,* a measure]. The measurement of deformities.

Diatela, Diatele (*di-at-e'-lah, di'-at-ēl*) [*διά,* between; *tela,* a web]. The membranous roof of the diacele.

Diateretic (*di-ah-ter-et'-ik*) [διατηρεῖν, to watch closely]. Of or pertaining to the practice of hygiene; diasostic.

Diathermal, Diathermanous (*di-ath-er'-mal, di-ath-er'-man-us*) [διά, through; θέρμη, heat]. Permeable by waves of radiant heat.

Diathermometer (*di-ah-ther-mom'-et-er*) [*dia; thermometer*]. An appliance for measuring the heat-conducting capacity of substances.

Diathesin (*di-ath'-es-in*), $C_7 . H_8 . O_2$. A substitute for salicylic acid, the salicylates, and salicin; its use is indicated in gouty diatheses. Dose 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.).

Diathesis (*di-ath'-es-is*) [*dia;* τιθέναι, to arrange]. A state or condition of the body whereby it is especially liable to certain diseases, such as gout, calculus, diabetes, etc. It may be acquired or hereditary. **D., Bilious,** the morbid condition that follows chronic disturbance of the portal circulation and imperfect elimination of bile. **D., Calculous,** a constitutional tendency to the formation of calculi. **D., Cancerous.** See *Cachexia, Cancerous.* **D., Catarrhal,** a tendency to excessive secretion of mucus. **D., Climatic,** a morbid state of body dependent upon local physical conditions, as elevation, soil, water, humidity, etc. **D., Congestive,** a constitutional tendency to vasomotor disturbances and local congestions. **D., Gouty, D., Lithic.** See *D., Uric-acid.* **D., Hemorrhagic.** See *Hemophilia.* **D., Osseous, D., Ossific,** a tendency to abnormal development of bony tissues. **D., Osteophytic,** a constitutional tendency to the formation of abnormal ankyloses. **D., Psychopathic,** a hereditary predisposition to mental derangement. **D., Rheumatic.** See *D., Uric-acid.* **D., Scorbutic.** See *Scurvy.* **D., Scrofulous,** a hereditary predisposition to scrofulous affections. Syn., *Strumous diathesis.* **D., Strumous.** See *D., Scrofulous.* **D., Syphilitic,** hereditary syphilis. **D., Tuberculous,** a constitutional inability to resist tuberculous infection. Syn., *Phthisical diathesis.* **D., Uric-acid,** a constitutional tendency to the accumulation of uric acid and urates in the fluids of the body and the development of rheumatism, gout, etc.; the arthritic, gouty, rheumatic, or lithic diathesis.

Diathetic (*di-ath-et'-ik*) [*diathesis*]. Relating to a diathesis.

Diatomic (*di-at-om'-ik*) [δίς, two; ἄτομος, atom]. 1. Consisting of two atoms. 2. Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by radicles.

Diaxon (*di-aks'-on*) [*dis;* ἄξων, axis]. 1. In biology, having two axes. 2. A neuron having two axons.

Diazo- (*di-az-o-*) [*dis; azotum,* nitrogen]. A prefix signifying that a compound contains phenyl, C_6H_5, united with a radicle consisting of two nitrogen atoms. **D.-reaction, D.-test,** a urinary test, valuable in the diagnosis of enteric fever. The solutions required are: (*a*) A saturated solution of sulfanilic acid in a 5% solution of hydrochloric acid; (*b*) a 0.5% solution of sodium nitrite. Mix *a* and *b* in the proportion of 40 Cc. of *a* to 1 Cc. of *b*, and to a few cubic centimeters add an equal volume of urine, and, after shaking well, allow a few drops of ammonia to flow down the side of the tube. A garnet-red color at the point of contact denotes the reaction, or a rose-pink foam after shaking.

Diazonal (*di-az'-o-nal*) [διά, through; ζώνη, a zone]. Applied by Fürbringer to nerve-trunks which lie across a sclerozone.

Dibasic (*di-ba'-sik*) [δίς, two; βάσις, base]. Of a salt, containing two atoms of a monobasic element or radicle; of an acid, having two replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Dibenzyl (*di-ben'-zil*), $C_{14}H_{14}$. A compound prepared by the action of sodium upon benzyl chlorid.

Dibenzylamin (*di-ben-zil'-am-in*), $C_{14}H_{15}N$. An oily liquid having the constitution of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two molecules of benzyl.

Diborated (*di-bo'-ra-ted*). Combined with two molecules of boric acid.

Dibromated (*di-bro'-ma-ted*). Containing two atoms of bromin in the molecule.

Dibromethane (*di-bro-meth-ān'*). See *Ethylene Bromid.*

Dibromid (*di-bro'-mid*). A compound consisting of an element or radicle and two atoms of bromin.

Dicalcic (*di-kal'-sik*). Containing two atoms of calcium in each molecule. **D. Orthophosphate,** $Ca_2H_2(PO_4)_2$, a salt occurring in urinary deposits.

Dicephalous (*di-sef'-al-us*) [*dicephalus*]. Two-headed.

Dicephalus (*di-sef'-al-us*) [δίς, two; κεφαλή, a head]. A monster with two heads.

Dichloracetic Acid (*di-klor-as-e'-tik*). See *Acid, Dichloracetic.*

Dichloralantipyrin (*di-klo-ral-an-te-pi'-rin*). See *Antipyrin Bichloral.*

Dichlorethane (*di-klor-eth'-ān*). See *Ethene Chlorid.*

Dichlorid (*di-klo'-rid*). A compound in each molecule of which two atoms of chlorin are combined with an element or radicle.

Dichlormethane (*di-klor-meth'-ān*). See *Methylene Dichlorid.*

Dichotomy (*di-kot'-o-me*) [δίχα, in two; τέμνειν, to cut]. The state of being bifid; the phenomenon of bifurcation. **D., Anterior,** said of a double monster united below the upper limbs. **D., Posterior,** said of a double monster in which the two individuals are fused above the posterior extremities.

Dichroism (*di'-kro-izm*). See *Dichromism.*

Dichromasy (*di-kro'-mas-e*) [δίς, two; χρῶμα, color]. The condition of a dichromat; inability to distinguish more than two colors.

Dichromat (*di'-kro-mat*). A person with dichromatopsia. Cf. *Monochromat; Trichromat.*

Dichromatopsia (*di-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*dis;* χρῶμα, color; ὄψις, sight]. A form of color-

blindness in which there are two sharply limited regions at the ends of the spectrum, within which there are no changes of hue, but merely of intensity. All other parts of the spectrum, the "middle region," can be produced by mixtures of the two end regions.

Dichromic (*di-kro'-mik*). 1. Marked by two colors. 2. Containing two atoms of chromium.

Dichromism (*di-kro'-mizm*) [*di-; χρῶμα*, color]. The state of presenting one color when seen by reflected light, and another when seen by transmitted light. See also *Dichromatopsia*.

Dichromophilism (*di-kro-mof'-il-izm*) [*di-; χρῶμα*, color; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Capability for double staining.

Dichromous, Dichroous, Dichrous (*di'-kro-mus, di'-kro-us, di'-krus*). Having two colors; relating to dichroism.

Dicinchonin (*di-sin'-kon-in*) [*di-; cinchona*], $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. An alkaloid of cinchona-bark.

Diclidostosis (*di-klid-os-to'-sis*) [*δικλίδες*, folding doors; *ὀστέον*, a bone]. Ossification of the venous valves. Syn., *Osteodiclis*.

Dicrotic (*di-krot'-ik*) [*δίκροτος*, double beating]. Having a double beat. **D. Pulse.** See *Dicrotism*. **D. Wave,** the recoil-wave of the sphygmographic tracing, generated by closure of the aortic valves.

Dicrotism (*di' - kro - tizm*) [see *Dicrotic*]. A condition of the pulse in which with every wave there is given to the finger of the examiner the sensation of two beats. It is present when the arterial tension is low.

Didactic (*di-dak'-tik*) [*διδακτικός*, apt at teaching]. Teaching by description and theory.

Didelphic, Didelphous (*di-del'-fik, -jus*) [*δίς*, double; *δελφύς*, the uterus]. Having a double uterus.

Diduction (*di-duk'-shun*) [*diducere*, to draw apart]. Abduction of two parts; the withdrawal of a part.

Diductor (*di-duk'-tor*) [*diduction*]. A muscle which in action produces diduction.

Didymin (*did'-im-in*) [*δίδυμοι*, the testes]. A dry preparation made from the testes of the ox. Aphrodisiac dose 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.). In larger doses it is hypnotic.

Didymium (*di-dim'-e-um*) [*δίδυμος*, twin]. A rare metallic element. **D. Chlorid,** $Di_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$. A recommended noncaustic disinfectant in solutions of 1 : 500 to 1 : 1000. **D. Nitrate,** $Di_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$; an efficient bactericide. **D. Salicylate,** a waste-product in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lights. It is an excellent topical siccative and antiseptic, employed in the form of 10% pomade in burns and cutaneous affections. Syn., *Dymal*. **D. Sulfate,** $Di_2(SO_4)_3 + 9H_2O$, hygroscopic crystals used as a disinfectant in the form of a dusting-powder.

Dielectric (*di - el - ek' - trik*) [*διά*, through; *ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. Transmitting electricity by induction and not by conduction. **D., Pseudo-,** any compound which acts as a dielectric when pure, but as an electrolyte when mixed with other members of its own class.

Diencephalon (*di-en-sef'-al-on*) [*διά*, between; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. That part of the brain between the prosencephalon and the mesencephalon. It includes the thalami and the third ventricle. Syn., *Between-brain; Thalamencephalon*.

Dieresis (*di-er'-es-is*) [*διαίρεσις*, a division]. A solution of continuity, as a wound, ulceration, etc.

Dieretic (*di-er-et'-ik*) [*dieresis*]. Destructive; escharotic; corrosive.

Diestrous, Dicestrous (*di-es'-trus*). Pertaining to a type of sexual season in female animals in which there is a short period of sexual rest.

Diestrum, Dicestrum (*di-es'-trum*) [*διά*, between; *οἶστρος*, gad-fly]. Heape's term for the short period of sexual rest characteristic of some female animals.

Diet (*di'-et*) [*δίαιτα*, a system or mode of living]. The food taken regularly by an individual; the food adapted to a certain state of the body, as *fever-diet, convalescent-diet*. **D., Banting's.** See *Banting Cure*. **D., Bland,** one consisting of food that is free from the ingredients which excite heat, but containing all the nutrients—albumin, carbohydrates, and fat—necessary for the maintenance of man. **D., Diabetic,** a diet mostly of meats and green vegetables, starches and sugars being excluded. **D., Fever-,** a nutritious, easily digestible liquid or semiliquid diet, usually with milk and meat-broths as a basis. **D., Gouty,** a diet of simple nutritious food, avoiding wines, fats, pastries, and much meat. **D., Tuffnell's,** a highly nutritious diet, including but a small amount of liquids, employed in the treatment of aneurysm.

Dietary (*di'-et-a-re*) [*diet*]. A system of food-regulation intended to meet the requirements of the animal economy.

Dietetic (*di-et-et'-ik*) [*diet*]. Pertaining to diet.

Diethyl (*di-eth'-il*), C_4H_{10}. A double molecule of ethyl; in a free state it constitutes normal butane. **D. Acetal.** See *Acetal* (1). **D. Acetone, D. Ketone,** $C_2H_5C_2H_5 . CO$. A hypnotic liquid used in mania. Syn., *Propione*. **D. Glycocoll-guaiacol Hydrochlorate,** an antiseptic used in pulmonary tuberculosis, ozena, etc. Dose 15–60 gr. (1–4 Gm.). Syn., *Gujasanol*.

Diethylamin (*di-eth-il'-am-in*), NC_4H_{11}. A nonpoisonous, liquid ptomain obtained from putrefying fish.

Diethylenediamin. See *Piperazin*.

Dietl's Crises. See *Crises, Dietl's*.

Dietotherapy (*di-et-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*diet; θεραπεία*, therapy]. The regulation of diet for therapeutic purposes.

Dietrich's Reaction for Uric Acid. A red coloration results from the addition of a solution of sodium hypochlorite or hypobromite to the uric-acid solution. The color vanishes on adding caustic alkali.

Differential (*dif-er-en'-shal*) [*differentia*, difference]. Pertaining to or creating a differ-

ence. **D. Diagnosis.** See *Diagnosis, Differential.* **D. Staining,** a method of staining tubercle bacilli, syphilis bacilli, etc., founded upon the fact that they retain the color in the presence of certain reagents that decolorize the surrounding tissues.

Differentiation (*dif-er-en-she-a'-shun*) [see *Differential*]. 1. The act or process of distinguishing or making different. 2. Changing from general to special characters; specialization.

Diffluence (*dif'-lu-enz*) [*diffluere*, to flow apart]. The condition of being almost liquefied.

Diffraction (*dif-rak'-shun*) [*dis*, apart; *fractus*, broken]. The deflection or the separation into its component parts that takes place in a ray of light when it passes through a narrow slit or aperture. **D. Grating,** a strip of glass closely ruled with fine lines; it is often used in the spectroscope in the place of the battery of prisms.

Diffusate (*dif'-u-sāt*) [*diffuse*]. The portion of the liquid which passes through the animal membrane in dialysis, and holds crystalloid matter in solution.

Diffuse (*dif-ūs'*) [*diffundere*, to spread by pouring]. Scattered; not limited to one tissue or spot; opposed to localized.

Diffusibility (*dif-u-si-bil'-it-e*). Capacity for being diffused. **D. of Gases,** Dalton's term for that property by which two or more gases confined in an inclosed space expand as if the space were occupied by one gas alone, the elastic force of the mixture being equal to the sum of the elastic forces of all the combined gases.

Diffusible (*dif-u'-zib-l*) [*diffuse*]. Spreading rapidly; capable of passing through a porous membrane; applied to certain quickly acting stimulants, usually of transient effect.

Diffusion (*dif-u'-zhun*) [*diffuse*]. A spreading-out. **D.-circle,** the imperfect image formed by incomplete focalization, the position of the true focus not having been reached by some of the rays of light or else having been passed.

Difluordiphenyl, Difluorodiphenyl (*di-flu-or-di-jen'-il, -o-di-jen'-il*), $C_6H_4Fl—C_6H_4Fl$; used as a 10% dusting-powder or as a 10% ointment in treating luetic ulcers, etc.

Digallic Acid (*di-gal'-ik*). Synonym of *Tannic acid.*

Digastric (*di-gas'-trik*) [δίς, two; γαστήρ, belly]. Having two bellies, as the *digastric* muscle.

Digenesis (*di-jen'-es-is*) [δίς, two; γένεσις, generation]. In biology, the alternation of sexual and asexual generation.

Digenetic (*di-jen-et'-ik*) [*digenesis*]. Relating to alternate generation.

Digenism (*dī'-jēn-izm*). 1. See *Digenesis.* 2. The combined or concurrent action of two causes.

Digest (*di-jest'*) [*digerere*, to digest]. 1. To make food capable of absorption and assimilation. 2. In pharmacy, to macerate in a liquid medium.

Digestant (*di-jest'-ant*) [*digest*]. A substance that assists digestion of the food.

Digester (*di-jest'-er*) [*digest*]. An autoclave or apparatus for destructive distillation.

Digestion (*di-jes'-chun*) [*digest*]. Those processes whereby the food taken into an organism is made capable of being absorbed and assimilated by the body-tissues. **D., Artificial,** digestion carried on outside of the body. **D., Gastric,** digestion by the action of the gastric juice. **D., Intestinal,** digestion by the action of the intestinal juices, including the action of the bile and the pancreatic fluid. **D., Pancreatic,** digestion by the action of the pancreatic juice. **D., Peptic.** See *D., Gastric.* **D., Primary,** gastrointestinal digestion. **D., Salivary,** digestion by the saliva. **D., Secondary,** the assimilation by the body-cells of their appropriate pabulum.

Digestive (*di-jes'-tiv*) [*digestion*]. 1. Relating to or favoring digestion. 2. An agent that promotes digestion. **D. Tract,** the whole alimentary canal from the mouth to the anus.

Digit (*dij'-it*) [*digitus*, finger]. A finger or toe.

Digital (*dij'-it-al*) [*digit*]. 1. Pertaining to the fingers or toes. 2. Performed with the fingers. 3. Resembling a depression made with a finger-tip; *e. g., digital* fossa. **D. Arteries,** the arteries of the hands and feet supplying the digits. See under *Artery.* **D. Compression,** the stoppage of a flow of blood by pressure with the finger. **D. Examination,** examination or exploration with the finger.

Digitalacrin (*dij-it-al-ak'-rin*), $C_{25}H_{46}O_6$. A substance obtained from digitalis.

Digitalein (*dij-it-al'-e-in*). 1. One of the constituents of digitalis. 2. A cardiac tonic and diuretic. Dose $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.) 2 to 4 times daily.

Digitaletin (*dij-it-al-et'-in*), $C_{22}H_{38}O_9$. A substance obtained from digitalin by heating with dilute acid.

Digitaliform (*dij-it-al'-e-form*) [*digit; forma*, form]. Finger-shaped.

Digitalin, Digitalinum (*dij-it-al'-in, dij-it-al'-in-um*) [*digitalis*]. 1. $C_5H_8O_2$ (?). The active principle of *Digitalis purpurea.* Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.). 2. A precipitate from a tincture of *Digitalis purpurea.* Unof. **D., Crystallized.** See *Digitin.* **D., French,** a yellowish, odorless, bitter powder, said to consist of digitalin with some digitoxin. It is used as a heart-tonic. Dose $\frac{1}{250}$ gr. (0.00026 Gm.) rapidly increased to $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. (0.0016 Gm.) daily; maximum dose $\frac{1}{48}$ gr. (0.0013 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Chloroformic digitalin; Homolle's amorphous digitalin; Insoluble digitalin.* **D., German,** a white or yellowish powder, said to consist of digitalein with some digitonin and digitalin. It is a noncumulative heart-tonic and diuretic. Dose $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in pills or subcutaneously; maximum dose $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.004 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.022 Gm.) daily. Antidotes: emetics, tannic acid, saponin, nitroglycerin, morphin early, strophanthin later, alcoholic stimulants, etc.

D., Homolle's, D., Insoluble. See *D., French.* **D., Kilian's,** a white, amorphous powder, exerting the characteristic effect of digitalis leaves. Dose $\frac{1}{300}$ gr. (0.00025 Gm.). Syn., *Digitalinum verum kiliani.* **D., Nativelle's, D.-nativelle,** $C_{25}H_{40}O_{15}$; said to consist chiefly of digitoxin. It is recommended as a heart-tonic and in pulmonary inflammation. Dose $\frac{1}{1000}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.00065–0.001 Gm.). **D., Soluble.** See *D., German.*

Digitaliretin, Digitalirrhetin (*dij-it-al-i-ret'-in*), $C_{16}H_{26}O_3$. A substance obtained from digitalin by action of dilute acid with heat.

Digitalis (*dij-it-a'-lis*) [*digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers]. Foxglove. The *digitalis* of the U. S. P. is the leaves of *D. purpurea.* It contains an amorphous complex substance, *digitalin*, that does not, however, represent the full properties of the leaves. It is a powerful cardiac stimulant, strengthening the systole and lengthening the diastole of the heart. It also acts as a diuretic; in large doses it causes gastric disturbance. It is employed mainly in diseases of the heart when compensation is lost. **D., Extract of** (*extractum digitalis*, U. S. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.01–0.032 Gm.). **D., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum digitalis*; U. S. P.). Dose 1–3 min. (0.06–1.8 Cc.). **D., Infusion of** (*infusum digitalis*, U. S. P.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the leaves in 100 parts. Dose 2–4 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **D., Tincture of** (*tinctura digitalis*, U. S. P.), 15 parts of the leaves in 100 of diluted alcohol. Dose 10–20 min. (0.6–1.2 Cc.).

Digitalism, Digitalismus (*dij'-it-al-izm, dij-it-al-is'-mus*). The condition caused by the injudicious use of digitalis, consisting in paralysis of cardiac action.

Digitalization (*dij-it-al-i-za'-shun*). Subjection to the effects of digitalin or digitalis.

Digitation (*dij-it-a'-shun*) [*digitatus*, having digits]. A finger-like process, or a succession of such processes, especially of a muscle.

Digitiform (*dij'-it-e-form*) [*digit; forma*, form]. Finger-shaped.

Digiti mortui (*dij'-it-i mor'-tu-i*) [L.]. Dead fingers; a cold and white state of the fingers.

Digitin (*dij'-it-in*), $(C_4H_9O_2)_n$. A therapeutically inert substance occurring as a granular, crystalline powder, isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea.* Syn., *Crystallized digitalin.*

Digitofibular (*dij-it-o-fib'-u-lar*). Pertaining to the fibular aspect of the toes.

Digitometatarsal (*dij-it-o-met-a-tar'-sal*). Pertaining to the metatarsus and the toes.

Digitonin (*dij-it-o'-nin*) [*digitalis*], $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$. A white, amorphous mass obtained from digitalis.

Digitoradial (*dij-it-o-ra'-de-al*). Relating to or situated upon the radial aspect of the fingers.

Digitotibial (*dij-it-o-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the tibial aspect of the toes.

Digitoulnar (*dij-it-o-ul'-nar*). Relating to the ulnar aspect of the fingers.

Digitoxin (*dij-it-oks'-in*) [*digitalis; τοξικόν*, poison], $C_{21}H_{32}O_7$, or $C_{12}H_{-2}O_{34}$. A highly poisonous glucosid from *Digitalis purpurea.* A powerful heart-tonic, used in valvular lesions and myocarditis, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{2500}$–$\frac{1}{1200}$ gr. (0.00026–0.0005 Gm.) 3 times daily with 3 min. (0.2 Cc.) chloroform, 60 min. (4 Cc.) alcohol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (45 Cc.) water. Enema, $\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.0008 Gm.) with 10 min. (0.6 Cc.) alcohol, 4 oz. (120 Cc.) water, 1 to 3 times daily. Maximum dose $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. (0.002 Gm.) daily.

Dihydrate (*di-hi'-drāt*) [*δίς*, twice; *ὕδωρ*, water]. 1. Any compound containing two molecules of hydroxyl. Syn., *Bihydrate.* 2. A compound containing two molecules of water.

Dihydrated (*di-hi'-dra-ted*). Having absorbed two hydroxyl molecules.

Dihydric (*di-hi'-drik*). Containing two atoms of hydrogen in the molecule.

Dihydrid (*di-hi'-drid*). A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an element or radicle.

Dihydrocollidin (*di-hi-dro-kol'-id-in*), $C_8H_{13}N$. A liquid substance isomeric with a ptomain obtained from putrid flesh and fish.

Dihydrocoridin (*di-hi-dro-kor'-id-in*), $C_{10}H_{17}N$. A substance isomeric with a ptomain found in cultures of the *Bacillus allii.*

Dihydrolutidin (*di-hi-dro-lu'-tid-in*) [*δίς*, double; *ὕδωρ*, water; *luteus*, yellow], $C_7H_{11}N$. One of the alkaloidal bodies found in cod-liver oil. It is slightly poisonous, in small doses diminishing general sensibility, in large doses causing tremor, paralysis of the legs, or, in animals, the hind limbs, and death.

Dihydroresorcinol (*di-hi-dro-re-zor'-sin-ol*). Shining white prisms, soluble in water, alcohol, or chloroform, melting at 104°–106° C., obtained from resorcinol by action of sodium amalgam with carbon dioxid. It is recommended as an antiseptic.

Dihydroxytoluene (*di-hi-droks-e-tol'-u-ēn*). See *Orcin.*

Diiodid (*di-i'-o-did*) [*di*, two; *iodum*, iodin]. A compound consisting of a basic element and two atoms of iodin. **D. Hydroiodate.** See *Caffein Triiodid.*

Diiodoanilin (*di-i-o-do-an'-il-in*), $C_6H_5 . NH_2 . I_2$ [1 : 2 : 4]. A reaction-product of anilin with iodin chlorid. It is antiseptic and used as an application in skin diseases. Syn., *Metadiiodanilin.*

Diiodobetanaphthol (*di-i-o-do-ba-tah-naf'-thol*), $C_{16}H_6I_2O_2$. A yellowish-green powder obtained from mixed solutions of iodin with potassium iodid and betanaphthol with sodium carbonate and sodium hypochlorite. It is used as an antiseptic in place of aristol. Syn., *Naphtholaristol; Naphtholdiiodid.*

Diiodocarbazol (*di-i-o-do-kar'-ba-zol*), $C_{12}H_6I_2$:-NH. A substance obtained from carbazol by action of iodin with heat; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It is recommended as an antiseptic.

Diiododithymol (*di-i-o-do-di-thi'-mol*). See *Aristol.*

Diiodoform (*di-i-o'-do-form*), $C_2H_2I_4$. A substance obtained from acetylene iodid by excess of iodin and containing 95.28% of iodin. It decomposes on exposure to light. Used as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Tetraethylene iodid.*

Diiodomethane (*di-i-o-do-meth'-ān*). Methylene iodid.

Diiodonaphthol (*di-i-o-do-naf'-thol*). See *Diiodobetanaphthol.*

Diiodoresorcinol (*di-i-o-do-re-zor'-sin-ol*). A brown, inodorous powder, used as an antiseptic in place of aristol.

Diiodosalicylic Acid (*di-i-o-do-sal-is-il'-ik*). See *Acid, Diiodosalicylic.* **D.-methylester.** See *Sanoform.* **D.-phenylester.** See *Diiodosalol.*

Diiodosalol (*di-i-o-do-sal'-ol*), $C_6H_2I_2(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$. A condensation-product of diiodosalicylic acid with phenol. It is used in treatment of skin diseases.

Diiodothioresorcinol (*di-i-o-do-thi-o-re-zor'-sin-ol*), $C_6H_2O_2I_2S_2$. It is used as a dusting-powder and in 10 to 20% ointment.

Dikamali [E. Ind.]. A fetid gum-resin obtained from *Gardenia gummifera* and *G. lucida.* In decoction it is used as an antiperiodic and in the treatment of chronic skin diseases.

Dilaceration (*di-las-er-a'-shun*) [*dilaceratio*, a tearing apart]. A tearing apart; division of a membranous cataract by a tearing operation.

Dilatation (*dil-at-a'-shun*). See *Dilation.*

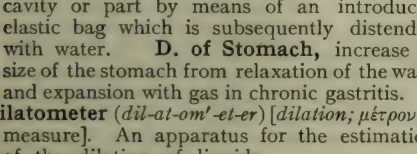
Dilatator (*di-lat-a'-tor*). See *Dilator.*

Dilate (*di-lāt'*) [*dilare*, to spread]. To increase in size; to spread apart; to stretch.

Dilation (*di-la'-shun*) [*dilate*]. A spreading apart; the state, especially of a hollow part or organ, of being dilated or stretched. **D., Digital,** dilation of a body-cavity or orifice by means of a finger. **D. of Heart,** an increase in the size of one or more of the cavities of the heart, arising from a relaxation or weakening of the heart muscle. It is associated with evidences of failure of circulation, resulting in congestion of the lungs and other viscera. **D., Hydrostatic,** dilation of a cavity or part by means of an introduced elastic bag which is subsequently distended with water. **D. of Stomach,** increase in size of the stomach from relaxation of the walls and expansion with gas in chronic gastritis.

Dilatometer (*dil-at-om'-et-er*) [*dilation; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for the estimation of the dilation of liquids.

Dilator (*di-la'-tor*) [*dilation*]. An instrument for



Plain Porcelain Dilator.

stretching or enlarging a cavity or opening; also, a dilating muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Dill (*dil*). See *Anethum.*

Diluent (*dil'-u-ent*) [*dilute*]. 1. Diluting. 2. An agent that dilutes the secretions of an organ.

Dilute (*di-lūt'*) [*diluere*, to wash away]. To make weaker through increasing the bulk by the addition of liquid.

Diluting Fluids. Solutions for use with the hemocytometer. See *Hayem's Solution* and *Solution, Sherrington's, Solution, Toisson's.*

Dilution (*di-lu'-shun*) [*dilute*]. 1. The process of adding a neutral fluid to some other fluid or substance, in order to diminish the qualities of the latter. 2. A diluted substance; the result of a diluting process.

Dimethyl (*di-meth'-il*), $(CH_3)_2$. A double molecule of methyl; in the free state it constitutes ethane. **D.-acetal,** $C_4H_{10}O_2$, a colorless ethereal liquid obtained from aldehyd, methyl-alcohol, and glacial acetic acid with heat; it is used as an anesthetic, alone or combined with one-half its volume of chloroform. Syn., *Ethylidenedimethyl ether.* **D.-amidoantipyrin.** See *Pyramidon.* **D.-amidoazobenzene,** $C_{14}H_{15}N_3$. It is used as an indicator in alkalimetry and as a fat color. Syn., *Butter yellow.* **D.-amidophenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon.** See *Pyramidon.* **D.-arsin.** See *Cacodyl.* **D. Sulfate,** $\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\!\!\diagdown\!\!\diagup SO_4$, a colorless, oily fluid much used in chemic manipulation and giving rise to poisoning with marked local and pulmonary symptoms, convulsions, coma, and paralysis. **D.-xanthin.** 1. See *Paraxanthin* in *Leukomains, Table of.* 2. See *Theobromin.*

Dimethylamin (*di-meth-il-am'-in*), NC_2H_7. A nontoxic ptomain found in putrefying gelatin, old decomposing yeast, etc.

Dimethylated (*di-meth'-il-a-ted*). Combined with two molecules of methyl.

Dimetria (*di-me'-tre-ah*) [*δίς*, double; *μήτρα*, the womb]. The condition of having a double uterus.

Dimorphobiotic (*di-mor-fo-bi-ot'-ik*) [*dis; μορφή*, shape; *βίωσις*, life]. Relating to an organism which runs through two or more morphologically distinct phases in its life-history—a free stage and a parasitic stage.

Dimorphous (*di-mor'-fus*) [*dis; μορφή*, form]. Existing in two forms.

Dinaphthyl (*di-naf'-thil*), $C_{20}H_{14} = C_{10}H_{17}.C_{10}H_7$. A pearl-like hydrocarbon prepared by partially oxidizing naphthalene or by passing naphthalene vapor through a red-hot tube.

Dineuric (*di-nu'-rik*) [*dis; νεῦρον*, nerve]. Provided with two neuraxons; said of a nerve-cell.

Dinitrate (*di-ni'-trāt*). A compound resulting from the replacement of the hydrogen of two molecules of nitric acid by a base.

Dinitrocellulose (*di-ni-tro-sel'-u-lōs*). See *Pyroxylin.*

Dinitrocresol (*di-ni-tro-kre'-sol*), $C_7H_6N_2O_5$. Explosive crystals melting at 85° C. The potassium salt of *o*-dinitrocresol is an excellent insecticide and an efficient remedy in scabies, and mixed with equal parts of soap is, under

the name of *antinonnin*, used as an insecticide and to destroy rats and mice. A mixture of the potassium salts of *o*-dinitrocresol and *p*-dinitrocresol, a commercial substitute for saffron, has been employed with fatal results.

Dinitroresorcinol (*di-ni-tro-re-zor'-sin-ol*), $C_6H_4N_2O_6 + 2H_2O$. It is employed in histologic preparations. Syn., *Ordinary dinitroresorcinol*.

Dionin (*di'-o-nin*), $C_2H_5O \cdot (OH) \cdot C_{17}H_{17}NO \cdot HCl + H_2O$. Ethylmorphin hydrochlorate. It is analgesic, antispasmodic, and sedative, and is employed in diseases of the respiratory passages and in morphinism. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.01–0.03 Gm.).

Diopter (*di-op'-ter*) [*διά*, through; *ὄψεσθαι*, to see]. The unit of measurement of the refractive power of an optic lens. It is the refractive power of a lens that has a focal distance of one meter.

Dioptoscopy (*di-op-tos'-ko-pe*) [*diopter*; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. A method of estimating ocular refraction by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Dioptric (*di-op'-trik*) [*diopter*]. 1. Pertaining to transmitted and refracted light. 2. A diopter.

Dioptroscopy (*di-op-tros'-ko-pe*). Same as *Dioptoscopy*. See also *Retinoscopy*.

Dioptry (*di-op'-tre*). See *Diopter*.

Diosmic (*di-oz'-mik*). Containing two atoms of osmium as a quadrivalent radicle.

Diosmotic (*di-oz-mot'-ik*) [*διά*, through; *ὠσμός*, impulse]. Pertaining to osmosis.

Diospyros (*di-os'-pi-ros*) [*Διός*, of Jove; *πυρός*, grain; fruit]. A genus of trees of the order *Ebenaceæ*. The bark of *D. virginiana*, the persimmon-tree of the United States, is astringent, tonic, antiperiodic, and hemostatic, and is used in diarrhea, intermittent fever, and uterine hemorrhage. Dose of *fluidextract* 30–60 min. (3–4 Cc.).

Diostosis (*di-os-to'-sis*) [*διά*, away from; *ὀστέον*, a bone]. Displacement of a bone.

Dioviburnia (*di-o-vi-bur'-ne-ah*). A proprietary combination of equal parts of the fluidextracts of *Viburnum opulus*, *V. prunifolium*, *Chamælirium carolinianum*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, *Aletris farinosa*, *Mitchella repens*, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, and *Dioscorea villosa*. It is antispasmodic and anodyne, and is used in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, etc.

Dioxid (*di-oks'-id*) [*δίς*, two; *ὄξυς*, sharp]. A molecule containing two atoms of oxygen.

Dioxyanthranol, Dioxyanthrol (*di-oks-e-an'-thran-ol, -throl*). See *Anthrarobin*.

Dioxybenzene (*di-oks-e-ben'-zēn*). See *Hydroquinone*.

Dioxygen (*di-oks'-e-jen*), H_2O_2. A term introduced for a preparation of pure hydrogen dioxid.

Dioxynaphthalene (*di-oks-e-naf'-thal-ēn*), $C_{10}H_8O_2$. A toxic compound used as a roborant. The daily dose is 3 gr. (0.19 Gm.).

Dioxytoluene (*di-oks-e-tol'-u-ēn*). Same as *Orcin*.

Dip. The deviation from the horizontal position shown by a freely suspended magnetic needle.

Diphenyl (*di-fen'-il*), $C_{12}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon resulting from the action of sodium upon brombenzene in ether or benzene. It is also present in coal-tar.

Diphtheria (*dif-the'-re-ah*) [*διφθέρα*, a skin or membrane]. An acute infectious disease caused by the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. It is characterized by the formation, on a mucous membrane, most frequently that of the pharynx, of a false membrane, grayish or buff in color, and quite firmly adherent. Any mucous membrane, as the laryngeal, nasal, conjunctival, and, more rarely, the gastrointestinal, vaginal, and that of the middle ear, may be the seat of the disease. The membrane may also be formed on wounds—*surgical* or *wound-diphtheria*. The constitutional symptoms result from the absorption of poisons elaborated by the bacteria, the bacilli themselves not being found in the blood, as a rule. These poisons are a nucleoalbumin and a nuclein, the former producing the acute, the latter the later, symptoms of the disease. The general symptoms are, in brief, fever, profound prostration, weakness of the heart, and a rapidly developing anemia. A frequent sequel is paralysis, which may be general, but is often confined to the palatal and ocular muscles. Diphtheria is eminently a disease of childhood and very fatal. Death results from systemic poisoning, from heart-failure, from obstruction to respiration by the presence of membrane in the air-passages, or from a complication, as pneumonia. **D., Brétonneau's,** true diphtheria of the pharynx, first described by P. Brétonneau (1826). **D. Toxin,** a toxalbumin produced by *Bacillus diphtheriæ;* it is destroyed by a temperature over 60° C., and is capable of causing in susceptible animals the same phenomena induced by inoculation with the living bacilli.

Diphtheric (*dif-ther'-ik*) [*diphtheria*]. Of or pertaining to diphtheria.

Diphthericide (*dif-ther'-is-īd*). A proprietary prophylactic against diphtheria, said to consist of thymol, sodium benzoate, and saccharin.

Diphtherin (*dif'-ther-in*). See *Diphtheria Toxin*.

Diphtheritic (*dif-ther-it'-ik*). See *Diphtheric*.

Diphtheroid (*dif'-ther-oid*) [*diphtheria*]. 1. Resembling diphtheria. 2. A general term for all pseudomembranous formations not due to *Bacillus diphtheriæ*.

Diphtherotoxin (*dif-ther-o-toks'-in*). See *Diphtheria Toxin*.

Diphthongia (*dif-thon'-je-ah*) [*δίς*, double; *φθόγγος*, a voice]. The production of a double tone of the voice, due to incomplete unilateral paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, or to some lesion of the vocal bands that causes each to produce its own sound.

Diplacusis (*dip-lak-u'-sis*) [*διπλόος*, double; *ἄκουσις*, hearing]. 1. The hearing of a tone as higher by one ear than by the other. Syn., *Diplacusis binauralis*. 2. The hearing of two tones by one ear when only one tone is produced. Syn., *Diplacusis uniauralis*.

Diplegia (*di-ple'-je-ah*) [*δίς*, double; *πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of similar parts on the two sides of the body. **D., Spastic Cerebral, of Infancy.** See *Little's Disease*.

Diplo- [*διπλόος*, double]. A prefix signifying double.

Diploblastic (*dip-lo-blas'-tik*) [*diplo-*; *βλαστός*, a germ]. Having two germinal layers.

Diplocardiac (*dip-lo-kar'-de-ak*) [*diplo-*; *καρδία*, heart]. Having a double heart.

Diplocephalia (*dip-lo-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*diplo-*; *κεφαλή*, the head]. A monstrosity marked by the presence of two heads on one body.

Diplococcus (*dip-lo-kok'-us*) [*diplo-*; *κόκκος*, a berry]. A micrococcus that occurs in groups of two.

Diplocoria (*dip-lo-ko'-re-ah*) [*diplo-*; *κόρη*, pupil]. Double pupil.

Diploe (*dip'-lo-e*) [*διπλόη*, a fold]. The cancellous bony tissue between the outer and inner tables of the skull.

Diploetic (*dip-lo-et'-ik*) [*diploe*]. Relating to the diploe; diploic.

Diplogenesis (*dip-lo-jen'-es-is*) [*diplo-*; *γένεσις*, production]. 1. The development of a double or twin monstrosity. 2. The process described by Pignè in 1846 whereby congenital tumors are formed by the inclusion of embryonic remains.

Diploic (*dip-lo'-ik*) [*diploe*]. Pertaining to the diploe.

Diplomeric (*dip-lom'-er-ik*) [*diplo-*; *μέρος*, a part]. Applied to muscles arising from two myotomes; *e. g.*, the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.

Diplomyelia (*dip-lo-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*diplo-*; *μυελός*, marrow]. An apparent doubleness of the spinal cord, produced by a longitudinal fissure.

Diplopia (*dip-lo'-pe-ah*) [*diplo-*; *ὄψις*, sight]. Double vision, one object being seen by the eye or eyes as two. **D., Binocular,** the most frequent, is due to a derangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thereby thrown upon nonidentical points of the retinas. **D., Crossed, D., Heteronymous,** the result of divergent strabismus, the image of the right eye appearing upon the left side and that of the left eye upon the right side. **D., Direct, D., Homonymous,** the reverse of crossed diplopia, found in convergent strabismus. **D., Monocular,** diplopia with a single eye, usually due to hysteria, to double pupil, or beginning cataract.

Dipolar (*di-po'-lar*). See *Bipolar*.

Dipotassic (*di-po-tas'-ik*) [*di*, two; *potassium*]. Containing two atoms of potassium in a molecule.

Dippel's Animal Oil. Oleum cornu cervi. An oil obtained in distilling bone and deer's horn. It contains pyridin and lutidin. It is antispasmodic and stimulant.

Dipping Needle. A magnetic needle so hung that it can move freely in a vertical plane.

Dipsomania (*dip-so-ma'-ne-ah*) [*δίψα*, thirst; *μανία*, madness]. The uncontrollable desire for spirituous liquors.

Dipsorrhexia (*dip-sor-eks'-e-ah*) [*δίψα*, thirst; *ὄρεξις*, appetite]. Thebault's term for that early stage of alcoholism in which no organic lesions have as yet appeared in consequence of the alcoholic poisoning, but when the appetite has been developed.

Dipterocarpus (*dip-ter-o-kar'-pus*) [*δίπτερος*, two-winged; *καρπός*, fruit]. A genus of trees, chiefly found in southern Asia, some of which furnish gurjun balsam.

Dipterous (*dip'-ter-us*) [*δίς*, two; *πτερόν*, wing]. In biology, having two wings or wing-like processes.

Dipylidium (*di-pi-lid'-e-um*) [*δίπυλος*, with two entrances]. A genus of parasitic platode worms.

Diradiation (*di-ra-de-a'-shun*). See *Actinobolia* (1).

Direct (*di-rekt'*) [*directus*, straight]. In a right or straight line; without the interposition of some medium. **D. Current,** a galvanic current. **D. Image.** See *Image, Direct*. **D. Ophthalmoscopy.** See *Ophthalmoscopy*. **D. Vision,** the perception of an object the image of which falls upon the macula.

Director (*di-rek'-tor*) [*direct*]. Anything that guides or directs. **D., Grooved,** an instrument grooved to guide the knife in surgical operations.

Dirigomotor (*dir-ig-o-mo'-tor*) [*dirigere*, to direct; *motor*, a mover]. Controlling motor action.

Dis- [*δίς*, twice]. 1. A prefix denoting two or double. 2. A prefix denoting apart from.

Disarticulation (*dis-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*dis-*, *articulum*, a joint]. Separation at a joint; amputation at a joint.

Disassimilation (*dis-as-sim-il-a'-shun*) [*dis-assimilatio*]. The process of transformation of assimilated substances into waste-products.

Disc, Disk [*discus*; *δίσκος*, a quoit or round plate]. A circular, plate-like organ or structure. **D., Anisotropous.** See *D., Sarcous*. **D., Becquerel's,** an apparatus for estimating the difference in temperature between a sound limb and a paralyzed one. **D., Blood-.** See *Blood-corpuscle*. **D., Choked.** See *Papillitis*. **D., Contractile, D., Dark.** See *D., Sarcous*. **D., Cupped.** See *Cupped Disc*. **D., Epiphyseal,** the broad articular surface with slightly elevated rim on each end of the centrum of a vertebra. Syn., *Epiphyseal plate*. **D., Equatorial.** See *Plate, Equatorial*. **D., Germinal,** the small disc of the blastodermic membrane, in which the first traces of the embryo are seen. **D., Intermediate.** See *Membrane, Krause's*. **D., Interstitial,** the more translucent cementing substance conjoining the sarcous elements, and to which the lighter narrower strias of the muscle-fiber and the intervals of the fibrils are due. Syn., *Englemann's lateral disc; Isotropous disc; Lateral disc; Light disc*. **D.s, Intervertebral.** See *Intervertebral Discs*. **D., Invisible.** See *Corpuscles, Norris' Invisible*. **D., Isotropous, D., Lateral, D., Light.** See *D., Interstitial*. **D., Median, D., Middle.** See *Membrane, Krause's*. **D., Nuclear.** See *Plate, Equatorial*.

D., Optic, the circular area in the retina that represents the termination of the optic nerve. **D., Ovigerous.** See *Discus proligerus.* **D., Placido's.** See *Placido's Disc.* **D., Sarcous,** the dark, broad, transverse stripe of striated muscle-fiber; it is anisotropic and supposed to represent the proper contractile substance of the fiber. Syn., *Anisotropic disc; Contractile disc; Dark disc; Principal disc; Transverse disc.* **D., Schiefferdecker's Intermediate,** the substance which is assumed to fill in the space existing at Ranvier's nodes between Schwann's sheath and the axis-cylinder. It appears as a black line on staining with silver nitrate and forms the horizontal branch of Ranvier's Latin cross. **D., Stenopeic,** a lens allowing the passage of light-rays only through a straight narrow slit; it is used for testing astigmatism. **D., Tactile, D., Terminal.** See *Meniscus, Tactile,* and *Ranvier's Tactile Discs.* **D., Transverse.** See *D., Sarcous.* **D., Vitelline.** See *Discus proligerus.*

Discharge (*dis-charj'*) [OF., *descharger,* to unload]. 1. Any evacuation; also that which is evacuated. 2. A setting free or escape of pent-up energy. In electricity the restoration to a neutral electric condition by which a highly electrified body gives off its surplus of electricity to surrounding objects less highly electrified. **D., Conductive,** an electric discharge taking place through conduction. **D., Convective,** an electric discharge in which the charged particles of a fluid convey the electricity. **D., Disruptive,** an electric discharge with emission of heat and sound.

Discharger (*dis-char'-jer*). An instrument for setting free electricity stored in a Leyden jar or other condenser.

Discharging (*dis-char'-jing*). Unloading; flowing out, as pus, etc. **D. Lesion,** a brain-lesion that causes sudden discharges of nervous motor impulses.

Disciform (*dis'-e-form*). Disc-shaped.

Discission (*dis-ish'-un*) [*discissio; discindere,* to tear or cut apart]. An operation for soft cataract in which the capsule is lacerated a number of times to allow the lens-substance to be absorbed.

Discoblastic (*dis-ko-blas'-tik*) [*disc; βλαστός,* a germ]. Undergoing discoid segmentation of the vitellus.

Discoid (*dis'-koid*) [*disc*]. 1. Shaped like a disc. 2. An excavator having a blade in the form of a disc.

Discophorous (*dis-kof'-or-us*) [*disc; φέρειν,* to bear]. Furnished with a disciform organ or part.

Discoplasm, Discoplasma (*dis' - ko - plazm, -plaz'-mah*). The plasma of red blood-corpuscles.

Discous (*dis'-kus*) [*disc*]. Discoid.

Discrete (*dis-krēt'*) [*discretus,* separated]. Not running together; separate.

Discus (*dis'-kus*) [L., "a disc"]. A disc. See *Disc.* **D. proligerus,** the mass of cells of the membrana granulosa of the graafian vesicle that surround the ovum.

Discutient (*dis-ku'-shent*) [*discutere,* to shake apart]. 1. Capable of effecting resolution. 2. A medicine having the power of causing an exudation to disappear.

Disdiaclast (*dis-di'-ak-last*) [*δίς,* double; *διά,* through; *κλᾶν,* to break]. One of the small, doubly refractive elements in the contractile discs of a muscle-fiber.

Disease (*diz-ēz'*) [*dis,* negative; *ease,* a state of rest]. A disturbance of function or structure of any organ or part of the body. **D., Acute,** a disease marked by rapid onset and short course. **D., Acute Specific.** 1. An infectious febrile disease. 2. Acute syphilis. **D., Amyloid.** Same as *Amyloid Degeneration.* **D., Autogenous,** one due to failure on the part of some group of body-cells to perform its function. **D., Barometer-maker's.** See under *Barometer.* **D., Bleeders'.** Synonym of *Hemophilia.* **D., Blue,** cyanosis. **D., Brass-founders',** chronic poisoning from working in brass. **D., Caisson-.** See *Caisson-disease.* **D., Choleraic,** a tropical affection resembling cholera, due to the ingestion of poisonous fish. Cf. *Siguatera.* **D., Cholesterin,** amyloid degeneration. **D., Chronic,** one that is slow in its course. **D., Constitutional,** one in which a system of organs or the whole body is involved. **D., Cyclic,** a disease following cycles or periods of exacerbation or change. **D., Cystic, of the Breast.** See *Reclus' Disease.* **D., Divers',** an affection similar to caisson-disease. **D., Elevator,** an affection of the heart occurring in elevator-men. Syn., *Liftman's heart.* **D., Enthetic,** one introduced extraneously; an infectious disease. **D., Entozootic,** one due to the presence of animal parasites within the body. **D.s, Eponymic,** those named after individuals. See under name of the individual for definition. **D., Fish-skin,** ichthyosis. **D., Fish-slime,** a peculiar form of septicemia due to punctured wounds by fish-spines. **D., Flax-dresser's,** pneumonia from inhalation of particles of flax. **D., Fleshworm,** trichinosis. **D., Flint.** Synonym of *Chalicosis.* **D., Focal,** a localized disease. **D., Fourth,** Clement Dukes' term for a contagious disease resembling measles, scarlatina, and rubella, or rose-rash, but distinct. Syn., *Quatrième fièvre éruptif.* **D., Functional,** a disease without discoverable organic lesion. **D., Fungous, of India,** a prevalent endemic disease of India affecting the extremities and disorganizing the tissues, due to the implantation of spores in the tissues. **D., Guinea-worm.** See *Guinea-worm Disease.* **D., Habit,** one that results from long continuation and frequent repetition of an act. **D.s, Heterotoxic,** those due to toxic substances introduced from without the body. **D., Hydrocephaloid,** a disease of children resembling hydrocephalus, following premature weaning. **D., Idiopathic,** one that exists by itself without any connection with another disorder; one of

which the cause is unknown. **D., Infectious,** one arising from the invasion, growth, and multiplication in the body of specific, pathogenic microorganisms which produce a chemic poison that induces its characteristic effects. **D., Intercurrent,** a disease occurring during the progress of another of which it is independent. **D., Internal,** one affecting the internal organs. **D., Jumping,** a form of choromania. See *Jumpers*. **D., Lardaceous,** amyloid degeneration. **D., Local,** one confined to some particular region of the body or to one tissue or organ. **D., Malignant Mold-fungus,** an affection of the skin and mucosa, especially of the mouth, lips, and nose; described by de Hahn as due to a mold-fungus. **D., Mucous** (Starr), a form of chronic gastrointestinal catarrh in children. It consists of a mucous flux, from the whole internal surface of the alimentary canal, which interferes mechanically with the digestion and absorption of food, and so impedes nutrition as to suggest the presence of tubercles. It usually arises between the fourth and the twelfth year, frequently as a sequel of pertussis. **D., Mucous** (Whitehead), **D., Mucous (of the Colon).** See *Colitis, Mucous*. **D., Organic,** one due to structural changes. **D., Pandemic,** a disease epidemic over a wide area. **D., Parasitic,** one due to an animal or vegetable parasite. **D., Parenchymatous,** that affecting the parenchyma of an organ. **D., Pearl,** bovine tuberculosis. **D.s, Protozoal,** pathologic conditions due to the invasion of the body by protozoa. **D., Protozoic** (of Posadas, Wernicke, etc.). See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic*. **D., Pulpy,** tuberculous arthritis. **D., Rag-sorter's.** See *Ragpicker's Disease*. **D., Septic,** one arising from the development of pyogenic or putrefactive organisms within the body. **D., Septinous,** a form of septic disease in which there is absorption of the toxic substance through an abrasion of the mucosa of the alimentary canal. **D., Seven Days',** trismus. **D., Specific,** one caused by the introduction of a specific virus or poison within the body; also used as a synonym of syphilis. **D., Structural,** one involving a change of structure in the part first affected. **D., Summer,** cholera infantum. **D., Suprarenal-capsule,** Addison's disease. **D., Teataster's,** a disorder characterized by extreme neurasthenia, rapid heart action, fibrillary muscular twitching, and paresthesia due to excessive use of tea. **D., Tsetse-fly,** an African disease of horses, cattle, and other stock due to the *Trypanosoma brucei*, which is transmitted by the tsetse-fly, *Glossina morsitans*. **D., Venereal,** one due to sexual intercourse. **D., Zymotic,** a disease arising from the introduction and multiplication of some living germ within the body.

Disengagement (*dis-en-gāj'-ment*) [Fr., *desengager*, to disengage]. Emergence from a confined state; especially the escape of the head of the fetus from the vaginal canal.

Disgorgement (*dis-gorj'-ment*) [OF., *desgorger*, to vomit]. 1. Ejection by vomiting. 2. The subsidence of an engorgement.

Disgregation (*dis-greg-a'-shun*) [*disgregare*, to separate]. Dispersion; separation, as of molecules or cells.

Disinfectant (*dis-in-fek'-tant*) [*dis*, negative; *inficere*, to corrupt]. An agent that destroys the germs of disease, fermentation, and putrefaction.

Disinfectin (*dis-in-fek'-tin*). A brown liquid obtained from treating 5 parts of the residue of naphtha-distillation with 1 part of concentrated sulfuric acid and the resulting product with 5 parts of 10% soda solution. Diluted it is used as a disinfectant.

Disinfection (*dis - in - fek' - shun*) [see *Disinfectant*]. The destroying of disease-germs, especially by means of chemic substances.

Disintegrate (*dis-in'-te-grāt*) [*dis; integer*, the whole]. To break up or decompose.

Disintoxication (*dis-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*). See *Detoxification*.

Disk. See *Disc*.

Dislocation (*dis-lo-ka'-shun*) [*dis; locare*, to place]. The displacement of one or more bones of a joint or of any organ from its natural position. See *Callaway's, Dugas', Hamilton's Tests*. **D., Complete,** one in which the joint-surfaces are entirely separated. **D., Compound,** one in which the joint communicates with the external air through a wound. **D., Consecutive,** one in which the displaced bone is not in the same position as when originally displaced. **D., Divergent,** separate dislocation of the ulna and radius. **D., Double,** displacement at the same time of corresponding bones on both sides of the body. **D., Habitual,** one that recurs repeatedly from a relaxed condition of the ligaments or from incomplete repair of the articular capsule. **D., Monteggia's,** the dislocation of the hip-joint in which the head of the femur is near the anterior-superior spine of the ilium, the limb being rotated outward. **D., Nélaton's,** upward dislocation of the ankle, the astragalus being wedged in between the tibia and fibula. **D., Old,** one in which inflammatory changes have occurred. **D., Partial, D., Incomplete,** one in which the articulating surfaces remain in partial contact. Syn., *Subluxation*. **D., Pathologic,** one the result of disease in the joint or of paralysis of the controlling muscles. **D., Primitive,** one in which the bones remain as originally displaced. **D., Recent,** one in which no inflammatory changes have ensued. **D., Relapsing.** See *D., Habitual*. **D., Simple,** one in which there is no communication with the air through a wound. **D., Smith's** (of the foot), dislocation upward and backward of all the metatarsal bones, together with the internal cuneiform. **D., Subclavicular,** one of the head of the humerus beneath the pectoralis major below the

clavicle. **D., Subglenoid,** one of the humerus directly below the glenoid fossa. **D., Subpubic,** dislocation of the hip-joint below the pubes. **D., Subspinous,** one in which the head of the humerus is held in the infraspinous fossa. **D., Thyroid,** displacement of the head of the femur into the thyroid foramen. **D., Traumatic,** that due to injury.

Disodic (*di-so'-dik* or *dis-od'-ik*) [*di,* two; *sodium*]. 1. Containing two atoms of sodium in the molecule. 2. [*δίς,* twice; *ὁδός,* a way.] Furnished with or relating to two openings.

Disoma, Disomus (*di-so'-mah, -mus*) [*di-; σῶμα,* body; pl., *disomata, disomi*]. A monster having two trunks.

Dispar (*dis'-par*) [L.]. Unequal.

Disparate (*dis'-par-āt*) [*dispar*]. Not alike; unequal or unmated. **D. Points,** nonidentical points of the two retinas. Diplopia is produced when the images of a single object fall upon such points.

Dispareunia (*dis-par-oo'-ne-ah*). See *Dyspareunia.*

Disparity (*dis-par'-it-e*) [*dispar*]. Difference; inequality. **D., Crossed,** a condition of binocular relief whereby in superimposed similar figures having their points of sharpest vision coinciding, a certain other point in the left field appears to be to the right, and the same point in the right field to the left, of the point of sharpest vision. **D., Uncrossed,** a similar condition of binocular relief, but in which a point in the left is seen to the left of a similar point in the right field.

Dispensary (*dis-pens'-ar-e*) [*dispensare,* to distribute]. A charitable institution where medical treatment is given to the poor.

Dispensatory (*dis-pens'-at-or-e*) [*dispensatorium,* an apothecary's diary]. A treatise on materia medica and the composition, effects, and preparation of medicines.

Dispermin (*di-sperm'-in*). See *Piperazin.*

Dispermy (*di-sperm'-e*) [*di-; σπέρμα,* a seed]. The entrance of two spermatozoa into the ovum.

Dispersion (*dis-per'-shun*) [*dispersus,* scattered]. The act of scattering. In physics, the separation of a ray of light into its component parts by reflection or refraction; also, any scattering of light, as that which has passed through ground glass.

Dispirem (*dis-pi'-rem*) [*di-; spira,* a spiral]. The two skeins of a dividing nucleus formed from the nuclear loops and in development giving rise to the daughter-nuclei.

Displacement (*dis-plas'-ment*) [Fr., *desplacer,* to displace]. 1. A putting-out of the normal position. 2. Percolation. **D., Backward, D., Dorsal** (of the arm), a backward displacement, across the neck or occipital region, of one of the arms of the fetus, causing obstruction to delivery. **D., Fishhook,** a displacement of the stomach in which the pyloric orifice faces directly upward and the duodenum extends upward and to the right, connecting with the pylorus at an angle, which produces a constricting hook.

Dissect (*dis-ekt'*) [*dissecare,* to cut up]. To cut tissues apart carefully and slowly, in order to allow study of the relations of a part.

Dissection (*dis-ek'-shun*). The cutting apart of the tissues of the body for purposes of study. **D.-wound,** a septic wound acquired during dissection.

Disseminated (*dis-em'-in-a-ted*) [*disseminare,* to scatter seed]. Scattered; spread over a large area. **D. Sclerosis,** a disease of the central nervous system in which the areas of sclerosis are irregularly scattered throughout the cord and brain. Syn., *Multiple* or *Insular sclerosis.*

Dissimilation (*dis-im-il-a'-shun*). See *Katabolism.*

Dissociation (*dis-o-se-a'-shun*) [*dis-; sociare,* to associate]. Separation, especially the separation of a complex compound into simpler molecules by the action of heat. **D.-symptom,** anesthesia to pain and to heat and cold, with preservation of tactile sensibility and of the muscular sense; it is observed in syringomyelia.

Dissolution (*dis-o-lu'-shun*) [*dissolutio; dissolvere,* to set free]. 1. The separation of a body or compound into its parts. 2. Death; decomposition.

Dissonance (*dis'-o-nans*) [*dissonare,* to disagree in sound]. The combination of such tones as are so different from each other as to produce discord.

Distal (*dis'-tal*) [*distare,* to be at a distance]. Extreme; at the greatest distance from a central point; peripheral.

Distichiasis (*dis-tik-i'-as-is*) [*di-; στίχος,* a row]. The condition in which there is a double row of eyelashes, the inner rubbing against the globe. See also *Entropion* and *Trichiasis.*

Distillate (*dis'-til-āt*). The product obtained by distillation.

Distillation (*dis-til-a'-shun*) [*distillare,* to drop little by little]. The process of vaporizing and collecting the vapor by condensation. It is used mainly in purifying liquids by separating them from nonvolatile substances. **D., Destructive,** the decomposition of a substance in a closed vessel in such a manner as to obtain liquid products. **D., Dry,** distillation of solids without the addition of liquids, conducted within a closed vessel in order to hinder combustion. **D., Fractional,** a method of separating substances from each other by distilling the mixture containing them at a gradually increased temperature, the different substances being vaporized and collected in the order of their volatility.

Distoma, Distomum (*dis'-to-mah, -mum*) [*di-; στόμα,* a mouth]. A genus of trematode worms which have an oral as well as a ventral sucker. **D. hæmatobium,** a species which, becoming lodged in the portal vessels and the veins of the mesentery and of the urinary tract, causes a disease characterized by hema-

turia, anemia, and diarrhea. It is endemic in parts of the tropics. **D. ringeri,** a variety infesting the lungs of man in China and Japan and causing periodic hemoptysis.

Distomatosis (*di-sto-mat-o'-sis*). See *Distomia.*

Distomia (*di-sto'-me-ah*) [see *Distoma*]. Congenital duplication of the mouth.

Distomiasis (*dis-to-mi'-as-is*) [*distoma*]. The presence in the body of distoma.

Distraction (*dis-trak'-shun*) [*distrahere,* to draw apart]. A method of treating certain joint diseases and bone-fractures by extension and counterextension.

Distribution (*dis-tri-bu'-shun*) [*distribuere,* to distribute]. The branching of a nerve or artery, and the arrangement of its branches within those parts that it supplies.

Disulfate (*di-sul'-fāt*) [*di-; sulfur*]. A sulfate containing one atom of hydrogen that can be replaced by a base.

Disulfid (*di-sul'-fid*). A compound of an element or radicle with two atoms of sulfur.

Disvolution (*dis-vo-lu'-shun*) [*dis; volvere,* to roll down]. Degeneracy; devolution; extreme katabolism.

Dita-bark (*di'-tah-bark*) [L.]. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris,* native to the Philippine Islands. It is employed as a tonic and antiperiodic in intermittent fever. Dose of the *tincture* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.); of the *fluidextract* 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.); of the *powder* 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.).

Ditain (*dit'-ah-in*), $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid from dita-bark, used hypodermatically in tetanus. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.005 Gm.) once or twice daily or until effectual. Syn., *Echitamin.*

Dithan (*dith'-an*). See *Trional.*

Dithion (*dith'-e-on*). A mixture of the two sodium dithiosalicylates occurring as a gray powder. It is used as an antiseptic wash (5 to 10 %) and dusting-powder in gonorrhea and in foot-and-mouth disease.

Dithymoldiiodid, Dithymoliodid (*di-thi-mol-di-i'-o-did, di-thi-mol-i'-o-did*). Aristol.

Dittrich's Plugs. Dirty white or yellowish masses, consisting chiefly of fatty detritus, microorganisms, and crystals of margarin; they are found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene. **D.'s Stenosis,** stenosis of the conus arteriosus. Syn., *Dittrich's wahre Herzstenose.*

Diureid (*di-u'-re-id*). A compound containing two molecules of urea.

Diuresis (*di-u-re'-sis*) [*διά,* through; *οὐρεῖν,* to urinate]. Increase in the secretion of urine.

Diuretic (*di-u-ret'-ik*) [*diuresis*]. 1. Increasing the flow of urine. 2. An agent that increases the secretion of urine. **D.s, Alterative,** drugs eliminated by the kidney and used for their local action on the surfaces over which they pass. **D.s, Hydragog,** those that increase the flow of water from the kidneys. **D.s, Refrigerant,** those that render the urine less irritating while not greatly increasing its flow.

Diuretin (*di-u-re'-tin*), $C_7H_7NaN_4O_2,C_6H_4OH\text{-}COONa$. Theobromin sodiosalicylate. It has been found useful as a diuretic in pleuritic effusion and cardiac dropsy. Dose 90 gr. (6 Gm.) daily in four doses.

Diurnule (*di-urn'-ūl*) [Fr.]. A form of medicinal tablet or capsule that contains the maximum quantity of a toxic drug that may be administered in 24 hours.

Divergent (*di-ver'-jent*) [*divergere,* to diverge]. Moving in different directions from a common point. **D. Strabismus.** See *Strabismus, Divergent.*

Divers' Paralysis. See *Caisson-disease.*

Diverticular (*di-ver-tik'-u-lar*) [*diverticulum*]. Relating to or arising from a diverticulum.

Diverticulitis (*di-ver-tik-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of a diverticulum of the urethra.

Diverticulum (*di-ver-tik'-u-lum*) [*divertere,* to turn]. A small pouch or sac springing from a main structure. **D., False,** a sacciform dilation due to disease or injury. **D., Heister's,** the sinus of the jugular vein. **D., Meckel's,** a congenital diverticulum of the ileum, the remains of the omphalomesenteric duct. **D., Pertik's,** a diverticulum of the nasopharyngeal space which may occur close to Rosenmueller's fossa and show itself as an enlargement of the latter. **D., Pulsion, D., Traction,** a false diverticulum produced by traction on the outside of a hollow organ. **D., Vater's.** See *Ampulla of Vater.*

Divi-divi (*div-e-div'-e*) [S.A.]. The seed-pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria,* a tree of South America.

Divulsion (*di-vul'-shun*) [*divulsio,* a tearing apart]. A tearing asunder.

Divulsor (*di-vul'-sor*) [L.]. An instrument for dilating a part.

Dobell's Solution, D.'s Spray. A solution of borax, sodium bicarbonate, and phenol in glycerol and water; it is used as a spray for nasal and throat troubles.

Dobie's Globule. A small, round body rendered visible in the center of the transparent disc of a muscular fibril by staining. **D.'s Layer, D.'s Line.** See *Membrane, Krause's.*

Dochmiasis (*dok-mi'-as-is*) [*Dochmius*]. The diseased condition caused by the presence in the body of parasites belonging to the genus *Dochmius.* See *Uncinariasis.* Cf. *Ankylostomiasis.*

Dochmius (*dok'-me-us*) [*δόχμιος,* crumpled]. A genus of threadworms of the family *Strongylidæ.* **D. duodenalis.** See *Ankylostoma.*

Docimasia (*dos-im-a'-se-ah*) [*δοκιμάζειν,* to examine]. Examination; testing or assaying.

Docimasiology (*dos-im-a-se-ol'-o-je*) [*docimasia; λόγος,* science]. The art or science of investigation, embracing medicine, surgery, chemistry, etc.

Docimaster (*dos-im-as'-ter*). An examiner or tester.

Dodecadactylon (*do-dek-a-dak'-til-on*) [*δώδεκα,* twelve; *δάκτυλος,* finger]. The duodenum.

Doegling Oil (*do'-eg-ling*). The oil of the doegling, or bottle-nosed whale.

Dog's-bane. See *Apocynum.*

Dogwood (*dog'-wud*). See *Cornus.*

Dolicho- (*dol-ik-o-*). A prefix meaning long.

Dolichocephalic, Dolichocephalous (*dol-ik-o-sef-al'-ik, -sef'-al-us*) [*dolicho-; κεφαλή*, head]. Long-headed; having a relatively long anteroposterior cephalic diameter.

Dolichocephalus (*dol-ik-o-sef'-al-us*) [see *Dolichocephalic*]. A skull having a relatively long anteroposterior diameter; a skull-formation resulting from the too rapid ossification of the longitudinal suture. The varieties are *leptocephalus, sphenocephalus,* and *clinocephalus.* **D. simplex,** that occurring through synostosis of the sagittal suture.

Dolichocnemic, Dolichoknemic (*dol-ik-o-ne'-mik*) [*dolicho-; κνήμη*, a leg]. Having the lower leg of almost the same length as that of the thigh.

Dolichoderus (*dol-ik-od'-er-us*) [*dolicho-; δέρη*, the neck]. Having the neck long.

Dolichokerkic (*dol-ik-o-kerk'-ik*) [*dolicho-; κερκίς*, a shuttle]. Having the angle which is formed by the crest of the scapula with its spinal border over 80 degrees.

Dolichos. Same as *Mucuna.*

Dolomol (*dol'-o-mol*). Stearate of calcium and magnesium; it is used as a base for dusting-powders, etc.

Dolor (*do'-lor*) [*dolere,* to feel pain]. Bodily or mental pain or suffering.

Dolorosus (*do-lor-o'-sus*) [L.]. Full of pain.

Donda Ndugu [African]. Brother ulcer; a disease common on the east coast of Africa, due to some organism that infests stagnant water. It affects especially the leg, which becomes inflamed and swollen and sloughs below the healthy tissue.

Donders' Glaucoma. Simple atrophic glaucoma. **D.'s Law,** the rotation of the eyeball about the line of sight is involuntary, and when the eyes are fixed on a distant object, the amount of rotation is determined solely by the angular distance of that object from the horizon and from the median plane. **D.'s Rings,** rainbow-colored rings seen in cases of glaucoma and by normal and cataractous eyes when the pupil is dilated. They are attributed to the diffraction of light by the cortex of the crystalline lens. **D.'s Schema,** an arrangement of the dead thorax with manometers to gage the pressure.

Donné's Corpuscles. 1. The colostrum corpuscles. 2. See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.* **D.'s Test for Pus,** into the mass to be tested stir a small piece of caustic potash. The mass will be converted into a tough, slimy material if pus is present.

Donovan's Solution. See *Arsenic Iodid, Solution of Mercuric and of.*

Dormiol (*dor'-me-ol*). The commercial name for amylene chloral; recommended as a soporific. Dose 7½–45 gr. (0.5–3.0 Gm.).

Dormitio (*dor-me'-she-o*) [L.]. 1. Sleep. 2. A sedative said to consist of dilute alcohol, oil of anise, extract of lettuce, and sugar.

Dorsad (*dor'-sad*) [*dorsum; ad,* toward]. Toward the dorsal aspect.

Dorsal (*dor'-sal*) [*dorsum*]. Pertaining to the back or to the posterior part of an organ. **D. Artery.** See under *Artery.* **D. Decubitus,** recumbency in the supine position. **D. Reflex.** See under *Reflexes.*

Dorsalis pedis (*dor-sa'-lis pe' dis*). See under *Artery.*

Dorsi- (*dor-si-*). The same as *Dorso-.*

Dorsicolumn (*dor-se-kol'-um*) [*dorsi-; columna,* a column]. The dorsal column of the spinal cord.

Dorsicommissura (*dor-se-kom-is-u'-rah*) [*dorsi-; commissure*]. Wilder's name for the gray commissure of the spinal cord.

Dorsiduction (*dor-se-duk'-shun*) [*dorsi-; ducere,* to lead]. The act of moving toward the back.

Dorsiflexion (*dor-se-flek'-shun*) [*dorsi-; flectere,* to bend]. A flexion, as of toes, toward the back.

Dorsispinal (*dor-se-spi'-nal*) [*dorsi-; spina,* spine]. Relating to the back and the spinal column.

Dorsiventral (*dor-se-ven'-tral*). See *Dorsoabdominal.*

Dorso- (*dor-so-*) [*dorsum*]. A prefix used to signify pertaining to the back.

Dorsoabdominal (*dor-so-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*dorso-; abdomen*]. Relating to both the dorsal and the abdominal region; extending from the back to the abdomen. Syn., *Dorsiventral.*

Dorsoacromial (*dor-so-ak-ro'-me-al*). Relating to the back and the acromion.

Dorsoanterior (*dor-so-an-te'-re-or*). Applied to a fetus having its back toward the ventral aspect of the mother.

Dorsocervical (*dor-so-ser'-vik-al*). Relating to the back and the neck.

Dorsocostal (*dor-so-kos'-tal*). Relating to the back and the ribs.

Dorsointerosseal, Dorsointerosseous (*dor-so-in-ter-os'-e-al, -us*). Located between the metacarpal or metatarsal bones and on the back of the hand or foot.

Dorsointestinal (*dor-so-in-test'-in-al*). Situated upon the dorsal aspect of the intestine.

Dorsolateral (*dor-so-lat'-er-al*). Relating to the back and the sides.

Dorsomedian (*dor-so-me'-de-an*). Situated in or relating to the middle region of the back.

Dorsonasal (*dor-so-na'-zal*). Relating to the back of the nose.

Dorsoposterior (*dor-so-pos-te'-re-or*). Applied to the position of a fetus having its back toward the dorsal aspect of the mother.

Dorsoradial (*dor-so-ra'-de-al*). Relating to or situated upon the dorsal aspect and radial border of the hand, finger, or arm.

Dorsoulnar (*dor-so-ul'-nar*). Relating to or situated upon the dorsal aspect and ulnar border of the arm, hand, or finger.

Dorsum (*dor'-sum*) [L.]. 1. The back. 2. Any part corresponding to the back, as the *dorsum* of the foot, hand, tongue, penis, etc.

Dosage (*do'-sāj*) [*dose*]. The determination of the proper amount of a medicine or other agent for a given case or condition. **D., Electric,** the regulation of the strength of an electric current for therapeutic purposes.

Dose (*dōs*) [*δόσις*, a portion given]. The measured portion of medicine to be taken at one time. **D., Divided,** a relatively small quantity of a drug taken at short intervals. **D., Lethal,** a dose sufficient to kill. **D., Maximum,** the largest dose consistent with safety. **D., Minimum,** the smallest quantity of a medicine that will produce physiologic effects.

Dosimetric (*do-sim-et'-rik*) [see *Dosimetry*]. Relating to or characterized by dosimetry.

Dosimetry (*do-sim'-et-re*) [*dose; μέτρον*, a measure]. The accurate and systematic measurement of a dose.

Dossil (*dos'-il*) [ME., *dosil*, a spigot]. A cylindric pledget of lint for cleansing wounds.

Dothienenteritis, Dothinenteritis (*doth-e-en-en-ter-i'-tis, doth-in-en-ter-i'-tis*) [*δοθιήν*, a boil; *ἔντερον*, bowel; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Enteric or typhoid fever; inflammation of Peyer's patches.

Douche (*doosh*) [Fr.]. 1. A stream of water directed against a part, or one used to flush a cavity of the body. 2. An apparatus for directing a jet of water or other substance against a part. **D., Air-,** a current of air directed against some organ for therapeutic purposes. **D., Alternating,** a hot and cold current applied in succession. **D., Capillary.** See *Aquapuncture*. **D., Charcot,** a cold daily spinal douche. **D., Galvanic,** a precision douche by means of which the faradic or galvanic current can be communicated to the douching current; especially effective in gastralgias and enteralgias. **D., Hot-air,** the use of a blast of heated air as a method of treatment, especially in gouty rheumatism and neuralgic conditions. **D., Mobile,** one applied successively to different regions of the body. **D., Precision,** one by which fluid of any desired temperature can be applied under any desired pressure. **D., Rain-,** a shower-bath. **D., Scotch, D., Scottish,** one of alternating temperature. **D., Sheet-,** one in which a sheet of water is directed through a slit. **D., Transitional.** See *D., Alternating,* and *D., Scotch.*

Douglas' Crescentic Fold. The lower border of the posterior sheath of the rectus abdominis. **D.'s Culdesac, D.'s Pouch.** See *Culdesac, Douglas'*. **D.'s Ligaments,** the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Line.** See *Line, Semicircular, Douglas'*. **D.'s Semilunar Fold,** a thin curved margin that forms the lower part of the posterior wall of the sheath of the abdominal rectus muscle. **D.'s Septum,** in the fetus the septum formed by the union of Rathke's folds and transforming the rectum into a complete canal.

Doundaké (*doon-dak-a*) [Fr.]. The Guinea peach, *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, yielding a tonic, febrifuge, and astringent bark. Dose of the *wine* (3%) 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.); *of the extract* 2½–3 gr. (0.16–0.2 Gm.); of the *bark* 50–60 gr. (3.2–3.8 Gm.); of the *aqueous extract* 3–4 min. (0.2–0.25 Cc.).

Doundakin (*doon-dak-in*). An alkaloid from doundaké; a substitute for quinin. Dose 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 Gm.).

Dover's Powder. A powder containing 10% each of opium and ipecac.

Dowieism (*dow'-e-izm*). A form of faith-cure propagated in America by a charlatan named Dowie (1899).

Doyère's Eminence, D.'s Hillock, D.'s Papilla, D.'s Tuft (*doy-yār'*). The slight elevation in a muscular fiber corresponding to the entrance of a nerve-fiber.

Dracæna (*dra-se'-nah*). A genus of liliaceous trees. *D. cinnabari* and *D. schizantha* of eastern Africa, and *D. draco* of western Africa, afford part of the dragon's-blood of commerce.

Drachm (*dram*). See *Dram*.

Dracontiasis (*dra-kon-ti'-as-is*) [*Dracunculus*]. The skin disease caused by *Dracunculus medinensis*.

Dracontium (*dra-kon'-she-um*) [*δράκων*, a dragon]. Skunk-cabbage.

Dracunculus (*dra-kun'-ku-lus*) [dim. of *δράκων*, a dragon; a serpent]. A genus of threadworms belonging to the family *Filariidæ*. **D. medinensis.** See *Filaria medinensis*.

Draft (*draft*). See *Draught*.

Dragendorff's Test for Bile-pigments. Spread a few drops of the urine on an unglazed porcelain surface, and after absorption has taken place add a drop or two of nitric acid. If bile is present, several rings of color will be produced, the green ring, which is characteristic of bile-pigments, being chief among them.

Dragon's-blood (*drag'-onz-blud*). 1. The astringent resin of *Calamus ratang* and *C. draco*, East Indian ratan-palms. 2. The resin of various species of *Dracæna*. 3. The resin of *Pterocarpus draco*, a West Indian tree. The various kinds of dragon's-blood are astringent, but are no longer used internally.

Drain (*drān*) [ME., *drainen*, to drain]. A material that affords a channel of exit for the discharge from a wound or cavity.

Drainage (*drān'-āj*) [*drain*]. The method of effecting the exit of the discharges from a wound or cavities by means of tubes or strands of fibers or by a free incision. **D., Capillary,** that by means of capillary attraction, using loosely woven cloth, thread wisps of hair, etc. **D., Through-,** drainage accomplished by means of counteropenings and the passage of a tube completely through the part to be drained, so that a cleansing fluid may be injected through one opening and allowed to escape by the counteropening. **D.-tube,** a rubber or glass tube with perforations for draining wounds or cavities.

Dram, Drachm (*dram*) [*δραχμή*, a Greek weight]. The eighth part of the apothecaries' ounce, equal to 60 grains or 3.9 grams. Also the sixteenth part of the avoirdupois ounce, equal to 27.34 grains. **D., Fluid-.** See *Fluidram.*

Drapetomania (*drap-et-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*δραπέτης*, a runaway; *μανία*, madness]. A morbid desire to wander from home.

Drastic (*dras'-tik*) [*δράν*, to act]. 1. Severe; harsh; powerful. 2. A powerful and irritating purgative.

Draught (*draft*) [AS., *dragan*, to draw]. A quantity of liquid drunk at one gulp. **D., Black,** compound infusion of senna. **D., Effervescing,** one containing sodium or potassium bicarbonate and a vegetable acid.

Drechsel's Test for Bile Acids. A beautiful red color is produced if bile acids are present in a substance treated with a little cane-sugar and a few drops of a mixture composed of 5 parts of syrupy phosphoric acid and 1 part water, and warmed on a water-bath.

Drepanidium (*drep-an-id'-e-um*) [*δρεπάνη*, a sickle]. The sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans. **D. ranarum,** a (probably) parasitic cytozoon of frogs' blood.

Dressing (*dres'-ing*) [ME., *dressen*, to make straight]. 1. The application of various materials for protecting a wound and favoring its healing. 2. The material so applied.

Dressler's Disease. Paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.

Dromomania (*dro-mo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*δρόμος*, a course; *μανία*, madness]. An insane desire to wander; vagabondage.

Dromotropic (*dro - mo - tro' - pik*) [*δρόμος*, a course; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Applied by T. W. Englemann to a supposed set of fibers in the cardiac nerves which he holds influences the power of conducting the contraction. Cf. *Bathmotropic; Inotropic.*

Drop [AS., *dropa*]. 1. A minute mass of liquid which in falling or in hanging from a surface assumes the spheric form. 2. The falling of a part, as from paralysis. **D., Black,** acetum opii. See *Opium, Vinegar of.* **D.-culture,** in bacteriology, a culture prepared by placing a little of the infected material in a drop of the culture-medium. **D., Wrist-.** See under *Wrist.*

Dropped (*dropt'*). In a condition of ptosis. **D. Foot,** extreme extension of the foot, especially observed in alcoholic neuritis, and dependent upon weakness of the flexors of the foot. **D. Hand,** a form of paralysis from lead-poisoning, consisting in the inability to contract the extensors of the wrist. **D. Lid,** ptosis of the upper lid.

Dropsical (*drop'-sik-al*) [*dropsy*]. Affected with or pertaining to dropsy.

Dropsy (*drop'-se*) [*ὕδρωψ*, dropsy]. An infiltration of the tissues with diluted lymph, or the collection of such lymph in the body-cavities. **D., Abdominal, D. of Belly,** ascites. **D., Acute,** dropsy due to congestion of the kidneys from sudden exposure to cold. Syn., *Active dropsy; Febrile dropsy; Plethoric dropsy.* **D., Cachectic,** that occurring in cachexia; it is due to decrease of the albuminous constituents of the blood and an increase of the watery constituents. **D., Cardiac,** that due to failure of compensation in cardiac disease. **D. of Chest,** hydrothorax. **D., Encysted.** See *Ascites saccatus.* **D. of the Gall-bladder,** dilation of the gall-bladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium: a very unusual condition due to obliteration of the cystic duct. **D., General.** 1. Dropsy of one or more of the large serous sacs of the body combined with anasarca. 2. Superficial dropsy when it affects the trunk and arms as well as the legs. **D., Glandular,** that due to disease of the lymphatics. **D., Lymphatic,** infiltration of the tissues with lymph caused by obstruction of the lymphatics. **D., Mechanic,** that due to mechanic obstruction of the veins or lymphatics. **D., Passive.** 1. That due to obstruction of the veins or lymphatics or to defective absorption. 2. See *D., Cachectic.* **D. of Pericardium,** hydropericardium. **D. of Peritoneum,** ascites. **D., Renal.** 1. Anasarca due to disease of the kidneys. 2. Hydronephrosis. **D., Symptomatic,** that said to be induced when there is 6% of albumin in the blood with a simultaneous increase of arterial pressure.

Drosera (*dros'-er-ah*) [*δροσερός*, covered with dew]. Sundew. *D. rotundifolia* and *D. longifolia* have been used in pulmonary tuberculosis. It is an antispasmodic, and is used in whooping-cough and other spasmodic coughs.

Drug [Fr., *drogue*]. A substance used as a medicine. **D., Antagonistic,** one that neutralizes the action of another.

Drum [ME., *drumme*]. The tympanum. See under *Ear.*

Drumhead (*drum'-hed*). The tympanic membrane.

Drummond's Sign. The "oral whiff" heard when the mouth is closed; it disappears on compression of the nostrils; it is observed in cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

Drumstick (*drum'-stik*). A stick terminating in a knob. The word is used to describe certain microbes, clubbed organs, etc. **D. Bacillus,** *Bacillus putrificus coli.* See under *Bacteria.*

Druse (*drūs*) [Ger.]. A rupture of tissues with no surface-lesion.

Dry (*dri*) [AS., *drȳge*]. Free from moisture. **D.-cupping,** cupping without incising the skin. **D. Gangrene.** See *Gangrene, Dry.* **D. Labor,** one in which there is but a slight discharge of liquor amnii. **D. Pleurisy,** pleurisy without effusion. **D. Wine,** a wine containing little or no sugar.

Drysdale's Ovarian Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Drysdale's Ovarian.*

Duane's Test. A candle having been placed in front of the person to be examined, a

screen is held before one eye for a time and then suddenly transferred to the other side. The existence of deviation in the first eye is recognized by a sudden apparent displacement of the candle-flame in the direction opposite to that in which the eye has deviated.

Dubini's Disease. Rapid rhythmic contractions of one or more groups of muscles, beginning in a finger, an extremity, or a half of the face, and extending over the greater part or the whole of the body. They are generally followed by palsies and often by coma and death. The affection has been observed thus far only in Italy. Syn., *Electric chorea; Spasmus dubini.*

Dubois' Abscess, D.'s Disease. The presence of multiple necrotic foci in the thymus glands of infants affected with hereditary syphilis.

Duboisin (*du-bois'-in*), $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a tall shrub of Australia identical with hyoscyamin. It is used as a mydriatic; also as a hypnotic and sedative in epilepsy. Dose $\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.0008–0.002 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics, pilocarpin, muscarin. **D. Hydrobromate,** dose and uses the same as duboisin. **D. Hydrochlorate,** usage and dose as duboisin. **D. Salicylate,** used as a mydriatic in 0.2 to 0.8% solution. **D. Sulfate,** used as a mydriatic in aqueous solution—$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. to 1 oz. of water (0.005 Gm. to 30 Cc.).

DuBois-Reymond's Inductorium. See *Inductorium, Dubois-Reymond's.* **D.-R.'s Key.** See *Key, Dubois-Reymond's.* **D.-R.'s Law,** it is not the absolute value of current density at a given moment that acts as a stimulus to a muscle or motor nerve, but the variation of density.

Duchenne's Attitude. In paralysis of the trapezius the shoulder droops; the shoulder-blade seesaws so that its internal edge, instead of being parallel to the vertebral column, becomes oblique from top to bottom and from without in. **D.'s Disease,** tabes dorsalis. **D.'s Paralysis,** progressive muscular dystrophy with pseudohypertrophy. **D.'s Sign,** sinking-in of the epigastrium during inspiration in cases of marked hydropericardium or impaired movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis. **D.'s Syndrome,** labioglossolaryngeal paralysis.

Duchenne-Aran's Disease. See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease.*

Duchenne-Erb's Paralysis. See *Erb's Paralysis.*

Duchenne-Landouzy's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. See *Landouzy-Déjérine's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.*

Duckworth's Syndrome. Complete stoppage of respiration several hours before that of the heart in certain cerebral diseases attended by intracranial pressure.

Duct (*dukt*) [*ducere*, to lead]. A tube or channel, especially one for conveying the secretions of a gland. **D. of Bartholin,** the larger and longer of the sublingual ducts, opening into the mouth near to, or in common with, Wharton's duct. **D., Blasius'.** See *D. of Stenson.* **D., Common Bile-,** a duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. **D., Cowperian,** the efferent duct of Cowper's gland. **D.s of Cuvier,** two short transverse venous trunks in the fetus, one on either side, opening into the auricle of the heart. Each is formed by the union of a superior vein, the primitive jugular, and an inferior vein. The right one becomes the superior vena cava; the left one disappears. **D., Cystic,** the excretory duct of the gall-bladder. **D., Ejaculatory,** a duct formed by the union of the vas deferens and the duct of the seminal vesicle and carrying the semen into the urethra. **D., Endolymphatic,** a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, passing through the aqueduct of the vestibule into the cranial cavity, where it terminates below the dura mater in a blind enlargement, the sacculus endolymphaticus. **D., Galactophorous,** one of the milk-ducts of the mammary gland. **D., Gartner's.** See *Canal, Gartner's.* **D., Hepatic,** a duct formed at the margin of the transverse fissure of the liver by the junction of the right and left hepatic ducts. **D., Lacrimal.** See *D., Nasal.* **D., Lactiferous.** See *D., Galactophorous.* **D., Lymphatic, Right,** the vessel that receives the lymph from the lymphatics of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It terminates at the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins. **D.s of Müller,** ducts in the embryo, one on each side, parallel to the wolffian duct and extending from the body-cavity to the cloaca. From them are derived the oviducts, uterus, and vagina. In the male they atrophy. **D., Nasal,** the duct that conveys the tears from the lacrimal sac into the inferior meatus of the nose. **D., Pancreatic,** one that extends from the pancreas to the duodenum at the point where the common bile-duct enters the bowel. **D., Pancreatic, Accessory,** the excretory duct of the lesser pancreas, opening into the pancreatic duct or into the duodenum, close to the orifice of the common bile-duct. **D., Prostatic,** any one of the ducts conveying the secretion of the prostate into the urethra. **D., Rathke's,** that portion of Müller's duct which intervenes between the latter and the sinus pocularis; it may persist after birth as a patulous duct. **D., Reichel's Cloacal,** in the embryo, the narrow cleft separating Douglas' septum from the cloaca. **D. of Rivini,** one of the ducts of the sublingual salivary gland. **D., Salivary,** a duct of any salivary gland. See *D. of Wharton, D. of Stenson,* and *D., Sublingual.* **D., Salivary, Inferior,** Wharton's duct. **D., Salivary, Superior,** Stenson's duct. **D.s, Schueller's,** the ducts of Skene's glands. **D., Segmental,** a tube, on each side of the

body of the embryo, situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, opening anteriorly into the body-cavity and posteriorly into the cloaca. **D., Spermatic,** the vas deferens. **D. of Steno.** See *D. of Stenson.* **D. of Stenson,** the duct of the parotid gland. **D., Sublingual.** See *D. of Bartholin* and *D. of Rivini.* **D., Thoracic,** a duct 18 to 20 inches long, beginning in the receptaculum chyli, passing upward, and emptying into the left subclavian vein at its junction with the left internal jugular vein. It receives all the lymph and chyle not received by the right lymphatic duct. **D.s, Walther's,** the ducts of the accessory sublingual glands. **D. of Wharton,** the duct of the submaxillary salivary gland. **D. of Wirsung,** the main duct of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum. **D., Wolffian,** the duct of the wolffian body of the embryo. It becomes the vas deferens.

Ductile (*duk'-til*) [*duct*]. Capable of being drawn out thin, as a wire or thread.

Duction (*duk'-shun*) [*duct*]. A colloquialism used to represent one or more of the terms abduction, adduction, or sursumduction.

Ductless Glands. The spleen, thyroid and thymus glands, suprarenal capsules, and pituitary body, which have no excretory duct.

Ductule (*duk'-tūl*) [*ductulus*, a small duct]. A small duct.

Ductus (*duk'-tus*) [L.]. A duct. **D. arteriosus,** a short vessel in the fetus connecting the pulmonary artery with the aorta. **D. auditorius, D. cochlearis,** the scala media of the cochlea. **D. cuvieri.** See *Ducts of Cuvier.* **D. pancreaticus azygos,** the accessory pancreatic duct. **D. pancreaticus minor, D. pancreaticus recurrens, D. pancreaticus santorini, D. pancreaticus secondarius, D. pancreaticus superior.** See *Duct, Pancreatic, Accessory.* **D. papillares,** the uriniferous tubules. **D. perilymphaticus,** the aqueduct of the cochlea. **D. rosenthalianus,** the accessory pancreatic duct. **D. seminales, D. seminiferi,** the seminiferous tubules. **D. venosus,** a branch of the umbilical vein in the fetus which empties directly into the ascending vena cava.

Duddell's Membrane. See *Descemet's Membrane.*

Dugas' Test. In dislocation of the shoulder-joint the elbow cannot be made to touch the side of the chest when the hand of the affected side is placed on the opposite shoulder.

Duhring's Disease. Dermatitis herpetiformis.

D.'s Pruritus, pruritus hiemalis.

Dulcamara (*dul-kam-a'-ra*) [*dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter]. Bittersweet. The young branches of *Solanum dulcamara*, containing an alkaloid, *solanin.* In overdoses it causes nausea, emesis, and convulsive muscular movements, and in toxic doses it is a narcotic poison. It is employed in psoriasis and similar skin diseases. Dose of the *fluidextract* 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Unof.

Dulcamarin (*dul-kam-a'-rin*) [*dulcamara*], $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$. A yellow, amorphous alkaloid found in dulcamara, with a sweetish-bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and acetic acid, insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

Dulcify (*dul'-sif-i*). To render sweet.

Dulcin (*dul'-sin*), $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2$. A toxic substance 200 times sweeter than cane-sugar, obtained from paraphenetidin by action of potassium cyanate. It is used as a sweetening medium. Syn., *Paraethoxyphenylurea; Paraphenetol-carbamid; Sucrol; Valzin.*

Dulcit, Dulcitol (*dul'-sit, dul'-sit-ol*) [*dulcis*], $C_6H_{14}O_6$. Sugar from *Melampyrum nemorosum* and other plants.

Dulcose (*dul'-kōs*). Dulcitol.

Dulness, Dullness (*dul'-nes*) [AS., *dol*, dull]. Lack of resonance on percussion.

Dumb (*dum*). Unable to utter articulate speech. **D. Ague,** a popular term for ague or malaria marked by obscure symptoms.

Dumontpallier's Test for Bile-pigments. See *Smith's Reaction.*

Duncan Bird's Sign. See *Bird's Sign.*

Duncan's Folds. The folds of the loose peritoneal covering of the uterus seen immediately after delivery. **D.'s Position of the Placenta,** the marginal position generally assumed by the placenta on presenting itself at the os uteri for expulsion. **D.'s Ventricle,** the fifth ventricle. Syn., *Sinus duncanii.*

Duodenal (*du-o-de'-nal* or *du-od'-en-al*) [*duodenum*]. Relating to the duodenum.

Duodeno- (*du-od-en-o-*) [*duodenum*]. A prefix meaning relating to the duodenum.

Duodenocholecystostomy (*du-od-en-o-kol-e-sis-tos'-to-me*) [*duodeno-; χόλη*, bile; *cystostomy*]. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and gall-bladder.

Duodenocholedochotomy (*du-od-en-o-ko-led-o-kot'-o-me*). A modification of choledochotomy consisting in incising the duodenum in order to reach the gall-duct.

Duodenocystostomy (*du-od-en-o-sist-os'-to-me*) [*duodeno-; cystostomy*]. The establishment of a communication between the bladder and the duodenum.

Duodenoenterostomy (*du-od-en-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*duodeno-; enterostomy*]. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and small intestine.

Duodenogastric (*du-od-en-o-gas'-trik*). See *Gastroduodenal.*

Duodenostomy (*du-od-en-os'-to-me*) [*duodeno-; στόμα*, a mouth]. The operation of forming an opening into the duodenum through the abdominal walls.

Duodenotomy (*du-od-en-ot'-o-me*) [*duodeno-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Surgical incision of the duodenum.

Duodenum (*du-o-de'-num* or *du-od'-en-um*) [*duodeni*, twelve each; so called because it is about 12 fingerbreadths long]. The first part of the small intestine beginning at the

pylorus. It is from 8 to 10 inches long, is the most fixed part of the small intestine, consists of an ascending, descending, and transverse portion, and contains the openings of the pancreatic duct and the common bile-ducts.

Duotal (*du'-o-tal*). The commercial name for guaiacol carbonate.

Duparque's Method for Detecting Ascites. When fluctuation is indistinct, the patient is to be placed on one side for a few moments, so that the whole quantity of fluid may gravitate to the depending flank; then quickly turned upon the back, when dulness and temporary fluctuation will be found at the site of accumulation.

Dupré's Syndrome. Meningism; pseudomeningitis.

Dupuytren's Contraction. See *Contraction, Dupuytren's.* **D.'s Delirium.** See *Delirium, Dupuytren's.* **D.'s Egg-shell Symptom,** the sensation of a delicate crepitant shell (egg-shell crackling) imparted on slight pressure in certain cases of sarcoma of long bones. **D.'s Finger.** See *Contraction, Dupuytren's.* **D.'s Fracture,** fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the foot outward and backward. **D.'s Hydrocele,** bilocular hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. Syn., *Hydrocèle en bissac.* **D.'s Phlegmon,** unilateral phlegmonous suppuration occupying the anterolateral portion of the neck. **D.'s Splint,** a splint used in the treatment of Pott's fracture of the leg.

Dura, Dura mater (*du'-rah ma'-ter*) [*durus,* hard; *mater,* mother]. The fibrous membrane forming the outermost covering of the brain and spinal cord.

Duritis (*du-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the dura; pachymeningitis.

Duroleum (*du-ro'-le-um*). An ointment-base obtained from petroleum.

Duroziez's Disease. Congenital mitral stenosis. **D.'s Murmur,** a double murmur heard over the femoral artery on pressure with the stethoscope in cases of aortic insufficiency, mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, contracted kidney, and some fevers.

Dusting-powder. Any fine powder used to dust on the skin to absorb or diminish its secretions or allay irritation.

Dutch Liquid. See *Ethene Chlorid.*

Duval's Nucleus. An aggregation of large multipolar ganglion-cells lying ventrolaterally to the hypoglossal nucleus.

Duverney's Foramen. See *Winslow's Foramen.* **D.'s Gland.** Same as *Bartholin's Gland.*

Dwarfism (*dwarf'-izm*) [ME., *dwarf*]. An abnormal stature in man, often pathologic (microcephalia, rickets, etc.), in which the height falls below 1 m. 25 cm.

Dyad (*di'-ad*). See *Diad.*

Dyaster (*di-as'-ter*). See *Diaster.*

Dye (*di*) [ME., *dyen,* to dye]. 1. To color a substance by immersing it in some coloring-matter. 2. The material used as a coloring substance. **D., Acid,** one produced by combining a substance having coloring properties and which plays the part of an acid (an anilin) with some ordinary base, as sodium, potassium, etc. **D., Basic,** one produced by combining with some acid a coloring principle (an anilin) which plays the part of a base.

Dyestuff (*di'-stuf*). See *Dye* (2). **D.s, Indifferent,** a group of histologic dyestuffs, neither basic nor acid, obtained from acid which possesses a peculiar affinity for fats; an example is sudan III (benzol-azobeta-naphthol). **D., Neutral,** Ehrlich's term for a salt the acid portion of which is an acid dye and of which the basic portion is a basic dye.

Dymal (*di'-mal*). See *Didymium Salicylate.*

Dymyarious (*di-mi-a'-re-us*) [*δυάς,* two; *μῦς,* a muscle]. Furnished with two muscles.

Dynactinometer (*di-nak-tin-om'-et-er*) [*δύναμις,* power; *ἀκτίς,* a ray; *μέτρον,* a measure]. An apparatus for determining the intensity of the photogenic rays and estimating the power of object glasses.

Dynameter (*di-nam'-et-er*). See *Dynamometer* (2).

Dynamia (*di-na'-me-ah*) [*δύναμις,* power]. 1. Ability to resist disease or to withstand the effects of any strain, physical or mental. 2. The sthenic character of any attack of disease.

Dynamic (*di-nam'-ik*) [*dynamia*]. Pertaining to energy; sthenic; characterized by energy or great force.

Dynamicity (*di-nam-is'-it-e*) [*dynamia*]. The greatest capacity for inherent power possessed by a substance or organism.

Dynamics (*di-nam'-iks*). See *Mechanics.* **D., Vital,** the science of the inherent power of an organism.

Dynamimeter, Dynamiometer (*di-nam-im'-et-er, di-nam-e-om'-et-er*). See *Dynamometer.*

Dynamo (*di'-nam-o*) [*δύναμις,* power]. A machine in which an electric current is generated by revolving coils of insulated wire through the field of a magnet intensified by the same current.

Dynamogen (*di-nam'-o-jen*). A proprietary remedy resembling hematogen; used in anemia.

Dynamograph (*di-nam'-o-graf*) [*dynamo; γράφειν,* to write]. An instrument designed to measure and record graphically muscular strength.

Dynamography (*di-nam-og'-ra-fe*) [see *Dynamograph*]. 1. Mechanics. 2. The measurement and graphic record of muscular strength.

Dynamometer (*di-nam-om'-et-er*) [*dynamo; μέτρον,* a measure]. 1. An instrument for the measurement of muscular strength, particularly of the hand. 2. An instrument for estimating the magnifying power of lenses. Syn., *Dynameter; Optical dynamometer.*

Dynamometry (*di-nam-om'-et-re*) [see *Dynamometer*]. The measurement of force by means of the dynamometer. **D., Vital,** the estimation of the inherent force of an individual.

Dynamoscope (*di-nam'-o-skōp*) [*dynamo; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An apparatus for auscultating the muscles.

Dyne (*dīn*) [*δύναμις*, power]. A measure of force; it is the force that, when applied to a mass of one gram for one second, will give it a velocity of one centimeter a second.

Dys- [*δυς-*]. A prefix meaning bad, difficult, painful.

Dysacousma (*dis-ak-ooz'-mah*) [*dys-; ἀκουσία*, hearing]. A sensation of pain or discomfort caused by loud or even moderately loud noises.

Dysacusia, Dysacousis (*dis-ak-oo'-ze-ah, -sis*) [see *Dysacousma*]. Difficulty of hearing.

Dysæsthesia (*dis-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Dysesthesia*.

Dysalbumose (*dis-al'-bu-mōz*). A variety of albumose, insoluble in hot or cold water or hydrochloric acid.

Dysarthria (*dis-ar'-thre-ah*) [*dys-; ἄρθρον*, articulation]. Impairment of articulation.

Dysarthritis (*dis-ar-thri'-tis*) [*dys-; arthritis*]. Anomalous gout.

Dysarthrosis (*dis-ar-thro'-sis*) [*dys-; ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A deformed joint.

Dysbasia (*dis-ba'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; βάσις*, a step]. Impairment of the power of walking. **D. intermittens.** See *Claudication, Charcot's Intermittent*.

Dysblennia (*dis-blen'-e-ah*) [*dys-; βλέννα*, mucus]. A disordered state or formation of the mucus.

Dyscatabrosis (*dis-kat-ah-bro'-sis*) [*dys-; κατάβρωσις*, a devouring]. Difficulty in swallowing food; dysphagia.

Dyschezia (*dis-ke'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; χέζειν*, to go to stool]. Painful or difficult defecation, as in cases of prolapse of the ovary.

Dyscholia (*dis-ko'-le-ah*) [*dys-; χολή*, bile]. A disordered or morbid state of the bile.

Dyschondroplasia (*dis-kon-dro-pla'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; χόνδρος*, cartilage; *πλάσις*, molding]. A disease of unknown etiology, attacking the long bones and the metacarpal and phalangeal skeleton of the hand. It is characterized by cartilaginous tissue developing regularly but ossifying very slowly.

Dyschrea, Dyschroia, Dyschroma (*dis-kre'-ah, -kroi'-ah, -kro'-mah*). See *Dyschroa* and *Parachrea*.

Dyschroa, Dyschrœa (*dis-kro'-ah, -kre'-ah*) [*dys-; χροά*, color]. Discoloration, especially of the skin.

Dyschromasia (*dis-kro-ma'-ze-ah*). 1. See *Dyschroa*. 2. See *Dyschromatopsia*.

Dyschromatope (*dis-kro'-mat-ōp*) [*dys-; χρῶμα*, color; *ὄψις*, vision]. An individual affected with dyschromatopsia.

Dyschromatopsia (*dis-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [see *Dyschromatope*]. Partial color-blindness.

Dyscoria (*dis-ko'-re-ah*) [*dys-; κόρη*, pupil]. Abnormity of the form of the pupil.

Dyscrasia (*dis-kra'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; κρᾶσις*, combination]. A depraved condition of the blood or system due to general disease.

Dysemesia, Dysemesis (*dis-em-e'-ze-ah, -sis*) [*dys-; emesis*]. Painful vomiting; retching.

Dysemia (*dis-e'-me-ah*) [*dys-; αἷμα*, blood]. A morbid state of the blood.

Dysenteric (*dis-en-ter'-ik*) [*dysentery*]. Of the nature of or affected with dysentery.

Dysenteriform (*dis-en-ter'-e-form*) [*dysentery; forma*, form]. Resembling dysentery.

Dysentery (*dis'-en-ter-e*) [*dys-; ἔντερον*, the bowel]. An inflammation of the large intestine, probably infectious in origin, and characterized by pain, rectal tenesmus, and the frequent passage of small amounts of mucus and blood. Anatomically, three varieties may be distinguished: the catarrhal, the diphtheric, and the gangrenous. The true cause of dysentery is not definitely known, but with many cases *Amœba coli* is intimately associated, particularly in the dysentery of the tropics (*amebic dysentery*).

Dyserethisia (*dis-er-e-thiz'-e-ah*) [*dys-; ἐρεθίζειν*, to excite]. Diminished sensibility or irritability.

Dysergasia, Dysergasy (*dis-er-ga'-ze-ah, dis-er-ga'-ze*) [*δυσεργής*, difficult to effect]. Disturbances of function, especially as manifested in neurasthenia.

Dysesthesia (*dis-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. 1. Dulness of sensation. 2. Painfulness of any sensation not normally painful.

Dysgenesia (*dis-jen-e'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Loss or impairment of procreative power.

Dysgeusia (*dis-ju'-se-ah*) [*dys-; γεῦσις*, taste]. Morbidity or perversion of the sense of taste.

Dysgraphia (*dis-graf'-e-ah*) [*dys-; γράφειν*, to write]. Impairment of the power of writing as a result of a brain-lesion.

Dyshidria, Dysidria (*dis-hid'-re-ah, dis-id'-re-ah*) [*dys-; ἱδρώς*, sweat]. A morbid condition of the function of perspiration.

Dysidrosis (*dis-id-ro'-sis*) [*dys-; ἵδρωσις*, sweating]. Synonym of *Pompholyx*.

Dyskatabrosis (*dis-kat-ah-bro'-sis*). See *Dyscatabrosis*.

Dyskinesia (*dis-kin-e'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; κίνησις*, movement]. Impairment of the power of voluntary motion.

Dyslalia (*dis-la'-le-ah*) [*dys-; λαλεῖν*, to talk]. Impairment of the power of speaking, due to a defect of the organs of speech.

Dyslexia (*dis-leks'-e-ah*) [*dys-; λέξις*, reading]. Impairment of the ability to read.

Dyslogia (*dis-lo'-je-ah*) [*dys-; λόγος*, speech]. Difficulty in the expression of ideas by speech.

Dyslysin (*dis'-lis-in*) [*dys-; λύειν*, to dissolve], $C_{24}H_{36}O_7$. A product of cholic acid.

Dysmenorrhea (*dis-men-or-e'-ah*) [*dys-; μήν*, month; *ῥεῖν*, to flow]. Difficult or painful menstruation. **D., Congestive,** a form of painful menstruation due to an intense congestion of the pelvic viscera. **D., Inflammatory,** that due to inflammation. **D., Mechanic.** See *D., Obstructive.* **D., Membranous,** a very painful form characterized by the discharge of shreds of decidua. **D., Obstructive,** that due to mechanic obstruction to the free escape of the

menstrual fluid. **D., Ovarian,** that form due to disease of the ovaries. **D., Spasmodic,** that form due to spasmodic uterine contraction. **D., Vascular,** pain, congestive symptoms in the genital apparatus, and tenesmus of the bladder and anus appearing some days prior to menstruation.

Dysmimia (*dis-mim'-e-ah*) [*dys-*; *μιμεῖσθαι*, to mimic]. Impairment of the power to use signs and gestures.

Dysmorphophobia (*dis-morf-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*dys-*; *μορφή*, form; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of deformity; it is a rudimentary form of paranoia.

Dysmorphosteopalinklast (*dis-morf-os-te-o-pal'-in-klast*). An instrument for refracturing a bone which has united with deformity.

Dysmorphosteopalinklasy (*dis-morf-os-te-o-pal-in'-kla-se*) [*δύσμορφος*, deformed; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *πάλιν*, again; *κλᾶν*, to break]. The operation of refracturing a bone which has healed with deformity after a fracture.

Dysneuria (*dis-nu'-re-ah*) [*dys-*; *νεῦρον*, nerve]. An impairment of nerve-function.

Dysodontiasis (*dis-o-don-ti'-as-is*) [*dys-*; *ὀδοντίασις*, dentition]. Difficult dentition.

Dysopia (*dis-o'-pe-ah*) [*dys-*; *ὤψ*, eye]. Painful or defective vision.

Dysorexia (*dis-or-eks'-e-ah*) [*dys-*; *ὄρεξις*, appetite]. A depraved or unnatural appetite.

Dysosmia (*dis-oz'-me-ah*) [*dys-*; *ὀσμή*, odor]. Impairment of the sense of smell.

Dysostosis (*dis-os-to'-sis*) [*dys-*; *ὀστέον*, bone]. Defective formation of bone. **D., Cleidocranial,** a singular congenital malformation compatible with life, intelligence, and purity of the blood, consisting in incomplete ossification of the skull, malformation of the palatine arch, and more or less atrophy of the clavicles.

Dyspareunia (*dis-par-oo'-ne-ah*) [*δυσπάρευνος*, ill-mated]. Painful or difficult copulation. **D., Climacteric,** pain or difficulty in coitus following the menopause; it is regarded as a symptom of kraurosis vulvæ.

Dyspepsia (*dis-pep'-se-ah*) [*dys-*; *πέπτειν*, to digest]. Disturbed digestion. **D., Acid,** that attended with hyperacidity of the gastric juice. **D., Alkaline,** that accompanied by lack of the normal acidity of the gastric juice. **D., Atonic,** a form due to insufficient quantity or impaired quality of the gastric juice or to deficient action of the gastric muscles. **D., Bilious,** intestinal dyspepsia due to impaired secretion of bile. **D., Catarrhal,** that caused by gastric catarrh. **D., Chemic,** that due to some change in the constitution of the digestive secretions. **D., Feculent,** that due to excess of starchy food in the diet. **D., Flatulent, D., Gaseous,** that marked by almost constant generation of gas within the stomach. **D., Gastric,** that confined to the stomach. **D., Gastrointestinal,** that in which both the stomach and the intestine are concerned. **D., Gastrorrheal,** that due to gastric catarrh and hypersecretion. **D., Inflammatory,** that due to some form of gastritis. **D., Intestinal,** that due to imperfect digestive action of the intestinal juices or to lack of tone in the muscular coat of the bowel. **D., Lienteric,** that due to defective nutrition or superalimentation, and indicated by lienteric stools. **D., Motor.** See *D., Atonic.* **D., Muscular,** that due to atony of the muscular coat of the stomach or intestine. **D., Nervosecretory,** neurotic dyspepsia with perverted or excessive gastric secretion. **D., Nervous,** that characterized by gastric pains, coming on often when the stomach is empty and relieved by eating, and by various reflex nervous phenomena, especially by palpitation. **D., Neuralgic,** that marked by intermittent gastrodynia. **D., Pyretic,** Gendrin's name for the forms of inflammatory dyspepsia formerly known as bilious or gastric fever. **D., Salivary,** that due to excess, deficiency, or defective quality of the saliva or to insufficient mastication.

Dyspeptic (*dis-pep'-tik*) [see *Dyspepsia*]. 1. Relating to or affected with dyspepsia. 2. A person suffering from dyspepsia.

Dyspeptone (*dis-pep'-tōn*) [see *Dyspepsia*]. An insoluble and unassimilable peptone.

Dysperistalsis (*dis-per-e-stal'-sis*) [*dys-*; *περί*, around; *στάλσις*, compression]. Painful or perverted peristalsis.

Dysphagia (*dis-fa'-je-ah*) [*dys-*; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Difficulty in swallowing, or inability to swallow. **D. amyotactica,** a disturbance of the act of deglutition, not due to organic changes in the pharynx or esophagus nor to spasm or paralysis of the muscles concerned in swallowing; it consists in a disturbance of the rhythm of the function of the higher nerve-centers. **D. callosa,** that resulting from the destruction of the muscular layers of the esophagus and the formation of cicatricial tissue causing constriction. **D. constricta,** that due to stenosis of the pharynx or esophagus. **D. globosa,** globus hystericus. **D. lusoria,** a doubtful form ascribed to compression of the esophagus by the right subclavian artery when by a freak of nature this artery springs from the aorta behind the left subclavian artery and turns to the right either before or behind the esophagus. **D. spastica,** that due to hysteric spasm of the esophagus or pharynx.

Dysphasia (*dis-fa'-ze-ah*) [*dys-*; *φάσις*, speech]. Difficulty of speech depending on a central lesion.

Dysphemia (*dis-fe'-me-ah*) [*dys-*; *φήμη*, a speech]. Stammering.

Dysphonia (*dis-fo'-ne-ah*) [*dys-*; *φωνή*, voice]. An impairment of the voice.

Dysphrasia (*dis-fra'-ze-ah*) [*dys-*; *φράσις*, speech]. Imperfect speech due to impairment of mental power.

Dysplasmatic, Dysplastic (*dis-plaz-mat'-ik, dis-plast'-ik*). See *Cacoplastic.*

Dyspnea (*disp-ne'-ah*) [*dys-*; *πνεῖν*, to breathe]. Difficult or labored breathing. **D., Cardiac,** that due to heart disease. **D., Renal,** that

due to renal disease. **D., Traube's.** See *Traube's Dyspnea.*

Dyspneic (*disp-ne'-ik*) [*dyspnea*]. Affected with or caused by dyspnea.

Dysspermasia, Dysspermatism (*dis-sperm-a'-ze-ah, dis-sperm'-at-izm*). See *Bradyspermatism.*

Dysspermia (*dis-sper'-me-ah*) [*dys-; σπέρμα*, seed]. An abnormal condition of the semen.

Dysstechiasis, Dysstœchiasis, Dysstichiasis (*dis-stek-i-a'-sis, dis-stik-i-a'-sis*). See *Distichiasis.*

Dystasia (*dis-ta'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; στάσις*, standing]. Difficulty in standing.

Dystaxia (*dis-taks'-e-ah*) [*dys-; τάξις*, regulation; order]. Ataxia or partial ataxia. **D. agitans,** tremor due to irritation of the spinal cord. Syn., *Pseudoparalysis agitans.*

Dysthermasia (*dis-ther-ma'-ze-ah*) [*dys-; θέρμη*, heat]. Insufficient production of bodily heat.

Dysthyreosis (*dis-thi-re-o'-sis*) [*dys-; thyroid*]. Impaired functional activity of the thyroid gland.

Dysthyroid, Dysthyroidism (*dis-thi'-roid, -izm*). Incomplete development and function of the thyroid gland.

Dystocia (*dis-to'-se-ah*) [*dys-; τόκος*, birth]. Difficult labor. **D., Fetal,** difficult labor due to abnormities of position or size and shape of the fetus. **D., Maternal,** that dystocia the cause of which resides in the mother.

Dystrophic (*dis-tro'-fik*) [see *Dystrophy*]. Pertaining to dystrophy.

Dystrophy (*dis'-tro-fe*) [*dys-; τρόφη*, nourishment]. Faulty nutrition.

Dystrypsia (*dis-trip'-se-ah*) [*dys-; trypsin*]. Dyspepsia from lack of trypsin. **D., Intestinal,** a term proposed as a substitute for intestinal dyspepsia, since trypsin is the most important enzym in intestinal digestion.

Dysuresia, Dysuresis (*dis-u-re'-ze-ah, -sis*) [*dys-; οὔρησις*, micturition]. Any disease of the urinary apparatus.

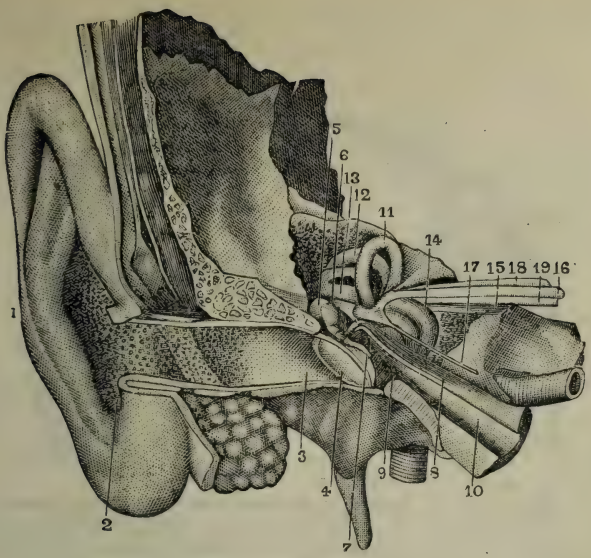
Dysuria (*dis-u'-re-ah*) [*dys-; οὖρον*, urine]. Difficult or painful urination.

E

E. Abbreviation of *eye* and of *emmetropia.*

Ear (*ēr*) [ME., *ere*]. The organ of hearing, consisting of the external ear, the middle ear or tympanum, and the internal ear or labyrinth. The *outer ear* is made up of an expanded portion, the *pinna,* and the external auditory canal. The *middle ear* consists of the tympanum, with the ear-ossicles, the eustachian tube, and the mastoid cells. The *tympanum* is lined by mucous membrane, and communicates with the pharynx by means of the *eustachian tube.* It is divided into three parts—the *atrium,* the *attic,* and the *antrum.* Its outer end is closed by the *tympanic membrane,* from which sound is conducted along the *ear-ossicles* (the *malleus, incus,* and *stapes*) to the *fenestra ovalis,* which communicates with the vestibule of the internal ear. By means of the *fenestra rotunda,* which is closed by the entotympanic membrane, it communicates with the cochlea of the internal ear. The *mastoid cells,* which are also part of the tympanum, are air-spaces in the mastoid process of the temporal bone. The *internal ear* consists of the bony and membranous labyrinths, which are separated from each other by a space containing the *perilymph.* Each labyrinth consists of three parts: the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. The *bony vestibule* communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra ovalis, closed by the base of the stapes, and also with the other parts of the internal ear. The *semicircular canals* are three in number—the superior, the posterior, and the inferior. The *cochlea,* so named from its resemblance to a snail-shell, is a cylindric tube that winds around a central axis, the modiolus, which transmits the cochlear nerves and blood-vessels. The *cochlear canal* is divided by the spiral lamina into the *scala vestibuli,* communicating with the vestibule, and the *scala tympani,* communicating with the fenestra rotunda of the tympanum. The *membranous labyrinth* is made up of parts corresponding to the bony labyrinth. The *vestibule* consists of two small sacs, the *utricle* and the *saccule,* which communicate through the vestibular aqueduct, and are lined by an epithelium, the *maculæ acusticæ,* which in places is largely specialized and receives the terminations of the vestibular nerve. The *membranous cochlea,* or *cochlear duct,* contains the acoustic organ of the cochlea, or *organ of Corti,* which consists of a series of epithelial arches formed by the interlocking of the ends of the *pillars* or *rods of Corti.* Upon the inner rods of Corti are the inner acoustic hair-cells; in relation with the outer rods are the outer hair-cells. The organ of Corti is covered by the *membrana tectoria,* or Corti's membrane. **E., Blainville's.** See *Blainville's Ear.* **E., Morel's.** See *Morel's Ear.* **E.-wax.** See *Cerumen.*

Earth (*erth*) [ME., *erthe*]. A name given to various metallic oxids or silicates not soluble in water and not affected by great heat. **E.s, Alkaline,** the oxids and hydrates of calcium,



THE EAR.—(*Holden.*)

1. Pinna, or auricle. 2. Concha. 3. External auditory canal. 4. Membrana tympani. 5. Incus. 6. Malleus. 7. Manubrium mallei. 8. Tensor tympani. 9. Tympanic cavity. 10. Eustachian tube. 11. Superior semicircular canal. 12. Posterior semicircular canal. 13. External semicircular canal. 14. Cochlea. 15. Internal auditory canal. 16. Facial nerve. 17. Large petrosal nerve. 18. Vestibular branch of auditory nerve. 19. Cochlear branch.

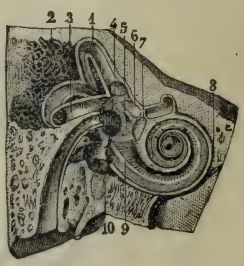
AUDITORY OSSICLES.

1. Head of malleus. 2. Processus brevis. 3. Processus gracilis. 4. Manubrium. 5. Long process of incus. 6. Articulation between incus and stapes. 7. Stapes.



OSSEOUS LABYRINTH OF THE EAR (LAMINA SPIRALIS OSSEA).

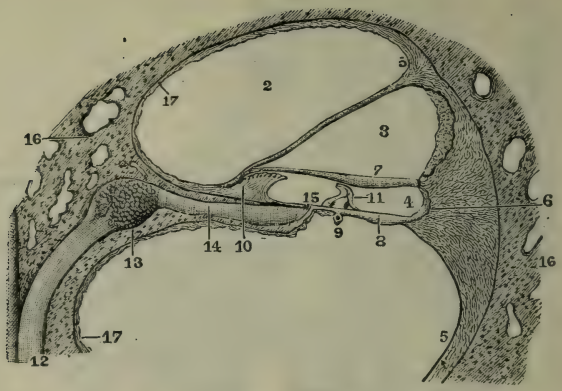
1, 2, 3. Semicircular canals. 4. Vestibule. 5. Ampulla. 6. Fovea semielliptica. 7. Fovea hemisphærica. 8. Cochlea. 9. Origin of lamina spiralis ossea. 10. Foramen rotundum.





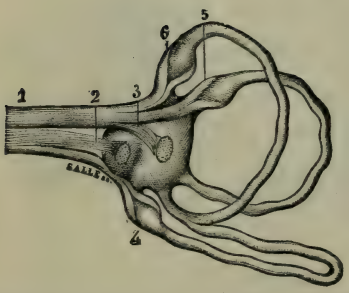
OSSEOUS AND MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTH OF THE EAR.—(*Holden.*)

1. Vestibular branch of auditory nerve. 2. Branch for sacculus. 3. Branch for utriculus. 4. Branch for ampulla of membranous posterior semicircular canal. 5. Branch for ampulla of external canal. 6. Branch for ampulla of superior canal. 7. Cochlear branch of auditory nerve. 8. Cochlea.



COCHLEA.—(*Holden.*)

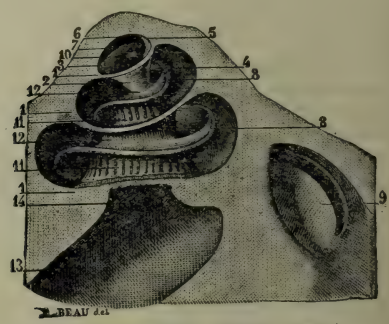
1. Scala tympani. 2. Scala vestibuli. 3. Anterior or triangular canal. 4. Posterior or quadrilateral canal. 5, 5. Spiral ligament. 6. External spiral sulcus. 7. Membrana tectoria, or membrane of Corti. 8. Membrana basilaris. 9. Spiral vessel. 10. Limbus laminæ spiralis. 11. Pillars of organ of Corti. 12. Branch of cochlear nerve. 13. Ganglion spirale. 14. Branch of cochlear nerve between the lamellas of the lamina spiralis ossea. 15. One of the orifices by which this branch penetrates the canal of Corti. 16. Part of bony cochlea. 17, 17. Lining periosteum. 18. Membrane of Reissner.



MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTH OF THE EAR.—(*Holden.*)

Distribution of the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve to the membranous labyrinth, membranous vestibule, and semicircular canals. (× 3.)

1. Vestibular branch. 2. Saccular branch. 3. Utricular branch. 4. Branch to ampulla of external membranous semicircular canal. 5. Branch to ampulla of superior membranous semicircular canal.



COCHLEA (LAMINA SPIRALIS OSSEA).

1, 1, 1. Surrounding bony structure. 2. Semiinfundibuliform lamella. 3. Its concave surface. 4. Concave border in which it terminates. 5. Anterior extremity of this border. 6. Cupola, superior two-thirds removed. 7. Inferior portion of base of semiinfundibuliform lamella. 8, 8. Lamina spiralis ossea. 9. Its origin. 10. Its beak or terminal portion. 11, 11. Scala tympani. 12. Scala vestibuli. 13. Internal auditory canal. 14. Fossa at the base of the modiolus.

magnesium, strontium, barium, and other metals of the same group. **E., Fuller's,** a clay used as an absorbent application to irritated surfaces.

Earthy Phosphate. See *Phosphate, Earthy.*

Eastes' Test for Sugar. Place 60 Cc. of filtered urine in a beaker of 100 Cc. capacity, add 1 Gm. of sodium acetate and a little less of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate; stir with a glass rod, which is to remain in the beaker. Evaporate on a water-bath to 10 or 15 Cc., scraping the sediment from the sides of the beaker, if it collects there; cool, and examine under the microscope. If there is 1 part to 1000 of sugar in the urine, osazone crystals will be found.

Easton's Syrup. A syrup of quinin, iron, and strychnin phosphates.

Eberth's Bacillus. *Bacillus typhi abdominalis.* See under *Bacteria.* **E.'s Lines,** dark broken lines seen to separate the cardiac muscular cells on staining with silver nitrate. Syn., *Lineæ scalariformes.*

Ebner's Germ Reticulum. A fine, nucleated reticulum existing between the inner cells of the seminiferous tubules. **E.'s Glands,** the acinous glands situated in the region of the circumvallate papillas of the tongue.

Ebonation (*e-bo-na'-shun*) [ε, away from; *bone*]. The removal of splinters of bone after injury.

Ebriecation (*e-bri-e-ka'-shun*) [*ebrietas,* drunkenness]. Mental disorder due to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

Ebstein's Lesion. Hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes.

Ebullition (*eb-u-lish'-un*) [*ebullire,* to boil]. Boiling.

Eburnation (*e-bur-na'-shun*) [*ebur,* ivory]. An increase in the density of bone following inflammation.

Ecballium (*ek-bal'-e-um*). See *Elaterium.*

Ecbolic (*ek-bol'-ik*) [ἐκβολή, a throwing out]. 1. Producing or accelerating labor. 2. Any agent producing this effect.

Eccentric (*ek-sen'-trik*) [ἐκ, out; κέντρον, center]. Situated away from the center. **E. Hypertrophy,** hypertrophy of a hollow organ, as the heart, with dilation.

Eccentropiesis (*ek-sen-tro-pi-e'-sis*) [*eccentric;* πίεσις, a pressing]. Pressure from within outward; a method proposed for the treatment of anal fistula.

Ecchondroma (*ek-on-dro'-mah*) [ἐκ, out; χόνδρος, cartilage; ὄμα, tumor]. A chondroma.

Ecchondrosis (*ek-on-dro'-sis*) [*ecchondroma;* pl., *ecchondroses*]. A cartilaginous outgrowth.

Ecchymoma (*ek-e-mo'-mah*) [ἐκ, out; χυμός, juice; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor-like swelling composed of extravasated blood.

Ecchymosis (*ek-e-mo'-sis*) [ἐκ, out; χυμός, juice]. An extravasation of blood into the subcutaneous tissues. It is marked by a purple discoloration of the skin, the color gradually changing to brown, green, and yellow.

Ecchymotic (*ek-e-mot'-ik*) [*ecchymosis*]. Relating to or resembling an ecchymosis.

Ecclasis (*ek-la'-sis*) [ἐκκλᾶν, to break in pieces]. A breaking away, as of a small piece of bone from a larger piece.

Ecclisis (*ek-li'-sis*) [ἐκκλίνειν, to turn aside]. 1. Dislocation. 2. The displacement of fractured bones.

Ecclysis (*ek-li'-sis*) [ἐκκλύζειν, to wash out]. A washing out by injections.

Eccope (*ek'-op-e*) [ἐκκοπή, an incision]. Excision of a part, or the vertical division of the cranium by a saw or other means.

Eccorthatic (*ek-or-tha'-tik*) [ἐκ, out; κόρθυς, a heap]. Producing copious fecal discharge.

Eccrisis (*ek'-ris-is*) [ἐκκρίνειν, to expel]. The expulsion of waste or morbid products; excretion.

Eccritic (*ek-rit'-ik*) [ἐκκριτικός, secretive]. 1. A medicine promoting excretion. 2. Promoting excretion.

Ecgonin (*ek'-go-nin*). An alkaloid produced in the decomposition of cocain by HCl.

Echidnase (*ek-id'-nāz*) [ἔχιδνα, viper]. A phlogogenic principle found in snake-venom.

Echidnotoxin (*ek-id-no-toks'-in*). A principle of snake-venom having a general action and a powerful effect on the nervous system.

Echinococcotomy (*ek-in-o-kok-ot'-o-me*) [*echinococcus;* τέμνειν, to cut]. The Posadas-Bobrow operation, consisting in the evacuation of echinococcus-cysts and closure of the cavity by suture.

Echinococcus (*ek-in-o-kok'-us*) [ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; κόκκος, a berry]. 1. The scolex or larval stage of the *Tænia echinococcus.* 2. Hydatid. **E.-cyst.** See *Cyst, Echinococcus.*

Echinodermatous, Echinodermous (*ek-in-o-der'-mat-us, -mus*). Having a spiny surface.

Echinops (*ek'-in-ops*) [ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; ὤψ, appearance]. A genus of composite plants. *E. sphærocephalus,* a European species, is laxative and diuretic, and contains an alkaloid, *echinopsin,* similar in action to brucin and strychnin.

Echitamin (*ek-it'-am-in*). See *Ditain.*

Echo (*ek'-o*) [ἠχώ, a sound]. A reverberated sound. **E., Amphoric,** a vocal resonance in which the transmitted voice sounds as if it were speaking into a narrow-necked bottle.

Echoacousia (*ek-o-ah-koo'-se-ah*) [*echo;* ἀκουσία, hearing]. The subjective sensation of hearing echoes after sounds heard normally.

Echographia (*ek-o-gra'-fe-ah*) [*echo;* γράφειν, to write]. A form of aphasia in which printed or written questions submitted to the patient are copied without ability to comprehend the inquiry; also, in writing, the last word or letter is repeated.

Echolalia (*ek-o-la'-le-ah*) [*echo;* λαλιά, babble]. A meaningless repetition, by a person, of words spoken to him by others.

Echolalus (*ek-o-la'-lus*) [see *Echolalia*]. A hypnotized person who repeats words heard without comprehension of their meaning.

Echomatism (*ek-om'-at-izm*) [*echo;* ματίζειν, to strive to do]. The opposite of automatism. The mimicking condition produced

in hypnotics when the hand is pressed on the vertex of the head.

Echoscopia (*ek-o-sko'-pe-ah*) [*echo; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. Auscultation.

Ecker's Gyrus. The gyrus descendens, the most posterior of the occipital convolutions. **E.'s Sulcus,** the anterior or transverse occipital sulcus, usually joined to the horizontal part of the interparietal sulcus.

Eclabium (*ek-la'-be-um*) [*ἐκ*, out; *labium*, a lip]. An eversion of the lip.

Eclampsia (*ek-lamp'-se-ah*) [*ἐκλάμπειν*, to shine or burst forth]. An acute nervous affection, characterized by convulsions, with loss of consciousness. **E., Cerebral,** a form in which the irritation is presumed to originate in the brain, as distinguished from uterine eclampsia. **E., Infantile,** a reflex convulsion of childhood. **E. nutans,** an affection characterized by paroxysms, in which the head and upper part of the body are bowed forward several times in succession; the attacks are accompanied by disordered consciousness. Syn., *Nodding spasm; Salaam convulsion.* **E., Puerperal,** a convulsion occurring toward the close of pregnancy or after labor, believed to be caused by the irritation of the vasomotor centers by retained excrementitious substances. **E. tardissima,** that occurring several days or as long as eight weeks after parturition.

Eclampsism (*ek-lamp'-sizm*) [*eclampsia*]. Bar's name for eclampsia without convulsions.

Eclamptic (*ek-lamp'-tik*) [*eclampsia*]. Relating to, or of the nature of, eclampsia.

Eclamptism (*ek-lamp'-tizm*). The morbid condition produced by the retention of various toxic principles and autointoxication, all dependent upon the state of pregnancy; it is prone to result in convulsions, but may show only prodromes, such as headache, impairment of vision, etc.

Eclectic (*ek-lek'-tik*) [*ἐκλεκτικός*, selected]. A name chosen by a school of physicians to denote their principle of selecting that which is good from all other schools.

Ecmetropia (*ek-me-tro'-pe-ah*). See *Ametropia.*

Ecmnesia (*ek-ne'-ze-ah*) [*ἐκ*, out; *μνῆσις*, remembrance]. A gap in memory; amnesia in which there is normal memory to a certain date and loss of memory for a period after it.

Ecophony (*ek-of'-on-e*) [*echo; φωνή*, sound]. An echo immediately following vocal sounds, heard on auscultation in acute congestion of the lungs.

Ecostate (*e-kos'-tāt*) [*ε*, priv.; *costa*, a rib]. Without ribs.

Ecphyma (*ek-fi'-mah*) [*ἐκ*, out; *φύεσθαι*, to grow]. An excrescence on the skin. **E. globulus,** a contagious disease of Ireland marked by the formation, on the skin, of tubercles which soften and form raspberry-like tumors.

Écrasement (*ā-krahz-mon(g)*) [F., "a crushing"]. The removal of a part by means of an écraseur.

Écraseur (*a-krah-zer*) [see *Écrasement*]. An instrument consisting of a chain or wire loop which is placed about a projecting part, and, by being tightened, gradually cuts through the tissues. **E., Galvanic,** one constructed so that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use, by the passage through it of an electric current.

Ecsomatic (*ek-so-mat'-ik*) [*ἐκ*, out; *σῶμα*, body]. Relating to ecsomatics or to material removed from the body, as pus, urine, etc.

Ecsomatics (*ek-so-mat'-iks*). That department of medicine included in clinical laboratory methods; so called because all the material dealt with is removed from the body and examined elsewhere.

Ecsomatist (*ek-so'-mat-ist*). An individual who is versed in clinical laboratory methods.

Ecstasis (*ek-sta'-sis*). See *Ecstasy.*

Ecstasy (*eks'-ta-se*) [*ἔκστασις*, a trance]. A derangement of the nervous system characterized by an exalted visionary state, absence of volition, insensibility to surroundings, a radiant expression, and immobility in statuesque positions.

Ecstrophy (*ek'-stro-fe*). See *Exstrophy.*

Ectacolia, Ectacoly (*ek-ta-ko'-le-ah, ek'-ta-ko-le*) [*ἐκτακός*, capable of stretching; *κόλον*, the colon]. Congenital dilation of a more or less extensive section of the colon.

Ectad (*ek'-tad*) [*ἐκτός*, external; *ad*, to]. On or toward the ectal part.

Ectal (*ek'-tal*) [see *Ectad*]. At some surface or aspect farther from a supposed center than that with which a given object is compared; external; superficial.

Ectasia, Ectasis (*ek-ta'-ze-ah, ek'-ta-sis*) [*ἔκτασις*, extension]. Distention; dilation.

Ectasin (*ek'-ta-sin*) [see *Ectasia*]. A substance isolated from tuberculin, which causes dilation of the vessels.

Ectatic (*ek-tat'-ik*) [see *Ectasia*]. Distended or dilated.

Ecthol (*ek'-thol*). A proprietary remedy said to contain the active principles of *Echinacea angustifolia* and *Thuja occidentalis;* it is antipurulent and antimorbific. Dose 1 dr. (4 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Ecthyma (*ek-thi'-mah*) [*ἔκθυμα*, a pustule]. An inflammatory skin disease attended with an eruption of large, flat, superficial pustules. They vary in size from a ten-cent to a twenty-five-cent piece, and are surrounded by a distinct inflammatory areola. The eruption appears, as a rule, on the legs and thighs where the hairs are thick; it occurs in crops, and may persist for an indefinite period. **E. gangrænosum, E., Gangrenous,** a form marked by the appearance of brown discolorations of the skin, usually surrounded by a halo; the center of these efflorescences rapidly becomes necrotic. It is due to *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* **E., Syphilitic.** See *Rupia.*

Ecto- (*ek-to-*) [*ἐκτός*, without]. A prefix signifying without, upon the outer side.

Ectoblast (*ek'-to-blast*) [*ecto-; βλαστός*, a bud]. The outside membrane of a cell.

Ectocardia (*ek-to-kar'-de-ah*) [*ecto-; καρδία*, the heart]. An abnormal position of the heart. **E. abdominalis,** a malformation in which the heart is wholly within the abdo-

men or within a sac in the precordia. **E. cephalica, E. cervicalis,** a form in which the heart is at the base of the neck. **E. extrathoracica,** that in which the heart is external to the thoracic cavity. **E. intrathoracica,** that in which the heart is inside the thorax. **E. pectoralis,** that in which the heart lies in front of the chest.

Ectocentral (*ek-to-sen'-tral*) [*ecto-; central*]. Near to the center and to the external surface.

Ectochoroidea (*ek-to-ko-roid'-e-ah*). The outer layer of the choroid.

Ectocnemial (*ek-to-ne'-me-al*) [*ecto-; κνήμη*, the leg]. Located on the external aspect of the fibula.

Ectocolostomy (*ek-to-ko-los'-to-me*) [*ecto-; colostomy*]. A surgical operation upon the colon to establish an external opening.

Ectoderm (*ek'-to-derm*) [*ecto-; δέρμα*, skin]. The outer of the two primitive layers of the embryo.

Ectodermal, Ectodermic (*ek-to-der'-mal, -mik*) [see *Ectoderm*]. Relating to the ectoderm; applied to structures derived from the upper epithelial layers of the derma, as hair, chitin, enamel, etc.

Ectogenous (*ek-toj'-en-us*) [*ecto-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Capable of growth outside of the body; applied especially to bacteria and other parasites.

Ectoglobular (*ek-to-glob'-u-lar*). Formed outside the blood-globules.

Ectokelostomy (*ek-to-kel-os'-to-me*) [*ecto-; κήλη*, hernia; *στόμα*, a mouth]. Vitrac's operation, by which the sac of an infected inguinal hernia is kept open with drainage, the whole being displaced through a counteropening in the abdominal wall, the hernia being then cured radically.

-ectomy [*ἐκ*, out; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. A suffix meaning a cutting out.

Ectopagus (*ek-top'-ag-us*) [*ecto-; παγείς*, united]. A twin monstrosity united laterally the full extent of the thorax.

Ectopectoral (*ek-to-pek'-tor-al*). The outer of the two pectoral muscles; the pectoralis major.

Ectoperitonitis (*ek-to-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [*ecto-; peritonitis*]. Inflammation of the attached side of the peritoneum.

Ectopia (*ek-to'-pe-ah*) [*ἔκτοπος*, displaced]. Malposition.

Ectopic (*ek-top'-ik*) [*ectopia*]. In an abnormal position. **E. Gestation,** extrauterine gestation.

Ectoplasm (*ek'-to-plazm*) [*ecto-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. The outer, hyaline, more compact layer of protoplasm of a cell or unicellular organism.

Ectoplastic (*ek-to-plas'-tik*). Relating to ectoplasm; applied to cells in which the ectoplasm is undergoing changes.

Ectopocystis (*ek-to-po-sist'-is*) [*ectopia; κύστις*, the bladder]. Displacement of the bladder.

Ectopotomy (*ek-to-pot'-o-me*) [*ectopia; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Laparotomy for the removal of the contents of an extrauterine gestation-sac.

Ectorbital (*ekt-orb'-it-al*). Relating to the temporal part of the orbits.

Ectosac (*ek'-to-sak*) [*ecto-; σάκκος*, a sac]. The limiting membrane of an ovum.

Ectosteomyces (*ekt-os-te-o-mi'-sēz*) [*ecto-; ὀστέον*, a bone; *μύκης*, a fungus]. A fungous newgrowth from a bone.

Ectothalamus (*ek-to-thal'-am-us*) [*ecto-; thalamus*]. The external medullary layer of the thalamus.

Ectothrix (*ek'-to-thriks*) [*ecto-; θρίξ*, hair]. An organism parasitic upon the hair. Cf. *Trichophyton.*

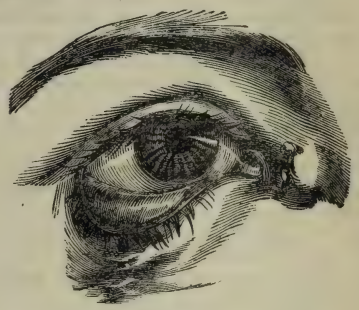
Ectotrochanter (*ek-to-tro-kan'-ter*) [*ecto-; trochanter*]. The greater trochanter.

Ectromelus (*ek-trom'-el-us*) [*ἔκτρωσις*, abortion; *μέλος*, a limb]. A single autositic monster characterized by the presence of imperfectly formed limbs.

Ectropia (*ek-tro'-pe-ah*). See *Exstrophy.* **E., Intestinal.** See *Adenoma, Umbilical.*

Ectropic (*ek-trop'-ik*). Turned out or everted.

Ectropion (*ek-tro'-pe-on*) [*ἐκ*, out; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Eversion of a part, especially of an eyelid.



Ectropion.

Ectropionization (*ek-tro-pe-on-iz-a'-shun*). Inversion of the upper eyelid and exposure of the conjunctiva to facilitate therapeutic manipulation.

Ectropionize (*ek - tro '- pe - on - īz*) [*ectropion*]. To produce, by operation, the condition of ectropion.

Ectropodism (*ek-trop'-od-izm*) [*ἔκτρωμα*, abortion; *πούς*, foot]. Congenital absence of one or more toes.

Eczema (*ek'-ze-mah*) [*ἐκζεῖν*, to boil over]. Tetter; an acute or chronic, noncontagious, inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by multiformity of lesions, and the presence, in varying degrees, of itching, infiltration, and discharge. The skin is reddened, the redness shading off insensibly into the surrounding unaffected parts. **E. arthriticum,** a vesicular form occurring about gouty joints. **E. erythematosum,** the mildest form of eczema, in which the skin is reddened and slightly swollen. **E. fissum,** a form affecting the hands and skin over the articulations, and characterized by the forma-

tion of deep, painful cracks or fissures. **E. hypertrophicum,** a form characterized by permanent hypertrophy of the papillas of the skin, giving rise to general or limited warty outgrowths. **E. madidans,** a form characterized by large, raw, weeping surfaces studded with red points. It follows *E. vesiculosum.* Syn., *Eczema rubrum.* **E. marginatum,** the most severe form of ringworm of the body. Its seats are the groins, axillas, crotch, and occasionally the popliteal spaces. Its lesion is marked by a well-defined, festooned, raised margin. **E. papulosum,** a variety associated with the formation of minute papules of a deep-red color and firm consistence, and accompanied by intense itching. **E. pustulosum,** the stage of eczema characterized by the formation of pustules. **E. rubrum.** See *E. madidans.* **E. seborrhoicum.** Synonym of *Seborrhea.* **E. solare,** that form due to irritation from the rays of the sun. **E. squamosum,** a variety characterized by the formation of adherent scales of shed epithelium. **E. sudamen, E. sudorale,** that due to excess of perspiration. **E. sycomatosum, E. sycosiforme,** a pustular form occurring on the hairy parts and affecting the hair-follicles. **E. tyloticum,** a form occurring on the palmar aspect of the hands and fingers and attended with callosity. **E. vesiculosum,** an eczema characterized by the presence of vesicles.

Eczematous (*ek-zem'-at-us*) [*eczema*]. Of the nature of or affected with eczema.

Eddyism (*ed'-e-izm*). A form of faith-cure propagated, under the name of Christian Science, by an American woman, Mary Patterson Baker Glover Eddy, known to her followers as "Mother Eddy."

Edea, Ædœa (*e-de'-ah*) [αἰδοῖα, the genitals]. The genital organs.

Edebohls' Posture. See *Simon's Posture.*

Edeitis, Ædœitis (*e-de-i'-tis*) [*edea;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the genitals.

Edema, Œdema (*e-de'-mah*) [οἴδημα; οἰδεῖν, to swell]. An infiltration of serum in a part. **E., Acute.** See *Œ. calidum.* **E., Angioneurotic.** See *Angioneurotic Edema.* **E., Blue,** edema with cyanosis, seen in hysteric paralysis accompanied with pain. **Œ. calidum,** that due to a serous exudation; it is sudden in its onset and resembles acute inflammation. **Œ. capitis,** a serous effusion into the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the scalp. **Œ. cardica** (of the kidney), the change in the kidneys due to passive congestion in consequence of heart disease. **E., Cerebral.** See *Hydrocephalus.* **E., Collateral,** the serous infiltration of the tissue encircling an inflamed part. **E., Compact** (of infants), a variety of scleroderma neonatorum in which the skin is edematous. Syn., *Scleroderma œdematosa.* **E., Cretinoid.** See *Myxedema.* **Œ. ex vacuo,** edema of a part to counteract the tendency to a vacuum caused by atrophy of some neighboring part. **E., Febrile Purpuric,** localized edema accompanying an eruption of purpura urticans about the joints, and rheumatic fever. **Œ. frigidum,** a chronic swelling, cold to the touch and painless. **Œ. fugax,** edema due to atmospheric changes occurring in the face, eyelids, and neck of chlorotic patients. **E., Glottidial.** See *Laryngeal Edema.* **E., Infectious.** See *E., Malignant.* **E., Inflammatory,** a serous infiltration into inflamed tissue. **E., Iwanoff's** (of the retina), cystoid degeneration of the retina. **E., Laryngeal.** See *Laryngeal Edema.* **E., Malignant,** an edematous inflammation that occurs at times after serious injuries, and is characterized by its rapid spread, the speedy destruction of the tissue involved, and the formation of gas. It is due to the bacillus of malignant edema. **E., Neuroparalytic, E., Neuropathic,** that due to paralysis of the vasomotor nerves or to neuroparalytic congestion. **Œ. oculi.** See *Hydrophthalmia.* **Œ. œdematodes.** See *Œ. frigidum.* **E., Paroxysmal Pulmonary,** a rare form of edema of the lungs marked by rapid onset, imminent asphyxia, and copious albuminous expectoration. The attack, lasting from a few minutes to some days, may terminate fatally or the symptoms may disappear. **Œ. puerperarum,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **E., Purulent,** a purulent infiltration in which there is a great deal of fluid. **E., Retinal,** the development of irregular spaces filled with transparent fluid at the periphery of the retina occurring after middle age. **Œ. sclerotícum,** edema attended with induration.

Edemamycosis, Œdemamycosis (*e-de-mah-mi-ko'-sis*) [*edema;* μύκης, fungus]. The name applied by Edington to an ectogenous infective disease, commonly referred to as African horse-sickness; it is characterized by intense congestion of the blood-vessels with consequent edema of the lungs and at times of the subcutaneous tissues of the head and neck.

Edematization (*e-dem-at-iz-a'-shun*) [*edema*]. Edema of the tissues produced by the injection of a 2% salt solution at a temperature lower than that of the body.

Edematous (*e-dem'-at-us*) [*edema*]. Characterized by edema.

Edestin (*ed-est'-in*). The chief and characteristic proteid of the seeds of sunflower, hemp, squash, and castor-oil bean.

Edinger's Law. See under *Neuron.* **E.'s Nucleus,** the nucleus of the posterior longitudinal bundle, an aggregation of ganglion-cells in the gray matter of the third ventricle at the beginning of the sylvian aqueduct.

Edinger-Westphal's Nucleus. One of the nuclei of the third cranial nerve in the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina below the sylvian aqueduct. It is placed anterolaterally.

Efferent (*ef'-er-ent*) [*efferens,* carrying from]. Carrying away, as *efferent* nerves, nerves conveying impulses away from the central nervous system; of *blood-vessels,* conveying

blood away from the tissues; of *lymphatics*, conveying lymph from the lymphatic glands.

Effervescing (*ef-er-ves'-ing*) [*effervescere*, to boil up]. Giving off gas-bubbles; foaming. **E. Powder.** See *Seidlitz Powder*.

Effleurage (*ef-lur-azh*) [Fr.]. In massage, the stroking movement.

Efflorescence (*ef-lor-es'-enz*) [*efflorescere*, to bloom]. 1. The spontaneous conversion of a crystalline substance into powder by a loss of its water of crystallization. 2. The eruption of an exanthematous disease.

Effluvium (*ef-lu'-ve-um*) [*effluere*, to flow out]. An odor, especially one that is offensive.

Effumability (*ef-u-ma-bil'-i-te*). Capacity for volatilization.

Effusion (*ef-u'-zhun*) [*effundere*, to pour out]. 1. A pouring-out, especially the pouring-out of blood or serum into the cellular tissues or the serous cavities. 2. The effused fluid. **E., Pericardial,** an effusion into the pericardium. For signs of, see *Auenbrugger, Ewart, Rotch, Roth, Sansom,* and *Sibson*. **E., Pleural,** an effusion into the pleura. For signs of, see *Baccelli, Kellock, Litten, de Mussey, Pitres, Sieur, Skoda,* and *Williams*.

Egagropilus (*e-gag-rop'-il-us*) [αἰγάγρος, a goat; πῖλος, felt]. An intestinal concretion formed of hair.

Egesta (*e-jes'-tah*) [*egerere*, to cast out]. The discharges of the bowels or other excretory organs.

Egg (*eg*). See *Ovum*. **E.-albumen,** albumen, white of egg, constituting about 60% of the egg of the domestic fowl.

Egols (*e-golz'*). Compounds of mercury with parasulfonic acid and a phenol. They are red-brown powders, soluble and emetic.

Egophony (*e-gof'-o-ne*) [αἴξ, a wild goat; φωνή, the voice]. A modification of bronchophony, in which the voice has a bleating character, like that of a kid. It is heard in pleurisy with slight effusion.

Egyptian Chlorosis (*e-jip'-shun*). See *Ankylostomiasis*. **E. Ophthalmia.** See *Trachoma*.

Ehrenritter's Ganglion. The jugular ganglion.

Ehret's Paralysis. A traumatic neurosis following injury to the inner side of the foot or ankle, consisting in spasmodic contracture of the muscles which raise the inner border of the foot and functional paralysis of the peroneal muscles.

Ehrlich's Method. The use of a saturated solution of anilin in water, as a mordant for better fixing the anilin dyes used in staining bacteria. **E.'s Method for the Fixation of Blood-films,** consists in boiling the specimen for one minute in a test-tube containing absolute alcohol. **E.'s Reaction,** the treatment of the urine with diazobenzosulfuric acid produces a deep-red color that is due to a combination of the reagent with an aromatic amido-compound found in the urine in typhoid fever and pneumonia; frequently also in pleurisy, measles, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and peritonitis. To produce this reaction, equal parts of the reagent and urine are mixed and about one-eighth of their total volume of ammonia is added. The reagent consists of two solutions: (1) Sulfanilic acid, 1 Gm.; hydrochloric acid, 10 Cc.; distilled water, 200 Cc. (2) Sodium nitrate, 0.5 Gm.; distilled water, 100 Cc. **E.'s Side-chain Theory.** See *Lateral-chain Theory of Ehrlich*. **E.'s Solution,** a solution of a basic anilin dye in anilin oil and water. **E.'s Theory of the Origin of Leukocytes.** See *Leukocytes, Ehrlich's Theory Concerning*.

Eichhorst's Corpuscles. Small, spheric blood-corpuscles found in pernicious anemia and formerly regarded as characteristic of this disease. **E.'s Neuritis,** a form of neuritis in which the morbid process involves both the nerve-sheath and the interstitial tissue of the muscles. Syn., *Neuritis fascians*. **E.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy,** the femorotibial type.

Eichstedt's Disease. Pityriasis versicolor.

Eigon (*i'-gon*). A compound of iodin and albumin used as a substitute for iodin. **α-Eigon,** albumin-iodatum, a brown powder, odorless and tasteless; contains 20% of iodin; soluble in alkalis and acids; insoluble in water. **α-Eigon-sodium,** sodium iodoalbuminatum, a white, odorless, nearly tasteless powder containing 15% of iodin. **β-Eigon,** peptone iodate, a yellow powder, odorless and tasteless; contains 15% of iodin. It is recommended as a substitute for iodin when there is digestive weakness. Dose 45–150 gr. (3–10 Gm.) daily. α- and β-eigons are also used as dusting-powders.

Eijkman's Test for Phenol. Add to the phenol solution a few drops of an alcoholic solution of nitrous acid, ethyl ether, and an equal amount of concentrated sulfuric acid. A red coloration is produced.

Eikonogen (*i-kon'-o-jen*), $NH_2C_{10}H_5(OH).SO_3Na + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. The sodium salt of amidobetanaphthol-β-monosulfonic acid; a white powder, soluble in water; it is used in photography. See also *Developer*.

Eiloid (*i'-loid*) [εἵλειν, to coil; εἶδος, form]. Having a coiled structure, as an *eiloid* tumor.

Eiselt's Reaction for Melanin in Urine. Concentrated nitric acid, sulfuric acid, potassium dichromate, or other oxidizing agents render urine containing melanin dark colored.

Eitelberg's Test. If a large tuning-fork is held at intervals before the ear during 15 or 20 minutes, the duration of the perception of the vibration, during these periods, increases in case the ear is normal, but decreases when a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus exists.

Ejaculation (*e-jak-u-la'-shun*) [*ejaculatio*, a throwing out]. The ejection of the semen.

Ejaculatory (*e-jak'-u-la-tor-e*) [*ejaculation*]. Throwing or casting out. **E. Duct.** See *Duct, Ejaculatory*.

Ejecta (*e-jek'-tah*) [L., pl. of *ejectum*]. Things or materials cast out; excretions or excrementitious matters.

Ejection (*e-jek'-shun*) [*ejectio*, a casting out]. The casting out of excretions or of excrementitious matters; that which is cast out.

Ekaiodoform (*ek-ah-i-o'-do-form*). A combination of iodoform and 0.5% of paraformaldehyd. It is used as a dressing for wounds.

Ektogan (*ek'-to-gan*). The commercial name for zinc peroxid; it is used externally.

Ekzemin (*ek'-ze-min*). An ointment consisting of precipitated sulfur with coloring-matter and perfume.

Elacin (*el'-a-sin*). Basophil elastin.

Elastic (*e-las'-tik*) [ἐλαύνειν, to urge forward]. Returning to the original form after being stretched or compressed. **E. Bandage,** a rubber bandage exerting continuous compression of a part. **E. Stocking,** a rubber stocking exerting continuous pressure. **E. Tissue,** a variety of connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers.

Elastica (*e-las'-tik-ah*). The official name for rubber. See *Caoutchouc.*

Elasticin (*el-as'-tis-in*). See *Elastin.*

Elastin (*e-las'-tin*) [see *Elastic*]. An albuminoid substance forming the basis of elastic tissue.

Elastometer (*e-las-tom'-et-er*) [*elastic;* μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for determining the elasticity of tissues.

Elaterin, Elaterinum (*el-at'-er-in, el-at-er-i'-num*) [*elaterium*], $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$. A neutral principle obtained from *Ecballium elaterium.* It is a powerful hydragog cathartic. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.0032 Gm.). **E., Powder of, Compound,** contains elaterin, 1; sugar of milk, 39 parts. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–5 gr. (0.032–0.32 Gm.). **E., Trituration of** (*trituratio elaterini,* U. S. P.), elaterin, 10; sugar of milk, 90 parts; thoroughly mixed. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{5}{8}$ gr. (0.032–0.04 Gm.).

Elaterium (*el-at-e'-re-um*) [ἐλατήριος, driving away]. The dried sediment from the juice of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium elaterium.* It is a powerful hydragog cathartic. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.008 Gm.).

Elaterometer (*e-lat-er-om'-et-er*) [ἐλατήρ, a driver; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for determining the elasticity of gases.

Elatin (*el-at'-in*). See *Elaterin.*

Elayl (*el'-āl*). See *Ethylene.*

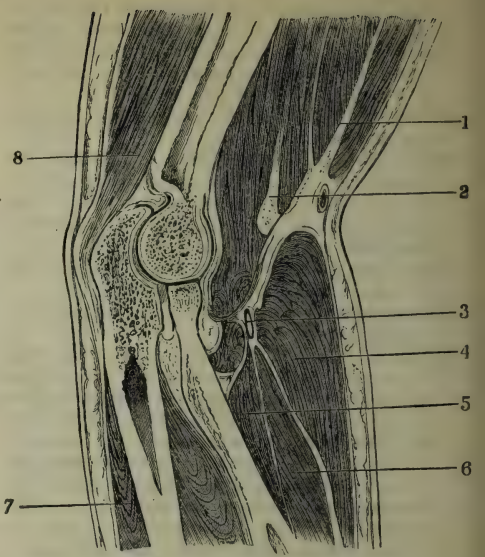
Elbow (*el'-bo*) [AS., *elboga*]. The region corresponding to the junction of the arm and forearm; the bend of the arm. **E.-jerk,** one of the reflexes.

Elder (*el'-der*). See *Sambucus.*

Elecampane (*el-e-kam'-pān*). See *Inula.*

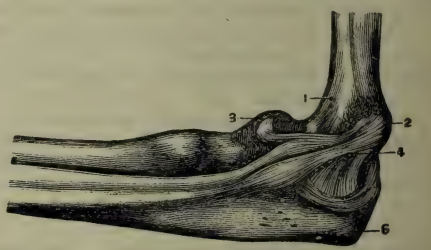
Elective (*e-lek'-tiv*) [*eligere,* to choose]. Optional; in chemistry, having a preference.

Electric (*e-lek'-trik*) [*electricity*]. Having the nature of or produced by electricity. **E. Chorea.** See *Dubini's Disease.* **E.-light Treatment,** the therapeutic application of electric light by means of cabinets in which the patient sits with the light directed upon



Section of Elbow.—(*From Braune.*)

1. Biceps. 2. Brachialis anticus. 3. Musculospiral nerve. 4. Supinator longus. 5. Supinator brevis. 6. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 7. Extensor carpi ulnaris. 8. Triceps.



Ligaments of the Elbow from the Inner Side.—(*From Sappey.*)

1. Anterior ligament. 2. Internal condyle. 3. Head of radius covered by orbicular ligament. 4. Internal lateral ligament. 6. Olecranon.



Ligaments of the Elbow from the Outer Side.—(*From Sappey.*)

1. External condyle of humerus. 2. Orbicular ligament covering head of radius. 3. External lateral ligament. 4. Interosseous membrane. 5. Olecranon. 6. Oblique ligament.

the affected part. It is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Electricity (*e-lek-tris'-it-e*) [*ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. One of the forces of nature developed or generated by chemism, magnetism, or friction. **E., Chemic.** See *E., Galvanic.* **E., Faradic,** that produced by induction. **E., Franklinic,** frictional or static electricity. **E., Frictional,** that produced by friction. **E., Galvanic,** that which is generated by chemic action in a galvanic cell. **E., Inductive,** that produced in a body by proximity to an electrified body. **E., Magnetic,** that developed by bringing a conductor near the poles of a magnet. **E., Static,** frictional electricity. **E., Voltaic,** galvanic or chemic electricity.

Electrification (*e-lek-trif-ik-a'-shun*). See *Electrization.*

Electrify (*e-lek'-trif-i*) [*electric; facere*, to make]. To make electric.

Electrization (*e-lek-triz-a'-shun*) [*electricity*]. The application of electricity to the body. **E., Intragastric,** electrotherapy practised by the introduction of an electrode into the stomach. Cf. *Electrode, Deglutable.*

Electro- (*e-lek-tro-*) [*electricity*]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to electricity.

Electroanesthesia (*e-lek-tro-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*electro-; ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling]. 1. Inability to perceive the sensation made by electricity upon the skin. 2. Local anesthesia induced by the introduction of anesthetizing substances into the tissues by means of the electric current without injury to the skin. It is called the cataphoretic method.

Electrobiology (*e-lek-tro-bi-ol'-o-je*) [*electro-; biology*]. 1. The science of the electric relations and laws of organic beings. 2. A modern term for mesmerism or hypnotism.

Electrobioscopy (*e-lek-tro-bi-os'-ko-pe*) [*electro-; βίος*, life; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. The test of the existence of life by means of electricity.

Electrocapillarity (*e-lek-tro-kap-il-ar'-it-e*). See *Action, Electrocapillary.*

Electrocardiagram (*e-lek-tro-kar'-de-ah-gram*) [*electro-; καρδία*, heart; *γράμμα*, a writing]. A registration of electromotive variations in heart-action.

Electrocautery (*e - lek - tro - kaw'- ter - e*). See *Galvanocautery.*

Electrochemistry (*e - lek - tro - kem' - is - tre*) [*electro-; χημεία*, chemistry]. The science treating of the chemic changes produced by electricity.

Electroconductivity (*e-lek-tro-kon-duk-tiv'-it-e*). Capability for transmitting electricity.

Electrode (*e-lek'-trōd*) [*electro-; ὁδός*, a way]. The pieces of metal or other substance fastened to the conducting cords of a battery through which electricity is applied to the body. **E., Alleman's,** a device for the application of electricity to cause absorption of corneal opacities. **E., Colon** (Pennington's), an appliance for hydroelectric applications to the colon. It is a perforated hollow carbon electrode connected with the conducting cord by means of a spiral wire passing through and surrounded by a soft colon tube, through which the colon may be flushed with warm water or saline solution. **E., Deglutable,** an electrode suitable to be passed into the stomach for intragastric electrization. **E., Dispersing.** See *E., Indifferent.* **E., Exciting,** in electrotherapy, the small electrode used in nerve- and muscle-stimulation, immediately over or near the nerve to be examined. Syn., *Localizing electrode.* Cf. *E., Indifferent.* **E., Exciting, Erb's,** a bundle of 400 metal threads separated from one another by insulation and tightly incased in a hard-rubber tube; employed in electrotherapy. **E., Indifferent,** the large electrode used in nerve and muscle stimulation at a distance from the nerve to be examined. Syn., *Dispersing electrode.* Cf. *E., Exciting.* **E., Localizing.** See *E., Exciting.*

Electrodiagnosis (*e - lek - tro - di - ag - no'- sis*) [*electro-; diagnosis*]. Diagnosis by examining the reaction of the excitable tissues of the body by means of electric currents.

Electrodiaphane (*e-lek-tro-di'-af-ān*) [*electro-; διαφαίνειν*, to show through]. An apparatus for illumination of the stomach. Cf. *Diaphanoscope.*

Electrodiaphany (*e-lek-tro-di-af'-an-e*). See *Diaphanoscopy* and *Transillumination.*

Electrodynamics, Electrodynamism (*e-lek-tro-di-nam'-iks, -din'-am-izm*) [*electro-; dynamic*]. The science of the reciprocal action of electric currents.

Electrodynamometer (*e-lek-tro-di-nam-om'-et-er*) [*electro-; dynamometer*]. An instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents.

Electroendoscopy (*e-lek-tro-end-os'-ko-pe*). See *Diaphanoscopy* and *Transillumination.*

Electrogram (*e-lek'-tro-gram*) [*electro-; γράμμα*, a writing]. A skiagram.

Electrograph (*e-lek'-tro-graf*). See *Skiagraph.*

Electrography (*e-lek-trog'-raf-e*). 1. Skiagraphy. 2. Electrology.

Electrohemostasis (*e-lek-tro-hem-os'-ta-sis*) [*electro-; hemostasis*]. Arrest of hemorrhage in a tissue or vessel by grasping it with a forceps, in the jaws of which heat is generated by an electric current, causing desiccation of the tissue and union of the arteries.

Electrokatalysis (*e-lek-tro-kat-al'-is-is*) [*electro-; katalysis*]. The action of the galvanic current upon the trophic processes in the nervous system, upon the contraction of the vessels, the movement of the lymph in the lymphatics, etc., through which a resorbent effect is produced by means of exudation, infiltration, new-formation, etc.

Electrokinetic (*e-lek-tro-kin-et'-ik*). Electromotive.

Electrokinetics (*e-lek-tro-kin-et'-iks*) [*electro-; κινεῖν*, to move]. 1. The science of galvanism. 2. The science of electricity as applied to mechanic motion.

Electrolepsy (*e-lek'-tro-lep-se*) [*electro-; epilepsy*]. Electric chorea.

Electrolizer (*e-lek'-tro-li-zer*). An instrument for removing strictures by electricity.

Electrology (*e-lek-trol'-o-je*) [*electro-; λόγος*, science]. That branch of physics treating of the laws and phenomena of electricity.

Electrolysis (*e-lek-trol'-is-is*) [*electro-; λύσις*, solution]. The dissolution of a chemic compound by an electric current. **E., Cupric,** electrolysis in which a bulb of chemically pure copper is applied directly to the diseased area; the copper oxychlorid generated acts as a germicide.

Electrolyte (*e-lek'-tro-līt*) [see *Electrolysis*]. A substance decomposed by an electric current.

Electrolytic (*e-lek-tro-lit'-ik*) [see *Electrolysis*]. Relating to electrolysis.

Electrolyzer (*e-lek'-tro-li-zer*). See *Electrolizer*.

Electromagnet (*e-lek-tro-mag'-net*) [*electro-; magnet*]. A mass of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire. A current passing through the wire will make the iron core magnetic.

Electromassage (*e-lek-tro-mas-azh'*) [*electro-; massage*]. The transmission of a current of electricity through a kneading instrument.

Electromedication (*e-lek-tro-med-ik-a'-shun*). The introduction of medicaments into the system by electric means.

Electrometer (*e-lek-trom'-et-er*) [*electro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring electric force.

Electrometry (*e-lek-trom'-et-re*) [see *Electrometer*]. The measurement of electricity.

Electromotive (*e-lek-tro-mo'-tiv*). 1. Pertaining to or producing electric action. 2. Producing electricity. **E. Force,** the force that produces an electric current. Abbreviated E. M. F.

Electron (*e-lek'-tron*) [*ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. 1. Amber. 2. Any medium conducting or exciting electricity.

Electronegative (*e-lek-tro-neg'-a-tiv*) [*electro-; negare*, to deny]. Pertaining to the electric condition found at the negative pole of a battery.

Electroneurotone (*e-lek-tro-nu'-ro-tōn*) [*electro-; νεῦρον*, a nerve; *τόνος*, tone]. An apparatus for applying massage by electricity.

Electropathology (*e-lek-tro-path-ol'-o-je*) [*electro-; pathology*]. The study of morbid conditions by the aid of electric irritation.

Electrophotography (*e-lek-tro-fo-tog'-raf-e*). Same as *Skiagraphy*.

Electrophototherapy (*e-lek-tro-fo-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*electro-; phototherapy*]. Therapeutic treatment by means of electric light.

Electrophysiology (*e-lek-tro-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*electro-; physiology*]. The study of electric reactions, properties, and relations of organs and organic tissues.

Electropositive (*e-lek-tro-pos'-it-iv*) [*electro-; ponere*, to place]. Pertaining to the electric state that exists at the positive pole of a battery.

Electropuncture (*e-lek-tro-pung'-tūr*) [*electro-; pungere*, to prick]. The use of needles as electrodes, which are thrust into an organ or a tumor.

Electroscope (*e-lek'-tro-skōp*) [*electro-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for detecting the presence of static electricity and determining whether it is positive or negative.

Electrosensibility (*e-lek-tro-sen-si-bil'-it-e*). The irritability of a sensory nerve to electricity.

Electrostatics (*e-lek-tro-stat'-iks*) [*electro-; στατικός*, causing to stand]. The science of static electricity, or that developed by friction.

Electrosynthesis (*e-lek-tro-sin'-the-sis*) [*electro-; synthesis*]. Chemic combination by means of electricity.

Electrotherapeutics (*e-lek-tro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [*electro-; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The science and art of the application of electricity for therapeutic purposes.

Electrotherapy (*e-lek-tro-ther'-ap-e*). See *Electrotherapeutics*.

Electrotherm (*e-lek'-tro-therm*) [*electro-; θέρμη*, heat]. An apparatus for relieving pain by the application of electricity to the skin.

Electrothermal (*e-lek-tro-therm'-al*). Pertaining to heat and electricity or to heat generated by electricity.

Electrotonus (*e-lek-trot'-o-nus*) [*electro-; τόνος*, tension]. The change of condition in a nerve during the passage of a current of electricity. See *Anelectrotonus* and *Katelectrotonus*.

Electrozone (*e-lek'-tro-zōn*). The proprietary name for a disinfectant fluid produced by the electrolysis of sea-water.

Electuary (*e-lek'-tu-ar-e*) [*electuarium*, an electuary]. A soft or pasty mass, consisting of a medicinal substance, with sugar, honey, water, etc.

Eleidin (*e-le'-id-in*) [*ἐλαία*, olive-oil]. A material occurring in the form of granules in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

Element (*el'-e-ment*) [*elementum*, a first principle]. Any one of the ultimate parts of which anything is composed, as the *cellular elements* of a tissue. In chemistry, a body that cannot be decomposed into simpler substances. The recognized elements now number about 80. See *Elements, Table of Chemic*, on p. 377.

Elementary (*el-e-men'-ta-re*) [*element*]. Pertaining to or having the characters of an element.

Elemi (*el'-em-e*) [Ar.]. A resinous exudation probably derived from the *Canarium commune*, although its botanic source is still undetermined. It contains a crystalline resin, *elemin* or *amyrin*. Its action is similar to that of the turpentines. **E., Unguentum** (B. P.), elemi and simple ointment; it is used as an application to indolent sores and boils.

Eleomyenchysis (*el-e-o-mi-en'-ke-sis*) [*ἔλαιον*, oil; *μῦς*, muscle; *ἔγχεῖν*, to pour in]. 1. The intramuscular injection and congelation of oils in treatment of chronic local spasm. 2. Surgical prosthesis by injection of paraffin.

Elephantiasis (*el-ef-an-ti'-as-is*) [*ἐλέφας*, an elephant]. A chronic affection of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, due to obstruction of lymph-vessels, and characterized by enormous thickening of the affected parts. The disease occurs in successive at-

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.

Arranged alphabetically from Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary [*copyright*].—(*Published by permission.*)

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.*	Fusing-point or Melting-point. Degrees C. and F.	Valence.	Where and how Found.
Aluminium	Al	26.9	2.58	627° C. (1160° F.).	III	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal.)
Antimony (*stibium*)	Sb	119.3	6.7	432° C. (808° F.).	V	Chiefly as sulfid, and in various metallic ores.
Argentum. See *Silver*.						
Argon	Ar	39.6	1.5†	—128.6° C. (231.4° F.).	. . .	Free in the atmosphere.
Arsenic	As	74.4	5.71	Ab't 500° C. (932° F.).	V	Native, as sulfid, and in various metallic ores.
Aurum. See *Gold*.						
Barium	Ba	136.4	3.75	Above redness.	II	In barite and witherite.
Beryllium. See *Glucinum*.	Be					
Bismuth	Bi	206.9	9.8	268° C. (517° F.).	V	Native, as sulfid, and in rare minerals.
Boron	B	10.9	2.6	Very high.	III	In borax and various minerals.
Bromin	Br	79.36	3.19	—7.2° C. (—20° F.).	I or VII	Mainly in sea-water and other natural brines.
Cadmium	Cd	111.6	8.65	231° C. (609° F.).	II	In small amount in zinc ores.
Calcium	Ca	39.8	1.6–1.8	Bright redness.	II	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks.
Carbon	C	11.91	3.52‡	Infusible.	IV	In coal, limestone, and all organic matter.
Cerium	Ce	139.2	6.7	Below silver.	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Cesium	Cs	131.9	1.88	26.5° C. (80° F.).	I	In lepidolite, pollucite, and mineral springs.
Chlorin	Cl	35.18	1.33†	—75.6° C. (—103° F.).	I or VII	In common salt (NaCl) and other chlorids.
Chromium	Cr	51.7	7.3	Above platinum.	II or VI	Mainly in chrome-iron ore.
Cobalt	Co	58.56	8.96	1500° C. (2732° F.).	II or VIII	In many metallic ores.
Columbium (*niobium*)	Cb	93.3	Above 7	. . . . .	V	In columbite and other rare minerals.
Copper (*cuprum*)	Cu	63.1	8.9	1054° C. (1931° F.).	I or II	Native, and in many ores.
Coronium(*hypothetical*)						
Didymium. See *Praseodymium*.	Di					
Erbium	Er	164.8	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Ferrum. See *Iron*.						
Fluorin	F	18.9	. . .	. . . . .	I or VII	In fluorite (CaF_2) and other minerals.
Gadolinium	Gd	155	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Gallium	Ga	69.5	5.95	30.1° C. (86° F.).	III	In certain zinc-blendes.
Germanium	Ge	72.9	5.47	900° C. (1652° F.).	IV	In argyrodite, a rare mineral.
Glucinum (*beryllium*)	Gl	9.03	1.85	Above redness.	II	In beryl and several rare minerals.
Gold (*aurum*)	Au	195.7	19.3	1045° C. (1913° F.).	I or III	Generally free, rarely combined, in various ores.
Helium	He	4	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	In cleveite and several other rare minerals.
Hydrargyrum. See *Mercury*.						
Hydrogen	H	1.000	0.025†	—200° C.† (—328° F.).	I	Mainly in water (H_2O).
Indium	In	113.1	7.4	176° C. (348° F.).	III	In certain zinc ores.
Iodin	I	125.90	4.95	114° C. (238° F.).	I or VII	Mainly in ashes of seaweeds.
Iridium	Ir	191.5	22.4	1950° C. (3542° F.).	II or IV	In iridosmin.
Iron (*ferrum*)	Fe	55.5	8	1600° C. (2912° F.).	II or IV	As oxid and sulfid, and in nearly all rocks.
Kalium. See *Potassium*.						
Krypton	Kr	81.2				
Lanthanum	La	137.9	6.1	. . . . .	III	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Lead (*plumbum*)	Pb	205.35	11.36	326° C. (850° F.).	II or IV	In galena (PbS) and other ores.

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.*	Fusing-point or Melting-point. Degrees C. and F.	Valence.	Where and how Found.
Lithium	Li	6.98	0.585	180° C. (356° F.).	I	In lepidolite, spodumene, and some rare minerals.
Magnesium	Mg	24.18	1.75	Ab't 430° C. (806° F.).	II	In sea-water, magnesite, and many rocks.
Manganese	Mn	54.6	7.2	Above iron.	II or VII	In pyrolusite and many other minerals.
Masrium	Ms	228	. . .	. . . . .	II	In bed of old river in upper Egypt, in masrite.
Mercury (*hydrargyrum*)	Hg	198.5	13.596	—38.8° C. (—38° F.).	I or II	Native and in cinnabar (HgS).
Molybdenum	Mo	95.3	8.6	Very high.	II or VI	Mainly as molybdenite (MoS_2).
Natrium. See *Sodium.*						
Neodymium	Nd	142.5	About 6.5	. . . . .	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Neon	Ne	19.9				
Nickel	Ni	58.3	8.9	1450° C. (2642° F.).	II or VIII	In many metallic ores.
Niobium. See *Columbium.*	Nb					
Nitrogen	N	13.93	0.38‖	. . . . .	V	In the atmosphere and organic matter.
Osmium	Os	189.6	22.48	Nearly infusible.	II or VII	In iridosmin and native platinum.
Oxygen	O	15.88	1.11‡	. . . . .	II or VI	Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust, combined.)
Palladium	Pd	105.7	12.1	1500° C. (2732° F.).	II or IV	Native and with platinum and gold.
Phosphorus	P	30.77	1.84	44.2° C. (112° F.).	V	In bones and in apatite and many minerals.
Platinum	Pt	193.3	21.5	1775° C. (3225° F.).	II or IV	Mainly as native platinum in river-gravels.
Plumbum. See *Lead.*						
Polonium	Po	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	In pitch-blende.
Potassium (*kalium*)	K	38.86	0.86	62.5° C. (144.5° F.).	I	In wood-ashes and many rocks.
Praseodymium (*didymium*)	Pr	139.4	About 6.5	. . . . .	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Radium	Ra	223	. . .	. . . . .	II	In pitch-blende.
Rhodium	Rh	102.2	12.1	2000° C. (3632° F.).	II or VIII	With platinum and iridosmin.
Rubidium	Rb	84.8	1.52	38.5° C. (101.5° F.).	I	In lepidolite and some mineral springs.
Ruthenium	Ru	100. 9	12.26	Nearly infusible.	II or VII	With platinum and iridosmin.
Samarium	Sm	148.9	. . .	. . . . .	III	In samarskite, cerite, and other rare minerals.
Scandium	Sc	43.8	. . .	. . . . .	III	In gadolinite and other rare minerals.
Selenium	Se	78.6	4.5	217° C. (425° F.).	II or VI	Mainly in sulfur as an impurity.
Silicon	Si	28.2	2.48	Above 800° C. (1500° F.).	IV	In quartz (SiO_2). (Most abundant element after oxygen.)
Silver (*argentum*)	Ag	107.12	10.5	954° C. (1750° F.).	I	Native and in many ores.
Sodium (*natrium*)	Na	22.88	0.97	95.6° C. (204° F.).	I	In common salt (NaCl) and many rocks.
Stannum. See *Tin.*						
Stibium. See *Antimony.*						
Strontium	Sr	86.94	2.5	Red heat.	II	In celestite and strontianite.
Sulfur	S	31.83	2.07	114.5° C. (235° F.).	II or VI	Native and in many natural sulfids and sulfates.
Tantalum	Ta	181.6	Above 10	. . . . .	V	In tantalite and other rare minerals.
Tellurium	Te	126.6	6.23	455° C. (851° F.).	II or VI	In several rare minerals.
Terbium	Tb	158.8	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Thallium	Tl	202.6	11.19	239.9° C. (561° F.).	I or III	In pyrites and in flue-dust of sulfuric-acid works.
Thorium	Th	230.8	11.23	Almost infusible.	IV	In thorite and other rare minerals.

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.*	Fusing-point or Melting-point. Degrees C. and F.	Valence.	Where and how Found.
Thulium	Tu	169.7	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tin (*stannum*)	Sn	118.1	7.25	233° C. (551° F.).	II or IV	Mainly in cassiterite (SnO_2).
Titanium	Ti	47.7	. . .	Not fusible.	V	Widely diffused in rocks and clays, in small amounts.
Tungsten (*wolframium*)	W	182.6	19.26	Very high.	IV or VI	Mainly in wolframite ($MnFeWO_4$).
Uranium	U	236.7	18.69	Very high.	II or VI	In pitch-blende and other rare minerals.
Vanadium	V	50.8	5.87	In oxyhydric flame.	V	In vanadinite and other rare minerals.
Wolframium. See *Tungsten.*						
Xenon	Xe	127				
Ytterbium	Yb	171.7	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Yttrium	Yt	88.3	. . .	. . . . .	III	In gadolinite and other rare minerals.
Zinc (*zincum*)	Zn	64.9	7.12	433° C. (811.5° F.).	II	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulfid, and carbonate.
Zirconium	Zr	89.9	4.15	Above sulfur.	IV	In zircon and other rare minerals.

*The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form which the element takes (*e. g.*, in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but so far as possible the factor of the most typical form is given.

†Of the liquid element. ‡Diamond. ‖Of the liquid at 0° C. §Of the liquid at —181° C.

tacks accompanied by fever and by swelling of the affected parts, usually the lower extremities and genital organs; it is endemic in certain tropical countries, and seems to be connected, in many cases, with the presence in the blood of *Filaria sanguinis-hominis*. **E. anæsthetica,** anesthetic leprosy. **E. arabum.** See *Elephantiasis*. **E. asturiensis,** pellagra. **E. congenita cystica,** a state of malformation marked by skeletal defects, general anasarca, and formation of cysts in the subcutaneous tissue. **E. dura, E. scirrhosa,** a variety of elephantiasis marked by density and sclerosis of the subcutaneous connective tissues. **E. græcorum.** See *Leprosy*. **E., Nevoid.** See *E. telangiectodes*. **E. sclerosa.** See *Scleroderma*. **E. telangiectodes,** elephantiasis characterized by a great increase in the blood-vessels.

Elevator (*el'-ev-a-tor*) [*elevare*, to lift]. 1. The same as *Levator*. See under *Muscle*. 2. An instrument for elevating or lifting a part.

Eliminant (*e-lim'-in-ant*) [*eliminare*, to expel]. 1. Promoting elimination. 2. A drug causing elimination.

Elimination (*e-lim-in-a'-shun*) [see *Eliminant*]. The process of expelling or casting out, especially waste-products.

Elinguation (*e-lin-gwa'-shun*) [*e*, out; *lingua*, the tongue]. Surgical removal of the tongue.

Elinguid (*e-lin'-gwid*). Tongue-tied; without the power of speech.

Elixir (*e-liks'-er*) [Ar., *el iksīr*, the philosopher's stone]. A sweetened, aromatic, spirituous preparation, containing only a small amount of an active ingredient. **E., Adjuvant** (*elixir adjuvans*, U. S. P.), one made of fluidextract of glycyrrhiza and aromatic elixir. **E., Aromatic** (*elixir aromaticum*, U. S. P.), compound spirit of orange, 1.2 Cc.; syrup, 37.5 Cc.; purified talc, 1.5 Gm.; deodorized alcohol, distilled water, each, a sufficient quantity to make 100 Cc. It is used as a vehicle. **E. of Iron, Quinin, and Strychnin Phosphates** (*elixir ferri, quininæ, et strychninæ phosphatum*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **E. of Phosphorus,** spirit of phosphorus, 21; oil of anise, 0.2; glycerol, 55; aromatic elixir, a sufficient quantity to make 100 Cc.

Elkoplasty (*el'-ko-plas-te*). See *Helcoplasty*.

Elliott's Test for Sugar. Make reagents: (1) Copper sulfate (c. p.), 27 gr.; glycerol (c. p.), 3 dr.; distilled water, 2½ dr.; solution of potassium hydroxid, sufficient to make 4 oz.; (2) a saturated solution of tartaric acid in water. Boil 1 dr. of No. 1 and add 3 drops of No. 2; drop by drop add 8 drops of urine.

Ellis' Ligament. That part of the recto-vesical fascia that extends to the side of the rectum. **E.'s Line,** the curved line followed by the upper border of a pleuritic effusion or a hydrothorax. **E.'s Sign,** during resorption of a pleuritic exudate, the upper border of

dulness forms a curve convex toward the head, the highest point of which lies laterally.

Ellis-Damoiseau's Curve. See *Ellis' Sign.*

Elm. See *Ulmus.*

Elongatio, Elongation (*e-lon-ga'-she-o, -shun*). 1. The process of lengthening. 2. A lengthened condition. **E. colli,** pathologic lengthening of the cervix uteri through hypertrophy.

Elosin (*el'-o-sin*). A remedy said to be a resinoid from the root of *Chamælirium carolinianum.* It is tonic, diuretic, emmenagog, and a vermifuge.

Elsner's Method of Diagnosing Typhoid. Cultures are made from the stools, upon a special culture-medium composed of Holz's acid potato-gelatin with 1% of potassium iodid. Only a few forms of bacteria will grow upon this medium, and among these are *Bacterium coli* and the typhoid bacillus; these latter are of slow growth and in 24 hours are scarcely visible with low power, whereas the coli colonies have attained considerable growth. After 48 hours the typhoid cultures appear in shining aggregations as drops of water with finely molded structure, and the coli colonies are larger, more granular, and brown in color. The presence of the typhoid bacillus can also be detected in food and water by this procedure.

Elutriation (*e-lu-tre-a'-shun*) [*elutriare,* to wash out]. A process whereby the coarser particles of an insoluble substance are separated from the finer by decanting the fluid after the coarser particles have settled.

Elytritis (*el-it-ri'-tis*) [ἔλυτρον, vagina; *itis,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytro- (*el-it-ro-*). A prefix signifying relating to the vagina.

Elytrocleisis, Elytroclisis (*el-it-ro-kli'-sis*). See *Colpocleisis.*

Elytroplasty (*el'-it-ro-plas-te*) [*elytro-*; πλάσσειν, to form]. A plastic operation upon the vagina.

Elytropneumatosis (*el - it - ro - nu - mat-o'-sis*) [*elytro-*; πνεῦμα, air]. A collection of air in the vagina.

Elytroptosis (*el-it-ro-to'-sis*) [*elytro-*; πτῶσις, a falling]. Prolapse of the vagina.

Elytrorrhaphy (*el - it - ror' - a - fe*) [*elytro-*; ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of the vaginal wall.

Emansio (*e-man'-she-o*) [L.]. A failing. **E. mensium,** delay in the first appearance of the menses.

Emballometer (*em-bal-om'-et-er*) [ἐμβάλλειν, to throw; μέτρον, a measure]. A percussion instrument employed in connection with a stethoscope.

Embed (*em-bed'*). In histology, to treat a tissue with some substance, as paraffin or celloidin, which shall give it support during the process of section-cutting.

Embedding (*em-bed'-ing*) [*embed*]. The fixation of a tissue-specimen in a firm medium, in order to keep it intact during the cutting of thin sections.

Embolalia (*em-bo-la'-le-ah*). See *Embololalia.*

Embole (*em'-bo-le*). See *Emboly.*

Embolic (*em-bol'-ik*) [*embolus*]. Relating to or caused by an embolus.

Emboliform (*em-bol'-if-orm*) [*embolus*]. Resembling an embolus.

Embolism (*em'-bo-lizm*) [*embolus*]. The obstruction of a blood-vessel, especially an artery, by a fragment of matter brought from another point. **E., Air-,** obstruction of a vessel by a bubble of air. **E., Fat-,** obstruction of blood-vessels by globules of fat. **E., Infective,** embolism in which the emboli contain microorganisms and cause metastatic abscesses. **E., Miliary,** a condition in which many small blood-vessels are the seats of emboli. **E., Pigment, E., Pigmental, E., Pigmentary,** embolism due to melanemia and usually occurring in the spleen, liver, brain, or kidney.

Embololalia (*em-bo-lo-la'-le-ah*) [*embolus*; λαλιά, babble]. The intercalation of meaningless words into the speech.

Embolus (*em'-bo-lus*) [ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw; pl., *emboli*]. A particle of fibrin or other material brought by the blood-current and forming an obstruction at its place of lodgment.

Emboly (*em'-bo-le*) [ἐμβολή, insertion]. The process of invagination that gives rise to a gastrula from a blastosphere or vesicular morula.

Embrocation (*em-bro-ka'-shun*) [ἐμβρέχειν, to soak in]. 1. The application, especially by rubbing, of a liquid to a part of the body. 2. The liquid so applied.

Embryo (*em'-bre-o*) [ἐν, in; βρύειν, to swell with]. 1. The product of conception up to the fourth month of pregnancy. 2. The fertilized germ of an animal.

Embryocardia (*em-bri-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*embryo*; καρδία, the heart]. A condition in which the heart-sounds resemble those of the fetus, the first and second sounds being almost identical.

Embryochemic (*em-bri-o-kem'-ik*) [*embryo*; χημεία, chemistry]. Relating to the changes in the chemic distribution of nitrogen and phosphorus in the fertilized egg during development.

Embryoctonic, Embryoctonous (*em-bri-ok-ton'-ik, -ok'-ton-us*) [*embryo*; κτείνειν, to kill]. Abortifacient; relating to embryoctony.

Embryoctony (*em-bri-ok'-to-ne*) [see *Embryoctonic*]. The destruction of the living fetus; the procurement of abortion.

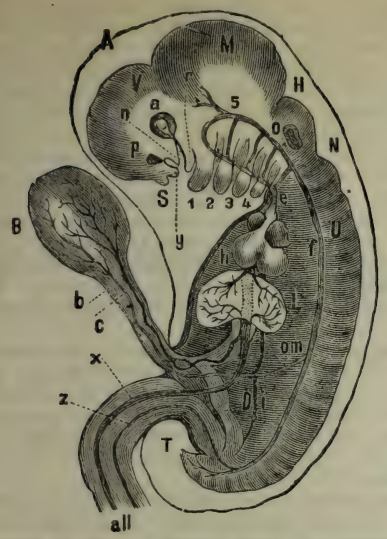
Embryogenetic (*em-bri-o-jen-et'-ik*) [*embryo*; γενής, producing]. Giving rise to an embryo.

Embryogeny (*em-bri-oj'-en-e*) [see *Embryogenetic*]. That department of biology which deals with the development of the fecundated germ.

Embryolemma (*em-bri-o-lem'-ah*) [*embryo*; λέμμα, a husk]. The special fetal membranes, the amnion, serolemma, etc.

Embryology (*em-bri-ol'-o-je*) [*embryo*; λόγος, science]. The science dealing with the development of the embryo.

Embryomas (*em-bri-o'-mahs*). A term applied by Wilnis to the dermoid cysts found in the mammalian ovary and testis, which he regards as rudimentary embryos.



SCHEME OF HUMAN EMBRYO WITH THE VISCERAL ARCHES STILL PERSISTENT.

A. Amnion. V. Forebrain. M. Midbrain. H. Hindbrain. N. After-brain. U. Primitive vertebras. a. Eye. p. Nasal pit. S. Frontal process. y. Internal nasal process. n. External nasal process. r. Superior maxillary process of the first visceral arch. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The four visceral arches, with the visceral clefts between them. o. Auditory vesicle. h. Heart, with e, primitive aorta, which divides into the five aortic arches. f. Descending aorta. om. Omphalomesenteric artery. b. The omphalomesenteric arteries of the umbilical vesicle. c. Omphalomesenteric vein. L. Liver with venæ advehentes and revehentes. D. Intestine. f. Inferior cava. T. Coccyx. all. Allantois, with z, one umbilical artery, and x, an umbilical vein.

Embryometrotrophia (*em-bri-o-met-ro-tro'-je-ah*) [*embryo; μήτρα*, the womb; *τρέφειν*, to nourish]. The nourishment of the embryo.

Embryonate (*em'-bri-o-nāt*) [*embryo*]. 1. Relating to an embryo. 2. Fecundated; containing an embryo.

Embryonic (*em-bri-on'-ik*) [*embryo*]. Pertaining to the embryo. **E. Area,** an opaque circular spot that forms on the blastoderm. **E. Spot.** See *E. Area*. **E. Tissue,** tissue in the undifferentiated state, consisting of small, round cells.

Embryoplastic (*em-bri-o-plas'-tik*) [*embryo; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Participating in the formation of the embryo; it is said of cells.

Embryoscope (*em'-bri-o-skōp*) [*embryo; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An appliance by means of which the course of development of the embryo in eggs with shells may be observed.

Embryospastic (*em-bri-o-spas'-tik*) [*embryo; σπᾶν*, to draw]. Relating to fetal extraction with an instrument.

Embryotome (*em'-bri-o-tōm*) [*embryo; τομή*, section]. An instrument for performing embryotomy.

Embryotomy (*em-bri-ot'-o-me*) [see *Embryotome*]. The cutting up of the fetus in the uterus for the purpose of reducing its size.

Emesis (*em'-es-is*) [*ἐμέειν*, to vomit]. Vomiting.

Emetic (*e-met'-ik*) [see *Emesis*]. 1. Having the power to induce vomiting. 2. An agent causing emesis. **E., Direct, E., Mechanic,** one acting directly on the nerves of the stomach. **E., Indirect, E., Systemic,** one acting through the blood upon the vomiting center.

Emetin (*em'-et-in*). 1. See *Ipecacuanha*. 2. A resinoid from ipecac-root; it is emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Emetic dose $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.008–0.016 Gm.); expectorant, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.).

Emetism (*em'-et-izm*) [see *Emesis*]. Poisoning from undue use of ipecac, manifested by acute inflammation of the pylorus, attended with hyperemesis and diarrhea and in some instances with paroxysms of coughing and asthmatic suffocation.

Emetized (*em'-et-izd*). 1. Prepared with tartar emetic. 2. Nauseated.

Emetocathartic (*em-et-o-kath-ar'-tik*) [*emesis; cathartic*]. Having power to induce vomiting and purgation.

Eminence (*em'-in-ens*) [*eminentia*, an eminence]. A projecting, prominent part of an organ, especially of a bone. **E., Arcuate,** a round protuberance on the upper aspect of the petrosa, marking the location of the superior semicircular canal. Syn., *Jugum petrosum*. **E., Articular,** the projection upon the zygomatic process which marks the anterior boundary of the glenoid fossa. **E., Auditory.** See *Auditory Eminence*. **E., Canine.** See *Canine Eminence*. **E., Collateral,** a projection in the lateral ventricle of the brain between the middle and posterior horns. **E. of Doyère.** See *Doyère's Eminence*. **E., Frontal,** the two eminences of the frontal bone above the superciliary ridges. **E., Iliopectineal,** a ridge on the upper surface of the pubic bone. **E., Median,** the anterior pyramids. **E., Nasal,** the prominence above the root of the nose, between the superciliary ridges. **E., Occipital.** 1. The ridge in the paracele corresponding to the occipital fissure, distinct in the fetus. 2. See *Occipital Protuberance, External*. **E., Parietal,** the eminence of the parietal bone. **E., Posterior Portal,** the caudate lobe of the liver. **E. of the Scapha,** one on the dorsal aspect of the external ear corresponding to the scapha. **E., Supracondylar,** that formed by the internal or external epicondyles. **E., Thenar,** the eminence on the palm at the base of the thumb.

Eminentia (*em-in-en'-she-ah*) [L.]. An eminence. **E. acustica,** the auditory eminence. **E. caudata,** an isthmus connecting the spigelian lobe with the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. **E. collateralis.** See *Eminence, Collateral*. **E. cuneatus,** a slight swelling of the internal funicle near the eminence of the clava; it contains the internal cuneate nucleus. **E. gracilis.** See *Pyramid, Posterior*. **E. hepatis caudata, E. hepatis longitudinalis, E. hepatis radiata,** the lobus caudata, the spigelian lobe

of the liver. **Eminentiæ longitudinales.** See *E. caudata.* **E. mandibularis,** a bony protuberance of the inner surface of the skull, beneath the fossa mandibularis.

Emissary (*em'-is-a-re*) [*emittere*, to send forth]. 1. An outlet. 2. Furnishing an outlet. **E. Veins,** small veins piercing the skull and conveying blood outward.

Emmenagog, Emmenagogue (*em-en'-ag-og*) [ἔμμηνα, the menses; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Stimulating the menstrual flow. 2. An agent that stimulates the menstrual flow. **E., Direct,** one acting directly on the generative organs. **E., Indirect,** one acting by relieving an underlying condition, as anemia, constipation, etc.

Emmet's Operation. Trachelorrhaphy; suturing of the neck of the womb.

Emmetropia (*em-et-ro'-pe-ah*) [ἐν, in; μέτρον, a measure; ὤψ, the eye]. Normal or perfect vision. The state of an eye in which, when accommodation is suspended, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus upon the retina.

Emmetropic (*em-et-rop'-ik*) [see *Emmetropia*]. Characterized by emmetropia.

Emol (*e'-mol*) [*emollire*, to soften]. A fine powder composed of talc, silica, aluminium, and a trace of lime, miscible with water, and used as paste in the treatment of various forms of hyperkeratosis.

Emollient (*e-mol'-yent*) [see *Emol*]. 1. Softening; relaxing; soothing. 2. A substance used by external application to soften the skin; or, internally, to soothe an irritated or inflamed surface.

Emotional (*e-mo'-shun-al*) [*emovere*, to move out]. Pertaining to the emotions. **E. Insanity,** insanity characterized by exaggeration of the emotions or feelings.

Emphysatherapy (*em - fiz - ah - ther' - ap - e*) [ἐμφυσᾶν, to inflate; *therapy*]. The therapeutic injection of gas into a body-cavity.

Emphysema (*em-fiz-e'-mah*) [ἐμφυσᾶν, to inflate]. A condition in which there is air or gas in normally airless tissues or an excess of air in tissues normally containing a certain quantity of it. **E., Atrophic,** senile emphysema of the lung, characterized by a diminution in the size of the lung. **E., Compensatory, E., Complementary, E., Essential,** pulmonary emphysema due to defective expansion of some other area of the lung in consequence of which the affected alveoli have assumed the function of a number of others and give way under the pressure. **E., Cutaneous,** the presence of air or gas in the connective tissues beneath the skin, usually of the face. **E., Gangrenous.** See *Edema, Malignant.* **E., Hypertrophic.** See *E., Pulmonary.* **E., Interstitial,** the presence of gas in the connective tissue of a part, particularly in the connective tissue of the lung. **E., Pulmonary,** a condition of the lungs characterized by a permanent dilation of the alveoli with atrophy of the alveolar walls and the blood-vessels, resulting in a loss of the normal elasticity of the lung tissue. It is associated with dyspnea, with hacking cough and defective aeration of the blood. The chest becomes round or barrel-shaped, the right side of the heart hypertrophies, the abdominal viscera are displaced downward. The causes are a lessened resistance on the part of the lung, which may be inherited or acquired, and a distending force, which is usually expiratory in character, and consists in chronic cough, the blowing of wind-instruments, or other labor throwing a strain on the respiratory function. **E., Subcutaneous.** See *E., Cutaneous.* **E., Substantial.** Synonym of *E., Pulmonary.* **E., Vesicular,** that due to dilation of the air-vesicles.

Empiric (*em-pir'-ik*) [ἐμπειρικός, experienced]. 1. Based on practical observation and not on scientific reasoning. 2. One who in practising medicine relies solely on experience and not on scientific reasoning; a quack.

Empis' "Granulie." Acute miliary tuberculosis of the lungs.

Emplastic (*em-plas'-tik*) [ἐμπλαστικός, clogging]. 1. Suitable for a plaster. 2. A constipating medicine.

Emplastration (*em-plas-tra'-shun*) [*emplastrum*]. The act of applying a plaster.

Emplastrum (*em-plas'-trum*) [L.]. A plaster (*q. v.*).

Empodistic (*em-pod-is'-tik*) [ἐμποδίζειν, to hinder]. 1. Checking; preventing. 2. A preventive remedy.

Emprosthotonos (*em-pros-thot'-o-nos*) [ἔμπροσθεν, forward; τόνος, tension]. Tonic muscular spasm in which the body is bent forward.

Emprosthozygosis (*em - pros - tho - zi - go' - sis*) [ἔμπροσθεν, forward; ζυγοῦν, to join]. The condition of conjoined twins in which the fusion is anterior.

Empusa (*em-poo'-zah*) [ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin]. A genus of fungi parasitic on living insects and causing their death.

Empyema (*em-pi-e'-mah*) [ἐν, in; πύον, pus]. Pus in a cavity, especially in the pleural cavity. **E. necessitatis,** an empyema in which the pus burrows between the intercostal spaces and appears as a subcutaneous tumor. **E., Pulsating,** one that transmits the pulsations of the heart to the chest-wall.

Empyreuma (*em-pi-ru'-mah*) [ἐμπύρευμα, a heating; a burnt flavor]. The odor developed in organic matter by destructive distillation.

Emulsify (*e-mul'-se-fi*) [see *Emulsion*]. To make into an emulsion.

Emulsin (*e-mul'-sin*) [see *Emulsion*]. A proteid ferment contained in bitter almonds. It aids in emulsifying almond oil, and, by its action on amygdalin, liberates hydrocyanic acid.

Emulsion (*e-mul'-shun*) [*emulsum*, an emulsion]. A preparation consisting of a liquid, usually water, containing an insoluble substance in suspension.

Emulsive (*e-mul'-siv*) [see *Emulsion*]. 1. Forming or readily entering into an emulsion. 2. Affording oil on pressure, as certain seeds.

Emulsum (*e-mul'-sum*) [L.]. An emulsion. The following emulsions are official: *E. amygdalæ*, *E. asafœtidæ*, *E. chloroformi*, *E. olei morrhuæ*, *E. olei morrhuæ cum hypophosphitibus*, *E. olei terebinthinæ*.

Emunctory (*e - munk' - tor - e*) [*emungere*, to blow the nose; to wipe out]. 1. Excretory; removing waste-products. 2. An organ that excretes waste-materials.

Emundans, Emundant (*e-mun'-danz, -dant*) [*emundare*, to clean out]. Cleansing and disinfectant; applied to certain washes.

Emundantia, Emundants (*e-mun-dan'-she-ah, e-mun'-dants*) [see *Emundans*]. Detergents.

Emundation (*e-mun-da'-shun*) [see *Emundans*]. The rectification of drugs.

Emusculate (*e-mus'-ku-lāt*) [*e*, out; *musculus*, a muscle]. Without muscles.

Enadelphia (*en-ah-del'-fe-ah*). See *Inclusion, Fetal*.

Enamel (*en-am'-el*) [ME., *enamaile*]. The vitreous substance of the crown of the tooth. **E.-column, E.-fiber, E.-prism, E.-rod,** any one of the minute, six-sided prisms of which the enamel of a tooth is composed. **E.-organ,** the ectodermic epithelial cap or process from which the enamel of a tooth is developed.

Enantesis (*en-an-te'-sis*) [ἐναντίος, opposite]. The approximation of ascending and descending blood-vessels.

Enanthem (*en-an'-them*) [ἐν, in; ἄνθημα, bloom]. An eruption on an internal mucous membrane.

Enanthotoxin, Œnanthotoxin (*e-nan-thotoks'-in*), $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$. A poisonous resinoid contained in *Œnanthe crocata*. It acts as does picrotoxin in producing violent convulsions.

Enanthrope (*en-an'-thrōp*) [ἐν, in; ἄνθρωπος, man]. A source of disease originating internally.

Enantiobiosis (*en-an-ti-o-bi-o'-sis*) [ἐναντίος, opposite; βίος, life]. Commensalism in which the associated organisms are antagonistic to each other's development.

Enantiopathic (*en-an-te-op'-ath-ik*). 1. Palliative. 2. Pertaining to enantiopathy.

Enantiopathy (*en-an-te-op'-ath-e*) [ἐναντίος, opposite; πάθος, disease]. A disease antagonistic to another disease.

Enarkyochrome (*en-ar'-ke-o-krom*) [ἐν, in; ἄρκυς, a net; χρῶμα, color]. Nissl's term for a nerve-cell taking the stain best in the cell-body, the formed part of which is arranged in the shape of a network.

Enarthrodial (*en-ar-thro'-de-al*) [*enarthrosis*]. Having the character of an enarthrosis.

Enarthrosis (*en-ar-thro'-sis*) [ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint]. A ball-and-socket joint, like that of the hip.

Enarthrum (*en-ar'-thrum*) [see *Enarthrosis*]. A foreign body lodged in a joint.

Encanthis (*en-kan'-this*) [ἐν, in; κάνθος, canthus]. A newgrowth in the inner canthus of the eye.

Encapsulation (*en-kap-su-la'-shun*) [ἐν, in; *capsula*, a capsule]. The process of surrounding a part with a capsule.

Encelitis, Encœlitis (*en-se-li'-tis*) [ἐν, in; κοιλία, belly; ῖτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Encephalalgia (*en-sef-al-al'-je-ah*) [*encephalon*; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the head. **E. hydropica,** hydrocephalus.

Encephalanalosis (*en - sef - al - an - al - o' - sis*) [*encephalon*; ἀνάλωσις, a wasting away]. Cerebral atrophy.

Encephalasthenia (*en - sef - al - as - the' - ne - ah*) [*encephalon*; *asthenia*]. Althaus' term for the cerebral form of neurasthenia.

Encephalauxe (*en-sef-al-awks'-e*) [*encephalon*; αὔξη, increase]. Hypertrophy of the brain.

Encephaledema (*en - sef - al - e - de' - mah*) [*encephalon*; *edema*]. Edema of the brain.

Encephalelcosis (*en - sef - al - el - ko' - sis*) [*encephalon*; *helcosis*]. Ulceration of the brain.

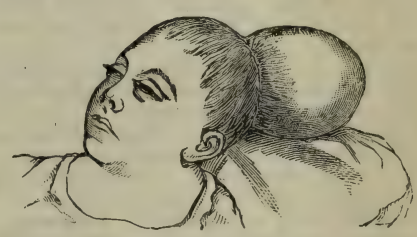
Encephalemia (*en-sef-al-e'-me-ah*). See *Encephalohemia*.

Encephalic (*en-sef-al'-ik*) [*encephalon*]. Pertaining to the brain.

Encephalitis (*en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*encephalon*; ῖτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain. **E. neonatorum** (Virchow), localized softening consisting of numerous yellow spots surrounded by hemorrhage; these occur most commonly in the brains of syphilitic infants.

Encephalo- (*en-sef-al-o-*) [*encephalon*]. A prefix meaning relating to the encephalon or brain.

Encephalocele (*en-sef'-al-o-sēl*) [*encephalo-*; κήλη, hernia]. Hernia of the brain.



ENCEPHALOCELE.—(*Moullin.*)

Encephalodialysis (*en-sef-al-o-di-al'-is-is*) [*encephalo-*; διά, through; λύειν, to loose]. Softening of the brain.

Encephalohemia (*en-sef-al-o-he'-me-ah*) [*encephalo-*; αἷμα, blood]. Congestion of the brain.

Encephaloid (*en-sef'-al-oid*) [*encephalo-*; εἶδος, like]. 1. Resembling brain tissue. 2. Soft carcinoma. See *Carcinoma, Encephaloid*.

Encephaloma (*en-sef-al-o'-mah*) [*encephalo-*; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor of the brain.

Encephalomalacia (*en-sef-al-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*encephalo-*; μαλακία, softening]. Softening of the brain-substance.

Encephalomeningitis (*en-sef-al-o-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*encephalo-*; *meninges*; ῖτις, inflammation]. Combined inflammation of the brain and membranes.

Encephalomeningocele (*en-sef-al-o-men-in'-go-sēl*) [*encephalo-; meningocele*]. Hernia of the membranes and brain-substance.

Encephalomyelitis (*en - sef - al-o-mi-el-i'-tis*). Encephalitis combined with myelitis.

Encephalon (*en-sef'-al-on*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. The brain.

Encephalopathy (*en-sef-al-op'-ath-e*) [*encephalo-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the brain.

Encephalopyosis (*en-sef-al-o-pi-o'-sis*) [*encephalo-; pyosis*]. Abscess of the brain.

Encephalorachidian, Encephalorrhachidian (*en-sef-al-o-ra-kid'-e-an, en-sef-al-or-ra-kid'-e-an*). Same as *Cerebrospinal*.

Encephaloscopy (*en-sef-al-os'-ko-pe*) [*encephalo-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Examination of the brain.

Encephalosepsis (*en-sef-al-o-sep'-sis*) [*encephalo-; σῆψις*, decay]. Gangrene of the tissue of the brain.

Encephalosis (*en-sef-al-o'-sis*). The formation of an encephaloma.

Encephalospinal (*en - sef - al - o - spi' - nal*) [*encephalo-; spina*, the spine]. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Encephalothlipsis (*en - sef - al - o - thlip' - sis*) [*encephalo-; θλῖψις*, pressure]. Pressure on the brain.

Enchondral (*en-kon'-dral*). See *Endochondral*.

Enchondroma (*en-kon-dro'-mah*) [ἐν, in; *χόνδρος*, cartilage; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A chondroma.

Enchondrosarcoma (*en-kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*). Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.

Enchylema (*en-ki-le'-mah*) [ἐν, in; *χυλός*, juice]. A fluid, granular substance filling the interstices of the cell-body and the nucleus.

Enchyma (*en'-ke-mah*) [ἐγχεῖν, to pour in]. An organic juice elaborated from chyme, the formative juice of tissues.

Encolpism, Encolpismus (*en-kol'-pizm, en-kol-piz'-mus*) [ἐν, in; *κόλπος*, the vagina]. 1. A vaginal suppository. 2. Medication by vaginal suppositories.

Encyesis (*en-si-e'-sis*) [ἐγκύησις]. Pregnancy.

Encysted (*en-sist'-ed*) [ἐν, in; *κύστις*, a cyst]. Inclosed in a cyst or capsule.

End [ME., *ende*]. The terminal point of a thing. **E.-artery,** one that does not communicate with other arteries. **E.-body,** Wassermann's term for that substance which kills the bacteria in the production of immunity to typhoid. Cf. *Body, Immune*. **E.-bud, E.-bulb,** the terminal bulb of a nerve in the skin. **E.-organ,** the terminal part of a sensory nerve-fiber. **E.-organs, Ruffini's,** small bodies found in the skin where pacinian corpuscles exist; they are made up of the terminal arborizations of a nerve and a fibrous framework. **E.-plate.** 1. The expanded terminal of a motor nerve upon a bundle of muscular fibers. 2. The achromatic masses at the poles of the spindle in karyokinesis of *Protozoa*. **E.-plate, Motorial Nerve.** See *Motorial End-plate*.

Endangium (*end-an'-je-um*) [*endo-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel]. The intima or inmost coat of a blood-vessel.

Endaortitis (*end-a-or-ti'-tis*) [*endo-; aorta; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the intima of the aorta.

Endarterial (*end-ar-te'-re-al*). Within an artery.

Endarteritis (*end-ar-ter-i'-tis*) [*endo-; ἀρτηρία*, artery; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **E., Obliterating,** arteritis obliterans, a form in which the production of new connective tissue obliterates the vessel-lumen.

Endaxoneuron (*en-daks-o-nu'-ron*) [*endo-; axoneuron*]. A neuron whose nerve-process does not leave the spinal cord; the endaxoneurons include the column cells and the internal cells.

Endectoplastic (*end - ek - to - plas' - tik*) [*endo-; ἐκτος*, outward; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Applied to cells which form tissue by a metamorphosis of the protoplasm at both the periphery and the center.

Endemic (*en-dem'-ik*) [ἐν, in; *δῆμος*, a people]. Of a disease, found in a certain place more or less constantly.

Endemoepidemic (*en - dem - o - ep-e-dem' - ik*). Endemic, but periodically becoming epidemic.

Endermic (*en-der'-mik*) [ἐν, in; *δέρμα*, the skin]. Situated on or applied to the true skin; within the skin. **E. Medication,** a method of administering medicines through the skin after removal of the cuticle by means of a blister.

Endermosis (*en-der-mo'-sis*) [see *Endermic*]. 1. A method of administering medicines through the skin by rubbing. 2. Any herpetic affection of a mucosa.

Endo- (*en-do-*) [ἔνδον, within]. A prefix meaning within.

Endoabdominal (*en-do-ab-dom'-in-al*). Within the abdomen.

Endoaortitis (*en-do-a-or-ti'-tis*). See *Endaortitis*.

Endoappendicitis (*en-do-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*) [*endo-; appendicitis*]. Inflammation of the mucosa of the vermiform appendix.

Endoauscultation (*en-do-aws-kul-ta'-shun*) [*endo-; auscultare*, to listen to]. A method of auscultation by means of an esophageal tube passed into the stomach.

Endoblast (*en'-do-blast*) [*endo-; βλαστός*, a germ]. The cell-nucleus; the internal blastema.

Endoblastic (*en-do-blas'-tik*) [see *Endoblast*]. 1. Having an endoblast or nucleus. 2. Pertaining to the nucleus.

Endobronchitis (*en-do-brong-ki'-tis*) [*endo-; bronchitis*]. Inflammation of the bronchial mucosa.

Endocardiac, Endocardial (*en-do-kar'-de-ak, -de-al*) [*endocardium*]. Situated or arising within the heart.

Endocarditis (*en - do - kar - di' - tis*) [*endocardium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endocardium or lining membrane of the heart. The condition may be acute or chronic. *Acute endocarditis* is either

warty or ulcerative, both of these being microorganismal in origin. The most frequent causes of the acute form are rheumatism and the infectious fevers. The disease usually affects the valves of the left side of the heart, and gives rise to a murmur, to fever, dyspnea, and rapid pulse. In the ulcerative forms the symptoms resemble those of pyemia (hectic fever, chills, sweats, embolic processes). *Chronic* or *sclerotic endocarditis* is either a terminal process following the acute forms, or is a primary affection beginning insidiously. The latter is usually associated with general arteriosclerosis, and is due to gout, rheumatism, alcoholism, syphilis, and to other obscure causes. Both the acute and the chronic form give rise to insufficiency or obstruction of the valvular orifice, or to both combined.

Endocardium (*en - do - kar' - de - um*) [*endo-; καρδία*, the heart]. The serous membrane lining the interior of the heart.

Endocervicitis (*en-do-ser-vis-i'-tis*) [*endo-; cervix*, neck; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri.

Endochondral (*en-do-kon'-dral*) [*endo-; χόνδρος*, cartilage]. Situated within a cartilage.

Endocolitis (*en-do-ko-li'-tis*). See *Colitis*.

Endocomplements (*en-do-kom'-ple-ments*). A class of intracellular complements.

Endocranial (*en-do-kra'-ne-al*). 1. Relating to the endocranium. 2. See *Intracranial*.

Endocranium (*en - do - kra' - ne - um*) [*endo-; κρανίον*, the skull]. 1. The cerebral dura. 2. The inner surface of the skull.

Endocular (*end-ok'-u-lar*). Intraocular.

Endocytic (*en-do-sit'-ik*) [*endo-; κύτος*, a cell]. Relating to the contents of a cell.

Endoderm (*en' - do - derm*) [*endo-; δέρμα*, skin]. The inner of the two primitive cell-layers of the embryo. It lines the cavity of the primitive intestine and its derivatives. Syn., *Hypoblast*. See *Blastoderm*.

Endodermal, Endodermic (*en-do-derm'-al, -ik*). Relating to the endoderm; applied to structures originating in the lower layers of the derma, as dentin.

Endodiascopy (*en - do - di - as' - ko - pe*) [*endo-; δία*, through; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Exploration by means of a Crookes tube introduced into a natural body-cavity.

Endoesophagitis (*en-do-e-sof-aj-i'-tis*) [*endo-; esophagitis*]. Inflammation of the membrane lining the esophagus.

Endoexoteric (*en - do - eks - o - ter' - ik*) [*endo-; ἐξωτερικός*, external]. Applied to a disease the origin of which is both endopathic and exopathic.

Endogenesis, Endogeny (*en-do-jen'-e-sis, en-doj'-en-e*) [*endo-; γένεσις*, production]. Growth within; endogenous formation.

Endogenous (*en-doj'-en-us*) [see *Endogenesis*]. Produced within. Applied to spore-formation or cell-formation inside of a parent-cell.

Endoglobular (*en - do - glob' - u - lar*) [*endo-; globus*, a ball]. Within the blood-corpuscles.

Endolaryngeal (*en-do-lar-in'-je-al*) [*endo-; larynx*]. Within the larynx.

Endolemma (*en - do - lem' - ah*). Synonym of *Neurilemma*.

Endolymph (*en' - do - limf*) [*endo-; lympha*, water]. The fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Endomastoiditis (*en - do - mas - toid - i' - tis*) [*endo-; mastoiditis*]. Inflammation within the mastoid cavity.

Endometrectomy (*en - do - met - rek' - to - me*) [*endometrium; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. The extirpation of the entire mucosa of the uterus through the abdomen and incised uterus.

Endometritis (*en - do - me - tri' - tis*) [*endometrium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endometrium. **E., Cervical.** See *Endocervicitis*. **E. dissecans, E., Dissecting, E. exfoliativa.** See *Dysmenorrhea, Membranous*. **E. dolorosa,** painful spasms or continuous pain in the region of the uterus, believed to be due to an inflammatory lesion of the uterine mucosa localized in the fundus at the internal orifice and opening of the tubes. **E., Fungous,** that in which the lining membrane is hypertrophied, with the formation of vascular granulations. Syn., *Hemorrhagic endometritis*. **E., Hemorrhagic.** See *E., Fungous*. **E., Simple,** a catarrhal inflammation of the endometrium.

Endometrium (*en - do - me' - tre - um*) [*endo-; μήτρα*, uterus]. The mucous membrane lining the uterus.

Endomysium (*en - do - miz' - e - um*) [*endo-; μῦς*, muscle]. The connective tissue between the fibrils of a muscular bundle.

Endoneuritis (*en-do-nu-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the endoneurium.

Endoneurium (*en - do - nu' - re - um*) [*endo-; νεῦρον*, a nerve]. The delicate connective tissue holding together the fibrils of a bundle of nerves.

Endoparasite (*en - do - par' - as - īt*) [*endo-; παράσιτος*, parasite]. A parasite living within its host.

Endopathy (*en-dop'-ath-e*) [*endo-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease arising within the body.

Endoperiarteritis (*en - do - per - e - ar-ter-i'-tis*). Endarteritis combined with periarteritis.

Endoperitonitis (*en-do-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [*endo-; peritonitis*]. Synonym of *Peritonitis*.

Endophlebitis (*en-do-fle-bi'-tis*) [*endo-; phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

Endoplasm (*en'-do-plazm*) [*endo-; πλάσμα*, a thing formed]. The inner granular protoplasm of a protozoan or of a histologic cell.

Endorhinitis (*en-do-ri-ni'-tis*) [*endo-; rhinitis*]. Inflammation of the membrane lining the nasal passages.

Endoscope (*en' - do - skōp*) [*endo-; σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument for the examination of a body-cavity through its natural outlet.

Endosepsis (*en-do-sep'-sis*) [*endo-; σῆψις*, decay]. Septicemia arising within the body.

Endoskeleton (*en - do - skel' - et - on*) [*endo-; σκελετόν*, a dry body]. The internal supporting structure of an animal.

Endosmic (*en-dos'-mik*). Relating to endosmosis.

Endosmometer (*en - dos - mom' - et - er*) [*endosmosis; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring endosmosis.

Endosmosis (*en-dos-mo'-sis*) [*endo-; ὠσμός*, impulsion]. The passage of a liquid through a porous septum from without inward.

Endosmotic (*en-dos-mot'-ik*) [see *Endosmosis*]. Pertaining to endosmosis. **E. Equivalent,** the weight of distilled water that passes into the flask of the endosmometer in exchange for a known weight of the soluble substance.

Endospore (*en' - do - spōr*) [*endo-; σπόρος*, seed]. A spore formed within the parent-cell.

Endosteitis (*end-os-te-i'-tis*). See *Osteomyelitis.*

Endostethoscope (*en-do-steth'-o-skōp*) [*endo-; stethoscope*]. A form of stethoscope for auscultation through the esophagus.

Endosteum (*end-os'-te-um*) [*endo-; ὀστέον*, bone]. The vascular membranous layer of connective tissue lining the medullary cavity of bones.

Endothelial (*en-do-the'-le-al*) [*endothelium*]. Pertaining to endothelium.

Endotheliolysin (*en-do-the-le-ol'-is-in*) [*endothelium; λύσις*, a loosing]. A cytotoxin endowed with the capacity of dissolving endothelial cells. Syn., *Hemorrhagin.*

Endothelioma (*en-do-the-le-o'-mah*) [*endothelium; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A variety of sarcoma formed by the multiplication of the endothelial cells of lymphatic spaces.

Endotheliomyoma (*en-do-the-li-o-mi-o'-mah*). A myoma springing from endothelium.

Endotheliotoxin (*en-do-the-le-o-toks'-in*). See *Endotheliolysin.*

Endothelium (*en-do-the'-le-um*) [*endo-; θηλή*, a nipple]. The lining membrane of serous, synovial, and other internal surfaces. **E., Subepithelial.** See *Membrane, Débove's.* **E., Vascular,** that lining the heart-cavities, the blood-vessels, and lymph-vessels.

Endothoracic (*en-do-tho-ras'-ik*) [*endo-; thorax*]. Situated or occurring within the thorax.

Endotome (*en'-do-tōm*) [*endo-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Strong shears used in decapitation of the fetus.

Endotoscope (*en-do'-to-skōp*) [*endo-; οὖς*, the ear; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus designed for examination of the ear and for rendering visible the movements of the tympanum.

Endotoxin (*en-do-toks'-in*) [*endo-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A toxin found within the organism.

Endotracheitis (*en - do - trak - e - i' - tis*) [*endo-; tracheitis*]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

Endotrachelitis (*en-do-trak-el-i'-tis*). See *Endocervicitis.*

Endovenous (*en-do-ve'-nus*). See *Intravenous.* **E. Medication,** the introduction of medicaments in solution into the veins.

Enema (*en'-em-ah*) [*ἐν*, in; *ἑναι*, to send]. A rectal injection for therapeutic or nutritive purposes. See *Alimentation, Rectal,* and *Clyster.*

Energid (*en-er'-jid*) [*ἐνεργεῖν*, to execute]. Sachs' term for the cell-nucleus and the cytoplasm lying within its sphere of influence.

Energy (*en'-er-je*) [*ἐν*, in; *ἔργον*, work]. The capacity for doing work. All forms of energy are mutually convertible one into the other, without loss, a principle expressed in the term "conservation of energy." **E., Kinetic,** the power of a body in motion. **E., Latent, E., Potential,** the power possessed by a body at rest, by virtue of its position, as the *potential energy* of a suspended weight.

Engelmann's Intermediate Disc. See *Membrane, Krause's.* **E.'s Lateral Disc,** the narrow zone of transparent homogeneous substance lying on each side of Krause's membrane.

Englobing (*en-glo'-bing*) [*ἐν*, in; *globus*, a globe]. The taking in of an object by a monad, ameba, or phagocyte.

Engorged (*en-gorjd'*) [see *Engorgement*]. Congested.

Engorgement (*en-gorj'-ment*) [Fr., *engorgement*, a choking up]. Overdistention of the vessels of a part with blood.

Enhemospores (*en-he'-mo-spors*) [*ἐν*, in; *αἷμα*, blood; *σπόρος*, a spore]. Ray Lankester's name for the first spores of the malarial parasite produced within the human body.

Enkatarrhaphy (*en-kat-ar'-raf-e*) [*ἐγκατάῤῥαπτειν*, to sew in]. The method of sewing the two sides of a furrow together to bury an epithelial structure.

Enneurosis (*en-u-ro'-sis*) [*ἐν*, in; *νεῦρον*, a nerve]. Innervation.

Enophthalmin (*en-of-thal'-min*). Oxytoluylmethylvinyldiacetonalkamin hydrochlorate. A substance closely allied to eucain; it is used as a mydriatic in 2 to 5 % solution.

Enophthalmos (*en - of - thal' - mos*) [*ἐν*, in; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye]. Recession of the eyeball into the orbit.

Enorchismus (*en-or-kis'-mus*). See *Cryptorchidism.*

Enostosis (*en-os-to'-sis*) [*ἐν*, in; *ὀστέον*, bone]. A tumor or bony outgrowth within the medullary canal of a bone.

Ensellure (*ahn-sel-yur'*) [Fr.]. The strongly marked curve of the dorsolumbosacral region; saddleback. It is especially marked among Spanish women.

Ensiform (*en'-sif-orm*) [*ensis*, a sword; *forma*, form]. Shaped like a sword. **E. Appendix, E. Cartilage,** the cartilaginous process at the lower extremity of the sternum.

Ensomphalus (*en-som'-fal-us*) [*ἐν*, in; *σῶμα*, body; *ὀμφαλός*, navel]. A double monstrosity with practically complete and functionating organs, but united with a more or less superficial bond.

Entacoustic (*ent-ak-oos'-tik*) [*entos; ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Applied to subjective auditory

sensations having their origin within the ear or in its vicinity.

Entad (*en'-tad*) [see *Ental*]. From without inward; toward a center; the opposite of ectad.

Ental (*en'-tal*) [ἐντός, within]. A surface, aspect, or structure farther from the periphery or nearer the center than that with which it is contrasted; the opposite of ectal.

Entencephalic (*ent-en-sef-al'-ik*) [*entos; encephalon*]. Applied to sensations having origin within the brain and not in the external world.

Entepicondylar (*ent-ep-e-kon'-dil-ar*) [*entos; epicondyle*]. Located at the inner aspect of the epicondyle.

Entepicondyle (*ent-ep-e-kon'-dil*) [*entos; epicondyle*]. Owen's name for the internal condyle of the humerus.

Entèqué (*ahn-ta'-ka*) [Fr.]. A curious disease of South American animals marked by the occurrence of hard spines of bone in the lungs.

Enteraden (*ent-er-ah'-den*) [*entero-; ἀδήν*, a gland; pl., *enteradenes*]. Any gland of the intestinal tract.

Enteralgia (*en-ter-al'-je-ah*) [*entero-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the bowels.

Enterangiemphraxis (*en-ter-an-ji-em-fraks'-is*) [*entero-; ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ἔμφραξις*, a stoppage]. Obstruction of the blood-vessels of the intestine.

Enteratrophia (*en-ter-at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*entero-; atrophy*]. Intestinal atrophy.

Enterauxe (*en-ter-awks'-e*) [*entero-; αὔξη*, growth]. Hypertrophy of the muscles of the intestinal wall.

Enterectomy (*en-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*entero-; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a part of the intestine.

Enterembole (*en-ter-em'-bo-le*) [*entero-; ἐμβολή*, insertion]. Intussusception of the intestine.

Enteremia (*en - ter - e' - me - ah*) [*entero-; αἷμα*, blood]. Intestinal congestion.

Enteremphraxis (*en-ter-em-fraks'-is*) [*entero-; ἔμφραξις*, a stoppage]. Intestinal obstruction.

Enterepiplocele (*en-ter-ep-ip'-lo-sēl*) [*entero-; ἐπίπλοον*, caul; *κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia in which both bowel and omentum are involved.

Enteric (*en-ter'-ik*) [ἔντερον, intestine]. Pertaining to the intestine. **E. Fever,** typhoid fever.

Enteritis (*en-ter-i'-tis*) [*entero-; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the intestine. **E., Chronic Cystic,** that characterized by the formation of cystic dilations of the intestinal glands due to stenosis of the mouths of the gland. **E., Diphtheric, E. diphtherica,** a form in which the mucosa is covered by a flaky, whitish-gray deposit. **E. nodularis,** that characterized by hyperplastic enlargement of the lymph-nodules. **E., Phlegmonous,** a secondary phenomenon due to other intestinal diseases, particularly carcinomas, ulcers of tuberculous, dysenteric, and embolic origin, and occasionally to strangulated hernia and intussusceptions. **E. polyposa,** that characterized by polypoid growths in the intestine resulting from proliferation of the connective tissue. **E., Pseudomembranous,** a nonfebrile affection of the intestinal mucous membrane marked by periodic formation of viscous, shreddy, or tubular exudates, composed chiefly of mucin.

Entero- (*en-ter-o-*) [ἔντερον, intestine]. A prefix denoting relation to the intestine.

Enteroanastomosis (*en-te-ro-an-as-to-mo'-sis*). Intestinal anastomosis.

Enterocele (*en'-ter-o-sēl*) [*entero-; κήλη*, hernia]. A hernia containing a loop of intestine.

Enteroceliac, Enterocœliac (*en - ter - o-se' - le-ak*). Relating to the abdominal cavity.

Enterocholecystostomy (*en-ter-o-ko-le-sis-tos'-to-me*). Same as *Cholecystenterostomy*.

Enteroclysis (*en-ter-ok'-lis-is*) [*entero-; κλύσις*, a drenching]. Injection of a large quantity of fluid into the rectum to reach the small intestine.

Enteroclysm (*en'-ter-o-klizm*) [*entero-; κλύσμα*, a clyster]. 1. A rectal injection. 2. A syringe.

Enterocœle (*en'-ter-o-sēl*) [*entero-; κοιλία*, a cavity]. The abdominal cavity.

Enterocolitis (*en-ter-o-ko-li'-tis*) [*entero-; colitis*]. Inflammation of the small intestine and of the colon.

Enteroconiosis, Enterokoniosis (*en-ter-o-kone-o'-sis*) [*entero-; κονία*, dust]. Any gastrointestinal affection due to dust.

Enterocyst (*en-ter'-o-sist*). An intestinal cyst.

Enterocystoma (*en-ter-o-sist-o'-mah*) [*entero-; cystoma*]. A cystic tumor formed by the persistence of a part of the vitelline duct, opening neither externally nor into the intestinal canal.

Enterocystoscheocele (*en-ter-o-sist-os'-ke-o-sēl*) [*entero-; κύστις*, a bladder; *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum; *κήλη*, hernia]. A hernia of the scrotum containing both intestine and bladder.

Enterodialysis (*en-ter-o-di-al'-is-is*) [*entero-; dialysis*]. Complete division of an intestine by injury.

Enteroenterostomy (*en-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*entero-; enterostomy*]. The surgical formation of a fistula between two intestinal loops.

Enteroepiplocele (*en-ter-o-e-pip'-lo-sēl*). See *Enterepiplocele*.

Enterogastritis (*en-ter-o-gas-tri'-tis*) [*entero-; gastritis*]. Inflammation of the stomach and intestine.

Enterogenetic, Enterogenous (*en-ter-o-jen-et'-ik, en-ter-oj'-en-us*) [*entero-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Originating in the intestine.

Enterograph (*en'-ter-o-graf*) [*entero-; γράφειν*, to write]. A myograph arranged for measuring the movements of the intestine.

Enterokinase (*en-ter-o-kin'-āz*) [*entero-; κινεῖν*, to move]. Pawlow's name for a ferment of the succus entericus which awakens proteolytic action.

Enterol (*en'-ter-ol*). A mixture of cresols used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 15–75 gr.

(1–5 Gm.) of a solution of 0.02 Gm. in 100 Cc. of water, daily.

Enterolith (*en'-ter-o-lith*) [*entero-; λίθος*, a stone]. A concretion formed in the intestine.

Enteromere (*en-ter'-o-mēr*) [*entero-; μέρος*, a part]. One of the primitive transverse divisions of the embryonic alimentary tract.

Enterometer (*en-ter-om'-et-er*) [*entero-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument to measure the lumen of the small intestine.

Enteromphalus (*en-ter-om'-fal-us*) [*entero-; ὀμφαλός*, the navel]. An umbilical hernia of intestine.

Enteromycosis (*en-ter-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*entero-; mycosis*]. Intestinal mycosis.

Enteromyiasis (*en-ter-o-mi-i-a'-sis*) [*entero-; μυῖα*, a fly]. Intestinal disease due to the presence of the larvas of flies.

Enteroparalysis (*en-ter-o-par-al'-is-is*) [*entero-; paralysis*]. Paralysis of the intestine.

Enteropathy (*en - ter - op' - ath - e*) [*entero-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the intestine.

Enteroplasty (*en' - ter - o - plas - te*) [*entero-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A plastic operation upon the intestine.

Enteroptosis (*en-ter-o-to'-sis*) [*entero-; πτῶσις*, a fall]. Prolapse of the intestine. See *Stiller's Sign*. **E., Landau's Form of,** that due to relaxation of the abdominal walls and pelvic floor.

Enteropyra (*en-ter-o-pi'-rah*) [*entero-; πῦρ*, a fire]. 1. Enteritis. 2. Typhoid fever. **E. asiatica,** cholera. **E. biliosa,** bilious fever.

Enterorose (*en'-ter-or-ōs*). A dietetic recommended in gastrointestinal catarrh; a yellow powder miscible with water. Dose 2 dr. (8 Gm.) several times daily.

Enterorrhagia (*en-ter-or-aj'-e-ah*) [*entero-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Intestinal hemorrhage.

Enterorrhaphy (*en-ter-or'-a-fe*) [*entero-; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of the intestine. **E., Circular,** the suturing of a completely divided intestine.

Enteroscheocele (*en-ter-os'-ke-o-sēl*) [*entero-; ὄσχεον*, scrotum; *κήλη*, hernia]. A scrotal hernia containing intestine.

Enteroscope (*en'-ter-o-skōp*) [*entero-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for examining the inside of the intestine by means of electric light.

Enterospasm (*en'-ter-o-spazm*) [*entero-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasmodic colic.

Enterostomy (*en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*entero-; στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an artificial opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Enterotome (*en'-ter-o-tōm*) [*entero-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for cutting open the intestine.

Enterotomy (*en-ter-ot'-o-me*) [see *Enterotome*]. Incision of the intestine.

Enterotoxismus (*en-ter-o-toks-iz'-mus*) [*entero-; τοξικόν*, poison]. A pathologic condition due to the action of microorganisms on food-materials contained in the intestine.

Enterozoon (*en-ter-o-zo'-on*) [*entero-; ζῷον*, an animal]. An animal parasite of the intestine.

Enteruria (*en-ter-u'-re-ah*) [*entero-; οὖρον*, urine]. The vicarious occurrence of urinary constituents in the intestine.

Enthelioma (*en-the-le-o'-mah*) [*ἐντός*, within; *ἕλκος*, an ulcer; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A comprehensive term including papilloma and adenoma.

Enthelminth (*en-thel'-minth*) [*ἐντός*, within; *ἕλμινς*, a worm]. A parasitic intestinal worm.

Enthetic (*en-thet'-ik*) [*ἐντιθέναι*, to put in]. Introduced; coming from without; applied especially to syphilitic and other specific contagious diseases.

Enthlasis (*en-thla'-sis*) [*ἐνθλᾶν*, to indent]. A depressed, comminuted fracture of the skull.

Ento- (*en-to-*) [*ἐντός*, within]. A prefix denoting within, inside, inner, internal.

Entoblast (*en'-to-blast*). See *Endoblast*.

Entoccipital (*ent-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*ento-; occiput*]. Situated entad of the occipital gyrus or fissure.

Entocelic, Entocœlic (*en-to-se'-lik*) [*ento-; κοιλία*, a cavity]. Within the intestine.

Entocentral (*en-to-sen'-tral*) [*ento-; center*]. Near the center and on the inner aspect.

Entocinerea (*en-to-sin-e'-re-ah*) [*ento-; cinereus*, ashy]. The gray brain-substance surrounding the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.

Entogenous (*en-toj'-en-us*). See *Endogenous*.

Entohyal (*en-to-hi'-al*). Hyoid and on the inner aspect.

Entohyaloid (*en-to-hi'-al-oid*) [*ento-; hyaloid*]. Located within the vitreous body.

Entomarginal (*en-to-mar'-jin-al*). Near the margin and internal.

Entome (*en'-tōm*) [*ἐν*, in; *τομή*, cut]. A knife for dividing a urethral stricture.

Entomiasis (*en-to-mi'-a-sis*) [*ἔντομον*, an insect]. Any pathologic condition due to infestation with insects.

Entophyte (*en'-to-fīt*) [*ento-; φυτόν*, a plant]. A vegetable parasite living within the body of its host, as, *e. g.*, a bacterium.

Entoplasm (*en'-to-plazm*). See *Endoplasm*.

Entopterygoid (*en-to-ter'-e-goid*) [*ento-; πτέρυξ*, a wing; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. 1. Like a wing and situated entad. 2. Owen's name for the pterygoid process of the sphenoid. 3. E. Coues' name for the internal pterygoid muscle.

Entoptic (*ent-op'-tik*) [*ento-; ὀπτικός*, pertaining to vision]. Pertaining to the internal parts of the eye. **E. Phenomena,** visual sensations generated within the eye.

Entorbital (*ent-orb'-it-al*). Located on the inner part of the orbital lobe or entad of its orbital fissure.

Entosphenoid (*en-to-sfen'-oid*) [*ento-; sphenoid*]. Sphenoid and internal.

Entosylvian (*en-to-sil'-ve-an*). Within the sylvian fissure.

Entothalamus (*en-to-thal'-am-us*) [*ento-; thalamus*]. Spitzka's name for the inner gray thalamic zone.

Entotic (*ent-o'-tik*) [*ento-; οὖς*, ear]. Pertaining to the internal parts of the ear.

Entotorrhea (*ent-o-tor-e'-ah*) [*ento-; otorrhea*]. Internal otorrhea.

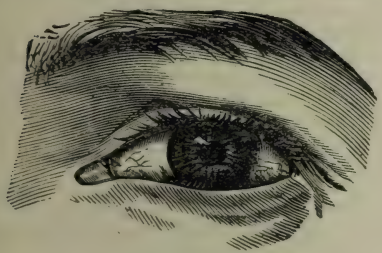
Entotrochanter (*en-to-tro-kan'-ter*) [*ento-; trochanter*]. The lesser trochanter.

Entotympanic (*en-to-tim-pan'-ik*) [*ento-; tympanum*]. Located within the tympanum.

Entozoon (*en-to-zo'-on*) [*ento-; ζῳον*, an animal; pl., *entozoa*]. An animal parasite living within another animal.

Entropia (*en-tro'-pe-ah*) [see *Entropion*]. A turning inward.

Entropion (*en-tro'-pe-on*) [*ἐν*, in; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Inversion of the eyelid, so that the lashes rub against the globe of the eye. **E. musculare,** that due to contraction of the ciliary part of the orbicular muscle resulting from senile atony. **E., Organic,** that due to contraction of the lid resulting from cicatricial contraction of the conjunctiva or to diphtheric conjunctivitis. **E. spasmodicum, E., Spastic, E. spasticum.** See *E. musculare.*



ENTROPION.

Enucleation (*e-nu-kle-a'-shun*) [*e,* out of; *nucleus,* a kernel]. The shelling-out of a tumor or organ from its capsule. The excision of the eyeball.

Enula (*en'-u-lah*) [L.]. The inner aspect of the gums.

Enuresis (*en-u-re'-sis*) [*ἐνουρεῖν*, to be incontinent of urine]. The involuntary emptying of the bladder. **E., Nocturnal,** that occurring at night during sleep.

Envenomation (*en-ven-o-ma'-shun*) [*ἐν*, in; *venom*]. The introduction and action of snake-venom.

Enzym, Enzyme (*en'-zīm*) [*ἐν*, in; *ζύμη*, leaven]. 1. Any ferment formed within the living organism. 2. A chemic ferment, as distinguished from organized ferments, such as the yeasts.

Enzymol (*en'-zi-mol*). A proprietary artificial gastric juice prepared from the glands of the stomach; it is used as a solvent and antiseptic, especially in the external treatment of diseases of the ear and nose.

Eolipyle, Æolipyle (*e-ol'-e-pīl*) [*αἰόλος*, windy; *πύλη*, a narrow passage]. A form of spirit-lamp used to heat cautery-irons.

Eosin (*e'-o-sin*) [*ἠώς*, the dawn], $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. Tetrabromfluorescein; an acid dye produced by the action of bromin on fluorescein suspended in glacial acetic acid. It occurs in red or yellowish crystals, and is used as a stain in histology.

Eosinophil (*e-o-sin'-o-fil*) [*eosin; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Applied to microbes or histologic elements showing a peculiar affinity for eosin stain or for acid stains in general.

Eosinophilia (*e-o-sin-o-fil'-e-ah*) [see *Eosinophil*]. 1. An increase above the normal standard in the number of eosinophils in the circulating blood. 2. The condition of microbes or histologic elements which readily absorb and become stained by eosin.

Eosot (*e'-o-sōt*). The commercial name of creasote valerianate.

Eparsalgia (*ep-ars-al'-je-ah*) [*ἐπαίρειν*, to lift; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Any disorder due to overstrain of a part.

Epechontoic (*ep-e-kon-to'-ik*) [*ἐπέχειν*, to delay; *τόκος*, parturition]. Capable of moderating uterine contraction.

Epencephalon (*ep-en-sef'-al-on*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *encephalon*]. The after-brain or hind-brain; the cerebellum and pons taken together.

Ependyma (*ep-en'-dim-ah*) [*ἐπένδυμα*, an upper garment]. The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central canal of the spinal cord.

Ependymitis (*ep-en-dim-i'-tis*) [*ependyma; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ependyma.

Ephedra (*ef'-e-drah*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *ἕδρα*, a seat]. A genus of plants of the *Gnetaceæ. E. antisyphilitica* has been used in gonorrhea. Dose of the *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). *E. nevadensis* is used as an alterative and antigonorrheic. Dose of *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). *E. vulgaris* contains the alkaloid ephedrin, which is mydriatic.

Ephedrin (*ef'-e-drin*) [*ephedra*]. An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, from *Ephedra vulgaris;* it is a cardiac depressant and harmless mydriatic. **E., Pseudo-.** See *Pseudoephedrin.*

Ephelis (*ef'-el-is*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *ἥλιος*, the sun]. A freckle.

Ephemeral (*ef-em'-er-al*) [*ἐφήμερος*, living a day]. Temporary. Applied to fevers that are of short duration.

Ephidrosis (*ef-id-ro'-sis*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *ἵδρωσις*, sweating]. Excessive perspiration. See *Hyperidrosis.*

Epi- [*ἐπί*, upon]. A prefix signifying upon.

Epiblast (*ep'-e-blast*) [*epi-; βλαστός*, a germ]. The external or upper layer of the blastoderm; called also the ectoderm, from which are developed the central nervous system and the epithelium of the sense-organs, the mucous membranes of the mouth and anus, the enamel of the teeth, the epidermis and its derivatives (hair, nails, glands, etc.).

Epiblastic (*ep-e-blast'-ik*). Pertaining to or derived from the epiblast.

Epiblepharon (*ep-e-blef'-ar-on*). See *Epicanthus.*

Epibole, Epiboly (*ep-ib'-ol-e*) [*epi-; βάλλειν*, to throw]. The inclosure of the large yolk-mass of an invertebrate ovum by the overgrowth of cleavage-cells.

Epicanthus (*ep-e-kan'-thus*) [*epi-; κανθός*, angle of the eye]. A fold of skin over the inner canthus of the eye.

Epicardium (*ep-e-kar'-de-um*) [*epi-; καρδία*, heart]. The visceral layer of the pericardium.

Epicarin (*ep - e - kar' - in*). A condensation-product of cresolinic acid and betanaphthol, occurring as an odorless, tasteless, clear, yellowish-gray powder, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone; insoluble in oil. It is used in scabies in 10% salve.

Epicele (*ep'-e-sēl*) [*epi-; κοιλία*, belly]. The fourth ventricle.

Epichordal (*ep-e-kord'-al*) [*epi-; χορδή*, a cord]. Located above or dorsad of the notochord; applied especially to cerebral structures.

Epichrosis (*ep-e-kro'-sis*) [*ἐπίχρωσις*, a spot]. A discoloration of the skin. **E. alphosis,** albinism. **E. aurigo,** a yellow discoloration of the skin, as in icterus. **E. ephelis, E. lenticula,** pigmentation of the skin from exposure to the sun. **E. leucasmus, E. pœcilia,** vitiligo. **E. spilus.** See *Nævus pigmentosus* under *Nevus*.

Epicolic (*ep-e-kol'-ik*) [*epi-; colon*]. Lying over the colon.

Epicondylalgia (*ep-e-kon-dil-al'-je-ah*) [*epicondyle; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the muscular mass about the elbow-joint, following fatiguing work.

Epicondyle (*ep-e-kon'-dīl*) [*epi-; κόνδυλος*, a knuckle]. An eminence upon a bone above its condyle.

Epicondylus (*ep-e-kon'-dil-us*). See *Epicondyle*. **E. extensorius,** the external condyle of the humerus. **E. femoris lateralis,** the outer tuberosity of the femur. **E. femoris medialis,** the inner tuberosity of the femur. **E. flexorius,** the internal condyle of the humerus.

Epicoracoid (*ep-e-kor'-ak-oid*) [*epi-; coracoid*]. Located upon or over the coracoid process.

Epicostal (*ep-e-kos'-tal*) [*epi-; costa*, a rib]. Situated upon the ribs.

Epicranium (*ep-e-kra'-ne-um*) [*epi-; cranium*]. The structures covering the cranium.

Epicranius (*ep-e-kra'-ne-us*). The occipitofrontalis muscle.

Epicrisis (*ep-e-kri'-sis*) [*ἐπίκρισις*, determination]. The disease-phenomena succeeding crisis.

Epicystotomy (*ep-e-sis-tot'-o-me*) [*epi-; κύστις*, a bladder; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Suprapubic incision of the bladder.

Epicyte (*ep'-e-sīt*) [*epi-; κύτος*, cell]. 1. The cell-wall. 2. A cell of epithelial tissue.

Epidemic (*ep-e-dem'-ik*) [*epi-; δῆμος*, people]. Of a disease, affecting large numbers, or spreading over a wide area.

Epidemiography (*ep-e-dem-e-og'-ra-fe*) [*epidemic; γράφειν*, to write]. A description of epidemic diseases.

Epidemiology (*ep-e-dem-e-ol'-o-je*) [*epidemic; λόγος*, science]. The science of epidemic diseases.

Epidermatic (*ep-e-der-mat'-ik*). See *Epidermic*.

Epidermic (*ep-e-der'-mik*) [*epidermis*]. Relating to the epidermis. **E. Method,** a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin.

Epidermidalization (*ep - e - derm - id - al - i-za'-shun*) [*epidermis*]. The conversion of columnar into stratified epithelium.

Epidermidophyton (*ep - e - derm - id-o-fi'-ton*) [*epidermis; φυτόν*, a plant]. A fungus found in psoriasis.

Epidermidosis (*ep-e-derm-id-o'-sis*) [*epidermis*]. A collective name for anomalous growths of the skin of epithelial origin and type.

Epidermis (*ep-e-der'-mis*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *δέρμα*, skin]. The outer layer of the skin. The scarf-skin, consisting of a layer of horny cells that protects the true skin.

Epidermolysis (*ep-e-der-mol'-is-is*) [*epidermis*]. A rare skin disease in which bullas form on the slightest pressure. It shows itself in infancy and is most pronounced in summer.

Epididymectomy (*ep-e-did-im-ek'-tom-e*) [*epididymis; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of the epididymis.

Epididymis (*ep-e-did'-im-is*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *δίδυμος*, the testes]. The small body lying above the testis; the superior end is the globus major; the inferior, the globus minor.

Epididymitis (*ep-e-did-im-i'-tis*) [*epididymis; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the epididymis.

Epididymoorchitis (*ep-e-did-im-o-or-ki'-tis*). Epididymitis combined with orchitis.

Epidural (*ep-e-du'-ral*) [*epi-; durus*, hard]. Situated upon or over the dura.

Epifagus (*ep-e-ja'-gus*) [*epi-; φηγός*, the beech-tree]. A genus of plants. *E. americanus* has astringent and antiseptic properties and is used internally in diarrhea and externally in indolent ulcers. Dose 30–60 min. (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Epigæa (*ep-e-je'-ah*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *γαῖα*, earth]. A genus of trailing ericaceous plants. *E. repens*, trailing arbutus of North America, has diuretic properties.

Epigaster (*ep-e-gas'-ter*) [*epigastrium*]. The large intestine; hindgut.

Epigastric (*ep-e-gas'-trik*) [*epigastrium*]. Relating to the epigastrium. **E. Reflex.** See under *Reflexes*.

Epigastriocele, Epigastrocele (*ep-e-gas'-tre-o-sēl, ep-e-gas'-tro-sēl*) [*epigastrium; κήλη*, a hernia]. A hernia in the epigastrium.

Epigastrium (*ep-e-gas'-tre-um*) [*epi-; γαστήρ*, stomach]. The upper and middle part of the abdominal surface corresponding to the position of the stomach; the epigastric region. See *Abdomen*.

Epiglottic (*ep-e-glot'-ik*) [*epiglottis*]. Relating to the epiglottis.

Epiglottidean (*ep-e-glot-id'-e-an*). See *Epiglottic*.

Epiglottis (*ep-e-glot'-is*) [*epi-; γλωττίς*, glottis]. A fibrocartilaginous structure that aids in preventing food and drink from passing into the larynx.

Epignathus (*ep-ig'-na-thus*) [*epi-; γνάθος*, jaw]. A monstrosity in which the rudimentary organs of a twin are united to the superior maxillary bone.

Epiguanin (*ep-e-gwan'-in*), $C_{10}H_{13}N_9O_2$. A xanthin base isolated from the urine of lunatics; it is similar to guanin in solubilities.

Epihyal Bone (*ep-e-hi'-al*) [*epi-; hyoid*]. The stylohyoid ligament when it is ossified.

Epilating Forceps. Forceps for plucking out hairs.

Epilation (*ep-il-a'-shun*) [*e*, out of; *pilus*, a hair]. The extraction of hair.

Epilatory (*ep'-il-at-o-re*). Removing hair; a remedy for removing hair.

Epilepsy (*ep'-il-ep-se*) [ἐπίληψις, a laying hold of]. A chronic nervous affection characterized by sudden loss of consciousness, with general tonic and clonic convulsions, the paroxysms lasting but a short time. An epileptic seizure is often preceded by a peculiar sensation, or *aura*, and as the patient falls he sometimes makes an outcry—the *epileptic cry*. Syn., *Grand mal*. See *Petit Mal*. **E., Cortical, E., Focal, E., Jacksonian,** spasmodic contractions in certain groups of muscles, with retention of consciousness, due to local disease of the cortex. **E., Latent,** a form due to some local irritation, generally in the stomach, which ceases on removal of the irritation, but is liable to recur upon any indulgence. **E., Masked,** in this, involuntary actions, often violent, replace the convulsion. Syn., *Epilepsia larvata*. **E., Motorial,** Jacksonian epilepsy. **E., Nocturnal,** epilepsy in which the attack occurs during sleep. **E., Procursive,** a form in which the patient runs rapidly forward before falling. **E., Spinal,** paroxysms of clonic spasm in the lower extremities sometimes observed in the course of spastic paraplegia. **E., Vasomotor,** that in which extreme contraction of the arteries precedes the attacks.

Epileptic (*ep-il-ep'-tik*). 1. Pertaining to or like epilepsy. 2. One affected with epilepsy. **E. Aura, E. Cry.** See under *Epilepsy*. **E. Dementia,** the dementia which is frequently the terminal stage of epilepsy. **E. Equivalents,** transient psychic disturbances replacing the typical convulsions. **E. Mania,** mania following or taking the place of the fit.

Epileptiform (*ep-il-ep'-tif-orm*) [*epilepsy; forma*, form]. Resembling an epileptic attack.

Epileptisant (*ep-il-ep'-tiz-ant*). 1. Producing epileptoid convulsions. 2. A drug which produces epileptoid convulsions; *e. g.*, absinthe.

Epileptogenic (*ep-il-ep-to-jen'-ik*). See *Epileptogenous*.

Epileptogenous (*ep-il-ep-toj'-en-us*) [*epilepsy; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing epilepsy.

Epileptoid (*ep-il-ep'-toid*) [*epilepsy; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling epilepsy.

Epimandibular (*ep-e-man-dib'-u-lar*) [*epi-; mandibulum*, jaw]. Upon or above the lower jaw.

Epimysium (*ep-e-miz'-e-um*) [*epi-; μῦς*, a muscle]. The sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

Epinephrin (*ep-e-nef'-rin*) [*epi-; νεφρός*, kidney], $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$. The active principle of the suprarenal capsule.

Epineurium (*ep-e-nu'-re-um*) [*epi-; νεῦρον*, a nerve]. The connective-tissue sheath of a nerve-trunk.

Epipastic (*ep - e - pas' - tik*) [ἐπιπάσσειν, to sprinkle]. Having the qualities of a dusting-powder.

Epiperipheral (*ep-e-per-if'-er-al*) [*epi-; periphery*]. Exterior; at the periphery.

Epipharyngeal (*ep - e - far - in' - je - al*) [*epi-; pharynx*]. Located upon or above the pharynx.

Epiphenomenon (*ep - e - fe - nom' - en - on*) [*epi-; φαινόμενον*, phenomenon]. An exceptional sequence or unusual complication arising in the course of a disease.

Epiphora (*ep-if'-or-ah*) [*epi-; φέρειν*, to bear]. A persistent overflow of tears, due to excessive secretion or to impeded outflow.

Epiphyseal, Epiphysial (*ep-e-fiz'-e-al*) [*epiphysis*]. Relating to or of the nature of an epiphysis. **E. Plate.** See *Disc, Epiphyseal*.

Epiphyseitis (*ep - e - fiz - e - i' - tis*) [*epiphysis; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an epiphysis.

Epiphyseolysis (*ep-e-fiz-e-ol'-is-is*) [*epiphysis; λύσις*, a loosing]. The separation of an epiphysis.

Epiphysis (*ep-if'-is-is*) [*epi-; φύεσθαι*, to grow]. A process of bone attached for a time to another bone by cartilage, but in most cases soon becoming consolidated with the principal bone. **E. cerebri,** the pineal gland.

Epiphysitis (*ep-if-is-i'-tis*). See *Epiphyseitis*.

Epiphyte (*ep'-e-fit*) [*epi-; φυτόν*, a plant]. A vegetable parasite growing on the exterior of the body.

Epipial (*ep-e-pi'-al*) [*epi-; pia*]. Upon or above the pia mater.

Epipleural (*ep-e-plu'-ral*) [*epi-; pleura*]. 1. Relating to a pleurapophysis. 2. Located on the side of the thorax.

Epiplocele (*ep-ip'-lo-sēl*) [*epiploon; κήλη*, hernia]. A hernia containing omentum.

Epiploic (*ep-ip-lo'-ik*) [*epiploon*]. Relating or belonging to the omentum. **E. Appendages,** small pouches of peritoneum filled with fat, found on the colon.

Epiploon (*ep-ip'-lo-on*) [ἐπίπλοον, from ἐπί, upon; πλεῖν, to float]. The omentum.

Epiplopexy (*ep-ip'-lo-peks-e*) [*epiploon; πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Talma's operation of suturing the great omentum to the anterior abdominal wall for the purpose of establishing a collateral venous circulation in cirrhosis of the liver.

Epipolic (*ep-e-pol'-ik*) [ἐπιπολή, at the top]. Relating to fluorescence.

Epipteric (*ep-ip-ter'-ik*) [*epi-; pterion*]. Upon or above the pterion. **E. Bone.** See under *Bone*.

Episarkin (*ep-e-sark'-in*) [*epi-; σάρξ*, flesh], $C_4H_6N_3O$. A xanthin base which occurs in normal urine of man and dogs and in the urine in leukemia.

Episclera (*ep-e-skle'-rah*) [*epi-; σκληρός*, hard]. The loose connective tissue lying between the conjunctiva and the sclera.

Episcleral (*ep-e-skle'-ral*) [*episclera*]. Situated on the outside of the sclerotic coat.

Episcleritis (*ep - e - skle - ri' - tis*) [*episclera; ιτις*, inflammation]. An inflammation of the subconjunctival tissues or of the sclera itself.

Episio- (*ep-iz-e-o-*). A prefix signifying relation to the pubes.

Episioelytrorrhaphy (*ep-iz-e-o-el-it-ror'-af-e*) [*episio-; elytrorrhaphy*]. The operation of suturing a ruptured perineum and narrowing the vagina for the support of a prolapsed uterus.

Episioperineorrhaphy (*ep-iz-e-o-per-in-e-or'-af-e*). See *Episioelytrorrhaphy*.

Episiorrhaphy (*ep-iz-e-or'-a-fe*) [*episio-; ῥαφή*, seam]. An operation for the repair of tears about the vulva.

Episiostenosis (*ep-iz-e-o-sten-o'-sis*) [*episio-; στενός*, narrow]. Contraction or narrowing of the vulva.

Episiotomy (*ep-iz-e-ot'-o-me*) [*episio-; τομή*, section]. Incision through the vulva in childbirth, to prevent rupture of the perineum and to facilitate labor.

Epispadias (*ep-e-spa'-de-as*) [*epi-; σπάειν*, to pierce]. A condition in which the urethra opens on the upper part of the penis, either on the dorsum or on the glans.

Epispastic (*ep-e-spas'-tik*) [*epi-; σπάσις*, a drawing]. 1, Blistering. 2. A substance producing a blister.

Epistasis (*e-pis'-tas-is*) [*epi-; ἵστασθαι*, to stand]. 1. A scum or film of substance floating on the surface of urine. 2. A checking or stoppage of a hemorrhage or other discharge.

Epistaxis (*ep-is-taks'-is*) [*ἐπιστάζειν*, to cause to drop]. Hemorrhage from the nose.

Episternal (*ep-e-ster'-nal*) [*epi-; στέρνον*, the sternum]. Above the sternum.

Episthotonos, Episthotonus (*ep-is-thot'-o-nos, -us*). See *Emprosthotonos*.

Epitela (*ep-e-te'-lah*) [*epi-; tela*, a web]. The delicate tissue of Vieussen's valve.

Epithalamic (*ep-e-thal'-am-ik*) [*epi-; thalamus*]. Situated upon the thalamus.

Epithelial (*ep-e-the'-le-al*) [*epithelium*]. Pertaining to or made up of epithelium.

Epitheliogenetic (*ep - e - the - le - o - jen-et'-ik*) [*epithelium; γένεσις*, generation]. Originating from undue epithelial proliferation.

Epithelioid (*ep-e-the'-le-oid*) [*epithelium; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling epithelium.

Epitheliolysin (*ep-e-the-le-ol'-is-in*) [*epithelium; λύσις*, a loosing]. A cytolysin produced by inoculation with epithelial cells.

Epitheliolytic (*ep-e-the-le-o-lit'-ik*). Capable of bringing about the destruction of epithelial cells. Metchnikoff found that the introduction of comminuted epithelium into the blood gave this power to the serum.

Epithelioma (*ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*) [*epithelium; ὄμα*, a tumor]. Properly, any tumor in which epithelium forms the prominent element; by usage the word is restricted to carcinoma of the skin and mucous membranes. **E., Columnar.** See *E., Cylindric.* **E., Corneous,** one in which the cells resemble the outer layer of epidermal cells. **E., Cylindric,** one in which the epithelial cells resemble ordinary columnar epithelium and the structure resembles ordinary mucosa. Syn., *Cylinder-cell cancer; Cylindriform epithelial cancer; Columnar-celled carcinoma.* **E., Cylindrocellular.** See *E., Cylindric.* **E., Cystic,** a form containing pits filled with fluid. **E., Diffuse,** a form marked by rapid infiltration of the adjacent connective tissue with epithelial cells. **E., Glandular,** a not very malignant form composed of gland-cells occurring in mucosas, especially of the nose and palate, and of slow growth. **E., Multiple Cystic,** a variety in which scattered cysts are formed in consequence of mucoid degeneration and the fusion of adjacent drops of fluid. **E. myxomatodes psammosum,** a tumor of the third ventricle of the brain, of the character of a very soft myxoma, and containing very hard, granular, milk-white contents.

Epitheliomatous (*ep-e-the-le-om'-at-us*). Having the nature of an epithelioma.

Epitheliomuscular (*ep-e-the-le-o-mus'-ku-lar*). Resembling epithelium and muscle.

Epithelium (*ep-e-the'-le-um*) [*ἐπί*, upon; *θηλή*, nipple]. A term applied to the group of cells that forms the epidermis that lines all canals having communication with the external air, and that are specialized for secretion in certain glands, as the liver, kidneys, etc.



Ciliated Cells. Columnar Cells.



Goblet Cells. Squamous Cells.

Epithelium is divided, according to the shape and arrangement of the cells, into *columnar, cuboidal, flat, pavement, squamous, stratified,* and *tessellated* epithelium; according to function, into protective and glandular or

secreting. **E., Ciliated,** a form in which the cells bear vibratile filaments or cilia on their free extremities. **E., Columnar,** distinguished by prismatic-shaped or columnar cells. **E., Fibrillated.** See *E., Rod.* **E., Germ, E., Germinal, E., Germinative.** 1. See *Ridge, Genital.* 2. The single layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the free surface of the ovary. **E., Glandular,** that composed generally of spheroid cells and constituting the proper secreting substance of a gland. **E., Intestinal,** columnar epithelium. **E., Malpighian.** See *E., Mucous.* **E., Mucous.** 1. The rete mucosum. 2. The entire embryonic epidermis with the exception of the epitrichium. **E., Nerve,** epithelium in which sensory cells combined with ordinary epithelial cells form the peripheral terminations of the nerves in the organs of sense. **E., Pigmentary, E., Pigmented,** epithelial cells holding pigment-granules. **E., Protective,** that serving for protection, as the epidermis, as distinguished from that serving for secretion or sensation. **E., Pyramidal,** columnar epithelium. **E., Rod,** striated cells lining certain glands. **E., Sensory.** See *E., Nerve.* **E., Striated,** that consisting of striated cells. **E., Subcapsular,** the epithelial-like lining of the internal surface of the capsule of the nerve-cells of spinal ganglions. **E., Tabular, E. tabulare,** pavement epithelium. **E., Tegumentary,** the epidermis. **E., Transitional,** epithelium intermediate between simple and stratified. **E., Vascular,** vascular endothelium. **E. vibrans, E., Vibratile, E., Vibrating, E. vibratorium,** ciliated epithelium.

Epitonic (*ep-e-ton'-ik*) [*ἐπιτείνειν*, to stretch]. Tightly drawn; on the stretch.

Epitonos, Epitonus (*ep - e - to' - nos, - nus*). 1. See *Epitonic.* 2. Anything exhibiting abnormal tension or stretched from one point to another.

Epitrichium (*ep-e-trik'-e-um*) [*epi-; τρίχιον*, hair]. Superficial layer of fetal epidermis.

Epitrochanterian (*ep-e-tro-kan-te'-re-an*) [*epi-; trochanter*]. Situated upon the trochanters.

Epitrochlea (*ep-e-trok'-le-ah*) [*epi-; τροχαλία*, a pulley]. The internal condyle of the humerus.

Epitrochlear (*ep-e-trok'-le-ar*). Applied to muscles of the forearm which are attached to the epitrochlea.

Epitympanic (*ep-e-tim-pan'-ik*) [*epi-; τύμπανον*, the tympanum]. Upon or above the tympanum. **E. Recess,** the attic.

Epitympanum (*ep-e-tim'-pan-um*). The attic.

Epityphlon (*ep-e-tif'-lon*) [*epi-; τυφλόν*, the cecum]. Küster's name for the vermiform appendix.

Epivertebral (*ep-e-ver'-te-bral*) [*epi-; vertebra*]. 1. Situated upon a vertebra. 2. A spinous process of a vertebra.

Epizoon (*ep-e-zo'-on*) [*epi-; ζῷον*, an animal]. An animal parasite living upon the exterior of the body.

Epizootic (*ep-e-zo-ot'-ik*) [see *Epizoon*]. An epidemic disease of the lower animals.

Epoikic (*ep-oi'-kik*) [*epi-; οἶκος*, a house]. Applied to diseases limited to the household or other circumscribed locality.

Eponymic (*ep-o-nim'-ik*) [*ἐπώνυμος*, named after a person]. Named after some person.

Epoophoron (*ep-o-of'-or-on*) [*epi-; ᾠόν*, egg; *φέρειν*, to bear]. The parovarium.

Epoptic (*ep-op'-tik*) [L., *epopticus*]. Fluorescent.

Epsom Salt (*ep'-sum*). See *Magnesium Sulfate.*

Epstein's Pearls. Small, slightly elevated, yellowish-white masses on each side of the median line of the hard palate at birth.

Epulis (*ep-u'-lis*) [*epi-; οὖλα*, the gums]. A tumor of the alveolar processes of the jaws. **E., Malignant,** a giant-cell sarcoma of the jaw.

Equation (*e-kwa'-zhun*) [*æquare*, to make equal]. In chemistry, a collection of symbols so arranged as to indicate the reaction that will take place if the bodies represented by the symbols are brought together. **E., Personal,** an allowance for individual peculiarity or error in an observer's work.

Equator (*e-kwa'-tor*) [see *Equation*]. An imaginary circle surrounding a sphere so as to divide it into equal halves. **E. of a Cell,** the boundary of the plane through which division takes place. **E. of the Eye,** the æquator oculi; a line joining the four extremities of the transverse and vertical axes of the eye.

Equilibrating Operation (*e-kwil'-ib-ra-ting*). An operation on the ocular muscles to equalize their action in cases of squint.

Equilibration (*e-kwil-ib-ra'-shun*) [*equilibrium*]. The maintenance of equilibrium.

Equilibrium (*e-kwil-ib'-re-um*) [*æquus*, equal; *libra*, balance]. A state of balance. **E., Nitrogenous,** the condition of the system in which the amount of nitrogen in the matter discharged from the body exactly equals the amount taken in. **E., Physiologic,** the state of the system in which the amount of material discharged from the body exactly equals the amount taken in.

Equinia (*e - kwin' - e - ah*) [*equus*, a horse]. Glanders; farcy.

Equinocavus (*e-kwi-no-ka'-vus*) [*equinus; cavus*, hollow]. Dorsal talipes equinus in which the plantar surface is excessively hollowed and creased.

Equinovarus (*e-kwi-no-va'-rus*) [*equinus; varus*, bent outward]. A variety of talipes presenting the characteristics of talipes equinus and talipes varus.

Equinus (*e-kwi'-nus*) [*equus*, a horse]. 1. Talipes equinus. 2. Relating to the horse; equine. **E. dorsalis,** a form of talipes equinus in which the patient walks on the dorsal surface of the flexed toes. **E. plantaris,** the form of talipes equinus in which the toes are extended throughout or only at the metatarsophalangeal joint.

Equipotential (*e-kwi-po-ten'-shal*) [*æquus*, equal; *potentia*, power]. Of equal power; applied in electricity to bodies with equal dynamic units.

Equisetum (*ek-wis-e'-tum*) [*equus*, a horse; *sæta*, a bristle]. A genus of cryptogamous plants. *E. hiemale* is used in dropsy and diseases of genitourinary origin. Dose of *fluidextract* 30–60 min. (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Equivalence, Equivalency (*e-kwiv'-al-ens, -en-se*) [*æquus*, equal; *valere*, to be worth]. The property possessed by an element or radicle of replacing another element or radicle in a compound body in definite proportions.

Equivalent (*e-kwiv'-al-ent*). Of equal valency; having the same value. **E., Endosmotic,** the ratio obtained by dividing the amount of the replacing liquid in osmotic action by the amount replaced. **E., Joule's,** the mechanic equivalent of heat or the amount of work that, converted into heat, will raise the temperature of one pound of water 1° F. **E., Psychic Epileptic,** mental disturbance or excitement which may take the place of epileptic attacks. **E., Toxic,** the quantity of poison capable of killing, by intravenous injection, one kilogram of animal.

Erasion (*e-ra'-zhun*) [*e*, out; *radere*, to scrape]. The act of scraping.

Erb's Disease. Severe pseudoparalytic myasthenia; asthenic bulbar paralysis. **E.'s Juvenile Form of Progressive Muscular Atrophy,** the scapulohumeral type. **E.'s Myotonic Reaction.** See *E.'s Waves*. **E.'s Palsy, E.'s Paralysis,** a paralysis involving the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus; often also the supinator brevis, and at times the infraspinatus; rarely the subscapularis. It is traumatic in origin; it may occur during birth. **E.'s Point,** a point about two fingerbreadths above the clavicle and one fingerbreadth external to the sternomastoid. Electric stimulation at this point produces contraction of the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **E.'s Symptom.** 1. Increase of the electric irritability of the motor nerves in tetany. 2. Dulness on percussion over the manubrium sterni in akromegaly. **E.'s Waves,** undulatory movements produced in a muscle by passing a moderately strong constant current through it and leaving the electrodes in place, the circuit remaining closed. They are sometimes seen in Thomsen's disease.

Erb-Charcot's Disease. Spastic spinal paralysis; spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

Erben's Phenomenon. A temporary slowing of the pulse on bending forward or attempting to sit down; it has been observed in neurasthenia.

Erb-Goldflam's Symptom-complex. See *Erb's Disease*.

Erb-Westphal's Symptom. See *Westphal's Sign*.

Erect (*e-rekt'*) [*erigere*, to set up]. To raise through engorgement of the tissues.

Erectile (*e-rek'-til*) [*erect*]. Having the quality of becoming erect. **E. Tissue,** a tissue consisting of a network of expansile capillaries that, under stimulus, become engorged with blood and cause erection of the part.

Erection (*e-rek'-shun*) [*erect*]. The state of being erect, as *erection* of the penis or clitoris.

Erector (*e-rek'-tor*) [*erect*]. 1. A muscle that produces erection of a part. See under *Muscle*. 2. A prism frequently attached to the eyepiece of the microscope, for correcting the inversion of the image. **E. Nerves.** See *Nervi erigentes*. **E. pili,** the unstriped muscular fibers causing the erection of the hair and the phenomenon called goose-flesh or goose-skin.

Eremacausis (*er-e-mak-aw'-sis*) [*ἠρέμα*, slowly; *καῦσις*, burning]. Slow oxidation or gradual decay, without combustion.

Erepsin (*er-ep'-sin*) [*ἐρείπειν*, to destroy]. A ferment produced by the intestinal mucosa, having no effect on unaltered albumin but causing cleavage of peptones.

Erethetic, Erethetical (*er-e-thet'-ik, -al*). See *Erethismic*.

Erethism, Erethismus (*er'-e-thizm, er-e-thiz'-mus*) [*ἐρεθισμός*, irritation]. An abnormal increase of nervous irritability.

Erethisma (*er-e-thiz'-mah*). An irritant.

Erethismic, Erethistic (*er-e-thiz'-mik, -this'-tik*). Relating to, or affected with, erethism.

Erg [*ἔργον*, work]. A unit of work, representing the work done in moving a body against the force of one dyne through a space of one centimeter.

Ergoapiol (*er-go-a'-pe-ol*). A proprietary combination of apiol, 5 parts; ergotin, 1 part; savin oil, ½ part; aloin, ⅛ part; it is used as an emmenagog. Dose 7–14 gr. (0.45–0.9 Gm.).

Ergot, Ergota (*er'-got, er-go'-tah*) [Fr., *ergot*, a spur]. The sclerotium of the *Claviceps purpurea*, a fungus growing on rye. It is a vasomotor stimulant and causes contraction of the involuntary muscles. It is used to control hemorrhage and to cause uterine contraction; it is also employed in cerebral and spinal congestion, in diabetes insipidus, and in night-sweats. Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). **E., Extract of** (*extractum ergotæ*, U. S. P.), ergot. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 Gm.); hypodermatically, ¼–5 gr. (0.016–0.32 Gm.). **E., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum ergotæ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½ dr.–½ oz. (2–16 Cc.). **E., Infusion of** (*infusum ergotæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **E., Injection of** (*injectio ergotinæ hypodermica*, B. P.), ergotin and camphor-water. Dose subcutaneously 3–10 min. (0.2–0.65 Cc.). **E., Tincture of** (*tinctura ergotæ*, B. P.). Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.6–4.0 Cc.). **E., Wine of** (*vinum ergotæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.).

Ergotin (*er'-go-tin*). Extract of ergot.

Ergotinin (*er-got'-in-in*), $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$. An alkaloid from ergot of rye.

Ergotinum (*er-go-ti'-num*). See *Ergotin*.

Ergotism (*er'-got-izm*) [*ergot*]. The constitutional effects following the prolonged use of

ergot, or of grain containing the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. The symptoms are of two types, either a spasmodic form with contractions and cramps of the muscles, or a form characterized by dry gangrene.

Erichsen's Disease. Railway-spine; railway-brain. A train of symptoms following accidents, which may assume the form of traumatic hysteria, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, or melancholia. **E.'s Ligature,** one consisting of a double thread, one-half of which is black, the other white; it is used in the ligation of nevi. **E.'s Sign,** to differentiate coxalgia from sacroiliac disease: compression of the two iliac bones causes pain in the latter, but not in the former, affection.

Erigens (*er'-e-jenz*) [L.]. Producing erection, as the nervi erigentes.

Erigeron (*er-ij'-er-on*) [ἠρι-γέρων, groundsel]. Fleabane. The plant *E. canadensis*, having physiologic actions like those of oil of turpentine, but less irritant. It contains oil of erigeron, and is used as a hemostatic. *E. bellidifolium* and *E. philadelphicus* afford similar oil, and have the same properties. *E. canadensis* is used in dropsy and diseases of the genitourinary tract. **E., Fluidextract of.** Dose 30–60 min. (1.8–3.7 Cc.). **E., Oil of** (*oleum erigerontis*, U. S. P.). Dose 10 min.–½ dr. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Eriocomous (*er-e-ok'-om-us*). Villous; covered with fine hair.

Eriodictyon (*er-e-o-dik'-te-on*) [ἔριον, wool; δίκτυον, a net]. Yerba santa or mountain-balm. The leaves of *E. californicum*, a shrub of California, are expectorant and an excipient for quinin, the taste of which they largely conceal. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **E., Extract of.** Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **E., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum eriodictyi*, U. S. P.). Dose 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.).

Erodent (*e-ro'-dent*) [*e*, out; *rodere*, to gnaw]. 1. Caustic; causing erosion. 2. A caustic drug.

Erosion (*e-ro'-zhun*) [*erodere*, to eat out]. The eating away of tissue. **E., Aphthous,** the formation of flat ulcers on a mucosa. **E., Dental,** a progressive decalcification, affecting most commonly the labial and buccal faces of the teeth, not due to the causes of dental caries, and usually associated with the gouty diathesis. **E., Papillary,** a condition developed from simple erosion; after the destruction of the epithelium the exposed points of the papillas swell and appear as granular, dark-red, and easily bleeding elevations.

Erotic (*er-ot'-ik*) [ἔρως, love]. Pertaining to the sexual passion.

Erotism (*er'-o-tizm*). A condition of erotic intoxication.

Erotomania (*er-ot-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [ἔρως, love; μανία, madness]. Morbid exaggeration of the affections, usually toward the opposite sex.

Erotopathy, Erotopathia (*er-ot-op'-ath-e, er-o-to-path'-e-ah*) [ἔρως, love; πάθος, disease]. Perverted sexual instinct.

Errabund (*er'-a-bund*) [*errare*, to wander]. Erratic; wandering.

Errhine (*er'-in*) [ἐν, in; ῥίς, the nose]. 1. Causing discharges from the nose. 2. A medicine that increases nasal secretions; a sternutatory.

Errhysis (*er'-is-is*) [ἔρρειν, to go slowly]. Slow bleeding.

Eructation (*e-ruk-ta'-shun*) [*eructare*, to belch]. Belching.

Eruption (*e-rup'-shun*) [*erumpere*, to burst out]. A bursting forth, especially applied to the skin-lesions of the exanthematous diseases. **E., Koch's,** a morbilliform eruption following the injection of tuberculin. **E., Miliary,** an eruption of little vesicles occurring in the course of febrile diseases.

Eruptive (*e-rup'-tiv*) [see *Eruption*]. Attended by an eruption, as an *eruptive* fever.

Eryngium (*er-in'-je-um*) [ἠρύγγη, a sort of thistle]. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*. *E. yuccæfolium* is indigenous to the western prairies and southern barrens of the United States. The root is diaphoretic, expectorant, and refrigerant. Dose of *fluidextract* 30–60 min. (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Erysipelas (*er-is-ip'-el-as*) [ἐρυθρός, red; πέλλα, skin]. An acute infectious disease due to *Streptococcus erysipelatis* (which is probably identical with the *Streptococcus pyogenes*), and characterized by an inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues. **E. ambulans.** See *E., Wandering.* **E. bullosum,** that attended with formation of bullas. **E. chronicum.** Synonym of *Erysipeloid.* **E. diffusum,** that in which the affected area is not sharply defined, the redness merging gradually with the color of the surrounding skin. **E., Facial,** erysipelas of the face, the most common form. After an initial chill the temperature rises very high; there may be vomiting and delirium, and the disease may spread rapidly over a great part of the body. The affected area is swollen, has a deep-red color, an elevated margin, and itches. **E. glabrum,** that in which the skin is tightly stretched and has a smooth, shining appearance. Syn., *Erysipelas læve; Erysipelas lævigatum.* **E., Idiopathic,** erysipelas occurring without any visible wound. **E., Internal, E. internum,** that affecting the interior of the body, especially the mucosas. **E. læve, E. lævigatum.** See *E. glabrum.* **E. medicamentosum,** a medicine rash resembling erysipelas, but marked by rapid development, the absence of well-defined areas, and tenderness on pressure. **E. migrans.** See *E., Wandering.* **E., Phlegmonous,** a form of erysipelas in which there is pus-formation. **E., Pustular, E. pustulosum,** a variety of erysipelas bullosum in which the bullas contain pus. **E., Serpiginous,** a form which extends by involving neighboring parts of the skin. **E., Spontaneous,** that to which no external cause can be assigned. **E., Surgical, E., Traumatic,** erysipelas occurring in the site of

a wound. **E., Symptomatic,** that dependent on some constitutional disorder. **E., True,** that due to infection with *Streptococcus erysipelatis,* Fehleisen. See under *Bacteria.* **E., Venous,** that accompanied by venous congestion and marked by a dark-red color which does not entirely disappear on pressure. **E. verrucosum,** that characterized by a warty or lumpy appearance. **E., Wandering,** a form in which the erysipelatous process successively disappears from one part of the body to appear subsequently at another part. **E., White,** a variety of erysipelatous edema in which there is no manifest dilation of the blood-vessels.

Erysipelatous (*er-is-ip-el'-at-us*) [*erysipelas*]. Of the nature of or affected with erysipelas.

Erysipelococcus (*er-is-ip-el-o-kok'-us*). A name for *Streptococcus erysipelatis,* to which erysipelas is due.

Erysipeloid (*er-is-ip'-el-oid*) [*erysipelas; εἶδος,* likeness]. A noncontagious disease resembling erysipelas. It is due to *Cladothrix dichotoma.* Syn., *Erysipelas chronicum; Erythema migrans.*

Erythema (*er-ith-e'-mah*) [*ἐρυθαίνειν,* to make red]. A redness of the skin occurring in patches of variable size and shape. **E. æstivum,** an intense itching and burning, attended with swelling and formation of bullas, attacking the feet and ankles of those who walk barefooted in hay-fields. **E. a frigore, E. a gelu,** chilblain. **E., Amorphous,** that in which the efflorescence is irregular in outline and arrangement. **E. angeiectaticum,** Auspitz's term for rosacea in order to convey the idea of its dependence upon dilation of the cutaneous blood-vessels. **E. annulare,** a form of erythema multiforme in which the lesions shrink and desquamate at the center, but continue to extend at the periphery by a raised margin. **E., Choleraic,** erythema multiforme occurring in cholera patients, chiefly affecting the extremities and marked by papules bluish-red or livid in color. It has been observed as occurring at both the initial and the declining stage of the disease. **E. diffusum,** a form resembling scarlatina, with ill-defined outline, the red color of the affected skin merging gradually into that of the surrounding parts. **E. enematogenes,** an eruption sometimes observed in children on the anterior surface of the knees, backs of the elbows, buttocks, and face, appearing from 12 to 24 hours after the administration of enemas. It lasts from 24 to 48 hours, is rarely followed by desquamation, and gives rise to no constitutional disturbance. **E., Infectious,** a name given to erythema multiforme to express the theory of its infectious character. **E. intertrigo,** intertrigo; a hyperemia of the skin occurring where the folds of the integument come in contact. The epidermis may be abraded. **E., Lewin's, of the Larynx,** simple syphilitic catarrh of the larynx. **E. migrans.** Synonym of *Erysipeloid.* **E. multiforme,** an acute inflammatory skin disease characterized by reddish macules, papules, or tubercles, usually appearing on the legs and forearms. It is often ushered in by gastric distress and rheumatic pains. **E. nodosum,** dermatitis contusiformis, an inflammatory disease characterized by the formation, especially on the tibial surfaces, of rounded, elevated, erythematous nodules. **E. solare.** See *E., Symptomatic.* **E., Symptomatic,** a hyperemia of the skin, either diffuse or in nonelevated patches. It is either idiopathic, as when arising from the action of the sun (*erythema solare*), or due to various poisons (*erythema venenatum*), or it is symptomatic of systemic disease or gastrointestinal disorder. **E. venenatum.** See *E., Symptomatic.*

Erythematica (*er-ith-e-mat'-ik-ah*) [*erythema*]. A form of idiopathic enteritis, according to Cullen.

Erythematous (*er-ith-em'-at-us*) [*erythema*]. Of the nature of erythema.

Erythræa (*er-ith-re'-ah*) [*ἐρυθραῖος,* red]. A genus of gentians. *E. centaurium,* the European centaury, is tonic and antipyretic. Dose of *extract* 5–30 gr. (0.32–1.9 Gm.). *E. venusta,* a California species, is a valuable bitter tonic and stomachic.

Erythrasma (*er-ith-raz'-mah*) [*ἐρυθρός,* red]. A rare skin disease attacking the axillas or inguinal region or the buttocks. It forms reddish or brownish, sharply defined, slightly raised, desquamating patches, that cause no itching or inconvenience. It is due to *Bacillus epidermidis.*

Erythremelalgia (*er-ith-rem-el-al'-je-ah*). See *Erythromelalgia.*

Erythro- (*er-ith-ro-*) [*ἐρυθρός,* red]. A prefix signifying of a red color.

Erythroblast (*er-ith'-ro-blast*) [*erythro-; βλαστός,* a germ]. A rudimentary red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocyte (*er-ith'-ro-sīt*) [*erythro-; κυτός,* a cell]. A red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocytolysis (*er-ith-ro-si-tol'-is-is*) [*erythrocyte; λύσις,* a loosing]. The plasmolysis of red blood-corpuscles; the escape of soluble substances and the reduction of the volume of the corpuscle.

Erythrocytometer (*er-ith-ro-si-tom'-et-er*) [*erythrocyte; μέτρον,* a measure]. A heavy, graduated, glass capillary tube, the lumen of which is expanded near the upper end into a bulb containing a small cubic glass bead which serves as a stirrer. It is used in counting erythrocytes. Cf. *Leukocytometer.*

Erythrocytorrhexis (*er-ith-ro-si-tor-reks'-is*). See *Plasmorrhexis.*

Erythrocytoschisis (*er-ith-ro-si-tos'-kis-is*) [*erythrocyte; σχίσις,* cleavage]. The splitting-up of red blood-corpuscles into discs resembling blood-platelets. Cf. *Plasmoschisis.*

Erythrocytosis (*er-ith-ro-si-to'-sis*) [*erythrocyte*]. 1. The formation of red blood-corpuscles. 2. The presence in the blood, before birth, of red cells with nuclei and with karyokinetic figures.

Erythrodextrin (*er-ith-ro-deks'-trin*) [*erythro-; dexter,* right]. A dextrin formed by the

action of saliva on starch. It yields a red color with iodin.

Erythrogranulose (*er - ith - ro - gran' - u - lōs*) [*erythro-; granulum*, a little grain]. A granular substance, found in starch-grains, coloring red with iodin.

Erythrol (*er'-ith-rol*) [ἐρυθρός, red]. 1. $C_4H_6(OH)_4$. A crystalline alkaloid from certain algæ and lichens. 2. A double salt of bismuth and cinchonidin. It is used in rare forms of dyspepsia in which acid reaction of the gastric juice is accompanied by the production of butyric acid. **E. Tetranitrate,** $(CH_2ONO_2)_2(CHO\,.\,NO_2)_2$, large scales, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, exploding on percussion; recommended as a substitute for amyl nitrite and nitroglycerin in angina pectoris, asthma, lead colic, and cardiac affections. Dose ¼–1 gr. (0.03–0.06 Gm.).

Erythrolysin (*er-ith-rol'-is-in*). See *Hemolysin.*

Erythromelalgia (*er - ith - ro - mel - al'-je - ah*) [*erythro-; μέλος*, a limb; ἄλγος, pain]. An affection of the distal parts of the extremities, particularly the feet, characterized by redness and neuralgic pain. The disease is very obstinate; its pathology is not well understood. It may be a vasomotor neurosis, a neuritis of the peripheral nerves, or it may be due to changes in the spinal cord.

Erythromelia (*er-ith-ro-me'-le-ah*) [*erythro-; μέλος*, limb]. An affection of the extensor surfaces of the arms and legs, characterized by painless progressive redness of the skin; it is distinct from erythromelalgia.

Erythronium (*er-ith-ro'-ne-um*) [ἐρυθρός, red]. A genus of liliaceous plants. *E. americanum* is a species indigenous to the United States; the bulb and all parts of the plant are emetic. Dose 20–30 gr. (1.3–1.9 Gm.).

Erythrophil (*er-ith'-ro-fil*) [*erythro-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Auerbach's term for the red-staining nuclear substance of animal and vegetal cells.

Erythrophilous (*er-ith-rof'-il-us*) [see *Erythrophil*]. Having an especial affinity for red dyes.

Erythrophlein (*er-ith-rof'-le-in*) [*erythro-; φλοιός*, bark]. A poisonous alkaloid from casca-bark. **E. Hydrochlorate,** a local anesthetic and cardiac tonic; used chiefly in ophthalmology in 0.05 to 0.25% solution. Dose ½–⅙ gr. (0.002–0.004 Gm.).

Erythrophleum (*er-ith-rof'-le-um*). Casca-bark.

Erythropsia (*er-ith-rop'-se-ah*) [*erythro-; ὄψις*, vision]. An abnormity of vision in which all objects appear red; red vision.

Erythropyknosis (*er - ith - ro - pik - no' - sis*) [*erythro-; πυκνός*, thick]. Degenerative changes in the invaded erythrocyte, characteristic of the estivoautumnal infections. It consists in the development of a brassy appearance of the blood-cell, together with distinct crenation.

Erythrosin (*er-ith-ro'-sin*) [*erythro-; tyrosin*], $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_6$. A compound product by the action of HNO_3 on tyrosin. It is used as a coloring-matter.

Erythrosis (*er-ith-ro'-sis*) [ἐρυθρός, red]. 1. Arterial plethora, or the redness of the skin due to it. 2. An exaggerated tendency to blush.

Erythroxylin (*er-ith-roks'-il-in*) [*erythro-; ξύλον*, wood]. Synonym of *Cocain.*

Erythroxylon (*er-ith-roks'-il-on*) [see *Erythroxylin*]. Coca. The leaves of *E. coca*, a shrub indigenous to the Andes. It contains an alkaloid, *cocain*, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, to which its properties are mainly due. It is an aromatic tonic and cerebral stimulant. Dose of *coca* (*erythroxylon coca*, B. P.) 2–15 gr. (0.13–1.0 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* (*fluidextractum cocæ*, U. S. P.) 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.); of the *liquid extract* (*extractum cocæ liquidum*, B. P.) 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.).

Eschar (*es'-kar*) [ἔσχάρα, a scab]. A slough, especially that produced by the thermocautery. **E., Neuropathic,** a bed-sore.

Escharotic (*es-kar-ot'-ik*) [ἐσχαρωτικός]. 1. Caustic; producing a slough. 2. A substance that produces an eschar; a caustic.

Esciorcin, Æsciorcin (*es-e-or'-sin*) [*Æsculus*, a genus of trees; *orcin*], $C_9H_8O_4$. A product of esculetin by action of sodium amalgam. It dissolves in alkalis, green changing to red, and is used in discovering corneal defects and lesions of conjunctival epithelium, the red color being more distinct on the iris than the green color of fluorescein. Application, 1 drop of 10 to 20% aqueous solution.

Esciorcinol (*es-e-or'-sin-ol*). Same as *Esciorcin.*

Escorcin, Æscorcin (*es-kor'-sin*). See *Esciorcin.*

Esculetin (*es-ku-le'-tin*) [*Æsculus*, a genus of trees], $C_9H_6O_4$. A substance present in the bark of the horse-chestnut, partly free, and partly as the glucosid *esculin*, from which it is prepared.

Esculin (*es'-ku-lin*) [see *Esculetin*], $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$. A glucosid from horse-chestnut bark.

Eseridin (*es-er'-id-in*). An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$. It is a laxative and motor excitant and is recommended as a cathartic in veterinary practice. Its uses are the same as eserin, but it is only one-sixth as powerful. Subcutaneous dose ⅙–⅓ gr. (0.01–0.02 Gm.).

Eserin, Eserinum (*es'-er-in, es-er-e'-num*) [*esere*, native name of the plant or bean]. An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, and said to be identical with physostigmin (*q. v.*). **E. Benzoate,** $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_2$, used in the same way as is eserin. **E. Borate,** is mydriatic; the solutions are permanent and nonirritating, used in same way as is eserin. **E.-pilocarpin,** a combination of eserin and pilocarpin forming a white, crystalline, soluble powder. It is anodyne and laxative and used in veterinary practice in colic of horses. Injection, 6 gr. (0.4 Gm.) in 5 Cc. of water. **E. Salicylate,** $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_3$, is used in 5% solutions to contract the pupil; red solutions have lost their power. It is also used in intestinal atony. Dose $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.0016–0.003 Gm.), divided into 2, 3, or 4 doses; other uses and dosage the same as of eserin. **E. Sulfate,** used in same way as

eserin; also, hypodermatically in veterinary practice for colic. Dose 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.).

E. Tartrate, $(C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2)_2C_4H_6O_6$, uses and dosage the same as of eserin.

Esmarch's Bandage, E.'s Apparatus. An elastic rubber bandage used upon a limb to be amputated, in order to drive the blood out of it by the pressure of progressive turns about the limb toward the trunk.

E.'s Tubes, tubes on the sides of which agar or gelatin has been solidified in a thin layer, by rapid turning of the tube on ice or under ice-water.

Esodic (*e-sod'-ik*) [ἐς, into; ὁδός, way]. Afferent.

Esoethmoiditis (*es - o - eth - moid - i' - tis*) [ἔσω, within; *ethmoiditis*]. Osteomyelitis of the ethmoid.

Esohyperphoria (*es - o - hi - per-fo'-re-ah*). See *Hyperesophoria* under *Heterophoria.*

Esophageal (*e-sof-aj'-e-al*) [*esophagus*]. Pertaining or belonging to the esophagus.

Esophageurysma (*e-so-faj-ur-iz'-mah*) [*esophagus;* εὐρύνειν, to widen]. Abnormal dilation of the esophagus.

Esophagismus (*e-sof-aj-iz'-mus*) [*esophagus*]. Spasmodic contraction of the esophagus.

Esophagitis (*e-sof-aj-i'-tis*) [*esophagus;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the esophagus.

Esophago- (*e-sof-a-go-*) [*esophagus*]. A prefix meaning relating to the esophagus.

Esophagocele (*e-sof'-ag-o-sēl*) [*esophago-;* κήλη, hernia]. An abnormal distention of a portion of the esophagus.

Esophagoectasis (*e-sof-ag-o-ek-ta'-sis*) [*esophago-;* ἐκτείνειν, to stretch]. Diffuse spindle-form dilation of the esophagus, almost always due to stenosis of the cardia.

Esophagoenterostomy (*e-sof-ag-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*esophago-; enterostomy*]. Schlatter's operation for the total extirpation of the stomach; the esophagus is first sutured to the duodenum.

Esophagometer (*e-sof-ag-om'-et-er*) [*esophago-;* μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the esophagus.

Esophagomycosis (*e-sof-ag-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*esophago-; mycosis*]. Disease of the esophagus caused by fungi.

Esophagoplasty (*e-sof'-ag-o-plast-e*) [*esophago-;* πλάσσειν, to shape]. Plastic surgery of the esophagus.

Esophagoptosis (*e-sof-ag-o-to'-sis*) [*esophago-;* πτῶσις, a falling]. Prolapse of the esophagus.

Esophagoscope (*e-sof-ag'-o-skōp*) [*esophago-;* σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument for examining the interior of the esophagus by artificial light.

Esophagoscopy ((*e-sof-ag-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Esophagoscope*]. Examination of the interior of the esophagus by means of the esophagoscope.

Esophagospasm (*e-sof'-ag-o-spazm*). See *Esophagismus.*

Esophagostenosis (*e-sof-ag-o-sten-o'-sis*) [*esophago-;* στένωσις, constriction]. Constriction of the esophagus.

Esophagostoma (*e-sof-ag-os'-to-mah*) [*esophago-;* στόμα, a mouth]. An abnormal aperture or passage into the esophagus.

Esophagostomy (*e-sof-ag-os'-to-me*) [see *Esophagostoma*]. The formation of an artificial opening in the esophagus.

E. externa, the surgical opening of the esophagus from the surface of the neck for the removal of foreign bodies.

E. interna, incision of the esophagus from the inside by means of the esophagotome for relief of stricture.

Esophagotome (*e - sof - ag' - o - tōm*). An instrument devised for cutting into the esophagus.

Esophagotomy (*e-sof-ag-ot'-o-me*) [*esophago-;* τομή, a cutting]. Opening of the esophagus by an incision.

Esophagus (*e-sof'-ag-us*) [οἰσοφάγος, the gullet]. The gullet, a musculomembranous canal, about nine inches in length, extending from the pharynx to the stomach.

Esophoria (*es-o-fo'-re-ah*). See *Heterophoria.*

Esosphenoiditis (*es-o-sfe-noid-i'-tis*) [ἔσω, within; *sphenoid;* ιτις, inflammation]. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone.

Esoteric (*e-so-ter'-ik*) [ἐσωτερός, within]. Arising within the organism.

Esothyropexy (*es-o-thi'-ro-peks-e*). See *Exothyropexy.*

Esotropia (*e-so-tro'-pe-ah*) [ἔσω, inward; τρέπειν, to turn]. Convergent strabismus.

Espnoic (*esp-no'-ik*) [ἐς, into; πνοή, vapor]. 1. Inspiratory. 2. Relating to the injection of gases or vapors.

Essence (*es'-ens*) [*essentia*, essence]. 1. That which gives to anything its character or peculiar quality. 2. The peculiar qualities of a drug extracted and reduced to a small compass. 3. A solution of an essential oil in alcohol.

Essential (*es-en'-shal*) [*essence*]. 1. Pertaining to the essence of a substance. 2. Of diseases, occurring without a known cause.

E. Oils, the volatile oils obtained from aromatic plants by distillation or fermentation.

Ester (*es'-ter*). A compound ether containing both an acid and an alcohol radicle.

Esthesioblast (*es-the'-ze-o-blast*) [αἴσθησις, sensation; βλαστός, a germ]. Same as *Ganglioblast.*

Esthesiometer (*es-the-ze-om'-e-ter*) [αἴσθησις, sensation; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Esthesioneure (*es - the' - ze - o - nūr*) [αἴσθησις, sensation; νεῦρον, a nerve]. A sensory neuron.

Esthiomene (*es-the-om'-en-e*) [ἐσθιομένη, eating]. Lupus vulgaris.

Estival (*es'-tiv-al*) [*æstas*, summer]. In biology, produced in summer.

Estivoautumnal Fever. See *Fever, Remittent.*

E. Parasite, a parasite found in the blood in cases of malaria; two forms have been found, that of the quotidian type differing from that found in tertian estivoautumnal fever. The stages of growth are the hyaline body, pigmented body, segmenting body, and crescent phase. The cycle of development is completed in 24 hours in the quotidian, and in 48 hours in the tertian cases.

Estlander's Operation. An excision of portions of one or more ribs for the relief of empyema.

Estruation (*es-tru-a'-shun*) [*estrum*]. Sexual excitement; the socalled *heat* of animals.

Estrum (*es'-trum*) [οἶστρος, gadfly]. Sexual desire; the orgasm.

Estuarium (*es-tu-a'-re-um*) [*æstus*, heat]. 1. A vapor-bath; also a stove designed to apply warm, dry air to all parts of the body at the same time. 2. A tube through which a hot cautery-iron can be passed to the part to be operated upon.

Esuritis (*es-u-ri'-tis*) [*esuries*, hunger]. Gastric ulceration from inanition.

État Mamelloné (*et-ah mah-mel-on-a*) [Fr.]. A condition of the stomach in chronic gastritis in which there is a projection of small elevations consisting of hyperplastic mucous membrane.

Ethane (*eth'-ān*) [*ether*]. Paraffin; any one of the products of the dry distillation of wood, turf, bituminous shales, lignite, bituminous coal, and other coals rich in hydrogen.

Ethanol (*eth'-an-ol*). See *Alcohol* (2).

Ethene (*eth'-ēn*). Same as *Ethylene*. **E. Chlorid,** $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Dutch liquid. An anesthetic resembling chloroform, but less dangerous.

Ether, Æther (*e'-ther*) [*αἰθήρ*, the upper air]. 1. The subtle fluid filling space and penetrating all bodies, the medium of transmission of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism. 2. A compound formed hypothetically from H_2O by the substitution of two alcohol radicles for the H. 3. Diethylic oxid $(C_2H_5)_2O$, a thin, colorless, volatile, and highly inflammable liquid. The *ether* of the U. S. P. contains 96 % by weight of absolute ether and about 4 % of alcohol containing a little water; its specific gravity at 15° C. is 0.725–0.728. Its chief use is as an anesthetic, it being less dangerous than chloroform. It is also employed as a cardiac stimulant in sudden heart-failure and as a carminative. Dose by the mouth 30 min.–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.) in ice-water. Syn., *Ethyl oxid; Ethylic ether; Sulfuric ether*. **E., Acetic** (*æther aceticus*, U. S. P.), has properties like those of ethylic ether. Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **E., Anesthetic.** 1. A mixture of ether, 20 parts; rhigolene, 80 parts; and petroleum ether, 80 parts; it is used as a local anesthetic. 2. A mixture of absolute alcohol and ether, each, 1 part, and petroleum ether, 4 parts. **E., Chlormethylmenthyl-,** $C_{10}H_{19}—O.CH_2Cl$, obtained from the action of formaldehyd upon menthol in the presence of hydrochloric acid. It is used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the air-passages. Syn., *Forman*. **E., Compound Anesthetic,** a combination of equal parts of rhigolene and anhydrous ethyl-ether employed as a spray to produce local anesthesia. **E., Ethylic.** See *Ether* (3). **E., Ethylmethyl,** $CH_3O.C_2H_5$, obtained from sodium methylate by the action of ethyl iodid; it is said to be an effectual anesthetic, free from baleful effects. **Æ. fortior,** the ether of the U. S. P. **E., Hydriodic.** See *Ethyl Iodid*. **E., Hydrobromic,** ethyl bromid. Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **E.-menthol-chloroform,** a combination of ether, 15 parts; chloroform, 10 parts; and menthol, 1 part; it is used as an anesthetic spray. **E., Methylethyl,** C_3H_8O, a mixed ether composed of one molecule of ethyl and one of methyl, combined with one atom of oxygen. It is used as an anesthetic. Syn., *Three-carbon ether*. **E., Ozone, E., Ozonic, E., Ozonized,** a mixture of ether, hydrogen peroxid, and alcohol. It is used in diabetes and whooping-cough. Dose 30–60 gr. (2–4 Gm.) 3 times daily. It is used also as a local antiseptic in scarlatina. **E., Spirit of** (*spiritus ætheris*, U. S. P.), a solution of ether in twice its volume of alcohol. **E., Spirit of, Compound** (*spiritus ætheris compositus*, U. S. P.). See *Hoffmann's Anodyne*. **E., Sulfurated,** a mixture of sulfur, 1 part; ether, 10 parts. It is used in cholera in teaspoonful doses mixed with carbonated water. **E., Sulfuric.** See *Ether* (3). **E., Terebinthinated,** a combination of ether, 4 parts, and oil of turpentine, 1 or 2 parts. It is used in the treatment of gall-stone. Dose 10–20 min. (0.6–1.2 Cc.). **E., Wiggers' Anesthetic.** See *Ethyl Chlorid, Polychlorated*.

Ethereal (*e-ther'-re-al*) [*ether*]. 1. Pertaining to the ether. 2. Made of ether, as *ethereal* tinctures. 3. Volatile.

Etheride (*e'-ther-īd*). A comprehensive term for any combination of formyl with a haloid.

Etherin, Etherine (*e'-ther-in, -ēn*). 1. $C_{16}H_{32}$ (?). A solid, crystalline body, obtained from ethylene by distillation. 2. A toxin extracted in ether, by Auclair, from tubercle bacilli. Syn., *Etherobacillin*.

Etherioscope (*e-ther'-re-o-skōp*) [*ether*; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An apparatus for estimating the proportions of ether or of acetic acid to water in a given solution.

Etherization (*e-ther-iz-a'-shun*) [*ether*]. The administration of ether to produce anesthesia. This is effected by inhalation of the vapor.

Etherize (*e'-ther-īz*) [*ether*]. To administer ether.

Etherobacillin (*e-ther-o-bas-il'-in*). See *Etherin* (2).

Etherochloroform (*e-ther-o-klo'-ro-form*). A mixture of ether and chloroform employed in long-continued anesthesia.

Etheryl (*e'-ther-il*). See *Ethylene*.

Ethidene (*eth'-id-ēn*) [*ether*], C_2H_4. Ethylidene, a bivalent radicle. **E. Chlorid, E. Dichlorid,** a colorless fluid, tasting and smelling like chloroform. It has been used as a general anesthetic. See under *Anesthetic*.

Ethin, Ethine (*eth'-in, -ēn*). See *Acetylene*.

Ethiomopemphigus (*eth-e-o-mo-pem'-fe-gus*) [ἔθιμος, accustomed; πέμφιξ, a pustule]. Continued or habitual pemphigus.

Ethionic (*eth-e-on'-ik*) [*ethylene*; θεῖον, sulfur]. Made up of ethylene and a sulfur compound.

Ethmocarditis (*eth-mo-kar-di'-tis*) [ἠθμός, a

sieve; *καρδία*, heart; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart.

Ethmocephalus (*eth-mo-sef'-al-us*) [*ἠθμός*, a sieve; *κεφαλή*, head]. A variety of single autositic monsters in which there is a rudimentary nose in the shape of a proboscis terminating anteriorly in two imperfect nostrils or in a single opening.

Ethmodermitis (*eth-mo-derm-i'-tis*) [*ἠθμός*, a sieve; *δέρμα*, the skin; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue of the skin.

Ethmoid (*eth'-moid*) [*ἠθμός*, a sieve; *εἶδος*, likeness]. 1. The sieve-like bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerve; it forms a part of the base of the skull. 2. Relating to the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoiditis (*eth-moi-di'-tis*) [*ethmoid; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or of the ethmoid sinuses.

Ethmoidofrontal (*eth-moid-o-front'-al*). Relating to the ethmoid and frontal bones.

Ethmolacrimal (*eth-mo-lak'-re-mal*). Relating to the junction of the ethmoid and lacrimal bones.

Ethmopalatine (*eth-mo-pal'-a-tēn*). Relating to the ethmoid and palatal bones, area, or cartilage.

Ethmophlogosis (*eth-mo-flo-go'-sis*). See *Cellulitis*.

Ethmosphenoid (*eth-mo-sfe'-noid*). Relating to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

Ethmovomerine (*eth-mo-vo'-mer-ēn*). Relating to the ethmoid bone and the vomer.

Ethmyphitis (*eth-mif-i'-tis*). See *Cellulitis*.

Ethnology (*eth-nol'-o-je*) [*ἔθνος*, a nation; *λόγος*, science]. The comparative study of the races of mankind.

Ethoxid (*eth-oks'-id*), R. O . C_2H_5. A compound of ethyl, oxygen, and a radicle or element; an ethylate.

Ethoxycaffein (*eth-oks-e-kaf'-e-in*), $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_3$. A remedy recommended in herpes zoster and migraine. Dose 4 gr. (0.26 Gm.).

Ethyl (*eth'-il*) [*ether; ὕλη*, matter]. The alcohol radicle, C_2H_5. Syn., *Deutyl*. **E.-acetanilid,** $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, obtained from ethyl, anilin, and acetyl chlorid by heating. It is analgesic and antipyretic. Syn., *Acetethylanilid*. **E.-alcohol,** ordinary alcohol of the pharmacopeia. See under *Alcohol*. **E. Bisulfid,** $C_4H_{10}S_2$, a highly inflammable, colorless, oily liquid with odor of garlic; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; slightly soluble in water. **E. Bromid,** C_2H_5Br, a rapid and transient anesthetic; internally it has been recommended as a soporific in doses of 5–20 min. (0.3–1.3 Cc.) greatly diluted with ice-water. Syn., *Bromethyl; Monobromethane*. See under *Anesthetic*. **E. Carbamate** (*æthylis carbamis*, U. S. P.), urethane. **E. Carbonate.** $C_5H_{10}O_3$, an inflammable, colorless, fragrant liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 126° C.; sp. gr., 0.999 at 0° C. **E.-chloral-urethane.** See *Somnal*. **E. Chlorid** (*æthylis chloridum*, U. S. P.), C_2H_5Cl, an anesthetic resembling chloroform in action. **E. Chlorid, Polychlorated,** a combination of chlorinated ethyl chlorids; a clear, colorless liquid, with aromatic odor, miscible in alcohol and ether. It is a local anesthetic and irritant. **E. Formate,** $C_3H_6O_2$, a colorless liquid with fragrance of peach-kernels, soluble in ether, water, and alcohol. It is hypnotic and analgesic.. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). Syn., *Formic ether*. **E. Iodid,** C_2H_5I, hydriodic ether, used to relieve the dyspnea of bronchitic asthma and edematous laryngitis. Dose to be inhaled 5 min. (0.32 Cc.) 3 or 4 times daily. **E. Lactate,** $C_5H_{10}O_3$, a yellowish or colorless limpid liquid, soluble in water; it is hypnotic and sedative. Dose 8–16 min. (0.5–1 Cc.). **E. Nitrite,** $C_2H_5NO_2$, a very volatile, inflammable, ethereal liquid; it is used in alcoholic solution and called sweet spirit of niter. **E. Oxid.** See *Ether* (3). **E.-pyoktanin,** is recommended in surgery and ophthalmology as more active than ordinary pyoktanin. **E. Sulfid,** $C_4H_{10}S$, an oily liquid with an odor of garlic, soluble in alcohol; melts at 93° C.; sp. gr., 0.837 at 20° C. **E.-thallin,** $C_{12}H_{17}NO$, an antipyretic alkaloid. **E. Thiocarbimid,** C_3H_5NS; it is used as a local irritant in rheumatism, etc. Syn., *Ethyl mustard oil*. **E. Valerianate,** $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a reaction-product of sodium isovalerianate, alcohol, and sulfuric acid; it is antispasmic and sedative. Dose 1–2 min. (0.06–0.12 Cc.) several times daily. Syn., *Isovaleric ether*.

Ethylamin (*eth-il'-am-in*) [*ethyl; amin*], C_2H_7N. A ptomain found in putrefying yeast. **E. Urate,** a remedy for gout and vesical calculi.

Ethylate (*eth'-il-āt*). A compound of ethylic alcohol in which the H of the hydroxyl is replaced by a base.

Ethylene (*eth'-il-ēn*) [*ethyl*]. Olefiant gas, C_2H_4. A colorless, poisonous gas which burns with a bright, luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. **E. Bichlorid, E. Chlorid.** See *Ethene Chlorid*. **E. Bromid,** a light, brownish-colored liquid with the formula $C_2H_4Br_2$. It has been used in epilepsy. Dose ¾–2 min. (0.05–0.13 Cc.). **E. Chlorid, Monochlorinated,** $C_2H_3Cl_3$, a colorless liquid with pleasant odor, obtained from vinyl chlorid by action of antimony pentachlorid; it is used as an anesthetic. Syn., *Monochlorethylene chlorid; Vinyl trichlorid*. **E.-guaiacol.** See *Guaiacol Ethylenate*.

Ethylenediamin (*eth-il-ēn-di'-a-min*). A non-poisonous base isomeric with ethylidenediamin; a solvent of albumin and fibrin, used in diphtheria. **E.-cresol,** a colorless liquid used as a wound antiseptic. **E.-tricresol,** a mixture of ethylenediamin, 10 parts; tricresol, 10 parts; distilled water, 500 parts; it is used as an antiseptic in 0.1 to 1% solution. Syn., *Kresamin*.

Ethylenethenyldiamin (*eth-il-en-eth-en-il-di'-am-in*). See *Lysidin*.

Ethylenimid, Ethylenimin (*eth-il-en-im'-id, -in*). 1. See *Piperazin*. 2. C_2H_5N. A non-

poisonous base found in cholera cultures and believed to be identical with spermin.

Ethylic (*eth-il'-ik*). Relating to or obtained from ethyl. **E. Alcohol,** ethyl-alcohol. **E. Aldehyd,** acetic aldehyd. **E. Ether.** See *Ether* (3).

Ethylidene (*eth-il'-id-ēn*). See *Ethidene.*

Ethylidenediamin (*eth-il-id-ēn-di'-a-min*), $C_2H_4,(NH_2)_2$. A poisonous ptomain obtained from decomposing haddock. Injections into mice and guineapigs produce hypersecretion from mouth, nose, and eyes, mydriasis, exophthalmos, great dyspnea, and death.

Ethylism (*eth'-il-izm*). Poisoning by ethyl-alcohol.

Ethylization (*eth-il-i-za'-shun*). The induction of the physiologic effects of ethyl bromid.

Ethylize (*eth'-il-īz*). To anesthetize with ethyl bromid.

Ethylol (*eth'-il-ol*). Ethyl chlorid.

Ethylphenylcarbamate, Ethylphenylurethane (*eth-il-je-nil-kar'-ba-māt, -u'-re-thān*). See *Euphorin.*

Etiologic (*e-te-ol-oj'-ik*). Pertaining to etiology.

Etiology (*e-te-ol'-o-je*) [*αἰτία*, a cause; *λόγος*, science]. 1. The causation of disease. 2. The science of the causes of the phenomena of life and their relation to physical laws in general.

Etionymous, Ætionymous (*e-te-on'-im-us*) [*αἰτία*, a cause; *ὄνυμα*, name]. A term derived from the name of a cause; it is applied to diseases; *e. g.*, alcoholism, lead-colic.

Eubiol (*u'-be-ol*). A preparation of hemoglobin.

Eubiose (*u'-be-ōz*). A highly concentrated proprietary hematogenous substance.

Eucain (*u'-ka-in*). The commercial name for a local anesthetic used as a substitute for cocain. *α*-**E., E. A, Alpha-e.,** $C_{19}H_{27}NO_4$. $HCl + H_2O$, a benzoyl-n-methyltetramethyl-y-oxypiperidincarboxylicmethylester, occurring in glossy prisms melting at 104° C. The hydrochlorate is used. Application to nose or throat, 5 to 10% solution; dental surgery, 10% solution. *β*-**E., E. B, Beta-e.,** $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2$. HCl, benzoylvinyldiacetonalkamin hydrochlorid; white crystals soluble in 3½ parts of water, melting at 263° C. It is used in 2% solution in dental surgery as more active and less toxic than cocain, for which it is used as a substitute. *β*-**E. Acetate,** recommended for use in ophthalmology.

Eucalyptene (*u-kal-ip'-tēn*), $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon from eucalyptol; the hydrochlorid is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 20–30 gr. (1.33–2.0 Gm.). **E. Hydrochlorate.** See *Eucalypteol.*

Eucalypteol (*u-kal-ip'-te-ol*), $C_{10}H_{16}2HCl$. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 24 gr. (1.6 Gm.) daily. Children, 4–12 gr. (0.26–0.78 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Terpilene dihydrochlorate.*

Eucalyptol (*u-kal-ip'-tol*) [*eucalyptus*], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A neutral principle obtained from the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* and of some other species of *Eucalyptus.* It is used in bronchitis and malaria, and also in ear diseases and in urethritis, and externally in various liniments and washes. Dose 5–10 min. (0.32–0.65 Cc.), in capsules, 3 times daily.

Eucalyptus (*u-kal-ip'-tus*) [*εὖ*, well; *καλύπτειν*, to cover]. The leaves of *E. globulus,* native to Australia, but now cultivated in California. It contains a volatile oil from which eucalyptol is obtained. The properties largely depend on the volatile oil. Eucalyptus has been used as an antiseptic, as a stimulant to mucous membranes, as an antispasmodic in asthma, in migraine, and, with doubtful success in malaria. *E. rostrata* is recommended in seasickness. Dose 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily. **E., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum eucalypti,* U. S. P.). Dose 30 min. (2 Cc.). **E., Oil of** (*oleum eucalypti,* U. S. P.), the volatile oil. Dose 5 min. (0.32 Cc.) in capsules or emulsion. **E., Ointment of** (*unguentum eucalypti,* B. P.), contains 20% of the oil.

Eucanthus (*u-kan'-thus*) [*εὐ*, expressive of greatness; *canthus*]. Any enlargement of the fleshy papilla at the inner canthus of the eye.

Eucasin (*u'-ka-sin*). A casein food-preparation soluble in warm water, obtained by pouring ammonia over casein.

Euchinin (*u'-kin-in*), $C_2H_5O \cdot CO \cdot OC_{20}H_{23}O$. An ethylcarbonic ester of quinin. It is used in whooping-cough, pneumonia, malaria, etc. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.).

Euchlorhydria (*u-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *χλωρός*, green; *ὑδώρ*, water]. The presence of a normal amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Euchlorin (*u-klor'-in*) [*εὖ*, well; *χλωρός*, green]. 1. Chlorin protoxid, an antiseptic. 2. A mixture of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid; it is used as a spray and gargle in diphtheria.

Euchromatopsia (*u-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *χρῶμα*, color; *ὄψις*, sight]. Capacity for correct recognition of colors.

Eucol (*u'-kol*). A combination of eucalyptol, santal oil, cubeb, oleoresin, creasote, and cod-liver oil; it is used in bronchitis and pulmonary consumption.

Eucrasia (*u-kra'-ze-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *κρᾶσις*, a mixture]. A sound state of health.

Eucrasic (*u-kra'-sik*) [see *Eucrasia*]. 1. In a condition of good health. 2. Opposed to dyscrasia or capable of bettering it.

Eudermol (*u-der'-mol*). The proprietary name of nicotin salicylate; used as an ointment in the treatment of skin diseases.

Eudiaemorrhysis (*u-di-a-em-or'-is-is*) [*εὖ*, well; *διά*, through; *αἷμα*, blood; *ῥύσις*, a flowing]. The normal flowing of the blood through the capillaries.

Eudiaphoresis (*u-di-af-o-re'-sis*) [*εὖ*, well; *diaphoresis*]. A healthy condition of perspiration.

Eudiometry (*u-di-om'-et-re*). See *Analysis, Gasometric.*

Eudosmol (*u-doz'-mol*), $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A crystalline camphor obtained from various species of *Eucalyptus.*

Eudoxin (*u-doks'-in*). The proprietary name of the bismuth salt of tetraiodophenolphthalein (nosophen); it is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Euformol (*u-form'-ol*). A proprietary antiseptic fluid containing oils of eucalyptus and wintergreen, thymol, menthol, boric acid, extract of wild indigo, and formaldehyd. It is used as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Eugallol (*u-gal'-ol*). Pyrogallol monoacetate; it is used in skin diseases, applied with a brush to the affected part, being a powerful inflammatory irritant upon healthy skin.

Eugenia (*u-je'-ne-ah*) [after Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy]. A genus of trees and shrubs, mostly tropical, among which are *E. caryophyllata*, which yields caryophyllus, and *E. pimenta*, which produces pimenta.

Eugenic Acid (*u-jen'-ik*). See *Eugenol*.

Eugenics (*u-jen'-iks*) [εὐγενής, well-born]. The science of generative or procreative development. The doctrine of progress of humanity through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

Eugenoform (*u-jen'-o-form*). The sodium salt of eugenolcarbinol; it is an antiseptic and bactericide. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.).

Eugenol (*u'-jen-ol*), $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Eugenic acid; a phenol-like compound that occurs in clove-oil and in allspice, and is convertible into vanillin. It is used as an antiseptic and as a local anesthetic in dentistry. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) well diluted. **E.-acetamid,** $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$, used in the form of a fine powder as a local anesthetic and wound antiseptic.

Eugoform (*u'-go-form*). A fine, insoluble powder, recommended as a dusting-powder or in ointments (2.5 to 10%) in skin diseases. Syn., *Acetylized guaiacol-methylene*.

Eulactol (*u-lak'-tol*). A dietetic preparation of milk and eggs.

Eulexin (*u-leks'-in*). A proprietary remedy for diabetes mellitus; it is said to consist of jambul, Paraguay tea, cascara sagrada, aromatics, and glycerol. Dose 16 min.–2 dr. (1–8 Cc.) every 4 hours.

Eulyptol (*u-lip'-tol*). An antiseptic preparation composed of salicylic acid, 6 parts; phenol and essence of eucalyptus, of each, 1 part.

Eulysin (*u'-lis-in*). A greenish-yellow resin found with bilin in bile.

Eumenol (*u'-men-ol*). A nontoxic fluid extract of *Aralia cordata*, of China and Japan. It is said to be an efficient emmenagog. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) 3 times daily.

Eunatrol (*u-nat'-rol*). Oleate of sodium, recommended as a cholagog. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) twice daily.

Eunol (*u'-nol*). A preparation of naphthols and eucalyptols used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Eunuch (*u'-nuk*) [εὐνοῦχος, guardian of the couch]. A male whose genital organs have been removed or mutilated so as to render him impotent.

Euonymin (*u-on'-im-in*). A precipitate from the tincture of euonymus; it is tonic, laxative, and expectorant. Dose ½–3 gr. (0.032–0.2 Gm.).

Euonymit (*u-on'-im-it*). See *Dulcitol*.

Euonymus (*u-on'-im-us*) [εὐώνυμος, having a good name]. Wahoo; the bark of *E. atropurpurea*, a mild purgative and cholagog. **E., Extract of** (*extractum euonymi*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **E., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum euonymi*, U. S. P.). Dose 8 min. (0.5 Cc.).

Eupatorium (*u - pat - o' - re - um*) [εὐπατόριον, agrimony]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum*, thoroughwort or boneset. It is a bitter tonic, diaphoretic, and feeble emetic. Dose of the *powdered leaves* 20–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.). **E., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum eupatorii*, U. S. P.). Dose 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.).

Euphorbia (*u-for'-be-ah*). A genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, yielding a milky juice. *E. corollata*, *E. ipecacuanha*, American species, have been employed in medicine on account of their emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant properties. *E. pilulifera*, of South America and Australia, is used in asthma and bronchitis. *E. resinifera*, of Africa, affords euphorbium. Dose of the *extract* 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.); of the *tincture* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Euphorbium (*u-for'-be-um*). An acrid gum-resin obtained from *Euphorbia resinifera*. It is strongly purgative and vesicant, and is now mainly employed in veterinary medicine.

Euphoria (*u-for'-e-ah*) [εὔφορος, easily carried]. The sense of well-being; health.

Euphorin (*u'-for-in*) [see *Euphoria*], $C_9O_2H_{11}$. Phenylurethane, a white, crystalline powder derived from anilin. It is recommended as an analgesic and antipyretic in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.) daily.

Euphthalmin (*ūf-thal'-min*) [εὖ, well; ὀφθαλμός, the eye], $C_{16}H_{25}NO_3HCl$. The hydrochlorid of the mandelic acid derivative of *β*-eucain; it is used as a mydriatic in 2 to 10% solutions.

Euplastic (*u-plas'-tik*) [εὖ, well; πλάσσειν, to form]. Capable of being transformed into healthy tissue.

Eupnea (*ūp - ne' - ah*) [εὖ, well; πνεῖν, to breathe]. Normal or easy respiration.

Eupyrin (*u-pi'-rin*). A compound of vanillin-ethyl carbonate and paraphenetidin; used as an antipyretic. Dose, adults, 15–24 gr. (1.0–1.5 Gm.); children, 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.).

Euquinin (*u-kwin'-in*). Quininethylcarbonate, a crystalline, tasteless compound. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.).

Euresol (*u'-re-sol*). The commercial name of resorcinol monacetate; dissolved in acetone it is recommended in skin diseases.

Eurobin (*u'-ro-bin*). The commercial name of chrysarobin triacetate; it is insoluble in water, but dissolves freely in acetone, chloro-

form, and ether. It is used in a 2 to 3% ointment in skin diseases.

Europhen (*u'-ro-fen*). Diisobutylorthocresol iodid, an amorphous yellow powder, recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It is used hypodermatically in doses of ¼–1½ gr. (0.016–0.09 Gm.) in syphilis.

Eurygenesis (*u-re-jen'-es-is*) [*εὐρύς*, broad; *γένεσις*, origin]. The theory of the origin of a species by gradual amelioration of a race of precursors having a wide-spread or cosmopolitan distribution.

Eurynter (*u-rint'-er*) [*εὐρύνειν*, to dilate]. An instrument used in dilating. Cf. *Colpeurynter*.

Euryon (*u'-re-on*) [*εὐρύς*, broad]. The craniometric point at the end of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull.

Eurysma (*u-riz'-mah*) [*εὐρύνειν*, to dilate]. 1. Dilation. 2. A structure which has undergone dilation.

Eurythrol (*u-rith'-rol*). An extract from the spleen of oxen, having a honey-like consistence and of aromatic taste and odor. Dose 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in soup daily.

Eustachian Artery (*u - sta' - ke - an*) [*Eustachio*, an Italian anatomist]. 1. A branch of the vidian artery. 2. A branch of the pterygopalatine artery. **E. Catheter.** See *Catheter, Eustachian*. **E. Muscle,** the laxator tympani. **E. Tube,** a canal, partly bony and partly cartilaginous, connecting the pharynx with the tympanic cavity. **E. Valve,** the fold of the lining membrane of the right auricle of the heart, situated between the opening of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular orifice.

Eustachitis (*u-sta-ki'-tis*). Inflammation of the eustachian tube.

Eustachium (*u-sta'-ke-um*). The eustachian tube.

Eustrongylus (*u-stron'-jil-us*) [*εὖ*, well; *στρογγύλος*, round]. A genus of parasitic nematode worms. **E. gigas,** the largest of the parasitic nematodes. Its habitat is the kidney. It is met in many of the lower animals and rarely in man. The symptoms arising from its presence resemble those of renal abscess or calculus. The finding of the eggs in the urine is the most important diagnostic consideration. Oil of turpentine may cause migration of the worm, but extirpation is indicated.

Eutectic (*u-tek'-tik*) [*εὖ*, well; *τίκτειν*, to produce]. 1. Well combined; stable; applied to a chemic combination which, in passing from a liquid to a solid state, acts as a simple body, maintaining a constant temperature and its constituent substances remaining associated during solidification. 2. [*εὐ*, well; *τήκειν*, to melt.] Melting easily; said of a compound substance which has a lower fusing-point than its constituents have separately. 3. A eutectic substance.

Eutexia (*u-teks'-e-ah*). 1. The condition of being stable and well combined. 2. The quality of fusing at a low temperature.

Euthanasia (*u - than - a' - ze - ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *θάνατος*, death]. An easy or calm death.

Euthermic (*u-therm'-ik*) [*εὖ*, well; *θέρμη*, heat]. Promoting warmth.

Euthymol (*u-thi'-mol*). A nontoxic liquid antiseptic said to contain oils of eucalyptus and wintergreen, extract of wild indigo, boric acid, menthol, and thymol. It is used as a spray or internally in doses of 1 dr. (4 Cc.) in water 3 or more times daily.

Eutocia (*u-to'-se-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *τόκος*, childbirth]. Natural or easy childbirth.

Eutocous (*u-to'-kus*) [see *Eutocia*]. 1. Having an easy delivery. 2. Prolific.

Evacuant (*e-vak'-u-ant*) [*evacuare*, to empty]. 1. Emptying. 2. A medicine that causes the emptying of an organ, especially the bowels; a purgative.

Evacuation (*e-vak-u-a'-shun*) [*evacuate*]. 1. The act of emptying, especially of the bowels. 2. That which is evacuated.

Evacuator (*e-vak'-u-a-tor*) [*evacuate*]. An agent to produce emptying, especially an instrument for removing from the bladder fragments of stone after litholapaxy.

Evagination (*e-vaj-in-a'-shun*) [*e*, out; *vagina*, a sheath]. Protrusion from a sheath or invaginating structure. Cf. *Invagination*.

Evalvate (*e-val'-vāt*) [*evalvis*, without valves]. Destitute of valves.

Evaporation (*e - vap - or - a' - shun*) [*e*, out; *vaporare*, emit vapor]. The conversion of a liquid into vapor.

Evenimation, Evenomation (*e-ven-e-ma'-shun, -o-ma'-shun*) [*e*, from; *venom*]. The process of counteracting the effects of a venom.

Eventration (*e-ven-tra'-shun*) [*e*, out; *venter*, the belly]. Protrusion of the abdominal viscera through the abdominal walls.

Eversion (*e-ver'-shun*) [*eversio*, a turning out]. A turning outward.

Évidement (*a-vēd-mon(g)*) [Fr.]. Splitting open foci of disease and scraping them clean with the sharp curet.

Evisceration (*e-vis-er-a'-shun*) [*e*, out; *viscera*, the bowels]. The removal of the viscera. **E. of the Eye,** removal of the entire contents of the globe of the eye, leaving the sclerotic intact. **E., Obstetric,** the removal of the abdominal or thoracic viscera of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

Evittate (*e-vit'-āt*) [*e*, out; *vitta*, a band]. Destitute of bands or stripes.

Evolution (*ev-o-lu'-shun*) [*evolvere*, to unroll]. The process of unfolding or developing from a simple to a complex, specialized, perfect form. **E., Spontaneous,** a series of changes whereby a shoulder presentation is transformed within the pelvis into a combined breech-and-shoulder presentation and delivery effected without artificial aid. **E., Threefold Law of** (Huxley): (1) Excess of development of some parts in relation to others. (2) Complete or partial suppression of parts. (3) Coalescence of parts usually distinct.

Evulsion (*e-vul'-shun*) [*evellere*, to pluck

out]. The forcible tearing or plucking away of a part.

Ewald's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Dilute 2 Cc. of a 10% solution of potassium sulfocyanid and 0.5 Cc. of a neutral solution of iron acetate to 10 Cc. with water. This makes a ruby-red solution; if a few drops of it are placed in a porcelain dish, and 1 or 2 drops of the liquid to be tested are allowed to come in contact with it, a faint violet cloud is observed in the presence of HCl. On mixing, the color becomes brown.

Ewart's Sign. In marked pericardial effusion the left clavicle is so raised that the upper border of the first rib can be felt with the finger as far as the sternum.

Exacerbation (*eks-as-er-ba'-shun*) [*exacerbare*, to be violent]. An increase in the symptoms of a disease.

Exalgin (*eks-al'-jin*) [ἐξ, out; ἄλγος, pain], $C_9H_{11}NO$. Methylacetanilid; a benzene derivative allied to phenacetin. It is an analgesic and antipyretic in doses of from ½–4 gr. (0.032–0.26 Gm.).

Exanthem, Exanthema (*eks - an' - them, eks-an'-them-ah*) [ἐξάνθημα, eruption]. 1. An eruption upon the skin. 2. Any exanthematous or eruptive fever.

TABLE OF EXANTHEMS.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis: *Period of incubation*, unknown. *Stage of invasion*, sudden. *Eruption*, second to fourth day. *Character of eruption*, herpes labialis, purpuric spots, dusky erythema. *Location*, herpes on lips; purpuric spots over entire body. *Duration of disease*, variable; many sequels. *Convalescence* by lysis. **Erysipelas:** *Period of incubation*, few hours to 3 or 4 days. *Stage of invasion*, 1 to 3 days. *Eruption*, within 24 hours. *Character of eruption*, bright-red, shining patches with well-defined raised margin. *Duration of eruption*, 4 to 8 days. *Location:* Begins usually on face, may spread to trunk and arms; in the traumatic form begins at the wound. *Desquamation*, branny or in large flakes. Disease lasts 1 to 3 weeks. *Convalescence* by crisis. **Measles:** *Period of incubation*, 10 to 12 days. *Stage of invasion*, 4 days. *Eruption*, fourth day. *Character of eruption*, small dark-red macules arranged in crescentic form; complete in 24 hours. *Duration of eruption*, 4 to 5 days. *Location*, face; then downward over body. *Desquamation*, branny, 8 to 11 days. Disease lasts 2 weeks. *Convalescence* by crisis. **Rötheln:** Period of incubation, 8 to 17 days. *Stage of invasion*, 24 to 48 hours. *Eruption* appears within 48 hours. *Character of eruption*, rose-colored, rounded, discrete macules. *Duration of eruption*, 3 days. *Location*, face and scalp; then downward over body. *Desquamation*, slightly branny. Disease lasts 4 to 7 days. *Convalescence* by crisis. **Scarlatina:** *Period of incubation*, 1 to 21 days. *Stage of invasion*, 1 to 2 days. *Eruption* appears within 24 hours. *Character of eruption*, diffuse, scarlet, punctate. *Duration of eruption*, 7 to 10 days. *Location*, neck, chest, face; then over body. *Desquamation*, scales or large flakes about one week. Disease lasts 2 to 3 weeks. *Convalescence* by lysis. **Typhoid Fever:** *Period of incubation*, 5 to 35 days. *Stage of invasion*, 6 to 8 days. *Eruption* appears on seventh day. *Character of eruption*, rose-colored, lenticular spots, coming on in successive crops. *Duration of eruption*, each crop 3 to 5 days. Continues 10 to 20 days or throughout the whole course of the fever. *Location*, abdomen, chest, and back. *Desquamation*, slightly branny or none. Disease lasts 3 to 4 weeks. *Convalescence* by lysis. **Typhus Fever:** *Period of incubation*, 4 to 12 days. *Stage of invasion*, 5 days. *Time of appearance*, from the third to the seventh day, usually the fifth day. *Character of eruption*, dusky spots or papules or petechias. *Duration of eruption*, few days or throughout the course of the disease. *Location*, sides of chest and abdomen, arms, back. *Desquamation*, slightly branny. Disease lasts 2 to 4 weeks. *Convalescence* by crisis. **Varicella:** *Period of incubation*, 4 to 14 days. *Stage of invasion*, 1 to 2 days. *Time of appearance*, from 12 to 24 hours. *Character of eruption*, vesicles in crops. *Duration of eruption*, 5 to 8 days. *Location*, back, chest, arms. *Desquamation*, crusts, 5 to 8 days. Disease lasts 2 weeks. *Convalescence* by lysis **Variola:** *Period of incubation*, 8 to 14 days. *Stage of invasion*, 3 days. *Time of appearance*, fourth day. *Character of eruption:* first, shot-like papules, then vesicles, then umbilicated pustules. *Duration of eruption*, 21 to 25 days. *Location*, face and over body. *Desquamation*, crusts, 12 to 22 days. Disease lasts 4 to 5 weeks. *Convalescence* by lysis.

Exanthematous (*eks-an-them'-at-us*)[*exanthem*]. Of the nature of or characterized by exanthem or eruption; of the nature of an eruptive fever.

Exarteritis (*eks-ar-ter-i'-tis*) [ἐξ, out; ἀρτηρία, artery; ῖτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

Exarticulation (*eks-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*ex; articulus*, joint]. 1. Dislocation of a joint. 2. Amputation at a joint.

Exasperate (*eks-as'-per-āt*) [*exasperare*, to make rough]. Rough; covered with sharp points.

Excarnation (*eks-kar-na'-shun*) [*ex; caro*, flesh]. Separation of injected vessels from a contiguous part.

Excavation (*eks-kav-a'-shun*) [*excavare*, to hollow out]. A hollow or cavity. **E. of the Optic Nerve,** a hollowing or "cupping" of the optic disc that may be physiologic, congenital, or pathologic, the result of glaucoma, optic atrophy, etc.

Excentric (*eks-sen'-trik*). See *Eccentric*.

Excipient (*ek-sip'-e-ent*) [*excipere*, to take up]. Any substance combined with an active drug to give the latter an agreeable or convenient form.

Excision (*ek-sizh'-un*) [*excisio*, a cutting out]. The cutting out of a part.

Excitability (*ek-si-ta-bil'-it-e*) [*excitare*, to rouse]. The property of reacting to a stimulus.

Excitant (*ek-si'-tant*) [see *Excitability*]. 1. Stimulating. 2. A remedy that stimulates the activity of an organ.

Excitation (*ek-si-ta'-shun*) [see *Excitability*]. The act of stimulating or irritating. **E., Direct,** the stimulation of a muscle by placing an electrode on the muscle itself. **E., Indirect,** the stimulation of a muscle through its nerve.

Exciting (*ek-si'-ting*). Calling forth directly, as an *exciting* cause.

Excitoglandular (*ek-si-to-gland'-u-lar*). Arousing or exciting glandular function.

Excitometabolic (*ek-si-to-met-ah-bol'-ik*). Exciting metabolic processes.

Excitomotor (*ek-si-to-mo'-tor*). Exciting or arousing motor function; also, a drug or agent that increases the activity of the motor nerve-centers.

Excitomuscular (*ek-si-to-mus'-ku-lar*). Exciting muscular activity.

Excitor (*ek-si'-tor*) [*excitare*, to rouse]. 1. One who or that which stimulates or excites. 2. A discharger. 3. An electrode which, placed in contact with a nerve, causes excitation.

Exclave (*eks'-klāv*) [Fr.]. A detached portion of any organ, as of a pancreas or ovary.

Exclusion (*eks-klu'-zhun*) [*excludere*, to shut out]. A shutting-out. **E., Diagnosis by,** the reaching of a diagnosis by excluding one hypothesis after another until only one remains.

Excoriation (*eks-ko-re-a'-shun*) [*ex*, from; *corium*, the skin]. Abrasion of a portion of the skin.

Excortication (*eks-kor-tik-a'-shun*). See *Decortication*.

Excrement (*eks'-kre-ment*) [*excernere*, to separate; to excrete]. An excreted substance; the feces.

Excrementitious (*eks-kre-men-tish'-us*). Pertaining to excrement.

Excrescence (*eks - kres' - ens*) [*excrescere*, to grow out]. An abnormal outgrowth upon the body.

Excreta (*eks-kre'-tah*) [*excrete*]. The natural discharges of the body, particularly those of the bowel.

Excrete (*eks-krēt'*). To remove useless substances from the body.

Excretin (*eks'-kre-tin*), $C_{20}H_{30}O$. A crystalline substance found in feces.

Excretion (*eks-kre'-shun*) [*excrete*]. The discharge of waste-products.

Excretory (*eks'-kre-to-re*) [*excrete*]. Pertaining to excretion.

Excursion (*eks-kur'-shun*) [*ex*, out of; *currere*, to run]. 1. A wandering from the usual course. 2. The extent of movement, as of the eyes from a central position.

Excurvation (*eks-kur-va'-shun*) [*ex; curvare*, to curve]. 1. Outward curvature. 2. A deformity of the upper eyelid in which the tarsal cartilage becomes turned outward.

Exdermoptosis (*eks-derm-o-to'-sis*) [*ex; δέρμα*, the skin; *πτῶσις*, a falling]. Hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands with retention of the secretion.

Exencephalus (*eks-en-sef'-al-us*) [*ex; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A species of monsters characterized by a malformed brain, situated without the cranial cavity.

Exenteration (*eks-en-ter-a'-shun*) [*ex; ἔντερον*, intestine]. Removal of the intestine of the fetus, to allow delivery.

Exercise Bone. An osseous growth in muscle due to overexercise.

Exesion (*eks-e'-shun*) [*exedere*, to corrode]. The gradual superficial destruction of organic parts, particularly bone, in consequence of abscesses and other destroying agencies.

Exfoliation (*eks-fo-le-a'-shun*) [*exfoliare*, to shed leaves]. The separation of bone or other tissue in thin layers.

Exhalation (*eks-hal-a'-shun*) [*exhalare*, to breathe out]. The giving off of matters in the form of vapor.

Exhauster (*eg-zawst'-er*) [*exhaurire*, to pour out]. An instrument for the removal of soft cataracts.

Exhaustibility (*eg-zawst-e-bil'-it-e*). Capacity for being exhausted. **E., Faradic,** the cessation of excitability in a muscle under repeated stimulation. Cf. *Reaction, Myasthenic*.

Exhaustion (*eg-zawst'-yun*) [see *Exhauster*]. 1. Loss of vital and nervous power from fatigue or protracted disease. 2. The pharmaceutic process of dissolving out one or more of the constituents of a crude drug by percolation or maceration. **E., Heat-, E., Solar.** See *Insolation*. **E. Hypothesis.** See under *Immunity*.

Exhibit (*ek-zib'-it*) [*exhibere*, to give]. To administer, as a medicine.

Exhumation (*eks-hu-ma'-shun*) [*ex; humus*, the ground]. The removal of a corpse from the ground.

Exinanition (*eks-in-an-ish'-un*) [*exinanitio*, an enfeebling]. Excessive exhaustion.

Exner's Plexus. A layer of nerve-plexuses, probably formed by the junction of sensory and motor fibers, in the cerebral cortex, near the surface.

Exo- (*eks-o-*) [*ἔξω*, without]. A prefix meaning without; outside.

Exocardia (*eks-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*exo-; καρδία*, the heart]. Displacement of the heart.

Exocardiac, Exocardial (*eks-o-kar'-de-ak, -al*) [*exocardia*]. Originating or situated outside of the heart.

Exocystis (*eks-o-sist'-is*) [*exo-; κύστις*, the bladder]. Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

Exodic (*eks-od'-ik*) [*exo-; ὁδός*, a way]. Transmitting; efferent.

Exogenetic (*eks - o - jen - et' - ik*) [*exo-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Due to an external cause; not arising within the organism.

Exogenous (*eks - oj' - en - us*) [see *Exo-*

genetic]. Growing by accretions to the outer surface. **E. Disease.** See *Exopathy*.

Exognathion (*eks-og-na'-the-on*) [*exo-; γνάθος*, the jaw]. The alveolar process of the superior maxilla.

Exometra (*eks - o - me' - trah*) [*exo-; μήτρα*, the womb]. Prolapse or inversion of the uterus.

Exomphalia (*eks-om-fa'-le-ah*). Protrusion of the navel.

Exomphalocele (*eks-om-fal'-o-sēl*). An umbilical hernia.

Exomphalos (*eks-om'-fal-os*) [*exo-; ὀμφαλός*, navel]. Undue prominence of the navel; also, umbilical hernia.

Exoncoma (*eks-ong'-ko-mah*) [*ἐξόγκωμα*, anything swollen]. A protruding tumor.

Exoncosis (*eks-on-ko'-sis*). The formation of a prominent tumor.

Exopathy (*eks-op'-ath-e*) [*exo-; πάθος*, disease]. A disease having its origin in some cause external to the organism.

Exophoria (*eks-o-fo'-re-ah*). See *Heterophoria*.

Exophthalmic (*eks-of-thal'-mik*) [*exophthalmos*]. Pertaining to exophthalmos. **E. Goiter.** See *Goiter, Exophthalmic*.

Exophthalmos, Exophthalmus (*eks-of-thal'-mos, -mus*) [*exo-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeballs.

Exoskeleton (*eks-o-skel'-et-on*) [*exo-; σκελετόν*, a dried body]. The rigid outer envelop of many of the lower forms of life for the protection and attachment of organs.

Exosmosis (*eks-os-mo'-sis*) [*exo-; ὠσμός*, thrust]. Outward osmosis. See *Osmosis*.

Exosplenopexia, Exosplenopexy (*eks-o-sple-no-peks'-e-ah, eks-o-sple'-no-peks-e*) [*exo-; σπλήν*, spleen; *πῆξις*, fixation]. An operation substituted for splenectomy, which consists in attaching the spleen in the abdominal wound and fixing it there by its capsule.

Exostosis (*eks-os-to'-sis*) [*exo-; ὀστέον*, bone]. A bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone.

Exotery (*eks-ot'-er-e*). See *Exopathy*.

Exothyropexy (*eks-o-thi'-ro-peks-e*) [*exo-; thyroid; πῆξις*, fixation]. Exposing the enlarged thyroid gland by a median incision and drawing it outside.

Exoticosymphysis (*eks - ot - ik - o - sim' - fe-sis*) [*ἐξωτικός*, foreign; *σύμφυσις*, a growing together]. The union of a substance or body with the organism.

Exotospore (*eks-o'-to-spōr*) [*ἐξωτικός*, outward; *σπόρος*, seed]. The malarial germ brought by the stab of the mosquito (*Anopheles*) into the human blood-vessels; so named from being formed outside the human body.

Exotropia (*eks-o-tro'-pe-ah*). See *Strabismus*.

Expectant (*eks-pek'-tant*) [*expectare*, to look out for]. Awaiting or expecting. **E. Treatment,** watching the progress of a disease, and not interfering unless warranted by special symptoms.

Expectation of Life. The average number of years that persons of a given age live.

Expectorant (*eks-pek'-to-rant*) [see *Expectoration*]. 1. Promoting expectoration. 2. A remedy that promotes or modifies expectoration.

Expectoration (*eks-pek-tor-a'-shun*) [*ex*, out; *pectus*, breast]. 1. The ejection from the mouth of material brought into it from the air-passages. 2. The fluid or semifluid matters from the lungs and air-passages expelled by coughing and spitting. **E., Prune-juice,** a sputum containing altered blood expectorated in gangrene and cancer of the lung and in grave pneumonias in the aged. **E., Rusty.** See *Sputum, Rusty*.

Expiration (*eks-pi-ra'-shun*) [*expirare*, to breathe out]. The act of breathing forth or expelling air from the lungs.

Expiratory (*eks - pi' - ra - to - re*) [see *Expiration*]. Relating to expiration.

Exploration (*eks-plo-ra'-shun*) [*explorare*, to search out]. The act of exploring; investigation of a part hidden from sight by means of touch, by artificial light, etc.

Exploratory (*eks-plor'-at-o-re*). Pertaining to exploration. **E. Puncture,** the puncture of a cavity or tumor and extraction therefrom of some of the contents to learn their nature.

Exploring Needle. A needle with a grooved side to allow the passage of fluid along it after it is plunged into a part where the presence of fluid is suspected.

Expression (*eks-presh'-un*) [*expressus; exprimere*, to press out]. A pressing out. **E. of Fetus** or **E. of Placenta,** assisting the expulsion of fetus or placenta by pressure upon the uterus through the abdominal walls. **E., Rectal,** assisting the expulsion of the fetal head by means of two fingers inserted into the rectum and hooked into the mouth or under the chin.

Expulsive (*eks-pul'-siv*) [*expellere*, to drive out]. Forcing out.

Exsanguinate (*ek-san'-gwin-āt*) [*ex; sanguis*, blood]. 1. To render bloodless. 2. Bloodless.

Exsanguination (*ek-san-gwin-a'-shun*) [*exsanguinate*]. The act of making bloodless.

Exsection (*ek-sek'-shun*) [*ex; secare*, to cut]. The act of cutting a part out from its surroundings.

Exsertor (*ek-sert'-or*) [*exserere*, to protrude]. A muscle which protrudes a part.

Exsiccation (*ek-sik-a'-shun*) [*ex; siccus*, dry]. The act of drying; especially the depriving of a crystalline substance of its water of crystallization.

Exsiccative (*ek-sik'-a-tiv*). Drying.

Exstrophy (*ek'-strof-e*) [*ex; στρέφειν*, to turn]. Eversion; the turning inside out of a part. **E. of Bladder,** a congenital condition in which the lower part of the abdominal wall, the anterior wall of the bladder, and usually the symphysis pubis are wanting, and the posterior wall of the bladder is pressed through the opening.

Extasis (*ek'-sta-sis*). See *Ecstasy*.

Extension (*eks - ten' - shun*) [*extendere*, to stretch out]. A straightening out, especially the muscular movement by which a flexed limb is made straight. *Counterextension*

is traction made on a part in a direction opposite to that in which traction is made by another force.

Extensometer (*eks-tens-om'-et-er*) [*extension; μέτρον*, a measure]. A micrometer to measure the expansion of a body.

Extensor (*eks-tens'-or*) [*extension*]. That which stretches out or extends, as *extensor* muscles. See under *Muscle*.

Exterioration (*eks-te-re-or-a'-shun*) [*exterior*, outer]. The faculty of mind by which the image of an object seen is referred to the real situation of the object.

External (*eks-ter'-nal*) [*externus*, outward]. On the exterior, or on the side removed from the center or middle line of the body.

Externalize (*eks-ter'-nal-īz*) [*external*]. 1. In psychology, to transform an idea or impression which is on the percipient's mind into a phantasm apparently outside him. 2. To refer to some outside source, as the voices heard by the subject of psychomotor hallucinations.

Extirpation (*eks-ter-pa'-shun*) [*extirpare*, to root out]. Complete removal of a part.

Extra- (*eks-trah-*). A prefix meaning outside; without.

Extraamniotic (*eks-trah-am-ne-ot'-ik*). Outside of the amnion; between the amnion and the chorion.

Extraarticular (*eks-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*). Outside of the proper structures of a joint.

Extracapsular (*eks-trah-kap'-su-lar*). Outside of the capsular ligament of a joint.

Extracellular (*eks-trah-sel'-u-lar*). External to the cells of an organism.

Extracranial (*eks-trah-kra'-ne-al*). Outside of the cranial cavity.

Extract, Extractum (*eks'-trakt, -trakt'-um*) [*extrahere*, to extract]. In pharmacy, a solid or semisolid preparation, made by extracting the soluble principles of a drug with water or alcohol and evaporating the solution. **E., Alcoholic,** that in which alcohol is the solvent. **E.s, Animal,** fluidextracts obtained by prolonged digestion of finely chopped organs of animals in glycerol, boric acid, and alcohol, and believed to contain the active principle of the organ. See *Musculin, Ovarin, Testin, Thyroidin*, etc. **E., Aqueous,** that prepared by using water as the solvent. **Extractum ferri pomatum** (N. F.), an extract made from iron, in the form of fine, bright wire, 1 part; ripe sour apples, 50 parts; water, a sufficient quantity. **E., Fluid-.** See *Fluidextract*.

Extraction (*eks-trak'-shun*) [*extract*]. 1. The act of drawing out. 2. The process of making an extract. **E. of Cataract,** removal of a cataractous lens by surgical operation.

Extractive (*eks-trak'-tiv*) [*extract*]. Any organic substance that may be extracted in small amount from animal tissues.

Extractor (*eks-trak'-tor*) [*extract*]. An instrument for extracting bullets, sequestrums, etc.

Extradural (*eks-trah-du'-ral*) [*extra-; durus*, hard]. Situated outside of the dura.

Extraembryonic (*eks-trah-em-bre-on'-ik*). Situated without or not forming a part of the embryo; it is said of certain structures of the ovum.

Extraepithelial (*eks-trah-ep-e-the'-le-al*). Outside of an epithelium.

Extragenital (*eks-trah-jen'-it-al*). Not situated upon the genitals; applied to chancres.

Extraligamentous (*eks-trah-lig-a-ment'-us*). External to a ligament.

Extralobular (*eks-trah-lob'-u-lar*). Outside of a lobe.

Extramedullary (*eks-trah-med'-ul-ar-e*) [*extra-; medulla*]. Situated or occurring outside of the medulla.

Extraneous (*eks-tra'-ne-us*) [*extraneus*, external]. Existing or belonging outside the organism.

Extranuclear (*eks-trah-nu'-kle-ar*). Outside the nucleus of a cell.

Extraorganismal (*eks-trah-or-gan-iz'-mal*). External to the organism.

Extraperitoneal (*eks-trah-per-it-on-e'-al*). External to the peritoneal cavity.

Extrapolar (*eks-trah-po'-lar*) [*extra-; polus*, a pole]. Not lying in the space between the electrodes of a battery.

Extraradical (*eks-trah-rad'-ik-al*). Applied to hydrogen atoms not replaceable by a negative or alcoholic radicle, but replaceable by a base.

Extrarenal (*eks-trah-re'-nal*). External to the kidney.

Extrasystole (*eks-trah-sis'-to-le*). A heart-contraction occurring earlier than the normal systole if the heart-muscle is irritated during the diastolic period.

Extrathoracic (*eks-trah-tho-ras'-ik*). External to the thoracic cavity.

Extratriceps (*eks-trah-tri'-seps*). The outer head of the triceps muscle.

Extrauterine (*eks-trah-u'-ter-in*) [*extra-; uterus*]. Outside of the uterus. **E. Pregnancy.** See *Pregnancy, Extrauterine*.

Extravasation (*eks-trav-as-a'-shun*) [*extra-; vas*, a vessel]. 1. The passing of fluid outside of the cavity or space normally containing it. 2. The fluid that has passed out.

Extravascular (*eks-trah-vas'-ku-lar*) [see *Extravasation*]. Outside of the vessels.

Extraventricular (*eks-trah-ven-trik'-u-lar*). External to a ventricle.

Extrinsic (*eks-trin'-sik*) [*extrinsicus*, from without]. External; not directly belonging to a part. **E. Muscles,** those situated on the exterior of an organ.

Extroversion (*eks-tro-ver'-shun*). See *Exstrophy*.

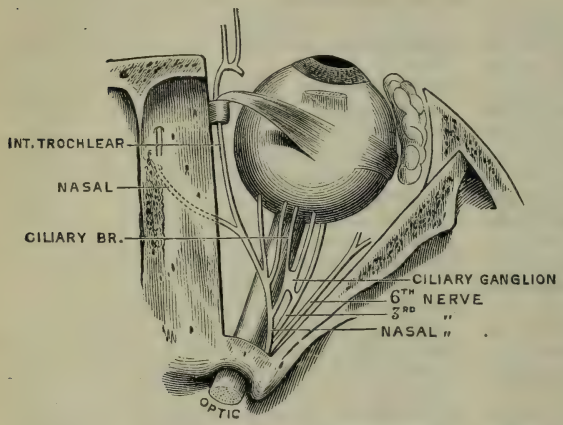
Exudate (*eks'-u-dāt*) [*exudare*, to sweat]. The material that has passed through the walls of vessels into the adjacent tissues. **E., Fibrinous,** coagulation of fluid soon after its escape from the vessels within the spaces into which it has exuded. **E., Serofibrinous,** serous fluid in which flocculi of coagulated matter float.

Exudation (*eks-u-da'-shun*) [*exudate*]. The passing out of serum or pus; the material that has passed out.

Exudative (*eks-u-da'-tiv*) [*exudate*]. Of the nature of or characterized by exudation.

Exutoria (*eks-u-to'-re-ah*) [*exurere*, to burn]. Substances which cause a superficial ulceration of the skin when applied.

Eye (*i*) [AS., *eáge*]. The organ of vision. It occupies the anterior part of the orbit, is nearly spheric in outline, and is composed of three concentric coats: the sclerotic and cornea, the choroid and iris, and the retina. The *sclerotic* is an opaque, dense, white, fibrous membrane, into the anterior part of which the transparent *cornea* is fitted. The *choroid* is the vascular tissue, and is continuous with the *iris* in front. The latter is a circular membrane with a central perforation, the *pupil*. Within the choroid is the *retina*, a delicate, transparent membrane containing the terminations of the optic nerve. The greater part of the eyeball is filled with a mucoid substance, the *vitreous humor*, against the anterior surface of which rests the *crystalline lens*. The space between the lens and the cornea is divided by the iris into two compartments, communicating through the pupillary opening, *the anterior and posterior chambers*, which contain the *aqueous humor*. Anteriorly the eye is covered by *conjunctiva*, posteriorly by a fibrous capsule (*capsule of Tenon*). The eyeball is moved by a series of muscles attached on the outer surface. Changes in the curvature of the lens are brought about by the ciliary muscle, while the size of the pupil is modified by the action of dilator and constrictor fibers in the iris. **E., Diagrammatic, of Listing,** a scheme for simplifying optic problems by representing the two nodal points and the two principal points of the eye by a mean nodal point and a mean principal point. **E., Reduced, of Donders,** a representation of the eye in such a way that all the distances needed in the calculations are represented by whole numbers.



View of Optic and Lower Nerves of Orbit. —(*Holden.*)



Posterior Hemisphere of the Globe of the Eye.—(*Gould and Pyle.*)

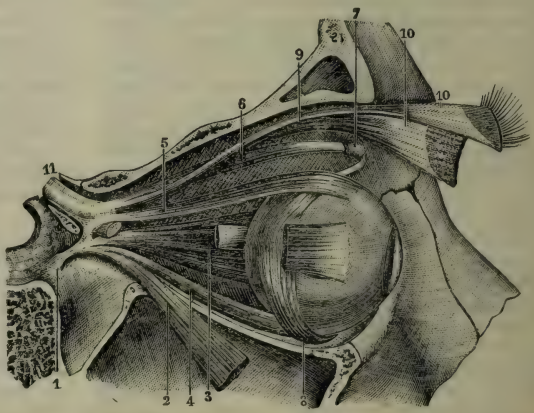
1. Optic nerve. 2. Central artery of the retina. 3. Short, posterior, and external ciliary arteries. 4. Short, posterior, and internal ciliary arteries. 5, 5, 6, 6, 6. External and internal posterior ciliary arteries. 7. Posterior long ciliary artery and long ciliary nerve. 8. Artery and nerve of opposite side. 9, 10. Superior and external choroid veins. 11, 12. Inferior choroid veins. 13. Attachment of inferior oblique muscle. 14. Tendon of superior oblique.

E.-speculum, instrument for retracting the eyelids.

Eyebrow (*i'-brow*). The hair-covered skin on the upper margin of the orbit.

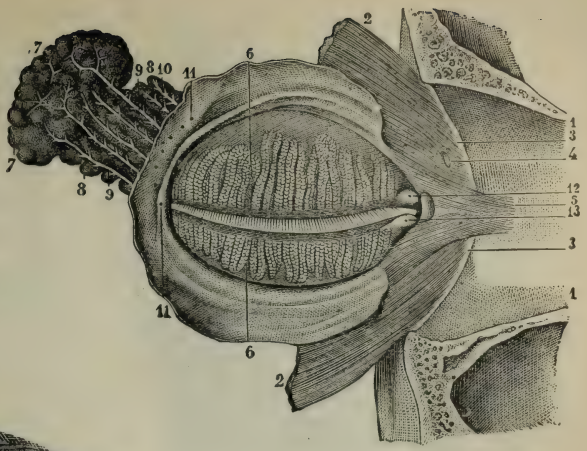
Eyelashes (*i'-lash-es*). The hairs of the eyelid.

Eyelid (*i'-lid*). The protective covering of the eyeball, composed of skin, glands, connective and muscular tissue, the tarsus and conjunctiva, with the cilia at the free edge.



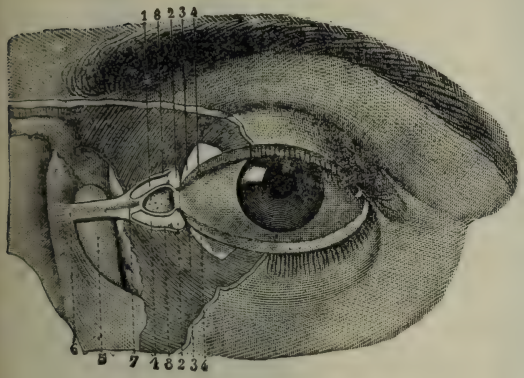
Muscles of the Eye. Tendon or Ligament of Zinn.—(*Holden.*)

1. Tendon of Zinn. 2. External rectus divided. 3. Internal rectus. 4. Inferior rectus. 5. Superior rectus. 6. Superior oblique. 7. Pulley for superior oblique. 8. Inferior oblique. 9. Levator palpebræ superioris. 10, 10. Its anterior expansion. 11. Optic nerve.



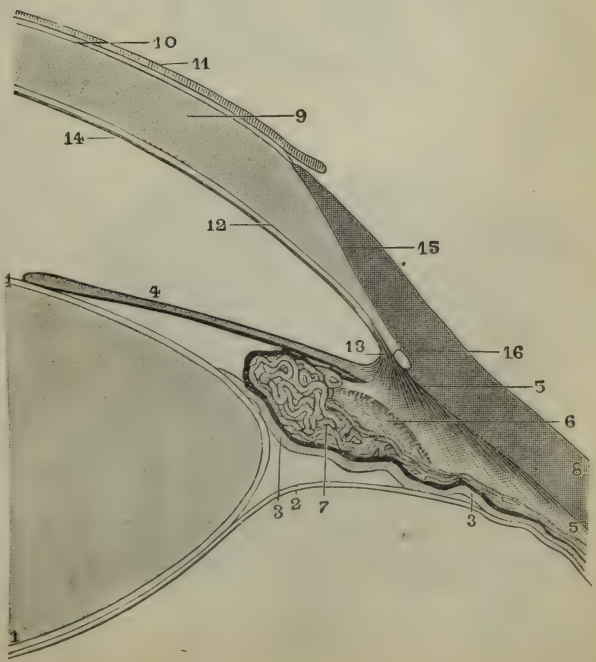
THE LACRIMAL AND MEIBOMIAN GLANDS AND ADJACENT ORGANS OF THE EYE.—(*Holden.*)

1, 1. Inner wall of orbit. 2, 2. Inner portion of orbicularis palpebrarum. 3, 3. Attachment to circumference of base of orbit. 4. Orifice for transmission of nasal artery. 5. Muscle of Horner (tensor tarsi). 6, 6. Meibomian glands. 7, 7. Orbital portion of lacrimal gland. 8, 9, 10. Palpebral portion. 11, 11. Mouths of excretory ducts. 12, 13. Lacrimal puncta.



RELATIONS OF THE EYE AND THE LACRIMAL EXCRETORY APPARATUS.—(*Holden.*)

1, 1. Canaliculi. 2, 2. Puncta lacrimalia. 3, 3. Inner extremity of tarsal cartilage. 4, 4. Free borders of lids. 5. Lacrimal sac. 6. Attachment to maxillary bone of superior tendon. 7. Bifurcation of lacrimal sac. 8, 8. Two branches.



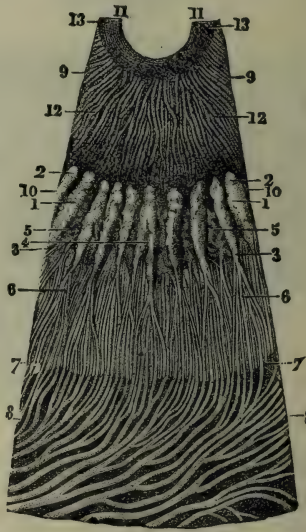
THE CILIARY MUSCLE.—(*Gould and Pyle.*)

1, 1. Crystalline lens. 2. Hyaloid membrane. 3, 3. Zone of Zinn. 4. Iris. 5, 5. Radiating portion of ciliary muscle. 6. Section of circular portion. 7. Venous plexus of a ciliary process. 8. Sclerotic. 9. Middle layer of cornea. 10. Anterior hyaline layer of cornea. 11. Epithelial covering of this layer. 12. Posterior hyaline layer of the cornea, or membrane of Descemet. 13. Fibers in which this layer terminates, or ligamentum pectinatum. 14. Epithelial covering of posterior hyaline layer. 15. Junction of sclerotic and cornea. 16. Section of canal of Schlemm.



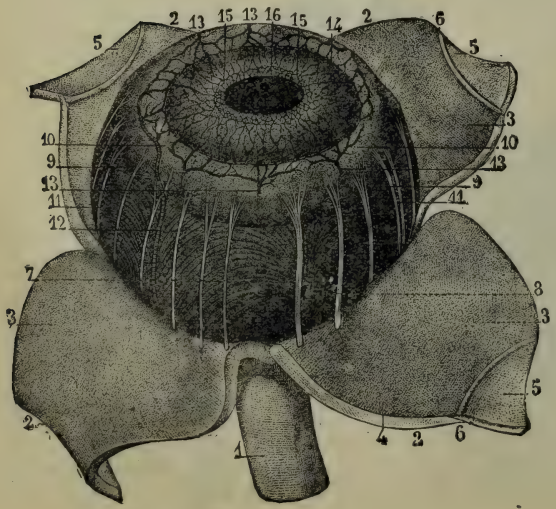
Vertical Section Through the Upper Eyelid.—(*Gould and Pyle.*)

A. Cutis. 1. Epidermis. 2. Corium. *B*, 3. Subcutaneous connective tissue. *C*, 7. Orbicularis muscle. *D*. Loose submuscular connective tissue. *E*. Insertion of H. Müller's muscle. *F*. Tarsus. *G*. Conjunctiva. *J*. Inner; *K*. Outer edge of the lid. 4. Pigment-cells. 5. Sweat-glands. 6. Hair-follicles. 8, 23. Sections of nerves. 9. Arteries. 10. Veins. 11. Cilia. 12. Modified sweat-glands. 13, 13, 13. Circular muscle of Riolan. 14. Meibomian gland. 15, 15. Section of an acinus of the same. 16. Posterior tarsal glands. 18, 19. Tissue of the tarsus. 20. Pretarsal or submuscular connective tissue. 21, 22. Conjunctiva, with its epithelium. 24. Fat. 25. Loosely woven posterior end of the tarsus. 26. Section of a palpebral artery.



Section of Ciliary Body and Iris.—(*Gould and Pyle.*)

1, 1. Ciliary processes. 2, 2. Their base or rounded extremity. 3, 3. Their apex. 4. A process with bifurcated extremity. 5, 5. Reticulated folds, or ciliary processes of the second order. 6, 6. Venules that emanate from these. 7, 7. Ora serrata of choroid. 8, 8. Veins of choroid. 9, 9. Section of iris. 10, 10. Circumference of iris. 11, 11. Small ring of iris. 12, 12. Large ring of iris.



Iris and Choroid.

1. Optic nerve. 2, 2, 2, 2. Sclerotic, divided into four equal parts and turned back. 3, 3. Pigmentary granulation of its inner layer. 4. Section of lamina fusca. 5, 5, 5, 5. Cornea, divided into four equal parts. 6, 6. Canal of Schlemm. 7. Outer surface of choroid. 8. Superior and internal trunk of vasa vorticosa. 9, 9. Irregular border limiting the choroid zone posteriorly. 10, 10. Anterior half of this zone; ciliary muscle. 11, 11. Ciliary nerves. 12. Long ciliary artery. 13, 13, 13, 13. Anterior ciliary arteries. 14. Iris. 15. Small arterial circle of iris. 16. Pupillary orifice.

Eyepiece (*i'-pēs*). Synonym of *Ocular*. **E., Huygenian.** See *Ocular, Huygenian.*

Eyeteeth (*i'-tēth*). The canine teeth of the upper jaw.

F

F. 1. Abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*. 2. Symbol of *fluorin*.

Fabella (*fa-bel'-ah*) [dim. of *faba*, a bean]. A sesamoid fibrocartilage or small bone occasionally developed in the gastrocnemius muscle.

Face (*fās*) [*facies*, the face]. A name applied to the lower and anterior part of the head, including the eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, lips, etc. **F., Adenoid,** a half-idiotic expression, combined with a long, high nose, flattened at the bridge, narrow nostrils, open mouth displaying irregular upper teeth, a drooping jaw, and broadening between the eyes. **F.-ague.** See *Ague, Brow-*. **F. grippée,** the pinched face observed in peritonitis. **F., Mask-like,** a face frequently seen in alcoholic multiple neuritis, in which an expressionless band stretches across the nose and cheeks between the eyes and lips, the skin remaining motionless while the eyebrows, forehead, and lips may be moving freely.

Facet (*fas'-et*) [Fr., *facette*, a little face]. A small plane surface, especially on a bone or a hard body, like a calculus.

Facial (*fa'-shal*) [*face*]. Pertaining to the face. **F. Angle,** an angle measured in different ways by different authorities. That of Virchow and Holder is formed by the union of a line joining the frontonasal suture and the most prominent point of the lower edge of the superior alveolar process, and a line joining the superior border of the external auditory meatus and the lower portion of the orbit. That of Camper is formed by the union of Camper's line (a line touching the most prominent points of the upper and lower face) and a line joining the acanthion and the auricular point.

Facies (*fa'-she-ēz*) [L., "face"]. The appearance of the face. **F. hippocratica,** an appearance of the face indicative of the rapid approach of dissolution: the nose is pinched, the temples hollow, the eyes sunken, the ears leaden and cold, the lips relaxed, the skin livid. **F. leontina.** See *Leontiasis*.

Faciolingual (*fa-she-o-lin'-gwal*). Relating to the face and tongue.

Factitious (*fak-tish'-us*) [*facere*, to make]. Artificial.

Facultative (*fak'-ul-ta-tiv*) [*facultas*, capability]. Voluntary; optional. **F. Aerobic.** See under *Aerobic*. **F. Anaerobic.** See *Anaerobia, Facultative*. **F. Manifest Hyperopia,** that part of the manifest hyperopia that can be concealed by the accommodation. **F. Parasite,** an organism that, while usually parasitic, can also live outside of its host.

Fæcal, Fæces (*fe'-kal, fe'-sēz*). See *Fecal, Feces*.

Fænum-græcum (*fen-um-gre'-kum*). See *Fenugreek*.

Fæx (*feks*) [L., "lees"; pl., *fæces*]. The dregs or sediment of any liquid; fecula. **F. medicinalis liquida,** liquid yeast. It is used in the treatment of acne in the young. Dose ½ teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful mixed with water once or twice daily with meals. **F. medicinalis sicca,** dry yeast. It is used internally in smallpox to diminish suppuration; also in bronchopneumonia occurring in measles. Dose 1½ teaspoonfuls mixed with 80 Cc. of boiled water in high rectal injection.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer. See *Thermometer, Fahrenheit*.

Faint (*fānt*) [*feindre*, to feign; ME., *faynt*, weak]. 1. A condition of languor. 2. A state of syncope or swooning.

Faith-cure. The system or practice of attempting or pretending to cure disease by religious faith and prayer alone.

Falciform (*fal'-si-form*) [*falx; forma*, form]. Having the shape of a sickle. **F. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Falciform*. **F. Process,** a process of the dura mater that separates the hemispheres of the brain; the falx.

Falcular (*fal'-ku-lar*) [*falx*]. Sickle-shaped.

Falling (*fawl'-ing*) [AS., *feallan*, to fall]. Dropping down. **F.-sickness,** epilepsy. **F. of the Womb,** a descent of the uterus into the vagina.

Fallopian (*fal-o'-pe-an*). Described by Fallopio or Fallopius. **F. Aqueduct, F. Canal,** a canal in the petrosa, extending from the internal auditory meatus to the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the facial nerve. **F. Gestation,** tubal gestation. **F. Hiatus,** an opening on the anterior surface of the petrosa, which serves for the transmission of the petrosal branch of the vidian nerve. **F. Ligament.** 1. See *Poupart's Ligament*. 2. See *Hunter's Ligament*. **F. Muscle,** the pyramidalis. **F. Tube,** the oviduct. **F. Valve.** See *Bauhin's Valve*.

Fallopius, Aqueduct of. See *Fallopian Aqueduct*. **F., Hiatus of.** See *Fallopian Hiatus*.

Falret's Type of Mania of Persecution. A form of paranoia occurring in degenerates. Syn., "*Idées de persécution et de persécuteur.*"

False (*fawls*) [*falsus*, deceptive]. Not genuine; not real; imitating. **F. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm, False*. **F. Ankylosis,** ankylosis

due to rigidity of the soft tissues. **F. Image,** in diplopia, the image of the deviating eye. **F. Membrane,** a fibrinous exudate upon a surface. **F. Pains,** pains that precede true labor-pains. **F. Passage,** a passage formed by the laceration of any canal. **F. Pelvis,** the portion of the pelvic cavity situated above the iliopectineal line. **F. Ribs.** See *Ribs, False*.

Falx (*falks*) [L.]. A sickle; a sickle-shaped structure. **F. cerebelli,** a sickle-like process of dura mater between the lobes of the cerebellum. **F. cerebri,** the process of the dura separating the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Familial (*fam-il'-yal*). Characteristic of a family.

Famine Fever. Same as *Relapsing Fever*.

Fang [AS., *fangan,* to seize]. The root of a tooth.

Fango (*fan'-go*). Clay from the hot springs of Battaglio, Italy; it is used as a local application in gout. **F.-therapy,** the therapeutic application of heat and pressure by means of heated fango or other mud.

Farad (*far'-ad*) [after Michael *Faraday,* a physicist]. The unit of electric capacity; a capacity sufficient to hold one coulomb of current having a potential of one volt.

Faraday's Law of Electrolysis. The amount of an ion liberated at an electrode in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current.

Faradic, Faradaic (*far-ad'-ik, far-ad-a'-ik*). Pertaining to induced electric currents. **F. Current,** the induced electric current.

Faradism (*far'-ad-izm*) [see *Farad*]. 1. The electricity produced in an induced or faradic current. 2. Faradization.

Faradization (*far-ad-iz-a'-shun*) [see *Farad*]. Faradism; the application of the induced current to a diseased part. **F., General,** the therapeutic application of the electric current to the organism as a whole.

Farcy (*far'-se*) [*farcire,* to stuff]. The form of glanders that attacks the skin and lymphatic glands.

Farfara (*far'-far-ah*). See *Coltsfoot*.

Farina (*far-e'-nah*) [L., "meal"]. The ground or powdered starchy part of seeds, especially that of corn, barley, rye, and wheat.

Farinaceous (*far-in-a'-she-us*) [*farina*]. Having the nature of or yielding flour.

Far-point. The most distant point at which an eye can see distinctly when accommodation is completely relaxed.

Farre's Tubercles. Cancerous masses on the surface of the liver. **F.'s White Line,** the boundary-line at the hilum of the ovary between the germ epithelium and the squamous epithelium of the broad ligament; it marks the insertion of the mesovarium.

Farre-Waldeyer's Line. See *Farre's White Line*.

Far-sightedness. Hyperopia.

Fascia (*fah'-she-ah*) [L., "a band"]. 1. The areolar tissue forming layers beneath the skin (*superficial fascia*) or between muscles (*deep fascia*). 2. A bandage. **F., Anal.** See *F., Ischiorectal*. **F., Cervical, Deep,** that which invests the muscles of the neck and incloses the vessels and nerves. **F., Colles',** the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. **F. colli.** 1. The deep and superficial fascias of the neck regarded as one. 2. The deep cervical fascia. **F., Cremasteric,** a thin covering of the spermatic cord, formed by the stretched fibers of the cremaster muscle. **F., Cribriform,** the sieve-like covering of the saphenous opening. **F. dentata,** a serrated band of gray matter of the hippocampal gyrus of the cerebrum. **F., Infundibuliform,** the process of the transversalis fascia extended over the spermatic cord. **F., Intercolumnar,** a fascia attached to the margins of the external abdominal ring and forming a sheath for the cord and testis. **F., Ischiorectal,** that covering the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle. **F. lata,** the dense fascia surrounding the muscles of the thigh. **F.s of Origin,** those serving for the origin of muscles. **F.s, Partial,** aponeuroses covering the muscles of a limb and retaining them in position; they are chiefly attached by their extremities to bones. **F., Prevertebral,** a band of connective tissue covering the front of the cervical vertebras and the prevertebral muscles, adherent to the basilar process above and running to the third thoracic vertebra below. It is attached to the esophagus and pharynx by loose connective tissue. **F. propria, F. propria of the Scrotum,** the infundibuliform fascia together with the underlying areolar tissue. **F., Semilunar, F. semilunaris,** a fibrous band extending downward and inward from the inner aspect of the biceps humeri and its tendon and connecting with the fascia investing the antibrachial muscles arising from the inner condyle of the humerus. **F., Transversalis,** that lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.

Fascial (*fah'-she-al*) [*fascia*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a fascia.

Fascicle (*fas'-ik-l*) [dim. of *fascis,* a bundle]. A small bundle of fibers. See *Fasciculus*. **F., Fornicate,** the white matter of the fornicate gyrus, the fibers of which extend longitudinally and ramify upward and backward into its secondary gyri. Syn., *Fillet of the corpus callosum*. **F., Fundamental,** a part of the anterior column extending into the oblongata. **F.s, Gyral.** See *Fibers, Association-*. **F., Pyramidal,** a portion of the anterior column of the cord extending to the pyramid.

Fasciculated (*fas-ik'-u-la-ted*). United into bundles or fascicles.

Fasciculus (*fas-ik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *fascis,* a bundle]. A little bundle, particularly of muscle-fibers; a fascicle (*q.v.*). **F., Cuneate,** the continuation of Burdach's column, or the posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **F., Gracile,** the posterior pyramid of the

medulla. **F., Longitudinal Inferior,** a bundle lying close to the outer wall of the medicornu and postcornu and connecting the occipital and temporal lobes. Syn., *Inferior longitudinal bundle.* **F., Longitudinal Posterior.** See *F., Posterolongitudinal.* **F., Longitudinal Superior,** a bundle of fibers passing through the oblongata external to the cingulum and beneath the lower border of the frontal and parietal gyri. **Fasciculi occipitothalamici,** the bundles of nerve-fibers uniting the thalamus with the occipital lobe. **F., Olivary.** See *Fillet, Olivary.* **F., Perpendicular** (of Wernicke), a broad band of vertical fibers extending in width from the point of the occipital lobe to the dorsal point of the parietal lobe and extending from the superior occipital lobule to the inferior occipital gyrus and fusiform lobule. **F., Posterolongitudinal,** fibers connecting the corpora quadrigemina and the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves with the parts below. **F., Solitary,** fibers connecting the internal capsule and the lenticular nucleus with parts below. See *Solitary Bundle.* **F., Sphenoid,** the part of the corona radiata which enters the temporosphenoid lobe. **F. subcallosus,** a tract of long association-fibers lying under the corpus callosum, and connecting the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes. **F. teres,** the funiculus teres. **F. trineuralis, F., Trineural.** See *Solitary Bundle.* **F. unciformis, F. uncinatus,** a bundle of medullated axons extending between the uncus and the basal portions of the frontal lobe, and connecting the temporal sense area with the olfactory sense area.

Fascitis (*fas-i'-tis*). Inflammation of a fascia.

Fastigatum (*fas-tig-a'-tum*). See *Nucleus fastigii.*

Fastigium (*fas-tij'-e-um*) [L., "summit"]. The acme of a disease.

Fat [ME.]. A greasy substance, a compound of oleic, palmitic, or stearic acid with glycerol. **F.-cell,** a connective-tissue cell containing oil-globules. **F.-necrosis,** a peculiar form of necrosis of a fatty tissue occurring in pinpoint-sized areas of a dead-white color.

Fatigue (*fa-tēg'*) [*fatigo,* weariness]. Weariness. **F. Diseases,** those caused by constant repetition of certain muscular movements. **F. Fever,** fever following excessive exertions, and supposed to be caused by the absorption of waste-products.

Fatty (*fat'-e*) [*fat*]. Containing fat or derived from fat. **F. Acids,** a series of acids with the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, some of the members of which combine with glycerol to form fats. **F. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration, Fatty.*

Fauces (*faw'-sēz*) [L., "the upper part of the throat"]. The space surrounded by the palate, tonsils, and uvula. **F., Isthmus of the,** the space at the back of the mouth inclosed by the margin of the palate, the back of the tongue, and the pillars of the fauces. **F., Pillars of the,** the folds formed by the palatoglossus muscle in front of the tonsils and by the palatopharyngeus behind them.

Fauchard's Disease. Alveolodental periostitis; pyorrhœa alveolaris; progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli.

Faucial (*faw'-se-al*) [*fauces*]. Pertaining to the fauces.

Faucitis (*faw-si'-tis*) [*fauces; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the fauces.

Favosoareolate (*fa-vo-so-ar-e'-o-lāt*) [*favus; areola*]. Pitted with reticular markings.

Favus (*fa'-vus*) [L., "a honeycomb"]. A parasitic skin disease due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, *Achorion schönleinii.* It is characterized by the presence of round, sulfur-yellow, cup-shaped crusts, having a peculiar musty odor, and which are found on microscopic examination to be composed almost entirely of the elements of the fungus. The disease affects most frequently the scalp, but may occur anywhere. Syn., *Tinea favosa.* **F.-cup,** any one of the cup-shaped crusts that characterize favus.

Febralgene (*feb-ral'-jēn*). A proprietary antipyretic and sedative. Dose 2½–5 gr. (0.16–0.32 Gm.).

Febricide (*feb'-ris-īd*) [*febris; cædere,* to kill]. Destructive fever.

Febricula (*feb-rik'-u-lah*) [*febris*]. A slight fever of short duration, most frequently encountered among children.

Febrifuge (*feb'-rif-ūj*) [*febris; fugare,* to dispel]. 1. Dispelling fever. 2. An agent that lessens fever.

Febrile (*feb'-ril*) [*febris*]. Pertaining to or characterized by fever.

Febrinol (*feb'-re-nol*). A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic remedy.

Febris (*feb'-ris*) [L.]. A fever (*q. v.*).

Fecal (*fe'-kal*) [*feces*]. Pertaining to, consisting of, or discharging feces.

Feces (*fe'-sēz*) [*fæx,* dregs]. The excretions of the bowels. The feces consist of excretions and secretions from the intestine and of undigested food, the latter being made up of digestible substances that escaped digestion and of indigestible matters, such as nuclein, cellulose, chlorophyl, and mineral salts.

Fechner's Law. See *Law, Fechner's.*

Fecula (*fek'-u-lah*) [dim. of *fæx,* sediment]. The starchy part of a seed. Also the sediment subsiding from an infusion.

Feculent (*fek'-u-lent*) [*fæculentus,* dreggy]. Having sediment.

Fecundation (*fe-kun-da'-shun*) [*fecundity*]. The act of fertilizing. **F., Artificial,** fecundation brought about by the injection of semen into the vagina or uterus through a syringe or other instrument.

Fecundity (*fe-kun'-dit-e*) [*fecunditas,* fruitfulness]. The ability to produce offspring.

Federici's Sign. Perception of the heart-sounds over the whole abdomen in cases of perforative peritonitis with escape of gas into the peritoneal cavity.

Feeding (*fe'-ding*) [ME., *feden*, to nourish]. The taking of food or aliment. **F., Extrabuccal,** the introduction of food into the system by channels other than the mouth: by subcutaneous nutritive enemas or intravascular injection of food-materials; feeding after gastrotomy through gastric fistulas.

Fehling's Solution. See under *F.'s Test for Glucose*. **F.'s Test for Glucose,** two solutions are required to be kept in two distinct parts in well-stoppered bottles. (A) Dissolve 36.64 Gm. of copper sulfate in 500 Cc. of water. (B) Dissolve 173 Gm. of rochelle salts in 100 Cc. of a solution of caustic soda having a specific gravity of 1.34, and dilute with water to 500 Cc. Mix equal volumes of A and B for use; the result is a dark-blue fluid known as *Fehling's solution*. The solution should always be fresh, as tartaric acid has a tendency to become converted into racemic acid, which reduces cupric salts like sugar. Its absence should always be ascertained by boiling the Fehling solution, which should remain unaltered by this process. On addition of a solution of glucose and then boiling, a red precipitate of the cuprous oxid or hydrate occurs.

Fel [L.]. Bile. **F. bovis** (U. S. P.), oxgall. **F. bovis purificatum** (U. S. P.), purified oxgall; it is said to be tonic and laxative. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 Gm.).

Fellifluous (*fel-if'-lu-us*) [*fel; fluere*, to flow]. Flowing with gall.

Fellitin (*fel'-it-in*). A proprietary preparation of oxgall for use in frost-bite.

Felon (*fel'-on*). See *Paronychia*.

Felt Treatment of Sciatica. Subcutaneous injection of $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{3}}$ gr. (2 mg.) of atropin, followed in 48 hours by a second dose of $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ gr. (2.6 mg.), 48 hours after, $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{0}}$ gr. (3 mg.).

Female (*fe'-māl*) [*femina*, woman]. 1. Pertaining to the sex that conceives and bears young; pertaining to woman. 2. Denoting that part of a double-limbed instrument that receives the complementary part. **F. Catheter,** a catheter for emptying the female bladder.

Femoral (*fem'-or-al*) [*femur*]. Pertaining to the femur. **F. Arch,** Poupart's ligament. **F. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **F. Canal,** a canal in the sheath of the femoral vessels, to the inner side of the femoral vein, through which, at times, a hernia descends. **F. Hernia.** See *Hernia, Femoral*. **F. Ligament of Hey.** See *Ligament, Hey's*. **F. Ring,** the abdominal end of the femoral canal, normally closed by the crural septum and the peritoneum. **F. Sheath,** a continuation downward of the fascias that line the abdomen. It contains the femoral vessels.

Femoropopliteal (*fem-or-o-pop-lit-e'-al*). 1. Relating to or contained in the thigh or popliteal space. 2. Relating to the dorsal aspect of the thigh.

Femoropretibial (*fem-or-o-pre-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the thigh and the anterior part of the leg.



THE FEMORAL RING AND SAPHENOUS OPENING.—(*After Holden.*)

(The arrow is introduced into the femoral ring.)

1. Crural arch. 2. Saphenous opening of the fascia lata. 3. Saphena vein. 4. Femoral vein. 5. Gimbernat's ligament. 6. External abdominal ring. 7. Position of internal ring.

Femorotibial (*fem-or-o-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the femur and the tibia.

Femorovascular (*fem-or-o-vas'-ku-lar*) [*femur; vasculum*, a little vase]. Relating to the femoral canal.

Femur (*fe'-mur*) [L.]. The thigh-bone.

Fence (*fens*) [abbreviation of *defense*]. A line of cross-scarification made on the skin surrounding an erysipelatous area, to which a germicide is applied, to prevent progress of the disease.

Fenestra (*fen-es'-trah*) [L., "a window"]. A window-like opening, as the open space in the blade of an obstetric forceps, or an opening in a bandage or dressing for drainage, etc. **F. cochleæ, F. cochlearis, F. triquetra,** the fenestra rotunda. See under *Ear*. **F. semiovalis, F. vestibularis, F. vestibuli,** the fenestra ovalis. See under *Ear*.

Fenestrated (*fe-nes'-tra-ted*) [*fenestra*]. Perforated. **F. Membrane of Henle,** the layer of elastic tissue in the intima of large arteries.

Fennel (*fen'-l*). See *Fœniculum*.

Fenthozon (*fen'-tho-zon*). A proprietary disinfectant and deodorant said to consist of acetic acid, 26 Gm.; phenol, 2 Gm.; menthol, camphor, and oil of eucalyptus, of each, 1 Gm., and oils of verbena and lavender, of each, 0.5 Gm.

Fenugreek (*fen'-u-grēk*). The *Trigonella fœnum-græcum*, a leguminous plant cultivated in France and Germany, the seeds of which contain two alkaloids, *cholin* and *trigonellin*. The seeds are employed for the preparation of emollient poultices, enemas, ointments, and plasters. They are not used internally.

Fenwick's Disease. Primary atrophy of the stomach.

Feralboid (*fer-al'-bo-id*). A peptonized albuminate of iron. It is used in anemia, neurasthenia, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}$ gr. (0.021–0.042 Gm.) 3 times a day. Syn., *Feraldoid*.

Fercremol (*fer'-krę-mol*). A brown, tasteless

compound of iron and hemoglobin, containing 3% of iron. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 Gm.).

Féréol's Nodosities. Inconstant subcutaneous nodosities observed in cases of acute articular rheumatism.

Féréol-Graux's Type of Ocular Palsy. Associated paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and of the external rectus of the other; it is of nuclear origin.

Ferisol (*fer'-is-ol*). A derivative of cinnamic acid and guaiacol; a very soluble powder. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.); intramuscularly, 15 min (0.92 Cc.) of a 10% solution

Fermanglobin (*fer-man-glo'-bin*). Hemoglobin combined with iron and manganese; used in anemia. Dose a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful (5–10 Cc.).

Ferment (*fer'-ment*) [*fermentum*, leaven; yeast]. Any substance which, in contact with another substance, is capable of setting up changes (*fermentation*) in the latter without itself undergoing much change. Ferments are classified into *unorganized*, or *soluble*, and *organized*, or *living*, ferments. According to the character of the fermentation, the unorganized ferments are divided into amylolytic, proteolytic, fat-decomposing, milk-curdling, and coagulating ferments. *Amylolytic ferments* (sugar-producing or diastatic ferments) convert starch into sugar. The most important is ptyalin of the saliva; but similar ferments are found in the pancreatic and intestinal juice, bile, blood, milk, urine, etc. *Proteolytic ferments* convert proteids into peptones and albumoses. They are found in the stomach (*pepsin*), in the pancreatic juice (*trypsin*), and elsewhere. A *fat-decomposing ferment* is found in the stomach and in the pancreatic juice. *Milk-curdling ferment* is found in the stomach and the intestinal juice. The best example of a *coagulating ferment* is the fibrin-ferment. The organized or living ferments are the yeasts and bacteria. See also *Fermentation*. **F., Animal,** one secreted by the animal organism. **F., Chemic.** See *Enzym*. **F.s, Coagulating,** the milk-curdling ferment (chymosin) and fibrin-forming ferment (thrombin). **F., Digestive,** an enzym, either of animal or vegetable production, which acts upon a certain kind of food. The digestive ferments embrace the amylolytic, proteolytic, invertive, emulsive, and the milk-curdling ferments. **F., Fibrin-.** See *Fibrin-ferment*. **F., Glycolytic.** 1. One existing in the liver, which changes starch into sugar; also any ferment capable of decomposing sugar. 2. Lépine's name for the internal secretion of the pancreas which reaches the general circulation without entering the intestinal tract. **F.s, Hydrolytic.** See *Hydrolytic Ferments*. **F., Inversive, F., Inverting.** See *Invertin*. **F.s, Oxidation, F.s, Oxidizing,** ferments existing in the cells and tissues of the body which act as oxygen-carriers and act on hydrogen dioxid and neutral oxygen as well; their activity is destroyed by heat. Syn., *Oxidases; Oxydases; Tissue ferments*. **F., Piarolytic,** one which decomposes fat. **F., Soluble.** See *Enzym*. **F., Steatolytic,** one that splits fat into fatty acids and glycerol, as steapsin of the pancreatic juice and similar ferments found in seeds of poppy, castor-oil beans, Indian hemp, corn, etc.

Fermentation (*fer-men-ta'-shun*) [*ferment*]. The decomposition of complex molecules under the influence of ferments. **F., Acetic,** the fermentation whereby weak alcoholic solutions are converted into vinegar; caused by *Bacillus aceti*, etc. **F., Alcoholic, F., Spirituous,** the conversion of saccharine substances into alcohol; it is due to yeast-germs. **F., Ammoniacal,** that giving rise to ammoniacal gas and carbon dioxid, which combine to form ammonium carbonate. The agent of the ammoniacal fermentation of urine is *Micrococcus ureæ*. **F., Butyric,** the conversion of sugars, starches, milk, etc., into butyric acid, due to various microorganisms, especially *Bacillus butyricus*. **F., Lactic,** the "souring" of milk, caused by *Bacillus lacticus*. **F., Propionic,** the production of propionic acid by *Bacillus cavicida*, which decomposes saccharine solutions. **F. Test for Glucose,** half fill a test-tube with a solution of dextrose, and add a little dried German yeast. Invert the tube over mercury and allow it to stand in a warm place for 24 hours. The sugar will ferment, carbonic-acid gas accumulates in the tube, and the liquid gives the tests for alcohol. A control-experiment should be made with yeast and water in another test-tube, as a small yield of carbonic acid is often obtained from impurities in the yeast. See also *Roberts*. **F., Viscous,** a fermentation characterized by the production of a gummy substance.

Fern. Any cryptogamous plant of the order *Filices*. See *Aspidium*.

Ferralbumose (*fer-al'-bu-mōz*). A meat precipitate treated with artificial gastric juice and ferric chlorid.

Ferralia (*fer-a'-le-ah*) [*ferrum*, iron]. Medicinal preparations of iron.

Ferrated (*fer'-a-ted*). Combined with iron; containing iron.

Ferratin (*fer'-at-in*). A chemic compound of iron and albumin, introduced as identical with the organic iron component of all food. It is used in anemia and malnutrition. Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily. **F., Schmiedeberg's,** a nuclein in combination with iron contained in liver. Syn., *Zaleski's hepatin*.

Ferratogen (*fer-at'-o-jen*). An iron nuclein obtained by cultivating yeast on a medium impregnated with iron. It is used in treatment of chlorosis, the preparation containing 1% of metallic iron. Syn., *Ferric nuclein*.

Ferrein's Canal. See *Canal of Ferrein*. **F.'s Cords,** the true vocal cords. **F.'s Foramen.** See *Fallopian Hiatus*. **F.'s Pyramids,** the medullary rays, pyramidal in shape,

having their apexes at the periphery of the cortex of the kidney and their bases in the boundary layer. **F.'s Tubes,** the convoluted uriniferous tubules.

Ferric (*fer'-ik*). 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of iron. 2. Containing iron as a trivalent or quadrivalent radicle. **F. Ammonium Sulfate** (*ferri et ammonii sulphas*, U. S. P.). Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.). **F. Ammonium Tartrate** (*ferri et ammonii tartras*, U. S. P.), iron and ammonium tartrate. Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.). **F. Chlorid** (*ferri chloridum*, U. S. P.), iron perchlorid. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **F. Chlorid, Solution of** (*liquor ferri chloridi*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–10 min. (0.13–0.65 Cc.). **F. Chlorid, Tincture of** (*tinctura ferri chloridi*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.). **F. Citrate** (*ferri citras*, U. S. P.). Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 Gm.). **F. Citrate, Soluble** (*ferri et ammonii citras*, U. S. P.), ammonioferric citrate; iron and ammonium citrate. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.12–0.32 Gm.). **F. Citrate, Solution of.** Dose 10 min. (0.65 Cc.). **F. Citrate, Wine of** (*vinum ferri*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **F. Hydroxid** (*ferri hydroxidum*, U. S. P.), hydrated oxid of iron, an antidote to arsenic. **F. Hydroxid with Magnesium Oxid** (*ferri hydroxidum cum magnesii oxido*, U. S. P.), an antidote to arsenic. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 Gm.). **F. Hypophosphite** (*ferri hypophosphis*, U. S. P.). Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.). **F. Nuclein.** See *Ferratogen.* **F. Phosphate, Soluble** (*ferri phosphas solubilis*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **F. Pyrophosphate, Soluble** (*ferri pyrophosphas solubilis*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–5 gr. (0.23–0.32 Gm.). **F. Subsulfate Solution of** (*liquor ferri subsulphatis*, U. S. P.), Monsel's solution. Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.).

Ferrichthol (*fer-ik'-thol*). A form of ichthyol iron sulfonate which contains 3.5% of organically combined iron together with 96.5% of ichthyol sulfonic acid. It is odorless and tasteless, and is used in the treatment of anemia and chlorosis. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.).

Ferricyanid (*fer-e-si'-an-id*). A compound of ferricyanogen, with an element or radicle.

Ferricyanogen (*fer-e-si-an'-o-jen*). A hexad radicle, $(FeC_6N_6)_2$.

Ferrinol (*fer'-in-ol*). Iron nucleid, a compound of nucleol and iron oxid containing 6% of iron.

Ferripton (*fer-ip'-ton*). A proprietary preparation said to contain 4% of iron, 7% of proteids, and 89% of water. It is used in anemia and chlorosis.

Ferro- (*fer-o-*) [*ferrum*, iron]. A prefix used with the names of ferrous compounds.

Ferrocyanate (*fer-o-si'-an-āt*). See *Ferrocyanid.*

Ferrocyanic (*fer-o-si-an'-ik*). Composed of iron and cyanogen.

Ferrocyanid (*fer-o-si'-an-id*). A compound of ferrocyanogen, with an element or radicle.

Ferrocyanogen (*fer-o-si-an'-o-jen*). A tetravalent radicle, $Fe(CN)_6$.

Ferrocyanuret (*fer-o-si-an'-u-ret*). See *Ferrocyanid.*

Ferroferric (*fer-o-fer'-ik*). Containing iron in both ferric and ferrous combinations.

Ferrohemol (*fer-o-hem'-ol*). Hemol containing 3% of added iron. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

Ferrol, Ferroleum (*fer'-ol, fer-o'-le-um*). A proprietary 50% emulsion of cod-liver oil containing iron phosphate.

Ferromagnesium Sulfate (*fer-o-mag-ne'-se-um sul'-fāt*), $FeSO_4 . MgSO_4 + 6H_2O$. A greenish powder, used in anemia and chlorosis. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

Ferromagnetic (*fer-o-mag-net'-ik*). Having iron as a constituent and possessing magnetic properties.

Ferrometer (*fer-om'-et-er*) [*ferrum*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for estimating quantitatively the iron in a minimum quantity of blood.

Ferropyrin (*fer-o-pi'-rin*), $(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O)_3Fe_2Cl_6$. A hemostatic containing antipyrin, 64%; iron, 12%; chlorin, 24%. It is styptic, antiseptic, and astringent, and is applied externally in gonorrhea and nosebleed. It is used internally in anemia, chlorosis, neuralgia, in doses of from 8–15 gr. (0.52–1.0 Gm.). Application, 1 to 1.5% solution for gonorrhea; 20 % solution for nosebleed.

Ferrosin (*fer'-o-sin*). A granular or fine red powder used as a pigment and said to contain iron oxid, 70 to 75%; lime and albumin, 10 to 20%; water, 10 to 15%.

Ferrosodium-citroalbuminate (*fer-o-so-de-um-sit-ro-al-bu'-min-āt*). A hematinic containing 30% of ferric oxid. Dose 25 gr. (1.5 Gm.); children, 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 Gm.) in soup or syrup.

Ferrosoferric (*fer-o-so-fer'-ik*). Containing iron as a bivalent and a trivalent radicle.

Ferrosoferrous (*fer-o-so-fer'-us*). Applied to a salt which is compounded of two ferrous salts.

Ferrosol (*fer'-o-sol*). A double combination of ferric saccharate and saccharate of sodium chlorid occurring as a clear, black-brown liquid; used in chlorosis, anemia, and neurasthenia. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) 3 times daily.

Ferrosomatose (*fer-o-so'-mat-ōz*). A combination of 2% of iron with somatose; an odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in water. It is used as a tonic in chlorosis, anemia, and debility. Dose 75–150 gr. (5–10 Gm.) daily; as a laxative, 150 gr. (10 Gm.).

Ferrostyptin (*fer-o-stip'-tin*). A preparation of iron and formaldehyd occurring in cubic crystals or crystalline powder, soluble in water, melting at 120° C. It is used as a noncaustic, antiseptic hemostatic in dentistry. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.).

Ferrous (*fer'-us*) [*ferrum*]. Containing iron as a bivalent element. **F. Carbonate, Mass of** (*massa ferri carbonatis*, U. S. P.), Vallet's mass. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.32 Gm.). **F. Carbonate, Pills of** (*pilulæ ferri carbonatis*, U. S. P.), Blaud's pills, consist of ferrous sul-

fate, potassium carbonate, sugar, tragacanth, althea, glycerol, and water. **F. Carbonate, Saccharated** (*ferri carbonas saccharatus*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **F. Iodid, Pills of** (*pilulæ ferri iodidi*, U. S. P.), Blancard's pills; each pill contains 1 gr. of ferrous iodid. **F. Iodid, Syrup of** (*syrupus ferri iodidi*, U. S. P.). Dose 15–30 min. (1–2 Cc.). **F. Sulfate** (*ferri sulphas*, U. S. P.). Dose 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.). **F. Sulfate, Dried** (*ferri sulphas exsiccatus*, U. S. P.). Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.). **F. Sulfate, Granulated** (*ferri sulphas granulatus*, U. S. P.). Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.).

Ferrovin (*fer'-o-vin*). A readily absorbable iron preparation, used in anemia.

Ferruginated (*fer-u'-jin-a-ted*). Having the properties of iron.

Ferruginous (*fer-u'-jin-us*) [*ferrum*]. 1. Chalybeate. 2. Having the color of iron-rust.

Ferrum (*fer'-um*) [L.]. Iron, Fe = 56. Quantivalence II, IV. The most familiar and most useful of all metals; it is found in many minerals, in nearly all soils, in many mineral waters, and also occurs pure, especially in the form of meteoric iron. Pure iron is rare, nearly all commercial irons containing carbon in various proportions. In pharmacy, iron is used in the form of fine, bright, non-elastic wire, as reduced iron, a metallic iron with a variable amount of iron oxid, and in the form of salts. The therapeutic properties of iron depend on its power to build up the blood, it being a normal constituent of the red corpuscles; hence it is useful in all forms of anemia and in the diseases depending upon the latter. Externally many of the soluble salts of iron are used as styptic and astringent lotions. **F. dialysatum,** dialyzed iron. Dose of the solution 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.). **F. reductum** (U. S. P.), reduced iron; iron by hydrogen; Quevenne's iron. Dose 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.). See also under *Ferric*, *Ferrous*, and *Iron*.

Fersan (*fer'-san*). A proprietary food-product made from the red corpuscles of beef-blood.

Fertile (*fer'-til*) [*fertilis*, fruitful]. Prolific; fruitful.

Fertilization (*fer-til-i-za'-shun*) [*fertile*]. The art of making fertile; impregnation.

Ferula (*fer'-u-lah*) [L.]. A genus of the order *Umbelliferæ*. See *Asafetida* and *Galbanum*.

Fester (*fes'-ter*) [ME.]. 1. To suppurate. 2. An ulcer.

Festination (*fes-tin-a'-shun*) [*festinare*, to hasten]. A gait that increases in rapidity; it is seen in paralysis agitans.

Fetal (*fe'-tal*) [*fetus*]. Pertaining to the fetus. **F. Markings,** furrows and embryonic markings found in the adult kidney.

Fetation (*fe-ta'-shun*) [*fetus*]. 1. The formation of a fetus. 2. Pregnancy.

Feticide (*fe'-tis-īd*) [*fetus; cædere*, to kill]. The killing of the fetus in the womb.

Fettmilch of Gärtner. A preparation obtained by putting equal parts of milk and sterile water into the drum of a centrifuge, which is then revolved 4000 times a minute. The fat in the milk collects at the center, and may be drawn off with a tube inserted. The milk obtained should contain the same amount of fat as mother's milk, and by the addition of 35 Gm. of lactose to the liter a milk is produced which in composition resembles human milk very closely. This should be sterilized.

Fetus (*fe'-tus*) [*fœtus*, offspring]. The unborn offspring of viviparous animals in the later stages of development.

Fever (*fe'-ver*) [*febris*, a fever]. 1. An elevation of the body-temperature above the normal. 2. A disease the distinctive characteristic of which is elevation of temperature, accompanied also by quickened pulse and respirations, increased tissue-waste, and disordered secretions. **F., Absorption-,** a fever often occurring during the first 12 hours after parturition. **F., African Hemoglobinuric.** See *F., Blackwater*. **F., Asthenic,** one in which there are a weak circulation, a clammy skin, and a low state of the nervous system. **F., Bilious Remittent.** 1. A term sometimes used as a synonym of *Blackwater fever*. 2. Relapsing fever. **F., Blackwater,** a disease of the tropics characterized by sudden onset, fever, chills, vomiting, and dyspnea. Syn., *Bilious hematuric fever; Bilious remittent fever; Hematuric fever; Hemoglobinuric fever*. According to R. Koch and others, in the majority of cases it is the result of quinin-poisoning in malarial patients. **F.-blister.** See *Herpes facialis*. **F., Brain-,** fever associated with inflammation of the cerebral meninges; meningitis. **F., Breakbone.** Synonym of *Dengue*. **F., Bubonic Typhus,** typhus fever with inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of the inguinal, parotid, axillary, submaxillary, or mammary region. **F., Catarrhal,** influenza. **F., Catheter.** See *F., Urethral*. **F., Cavité,** an acute contagious disease confined almost exclusively to Cavité naval station in the Philippines. It is marked by sudden onset, high temperature, severe muscular pain, and extremely tender and painful eyeballs, the incubation period varying from two days to two weeks. **F., Cerebrospinal,** an acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the meninges of the brain and cord with involvement of the superficial layers of nerve-substance. See *Cerebrospinal Meningitis* under *Exanthems, Table of*. **F., Chagres,** a malignant form of malaria endemic on the isthmus of Panama. **F., Continued,** one the course of which is free from remissions or intermissions. **F., Dandy.** Synonym of *Dengue*. **F., Enteric.** See *Typhoid Fever*. **F., Eruptive,** one that is accompanied by an eruption on the skin. **F., Estivoautumnal.** See *F., Remittent*. **F., Famine.** See *Relapsing Fever*. **F., Fatigue,** that following excessive muscular exercise. **F., Fracture,** fever due to fracture of a bone. **F., Gaspard's**

Putrid, fever due to putrefaction of the intestinal contents. **F., Gastric,** a term used indefinitely to indicate any febrile ailment associated with abdominal symptoms. **F., Hay-.** See *Hay-fever.* **F., Hectic,** a diurnally intermittent fever with the highest temperature in the evening and accompanied by sweats and chills. It is found in tuberculosis and other diseases associated with the absorption of septic products. **F., Hematuric Bilious, F., Hemoglobinuric.** See *F., Blackwater.* **F., Hill-,** the pernicious malarial fever of the hill regions of India. **F., Intermittent,** one in which the symptoms intermit, with intermediate periods of freedom from the febrile attacks. **F., Littoral,** malarial fever in coast regions. **F., Low,** fever of an asthenic type. **F., Lung,** croupous pneumonia. **F., Malarial.** See *Malarial Fever.* **F., Malignant,** a severe and fatal form of any fever. **F., Malta.** See *F., Mediterranean.* **F., Manila,** a special type of pernicious fever occurring in the hot months (April and May) in Manila and sometimes becoming epidemic. **F., Mediterranean,** a specific febrile disease of the Mediterranean coast, characterized by long, irregular pyrexia, frequent relapses, rheumatic complications, constipation, with no ulceration of Peyer's patches. The incubation period is from 6 to 9 days. Temperature may rise to 106° F.; in fatal cases to 110° F. It is due to *Micrococcus melitensis,* Bruce. **F., Melanuric (Remittent),** blackwater fever. **F., Metabolic,** a form of fever common in children during the summer, due to increased metabolism and increased tissue-waste clogging the system, owing to inability of the excretory organs to dispose of the waste rapidly enough. **F., Milk-,** a slight form of puerperal septicemia, formerly thought to be due to the formation of milk in the mother's breast. **F., Paratyphoid,** a condition clinically identical with typhoid fever, but due to a bacillus differing from *Bacillus typhosus* and *B. coli communis.* **F., Puerperal.** See *Puerperal Fever.* **F., Purulent,** the pyrexia attending suppuration. **F., Relapsing.** See *Relapsing Fever.* **F., Remittent,** a paroxysmal fever with exacerbations and remissions, but not intermissions; usually applied specifically to remittent malarial fever, the type caused by the estivoautumnal malarial parasite. **F., Rheumatic,** febrile symptoms developed in the course of acute rheumatism. **F., Roman,** a malignant malarial fever occurring in the Roman Campagna. **F., Scarlet.** See *Scarlatina.* **F., Septic,** one due to the entrance of septic matter into the system. **F., Simple Continued,** a continued, noncontagious fever, varying in duration from 1 to 12 days, and usually ending in recovery. **F., Spirillum.** Synonym of *Relapsing fever.* **F., Splenic.** Synonym of *Anthrax.* **F., Spotted.** 1. Synonym of *Cerebrospinal meningitis.* 2. The local name, among the eastern foot-hills of the Bitter Root Mountains (western U. S.), for an endemic disease characterized by initial chill, constipation, fever, rapid pulse, enlarged spleen, muscular soreness, severe pain in head and back, and an eruption of macular spots, varying from bright red to purple or brownish-red in color. It is due apparently to a hematozoon to which the name *Piroplasma hominis* has been given. **F., Sthenic,** a fever characterized by rapid, full pulse, heat and dryness of the skin, high temperature, scanty urine, and delirium. **F., Surgical,** the pyrexia consequent upon a surgical operation. **F., Texas.** See *Texas Fever.* **F., Thermic.** Synonym of *Heat-stroke.* **F., Tick.** 1. Texas fever. 2. Spotted fever (2). **F., Traumatic,** that following traumatism. **F., Tropical,** yellow fever. **F., Typhoid.** See *Typhoid Fever.* **F., Typhotyphus,** Pepper's name for mild typhus marked by laxity of the bowels, tympanites, epistaxis, and bronchial disturbance, the eruption occurring on the fourth day and the crisis from the tenth to the fourteenth day. **F., Typhus.** See *Typhus Fever.* **F., Urban,** a fever enduring about three weeks, and similar to mild typhoid except that specific symptoms are absent. **F., Uremic,** one due to poisoning from urinary ptomains; it has been observed after operations on the urinary tract and in urinary diseases. **F., Urethral,** the febrile disturbance that follows the use of the catheter or bougie. **F., Walking Typhoid.** See under *Typhoid Fever.* **F., Yellow.** See *Yellow Fever.*

Fiat, Fiant (*fi'-at, fi'-ant*) [pres. subj., third person, sing. and pl., of *fieri,* to be made]. Let there be made.

Fiber (*fi'-ber*) [*fibra,* a thread]. A filamentary or thread-like structure. **F.s, Accelerating,** nerve-fibers which convey impulses that hasten the rapidity and increase the force of the heart-beat. **F.s, Arciform, F.s, Arcuate,** bow-shaped fibers on the anterior aspect of the oblongata. **F.s, Association-,** white nerve-fibers situated just beneath the cortical substance and connecting the adjacent cerebral gyri. **F.s, Augmented, F.s, Augmentor.** See *F.s, Accelerating.* **F.s, Auxiliary.** See *F.s, Secondary.* **F., Axial.** 1. The axial band of a nerve-fiber. 2. The central spiral filament, probably contractile, of the flagellum of the semen-cell. **F.-cell,** a cell elongated into a fiber. **F.s, Collateral,** the delicate lateral branches of the nerve-process of a neuron; the paraxons. **F., Elastic.** See *Tissue, Yellow Elastic.* **F. of Gerdy,** a transverse band of fibers supporting the hand crosswise and forming the web of the fingers. **F.s, Involuntary Muscular,** straight or slightly bent, elongated, spindle-shaped, nucleated cells, bearing more or less distinct longitudinal striations, which make up involuntary or unstriped muscles. Syn., *Nonstriated fibers; Unstriated fibers; Unstriped fibers.* See *Mus-*

cular Tissue. **F., Muscle-.** See *Muscle-fiber.* **F., Nerve-.** See *Nerve-fiber.* **F.s, Osteogenic.** See *Sharpey's Intercrossing Fibers.* **F.s of Remak,** the nonmedullated nerve-fibers. **F.s, Rivet-,** protoplasmic processes on the basal surface of the columnar cells of stratified squamous epithelium. **F.s, Secondary,** in a fibrous structure, those of secondary importance. Syn., *Auxiliary fibers.* **F.s of Sharpey.** See under *Sharpey.* **F., Smooth Muscular,** a muscular fiber-cell. **F.s, Spindle-,** achromatic fibrils. **F., Spiral,** the coiled fiber peculiar to spiral fiber-cells. See under *Cell, Spiral Fiber-.* **F., Straight,** the coiled fiber in a bipolar ganglion-cell. See under *Cell, Spiral Fiber-.* **F., Sweat-,** a nervous fibril which on stimulation produces sweating. **F.s, Sympathetic,** those of the sympathetic nerve. **F., T-,** a branch given off at right angles to the axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell. **F.s of Tome.** See *Tome, Fibers of.*

Fibriform (*fib'-ri-form*) [*fiber; forma,* shape]. Shaped like a fiber.

Fibril (*fi'-bril*) [*fiber*]. A little fiber, particularly one of the ultimate fibers of muscle or of fibrous connective tissue. **F.s, Achromatic,** fibrils of achromatic, nuclear, or cell-substance forming lines which extend from pole to pole in a dividing nucleus so as to form a spindle- or barrel-shaped figure. **F.s, Chromatic, F.s, Nuclear,** the thread-like fibrils consisting of the chromatin in a cell-nucleus.

Fibrillar (*fi'-bril-ar*) [*fibril*]. Pertaining to fibrils. **F. Contractions,** spontaneous contractions successively taking place in different bundles of muscular fibers; they are seen in progressive muscular atrophy and other diseases.

Fibrillary (*fi'-bril-a-re*). Same as *Fibrillar.*

Fibrillation (*fi-bril-a'-shun*) [*fiber*]. A localized quivering of muscular fibers.

Fibrin (*fi'-brin*) [*fiber*]. A proteid formed in shed blood, lymph, in other body-fluids, and in tissues when these coagulate. It exists in the shape of fibrils, granules, plates, or as a homogeneous material. Fibrin forms about 0.2% of the blood. **F.-factors,** the substances necessary for and concerned in the formation of fibrin. They are fibrinogen, fibrin-ferment, and certain salts. **F.-ferment,** a ferment obtained from blood-serum after clotting has occurred. It is one of the fibrin-factors, and is probably derived from the leukocytes. **F.-globulin,** Hammarsten's name for a globulin-like substance which coagulates at about +64° C., in blood-serum, and in the serum from coagulated fibrinogen solutions. **F. of Henle,** a light, flocculent precipitate which is separated when semen is diluted with water. **F., Vegetable.** See *Casein, Vegetable.*

Fibrino- (*fi-brin-o-*) [*fibrin*]. A prefix meaning relating to fibrin.

Fibrinogen (*fi-brin'-o-jen*) [*fibrino-; γεννᾶν,* to produce]. A proteid of the globulin class, obtained from blood-plasma and serous transudations. It is one of the chief elements in the formation of fibrin.

Fibrinogenous (*fi-brin-oj'-en-us*) [see *Fibrinogen*]. Forming or producing fibrin.

Fibrinoglobulin (*fi-brin-o-glob'-u-lin*). See *Fibrin-globulin.*

Fibrinolysis (*fi-brin-ol'-is-is*) [*fibrino-; λύειν,* to loose]. The partial dissolution which takes place in fibrin if allowed to stand in contact with the blood from which it was formed.

Fibrinoplastic (*fi-brin-o-plas'-tik*) [*fibrino-; πλάσσειν,* to form]. Of the nature of fibrinoplastin.

Fibrinoplastin (*fi-brin-o-plas'-tin*). See *Paraglobulin.*

Fibrinous (*fi'-brin-us*) [*fibrin*]. Of the nature of or containing fibrin.

Fibrinuria (*fi-brin-u'-re-ah*) [*fibrin; οὖρον,* urine]. Chyluria in which the urine coagulates spontaneously.

Fibro- (*fi-bro-*) [*fiber*]. A prefix signifying relation to fibers or to fibrous tissue.

Fibroadenoma (*fi-bro-ad-en-o'-mah*). Adenoma having fibrous tissue.

Fibroareolar (*fi-bro-ar-e'-o-lar*) [*fibro-; areola*]. Containing fibrous tissue with an areolar arrangement.

Fibroblast (*fi'-bro-blast*) [*fibro-; βλαστός,* a germ]. A cell that forms new fibrous tissue.

Fibrocalcareous (*fi-bro-kal-ka'-re-us*). Applied to fibrous tumors which have undergone calcareous degeneration.

Fibrocartilage (*fi-bro-kar'-til-āj*) [*fibro-; cartilage*]. Cartilage with an intermixture of fibrous elements.

Fibrocellular (*fi-bro-sel'-u-lar*) [*fibro-; cellular*]. Both fibrous and cellular; fibroareolar.

Fibrochondritis (*fi-bro-kon-dri'-tis*) [*fibro-; χόνδρος,* cartilage; *ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

Fibroconnective (*fi-bro-kon-ek'-tiv*). Having a fibrous structure and the function of connecting.

Fibrocyst (*fi'-bro-sist*) [*fibro-; κύστις,* a cyst]. A fibroma that has undergone cystic degeneration.

Fibrocystic (*fi-bro-sist'-ik*). Fibrous and having undergone cystic degeneration.

Fibrocystoid (*fi-bro-sist'-oid*). Having the structure of a fibrocyst.

Fibrocystoma (*fi-bro-sist-o'-mah*). Fibroma combined with cystoma.

Fibrofatty (*fi-bro-fat'-e*). Consisting of fibrous tissue and fat-corpuscles.

Fibroglioma (*fi-bro-gli-o'-mah*) [*fibro-; glioma*]. A tumor having the elements of a fibroma and a glioma.

Fibroid (*fi'-broid*) [*fiber; εἶδος,* likeness]. Resembling fibers or composed of fibers; also, a fibroid tumor. **F. Heart,** a chronic form of myocarditis in which there is a development of fibrous connective tissue in the cardiac muscle. **F. Induration.** See *Induration, Fibroid.* **F. Phthisis,** chronic phthisis in which there is a formation of fibrous tissue. **F. Tumor,** a fibroma.

Fibroidectomy (*fi-broid-ek'-to-me*) [*fibroid; ἐκτομή,* excision]. Excision of a uterine fibroid.

Fibrolaminar (*fi-bro-lam'-in-ar*). Relating to a fibrous layer.

Fibrolipoma (*fi-bro-lip-o'-mah*) [*fibro-; lipoma*]. A tumor of fibrous and fatty tissue.

Fibroma (*fi-bro'-mah*) [*fibro-; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A benign tumor composed of fibrous tissue. **F., Hard,** one containing few cells, being chiefly composed of fibers. **F. lipomatodes.** Same as *Xanthoma*. **F. molluscum.** Synonym of *Molluscum fibrosum*. **F., Soft,** one rich in cells.

Fibromatosis (*fi-bro-mat'-o-sis*). See *Fibrosis*.

Fibromatous (*fi-bro'-mat-us*). Relating to a fibroma.

Fibromucous (*fi-bro-mu'-kus*). Consisting partly of mucosa and partly of fibrous tissue.

Fibromuscular (*fi-bro-mus'-ku-lar*). Made up of connective tissue and muscle.

Fibromyoma (*fi-bro-mi-o'-mah*) [*fibro-; myoma*]. A tumor composed of fibrous and muscular tissue.

Fibromyomotomy (*fi-bro-mi-o-mot'-o-me*) [*fibromyoma; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The surgical removal of a fibromyoma.

Fibromyxoma (*fi-bro-miks-o'-mah*) [*fibro-; myxoma*]. A tumor composed of fibrous and myxomatous tissue.

Fibromyxosarcoma (*fi-bro-miks-o-sar-ko'-mah*). 1. A tumor containing sarcomatous and myxoid tissue. 2. A fasciculated sarcoma which has undergone myxoid degeneration.

Fibroneuroma (*fi-bro-nu-ro'-mah*) [*fibro-; neuroma*]. A tumor composed of fibrous tissue and nerve-fibers.

Fibronuclear, Fibronucleated (*fi-bro-nu'-kle-ar, -nu'-kle-a-ted*). Relating to tissue which shows many nuclei and fibers.

Fibropericarditis (*fi-bro-per-e-kar-di'-tis*). Fibrinous pericarditis.

Fibroplastic (*fi-bro-plas'-tik*) [*fibro-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Tending to form fibers.

Fibropsammoma (*fi-bro-sam-o'-mah*). See *Psammoma*.

Fibroreticulate (*fi-bro-re-tik'-u-lāt*). Consisting of a fibrous network or marked with interlacing fibers.

Fibrosarcoma (*fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah*) [*fibro-; sarcoma*]. A sarcoma containing fibrous tissue. **F., Mucocellular** (of the ovary), a form marked by a layer of large, round, bladdery cells lying between the fibrils of the connective tissue.

Fibrosis (*fi-bro'-sis*) [*fiber*]. The development of fibrous tissue. **F., Arteriocapillary,** arteriosclerosis; a primary and general fibroid degeneration of the arterioles and capillaries developing about middle life; the caliber of the vessels becomes diminished and they lose their elasticity; there is atrophy of the adjacent tissue, especially in the kidneys, together with cardiac hypertrophy.

Fibrous (*fi'-brus*) [*fiber*]. Containing fibers; of the character of fibrous tissue.

Fibula (*fib'-u-lah*) [L., "a buckle"]. 1. The slender bone at the outer part of the leg, articulating above with the tibia and below with the astragalus and tibia. Syn., *Perone*. 2. A clasp serving to unite the edges of a wound or the opening of a canal.

Ficiform (*fis'-e-form*) [*ficus; forma*, form]. Fig-shaped.

Ficus (*fi'-kus*) [L., "a fig-tree"]. The fig. The *ficus* of the U. S. P. is the partially dried fruit of *F. carica*, native of Asia Minor, and cultivated throughout Europe and tropical America. It is laxative and nutritious, and is a constituent of confectio sennæ.

Field (*fēld*) [ME., *feeld*]. An open space or area. **F. of Audition, F., Auditory,** the area surrounding the ear, in every portion of which a given sound is audible to the ear. **F. of Fixation.** See *Fixation, Field of*. **F.s of Innervation,** special expansions in which the motor nerves to the voluntary muscles terminate. **F., Magnetic,** the portion of space about a magnet in which its action is felt. **F. of a Microscope,** the area that can be seen through a microscope at one time. **F. of Vision,** the space in which the patient can see when the eye is fixed steadily on the object held in the direct line of vision.

Fieux's Test for Antipyrin. Add 2.5 Gm. of sodium metaphosphate and 12 drops of sulfuric acid to the suspected fluid, filter, and to the clear filtrate add a few drops of sodium nitrate. If antipyrin is present, a clear green color will develop.

Fifth Nerve. See *Trijacial Nerve*. **F. Ventricle.** See *Ventricle, Fifth*.

Fig. See *Ficus*. **F.-wart,** a moist condyloma.

Figurate (*fig'-u-rāt*). Having a fixed and definite shape; arranged in a definite shape: said of skin eruptions.

Figure (*fig'-ūr*) [*figura*, a form]. The visible form of anything; the outline of an organ or part. **F., Achromatic (Spindle), F., Achromatin,** a fusiform figure assumed by the achromatic fibrils in a dividing cell. **F.s, Adhesion,** Rindfleisch's term for the pattern produced in living protoplasm by the adhesion of the two interpenetrating substances, the reticular framework and the intervening matrix. **F., Bistellate.** See *Amphiaster*. **F., Chromatic (Nuclear), F., Chromatin,** one of the figures formed by the chromatic fibrils of the nucleus during karyokinesis. **F., Nuclear (Spindle or Division).** 1. Flemming's name for any one of the forms assumed by the nucleus during karyokinesis. 2. Strassburger's name for the spindle stage of karyokinesis.

Figwort (*fig'-wert*). The herb *Scrophularia nodosa*, an alterative, diuretic, and anodyne. It is sometimes used in the form of an ointment for piles. Dose of the *fluidextract* ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Filaceous (*fi-la'-she-us*) [*filum*, a thread]. Consisting of threads or thread-like fibers or parts.

Filament (*fil'-a-ment*) [*filum*]. A small, thread-like structure. **F., Spermatic,** the caudal filament of a spermatozoon.

Filamentous (*fil-a-ment'-us*) [*filament*]. 1. Like a thread, or made up of threads or filaments. 2. Capable of being drawn out into filaments, like mucus. 3. Containing a stringy substance, as *filamentous* urine.

Filaria (*fil-a'-re-ah*) [*filum*, a thread]. A genus of nematode or threadworms, of the family *Filariidæ*. **F. medinensis,** an animal parasite, the female of which works its way from the intestinal tract to the subcutaneous tissue, where, after developing its embryos, it is sooner or later set free by abscess-formation and discharge. Syn., *Guinea-worm*. **F. sanguinis-hominis,** the female adult worm was discovered by Bancroft of Brisbane; the male by Aranjo, and the embryo by Demarquay and Lewis. The embryos are about 0.35 mm. long, and inhabit the lymph-channels of the lower extremities and the scrotum. They lead to dilation of the lymphatics, to hyperplasia of the tissues, to chyluria, hematuria, abscesses, etc. They are found in the blood at night. Elephantiasis arabum and lymph-scrotum are said to be due to the filaria.

Filariasis (*fil-ar-i'-as-is*) [*filaria*]. A diseased state due to the presence in the body of *Filaria sanguinis-hominis* or allied species.

Filatow's Disease. Acute febrile cervical adenitis of children, probably identical with Pfeiffer's glandular fever.

Filicic Acid (*fil'-is-ik*). An acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, extracted from *Aspidium filix-mas*.

Filicism (*fil'-e-sizm*). Poisoning from overdosage of extract of male-fern.

Filiform (*fil'-i-form*) [*filum*, a thread; *forma*, form]. Thread-like. **F. Bougie.** See *Bougie, Filiform*. **F. Papillas,** the smallest and most numerous of the papillas of the tongue, occurring over its whole surface.

Filipowicz's Sign. A yellowish discoloration of the prominent portions of the palmar and plantar surfaces, seen in typhoid fever. Syn., *Palmoplantar phenomenon*.

Filipuncture (*fil-e-punk'-chūr*) [*filum*, a thread; *punctura*, a puncture]. A method of treating aneurysm by inserting wire threads, hair, or the like to promote coagulation.

Filix (*fi'-liks*) [L.]. A fern. **F.-mas,** male-fern. See *Aspidium*.

Fillet (*fil'-et*) [Fr., *filet*, a thread]. 1. A loop for the purpose of making traction on the fetus. 2. The lemniscus, a band of nerve-fibers connected below with the nucleus gracilis and nucleus caudatus of the medulla and running upward through the pons and crus cerebri to the cerebrum, a portion of the fibers (*lateral fillet*) entering the posterior corpora quadrigemina, another (*mesal fillet*) passing to the anterior corpora quadrigemina and the optic thalamus. A part of the mesal fillet is continued into the cortex. **F. of the Corpus Callosum.** See *Fascicle, Fornicate*. **F., Olivary,** a fasciculus of nerve-fibers inclosing the olivary body of the medulla.

Filmogen (*fil'-mo-jen*). A protective vehicle for applying medicaments in skin diseases, consisting of pyroxylin dissolved in acetone with a small quantity of castor-oil.

Filter (*fil'-ter*) [*filtrum*]. An apparatus for straining water or other liquids to remove any undissolved matters. **F.-paper,** an unglazed paper used for filtration. **F., Pasteur-Chamberland,** a hollow column of unglazed porcelain through which solutions are filtered by means of a vacuum exhaust or by pressure.

Filtrate (*fil'-trāt*) [*filter*]. The liquid that has passed through a filter.

Filtration (*fil-tra'-shun*) [*filter*]. The operation of straining through a filter.

Filtrum (*fil'-trum*) [L., "felt"; pl., *filtra*]. 1. Felt. 2. A filter or strainer. **Filtra ventriculi,** small vertical channels on the back of the larynx between Morgagni's cartilage and the inner edge of the arytenoid cartilage. They end between the vocal bands at the dorsal end of Morgagni's ventricle.

Filum terminale (*fi'-lum ter-min-a'-le*). A long, slender thread of pia mater, the termination of the spinal cord.

Fimbria (*fim'-bre-ah*) [L., "a fringe"]. A fringe. **F. of Fallopian Tube,** the fringe-like process of the outer extremity of the oviduct.

Fimbriated (*fim'-bre-a-ted*) [*fimbria*]. Fringed.

Fimbriatum (*fim-bre-a'-tum*) [*fimbria*]. The corpus fimbriatum.

Finger (*fing'-ger*) [ME.]. A digit of the hand. **F., Clubbed,** a finger the terminal phalanx of which is short and broad, with overhanging nail. It is seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, congenital heart disease, etc. **F.-cot,** a covering of rubber or other material to protect the finger or to prevent infection.

Finsen's Light. See *Light, Finsen*. **F. Light-treatment.** See under *Phototherapy*.

Fir (*fur*). See *Abies*. **F., Balsam-.** See *Abies balsamea*.

Fishberry. See *Cocculus indicus*.

Fisher's Brain-murmur. A systolic murmur heard over the anterior fontanel or in the temporal region in rachitic infants. **F.'s Sign,** a presystolic murmur heard in cases of adherent pericardium without valvular disease.

Fish-skin Disease. See *Ichthyosis*.

Fiske-Bryson's Symptom. See *Bryson's Sign*.

Fission (*fish'-un*) [*fissus; findere*, to cleave]. Reproduction by splitting into two or more equal parts.

Fissiparous (*fis-ip'-ar-us*) [*fission; parere*, to produce]. Propagating by fission.

Fissura (*fish-u'-rah*) [L.]. A fissure.

Fissure (*fish'-ūr*) [*fissura*]. A groove or cleft. A term applied to the clefts or grooves in various organs, as the skull, the brain, the liver, the spinal cord; also to cracks in the skin or linear ulcers in mucous membranes. **F. of the Anus,** a linear ulcer at the mucocutaneous junction

of the anus, giving rise to intense suffering on defecation. **F. of Bichat,** the transverse curved fissure passing below the splenium; its extremities correspond to the beginning of the sylvian fissure. It affords passage to the pia, which forms within the hemispheres the tela choroidea and choroid plexus. **F. of Broca,** one surrounding Broca's lobe. **F., Calcarine,** one on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum, between the lingual lobule and the cuneate lobe. **F., Callosomarginal,** one on the surface of the cerebral hemisphere, dividing the area between the corpus callosum and the margin into nearly equal parts. **F., Central.** See *F. of Rolando.* **F., Collateral,** one on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum, between the subcalcarine and subcollateral gyri. It is collocated with the collateral eminence. **F. of the Gall-bladder.** See *Fossa cystica.* **F., Interlobular, F., Longitudinal,** the deep fissure that divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres. **F., Occipital,** a deep fissure situated between the parietal and occipital lobes of the brain. **F., Palpebral,** the space between the eyelids extending from the outer to the inner canthus. **F., Portal.** See *F., Transverse.* **F., Posterior Median** (of spinal cord), a deep, narrow groove extending the whole length of the spinal cord, in the middle line posteriorly. **F., Precentral,** a fissure in front of the fissure of Rolando and parallel to it. **F., Presylvian,** the anterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius. **F., Primary** (of His), a fold extending along the mesal line of the hemisphere, producing an external groove and an internal ridge. It begins at the olfactory lobe, which it divides into a ventral and a dorsal part, and, continuing backward in a curved direction, joins the hippocampal sulcus. **F. of Rolando,** a fissure on the lateral aspect of the cerebrum, extending downward from near the longitudinal fissure at about its middle point. It separates the frontal from the parietal lobe. **F., Sphenomaxillary,** one between the lateral margin of the superior maxilla and the orbital plate of the sphenoid bone. **F. of Sylvius,** a deep fissure of the brain beginning on the outer side of the anterior perforated space, and extending outward to the lateral surface of the hemisphere. It has two branches—a short vertical and a long horizontal, the latter separating the parietal from the temporosphenoid lobe. Between the branches lies the island of Reil. **F., Transverse** (of liver), a fissure crossing transversely the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver. It transmits the portal vein, hepatic artery and nerves, and hepatic duct.

Fistula (*fis'-tu-lah*) [L., "a pipe"]. A narrow canal or tube left by the incomplete healing of abscesses or wounds, and usually transmitting some fluid—either pus or the secretions or contents of some organ or body-cavity. **F., Anal,** a fistula in the neighborhood of the anus, which may or may not communicate with the bowel. **F. ani congenita,** an anomaly of the anus the derivation of which is attributed to the remains of the posterior part of the blastopore. **F., Anoperineal,** an anal fistula opening on the perineum. **F., Bimucous,** one making a communication between two mucous surfaces. **F., Blind,** a fistula open at one end only. **F., Blind, External,** one the only opening of which is on the exterior of the body. **F., Blind, Internal,** one which opens only upon an internal surface. **F., Branchial,** an opening that extends from the surface of the neck to the pharynx; it is an unclosed branchial cleft. **F., Cicatricial,** one lined with a cicatricial membrane. **F., Complete,** one having two openings—an internal and an external. **F., Cysticocolic,** one leading from the gall-bladder to the colon. **F., Fecal,** a fistula communicating with the intestine. **F., Labiform,** one characterized by lip-like protrusions at the outer margin. **F., Ostial.** See *F., Labiform.* **F., Rectovesicovaginal,** a double fistula giving rise to communication between the rectum, the vagina, and the urinary bladder. **F. sacra,** the sylvian aqueduct. **F., Sacral,** a congenital fistula occurring in the lumbosacral region.

Fistulous (*fis'-tu-lus*) [*fistula*]. Of the nature of or affected with a fistula.

Fit [AS., *fitt,* a struggle]. A term applied to any sudden paroxysm of a disease, but especially to an epileptic convulsion.

Fixation (*fiks-a'-shun*) [*fixus,* fixed]. 1. The act of fixing or making firm. 2. The operation of rendering fixed, by means of sutures, a displaced or floating organ. **F., Field of,** in optics, the region bounded by the utmost limits of distinct or central vision, and which the eye has under its direct control through its excursions, without movements of the head. **F.-forceps,** those used for fixing or holding a part in position during a surgical operation.

Fixative (*fiks'-a-tiv*). 1. Applied to any substance used to fix tissues in the structural condition and shape found in life or for fastening a microscopic section to a slide. 2. See *Body, Immune.*

Fixing (*fiks'-ing*). The preparation of tissue for microscopic study by means of some agent that hardens it and preserves the form and arrangement of the cells.

Flabellum (*fla-bel'-um*) [L., "fan"]. A group of divergent fibers in the corpus striatum.

Flaccid (*flak'-sid*) [*flaccus,* flaccid]. Soft; flabby; relaxed.

Flag, Sweet-. See *Calamus.*

Flagellate (*flaj'-el-āt*) [*flagellum*]. Furnished with slender, whip-like processes.

Flagellum (*flaj-el'-um*) [L., "a whip"]. A whip-like, mobile process; the organ of locomotion of certain bacteria and infusoria.

Flajani's Disease. See *Goiter, Exophthalmic.*

Flank (*flank*) [ME., *flank,* from L., *flaccus,*

soft]. The part of the body between the ribs and the upper border of the ilium.

Flap [ME.]. A loose and partly detached portion of the skin or other soft tissue. **F.-amputation,** one in which flaps of soft tissues are left to cover over the end of the bone. **F., Anaplastic,** a skin-flap aiding in the restoration of a neighboring part. **F., Autoplastic,** one to replace a part that is destroyed. **F.-extraction,** a method of extracting the crystalline lens so as to make a flap of the cornea.

Flat [ME.]. 1. Lying on one plane; having an even surface. 2. Of a percussion-sound, having no resonance. **F.-foot,** depression of the plantar arch.

Flatau's Law. See *Law, Flatau's.*

Flatness (*flat'-nes*) [*flat*]. The sound obtained by percussing over an airless organ or a large effusion.

Flatulence (*flat'-u-lens*) [*flatus*]. A condition marked by the presence of gas in the stomach and intestinal canal.

Flatulent (*flat'-u-lent*) [*flatus*]. Characterized by flatulence.

Flatus (*fla'-tus*) [L.]. Gas, especially gas in the gastrointestinal canal.

Flavopurpurin (*flav-o-pur'-pu-rin*) [*flavus,* yellow; *purpura,* purple], $C_{14}H_8O_5$. A pigment occurring in golden-yellow, acicular crystals.

Flax (*flaks*). See *Linum.* **F.-dresser's Phthisis,** a fibroid pneumonia resulting from the inhalation of particles in flax-dressing.

Flaxseed (*flak'-sēd*). See *Linum.*

Flea (*flē*). See *Pulex.*

Fleabane (*flē'-bān*). See *Erigeron.*

Fleam (*flēm*) [*φλεβοτόμον,* a lancet; from *φλέψ,* a vein; *τέμνειν,* to cut]. A phlebotome; a lancet for venesection.

Flechsig's Column. The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord. **F.'s Tract, F.'s Oval Field,** the septomarginal tract of the spinal cord.

Fleischl's Reaction for Bile-pigments. Add, by means of a pipet, concentrated sulfuric acid to urine already treated with a concentrated solution of sodium nitrate. The sulfuric acid sinks to the bottom of the test-tube and produces color-layers, as in Gmelin's test.

Fleischmann's Bursa. A bursa lying in the sublingual space beneath the lingual frenum. Its existence is disputed.

Fleming's Tincture. An alcoholic preparation of aconite stronger than the official tincture. Dose 2 min. (0.13 Cc.).

Flemming's Germ-centers. The areas in the adenoid tissue of the spleen and lymphatic glands in which leukocytes are formed. **F.'s Solution,** a mixture used in histologic study as a fixing agent for tissues. It consists of 15 parts of 1% solution of chromium trioxid, 4 parts of a 2% solution of osmic acid, 1 part of glacial acetic acid.

Flesh [AS., *flǣsc*]. The soft tissues of the body, especially the muscles. **F., Proud,** the soft and exuberant granulations of a wound or ulcer. **F.-quotient,** Argutinsky's term for the relationship of the carbon to nitrogen in flesh; it is, on an average, 3.24 : 1.

Flex (*fleks*) [*flectere,* to bend]. To bend.

Flexibilitas (*fleks-ib-il'-it-as*) [L.]. Flexibility. **F. cerea,** a condition of the limbs in catalepsy in which they seem as if made of wax.

Flexible (*fleks'-e-bl*) [*flex*]. That which may be bent, as a *flexible* catheter, *flexible* collodion.

Flexion (*flek'-shun*) [*flex*]. The act of bending; the condition of being bent.

Flexor (*fleks'-or*) [*flex*]. A muscle that bends or flexes a limb or a part. See under *Muscle.*

Flexure (*fleks'-ūr*) [*flex*]. A bending. **F., Caudal,** the bend at the lower portion of the embryo. **F., Cephalic,** the arching over of the cephalic end of the embryo. **F., Hepatic** (of the colon), an abrupt bend in the ascending colon to the right of the gall-bladder at the under surface of the liver. **F., Sigmoid.** See *Sigmoid Flexure.* **F., Splenic** (of the colon), an abrupt turn beneath the lower end of the spleen, connecting the descending with the transverse colon.

Flindt-Koplik's Sign. See *Koplik's Sign.*

Flint-disease. Synonym of *Chalicosis.*

Flint's Arcade. The arteriovenous arch around the base of the renal pyramids. **F.'s Murmur,** a second systolic murmur heard over the apex in cases of marked dilation of the ventricle from aortic insufficiency.

Floating (*flo'-ting*) [AS., *fleótan,* to float]. Swimming; free to move around. **F. Kidney,** one that is detached from its normal position and abnormally movable. **F. Liver,** one with abnormal mobility; movable liver. **F. Rib.** See *Rib, Floating.*

Floccitation (*flok-sit-a'-shun*). Same as *Carphology.*

Flocculence (*flok'-u-lens*) [see *Flocculus*]. Flakiness; the state of being flocculent.

Flocculent (*flok'-u-lent*) [see *Flocculus*]. Flaky, downy, or woolly; coalescing in flocky masses.

Flocculus (*flok'-u-lus*) [dim. of *floccus,* a flock of wool; pl., *flocculi*]. 1. A prominent lobe of the cerebellum situated behind and below the middle cerebellar peduncle on each side of the median fissure. 2. A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a tuft, shred, or flake.

Floegel's Layer. The layer of granules in the transparent lateral disc of a muscle-fibril.

Flood's Ligament. See *Ligament, Flood's.*

Flooding (*flud'-ing*) [AS., *flōd,* a flood]. A copious bleeding from the uterus.

Floor (*flor*) [ME.]. The basal limit of any hollow organ or open space. **F.-cells,** those found in the floor of Corti's arch. **F. of the Pelvis,** the united mass of

tissue forming the inferior boundary of the pelvis.

Florence's Crystals. See *Crystals, Florence's.* **F.'s Reaction,** on the addition of a strong solution of iodin and potassium iodid to human spermatic fluid brown crystals in the shape of needles or plates are formed. This is not wholly reliable as a test for human spermatic fluid, since the crystals can also be found in the spermatic fluid of animals.

Flores (*flo'-rēz*) [pl. of *flos*, a flower]. 1. The flowers or blossoms of a plant. 2. A flocculent or pulverulent form assumed by certain substances after sublimation, as *flores sulphuris*, flowers of sulfur.

Florida Allspice. See *Allspice, Carolina.*

Flour [*flos*, a flower]. The finer part of the ground grain, especially of wheat.

Flouren's Doctrine. A theory that the whole of the cerebrum is concerned in every psychic process.

Flow (*flo*) [AS., *flōwan*, to flow]. The free discharge of a liquid, as the blood; the menses.

Flower (*flow'-er*). See *Flores.*

Flucticuli (*fluk-tik'-u-li*) [pl. of *fluctículus*, a wavelet]. Bergmann's name for the fine, wave-like markings on the surface of the lateral wall of the third ventricle, ventrad of the anterior commissure.

Fluctuation (*fluk-tu-a'-shun*) [*fluctuare*, to float or roll]. The wave-like motion produced when a body containing fluid is tapped between the fingers or hands.

Fluid (*flu'-id*) [*fluere*, to flow]. A substance whose molecules move freely upon one another; any liquid secretion of the body. **F., Darby's Prophylactic,** a solution of potassium hypochlorite. **F., Haffkine's Prophylactic,** not a serum nor a lymph, but a fluid culture of pest-bacilli, grown for several weeks under conditions most favorable to the development of the toxic properties; it is finally deprived of its infective quality by being heated to a temperature that is fatal to the living bacteria, but which does not alter the specific toxin. **F., Labyrinthine,** the perilymph. **F., Lang's Fixative and Hardening,** mercuric chlorid, 5 parts; sodium chlorid, 6 parts; acetic acid, 5 parts; water, 100 parts. **F., Subarachnoid.** See *Cerebrospinal Fluid.* **F., Van Gehuchten's Fixative and Hardening,** consists of glacial acetic acid, 10 parts; chloroform, 30 parts; absolute alcohol, 60 parts. See also, generally, under *Stains.*

Fluidextract (*flu-id-ek'-strakt*). A solution of the solid principles of a vegetable drug, of such strength that 1 Gm. of the drug is fully represented by 1 Cc. of the fluidextract.

Fluidounce (*flu-id-owns'*). A liquid measure; eight fluidrams.

Fluidram (*flu-id-ram'*). A liquid measure equal to 56.96 grains of distilled water.

Fluke (*flūk*) [ME., *floke*]. Any trematode worm.

Flumen (*flu'-men*) [L.; pl., *flumena*]. 1. A flow. 2. A name given by Duret to the principal cerebral fissures.

Fluor albus (*flu'-or al'-bus*) [L., "a white flow"]. Leukorrhea.

Fluorescein (*flu-or-es'-e-in*), $C_{20}H_{12}O_5+H_2O$. An anhydrid of resorcinol, prepared by heating phthalic anhydrid with resorcinol to 200° C. It has the property of coloring abrasions of the cornea greenish, and on this account has been used for diagnostic purposes. **F.-sodium,** a 2% alkaline solution employed in diagnosing corneal lesions and in the detection of minute foreign bodies in that tissue; it is suggested as a means of determining apparent death by injection of 16 gr. (1.03 Gm.): if circulation remains, the mucosas will be stained yellow within a few minutes. Syn., *Uranin.*

Fluorescence (*flu-or-es'-ens*) [*fluor* (*fluor-spar*), because first observed in this mineral]. A property possessed by certain substances of converting obscure actinic rays, such as the ultraviolet, into luminous rays.

Fluorescent (*flu-or-es'-ent*). Having the property of fluorescence. **F. Screen,** a screen covered with substances which become fluorescent on exposure to the roentgen-rays.

Fluorid (*flu'-or-id*) [see *Fluorin*]. A compound of fluorin and a base.

Fluorin (*flu'-or-in*) [*fluor-spar*], F = 19; quantivalence 1. An element belonging to the chlorin group. Its intense chemic affinity has so far rendered its isolation impossible. The salts formed with the alkaline metals, *fluorids*, have been used in goiter and in rheumatism. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Fluoroform (*flu-or'-o-form*) [*fluorin; forma*, form], CHF_3. A gas, the fluorin analog of chloroform. **F.-water** (*aqua fluoroformii*), a watery solution (2.8%) of fluoroform, used in tuberculosis and lupus. Dose 1 tablespoonful 4 times daily. Syn., *Fluoroformol.*

Fluoroformol (*flu-or-o-form'-ol*). See *Fluoroform-water.*

Fluorol (*flu'-or-ol*), NaF. Sodium fluorid, an antiseptic.

Fluorometer (*flu-or-om'-et-er*) [*fluorescence*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for adjusting the shadow in skiagraphy; a localizer in roentgen-ray examination.

Fluoroscope (*flu'-or-os-kōp*) [*fluorescence*; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. The instrument for holding the fluorescent screen in roentgen-ray examination.

Fluoroscopy (*flu-or-os'-ko-pe*). The process of examining the tissues by means of a fluorescent screen.

Fluorrheumin (*flu-or-ru'-min*). The commercial name of fluorphenetol-difluorodiphenyl, prepared as an ointment and used in the treatment of rheumatism. Dose 77 gr. (5 Gm.) externally.

Flux (*fluks*) [*fluxus*, flowing]. 1. An excessive flow of any of the excretions of the body, especially the feces. 2. Dysentery. **F., Alvine,** diarrhea. **F., Bloody,** dysentery.

Focal (*fo'-kal*) [*focus*]. Pertaining to or occupying a focus. **F. Depth,** the power of a lens to give clear images of objects at different distances from it. **F. Disease, F. Lesion,** one that is limited to a small area. **F. Distance,** the distance from the focus to a reflecting or refracting surface, or, in the case of a lens, to the principal point of the lens. **F. Epilepsy,** epilepsy due to a focal lesion of the brain. Syn., *Jacksonian epilepsy*.

Focus (*fo'-kus*) [L., "a fireplace"; pl., *foci*]. 1. The principal seat of a disease. 2. The point (called principal focus or real focus) at which rays of light converge that pass through a convex lens or are reflected from a concave mirror. **F., Negative, F., Virtual,** the point at which divergent rays would meet if prolonged in a backward direction.

Fœniculum (*fen-ik'-u-lum*) [L.]. Fennel. The fruit of *F. vulgare*, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil. It is a mild stimulant and aromatic carminative. **Fœniculi, Aqua** (U. S. P.), 2 parts of the oil of fennel in 1000 of water. Dose ½ dr.–1 oz. (2–32 Cc.). **Fœniculi, Oleum** (U. S. P.), oil of fennel. Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.).

Foerster's Shifting Type. Variations in the visual field, the limits of which differ according as they are determined by moving the disc from the center outward or from without toward the center; they are seen in traumatic neuroses.

Fœtal (*fe'-tal*). See *Fetal*.

Fœtus (*fe'-tus*). See *Fetus*.

Fogging Maneuver. In repression treatment of esophoria, the reduction of vision to about $\frac{20}{80}$ by combining prisms (varying with the muscular imbalance), bases in, with a convex sphere, with which combination glasses the patient reads a half-hour at night before retiring.

Fold (*fōld*) [ME.]. A plication or doubling of various parts of the body. **F., Arytenoepiglottidean.** See under *Arytenoepiglottic*. **F., Costocolic,** that which extends from the diaphragm opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs to the splenic flexure of the colon, and forms a shelf-like structure above which lies the spleen. **F., Ileocolic,** a semilunar fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the anterior layer of the mesentery, the anterior aspect of the ascending colon, and the cecum as far as the vermiform appendix. Syn., *Luschka's fold*. **F., Palpebral,** that formed by the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids on to the eye. There are two folds—superior and inferior. **F., Pituitary,** the two layers of dura inclosing the hypophysis.

Folia (*fo'-le-ah*) [*folium*, leaf]. Leaves.

Folian (Folius') Process. The processus gracilis of the malleus.

Follicle (*fol'-ik-l*) [*folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a bellows]. 1. A small lymphatic gland, the tissue of which is arranged in the form of a little sac; also a small tubular gland. 2. A simple tubular gland. **F., Dental,** the dental sac and its contents, the developing tooth. **F., Graafian,** one of the small vesicular bodies in the ovary, each of which contains an ovum. **F.s of Lieberkühn.** See *Crypts of Lieberkühn*. **F.s, Sebaceous,** the sebaceous glands of the skin. **F.s, Solitary,** small discrete lymph-follicles found in the mucous membrane of the intestine.

Follicular (*fol-ik'-u-lar*) [*follicle*]. Pertaining to a follicle.

Folliculitis (*fol-ik-u-li'-tis*) [*follicle; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a group of follicles. **F. barbæ.** See *Sycosis parasitaria*. **F. decalvans.** See *Acne decalvans*.

Folliculoma (*fol-ik-u-lo'-mah*). A tumor originating in a follicle. **F. ovarii malignum,** a malignant tumor of a graafian vesicle.

Folliculose (*fol-ik'-u-lōs*) [*follicle*]. Full of follicles.

Folliculosis (*fol-ik-u-lo'-sis*). A disease of the follicles.

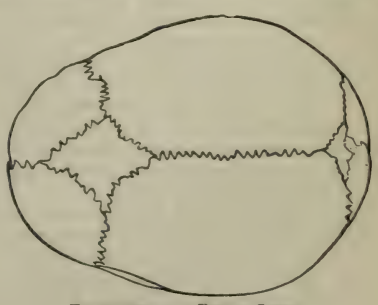
Fomentation (*fo-men-ta'-shun*) [*fomentare*, to foment]. 1. The application of heat and moisture to a part to relieve pain or reduce inflammation. It may be made by means of cloths soaked in hot water or medicated solution or by a poultice. 2. The substance applied to a part to convey heat or moisture.

Fomes (*fo'-mēz*) [L., "tinder"; pl., *fomites*]. Any substance capable of acting as the medium for transmitting contagion.

Fomites (*fo'-mi-tēz*). Plural of *Fomes*.

Fontana's Bands. The wavy arrangement presented by nerve-fibers, which lie alongside one another in loose spirals, in places where considerable mobility is possible. **F.'s Spaces,** the minute spaces occupying the angle of the iris and communicating with the aqueous chamber and Schlemm's canal.

Fontanel, Fontanelle (*fon-tan-el'*) [Fr., *fontanelle*, a little fountain]. A membranous space between the cranial bones in fetal life and infancy. **F., Anterior,** that at the point



Fontanels of Fetal Skull.

of union of the frontal, sagittal, and coronal sutures. **F.s, Lateral,** two membranous spaces, one in front between the parietal, frontal, and temporal bones (*the anterior lateral or sphenoid fontanel*), and one behind between the parietal, occipital, and temporal

bones (*the posterior lateral, mastoid, or Casser's fontanel*). They usually disappear the year after birth. **F., Posterior,** that at the point of junction of the lambdoid and the sagittal sutures.

Fonticulus (*fon-tik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *fons*, a fountain]. 1. A fontanel. 2. An issue.

Food [AS., *fōda*]. Anything which, when taken into the body, is capable of building up tissue, or, by oxidation, of supplying heat.

Foot [ME.]. 1. The terminal extremity of the leg. It consists of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges, or toes. 2. The base of a microscope. 3. A measure of length equal to 12 inches, or 30.479 cm. **F.-and-mouth Disease,** a febrile affection of sheep, cows, pigs, and horses, rarely of man, manifesting itself by the appearance of vesicles and bullas in the mouth and on the feet. It is probably due to a special microorganism. **F.-clonus.** See *Ankle-clonus*. **F.-drop,** a falling of the foot due to a paralysis of the flexors of the ankle. **F., Fungus-.** See *Madura-foot*. **F.-pound,** the work equal to that of raising a pound to the height of one foot. **F., Tabetic.** 1. An extension of the foot in preataxic tabes observed when the patient is lying down. 2. An affection of the foot in the beginning of tabes, marked by numbness and formication, followed by hypertrophy of the head of the astragalus, scaphoid, cuneiform, and metatarsal bones.

Forage (*for'-aj*) [OF., *fourage*]. Fodder. **F.-poisoning,** the preferred term for the socalled epizootic cerebrospinal meningitis of horses. It is attributed to a fungus upon the ensilage.

Foramen (*for-ah'-men*) [*forare*, to pierce]. A perforation or opening, especially in a bone. **F., Auditory, External,** one located in the external meatus of the auditory canal; it transmits sound-waves to the tympanic membrane. **F., Auditory, Internal,** one located in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it transmits the auditory and facial nerves. **F., Bichat's,** one connecting the subarachnoid space and third ventricle (?); it transmits the cerebrospinal fluid. **F., Botallo's,** one situated between the two auricles in the fetal heart. **F., Cecal (of Frontal Bone),** a small foramen formed by the frontal bone and the crista galli of the ethmoid; it transmits a vein occasionally. **F., Cecal (of Medulla oblongata),** one located in a depression at the termination of the anterior median fissure. **F., Cecal (of Pharynx),** one located in a depression in the mucous membrane, in the median line of the posterior wall of the pharynx. **F., Cecal (of Tongue),** one located in the posterior termination of the median raphe of tongue; a number of small glands open into it. **F., Condyloid, Anterior** (sometimes double), that anterior to and to the outer side of each occipital condyle, passing downward, outward, and forward through the basilar process; it transmits the hypoglossal nerve; occasionally a meningeal branch of the ascending pharyngeal artery. **F., Condyloid, Posterior,** the fossa behind the occipital condyles; it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus. **F., Cotyloid,** a notch in the acetabulum converted into a canal by a ligament; transmits vessels and nerves. **F., Dental, Inferior,** the external aperture of the inferior dental canal, in the ramus of the inferior maxilla; it transmits inferior dental vessels and nerves. **F., Esophageal,** passage through the diaphragm for the esophagus. **F., Ethmoid, Anterior,** a canal between the ethmoid and frontal bones, transmitting the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and anterior ethmoid vessels. **F., Frontal,** the supraorbital notch of the frontal bone when it is converted into a canal by a bony process; it transmits the supraorbital vessels and nerves. **F., Galen's,** the opening of the anterior cardiac vein in the right auricle. **F., Incisor,** the aperture of the incisor canal in the alveolar margin; it transmits nerves and vessels to the incisor teeth. **F., Infraorbital,** in the superior maxilla, the external aperture of the infraorbital canal; it transmits the infraorbital nerve and artery. **F., Interclinoid, Common,** a canal formed by an anomalous process connecting the anterior, middle, and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. **F., Intervertebral, Anterior,** the aperture formed by the notches opposite to each other in the laminas of adjacent vertebras; it is a passage for the spinal nerves and vessels. **F., Intervertebral, Posterior,** the space between the articular processes of adjacent vertebras, except the first cervical. **F., Jugular.** See *F., Lacerated, Posterior*. **F., Lacerated, Anterior.** See *F., Lacerated, Middle*. **F., Lacerated, Middle,** an irregular aperture between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the body and great wing of the sphenoid, and the basilar process of the occipital bone; it is an opening for the carotid artery and the large superficial petrosal nerve. **F., Lacerated, Posterior,** the space formed by the jugular notches of the occipital and temporal bones, divided into two portions: the *posterior portion* transmits the internal jugular vein; the *anterior portion*, the ninth, tenth, and eleventh cranial nerves and the inferior petrosal sinus. **F. lacerum.** Same as *F., Lacerated*. **F., Magendie's,** an orifice in the pia mater of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **F. magnum,** a large oval aperture, centrally placed in the lower and anterior part of the occipital bone; it transmits the spinal cord and its membranes; the spinal accessory nerves; the vertebral arteries. **F., Mastoid,** a small foramen behind the mastoid process. It transmits a small artery from the dura; a vein opening into the lateral sinus. **F., Medullary.** See *F., Nutrient*. **F., Mental,** a foramen in the inferior maxilla, external to the incisive fossa, forming a passage for the mental nerve

and vessels. **F. of Monro,** an opening behind the anterior pillars of the fornix, through which the lateral ventricle of the brain communicates with the third ventricle; it transmits the choroid plexus. **F., Nutrient,** the canal conveying the nutrient vessels to the medullary cavity of a bone. **F., Obturator,** the large ovoid opening between the ischium and the pubis, internal and inferior to the acetabulum; it is partly closed in by a fibrous membrane; it transmits the obturator vessels and nerves. **F., Occipital.** See *F. magnum*. **F., Olfactory,** numerous foramens in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, transmitting the olfactory nerves. **F., Omental, Lesser or Small.** See *F. of Winslow*. **F., Optic,** the canal at the apex of the orbit, the anterior termination of the optic groove, just beneath the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; it transmits the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. **F. ovale (of the Heart),** a fetal opening between the two auricles of the heart, situated at the lower posterior portion of the septum. **F. ovale (of the Sphenoid),** an ovoid aperture near the posterior margin of the great wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the inferior maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve; the small meningeal artery; occasionally, the small petrosal nerve. **F., Palatine, Anterior,** the orifice of the incisor canal in the anterior part of the roof of the mouth, constituting the opening for the nasopalatine nerve and a branch of the posterior palatine artery. **F., Palatine, Great Posterior,** the orifice of the posterior palatine canal upon the posterior part of the hard palate; it transmits the descending palatine artery. **F., Parietal,** is near the posterior superior angle of the parietal bone; inconstant. It conveys an emissary vein of the superior longitudinal sinus; occasionally a small branch of the occipital artery. **F., Pterygopalatine,** the external aperture of the pterygopalatine canal, transmitting the pterygopalatine vessels and pharyngeal nerve. **F., Quadrate,** a passage in the diaphragm for the inferior vena cava. **F. rotundum,** a round opening in the great wing of the sphenoid bone for the superior division of the fifth nerve. **F., Sacral, Anterior** (*four on each side*), on the anterior surface of the sacrum, connecting with the sacral canal, and transmitting the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. **F., Sacral, Posterior** (*four on each side*), on the posterior surface of the sacrum, external to the articular processes, and transmitting the posterior branches of the sacral nerves. **F., Sacrosciatic, Great,** the oval space between the lesser sacrosciatic ligament and the innominate bone, conveying the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves. **F., Sacrosciatic, Small,** the space included between the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments and the portion of the innominate bone between the spine and tuberosity of the ischium; it transmits the internal obturator muscle, the internal pudic vessels and nerves. **F.s of Scarpa,** bony canals opening into the incisor canal, transmitting the nasopalatine nerves. **F. of Soemmering,** the fovea centralis. **F., Sphenopalatine,** the space between the sphenoid and orbital processes of the palate bone; it opens into the nasal cavity and transmits branches from Meckel's ganglion and the nasal branch of the internal maxillary artery. **F. spinosum,** a passage in the great wing of the sphenoid bone, near its posterior angle, for the middle meningeal artery. **F.s of Stenson,** the lateral pair of the four orifices of the anterior palatine foramen, which transmit the terminal branches of the posterior palatine arteries. **F., Stylomastoid,** one between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone; it is the external aperture of the fallopian aqueduct. **F., Supraorbital,** a notch in the superior orbital margin at the junction of the middle with the inner third, sometimes converted into a foramen by a bony process or a ligamentous band; it transmits the supraorbital artery, veins, and nerve. **F.s of Thebesius,** small depressions on the inner surface of the heart, especially in the right auricle; some of these are culdesacs; others are the mouths of the venæ minimæ cordis. **F., Thyroid.** 1. One in the ala of the thyroid cartilage. 2. See *F., Obturator*. **F.s, Transverse Accessory,** anomalous foramens in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebras transmitting an inconstant accessory vertebral artery. **F., Vertebral,** the space included between the body and arch of a vertebra, transmitting the spinal cord and its appendages. **F.s, Vertebrarterial,** foramens in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebras for the vertebral artery and vein. **F., Weitbrecht's,** one in the capsule of the shoulder-joint, through which the synovial membrane communicates with the bursa lining the under surface of the tendon of the subscapularis muscle. **F. of Winslow,** an aperture between the liver and stomach, bounded in front by the portal vein, hepatic artery and duct, behind, by the inferior vena cava, below, by the hepatic artery, and above, by the liver. It is formed by folds of the peritoneum, and establishes communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.

Foraminulate, Foraminulous, Foraminulose (*for-am-in'-u-lāt, -lus, -lōs*). Furnished with very minute openings.

Force (*fōrs*) [*fortis*, strong]. That which produces or arrests motion. **F., Absolute Muscular,** the maximum capacity of shortening shown by a muscle subjected to maximum stimulus. **F., Electromotive,** the force producing an electric current. **F., Plastic,** the generative force of the body.

Forced (*fōrst*) [*fortis*, strong]. Accomplished by an exertion of force. **F. Feeding.** 1. Systematic overfeeding as a therapeutic measure. 2. Feeding performed against the will of the patient.

Forceps (*for'-seps*) [L., "a pair of tongs"]. An instrument with two blades and handles used for purposes of drawing on or compressing an object. **F., Bone-,** a cutting forceps for use in operations upon bones. **F., Duckbill,** forceps furnished with duckbill-shaped beaks used for extraction of roots of teeth. **F., Hemostatic,** a forceps for controlling hemorrhage. **F., Sequestrum,** strong forceps with serrated jaws of medium length; used for holding or removing the detached portion of bone forming a sequestrum.

Forchheimer's Exanthem. A maculopapular rose-red eruption on the soft palate and uvula, regarded by Forchheimer as characteristic of rubeola in the absence of any cutaneous eruption.

Forcipal (*for'-sip-al*). Relating to forceps.

Forcipressure (*for'-se-presh-ūr*) [*forceps; pressura,* a pressing]. The catching the end of the divided vessel with a pair of spring-forceps, which are left on for some time for the purpose of preventing hemorrhage.

Fore (*fōr*) [AS.]. In front; coming first. **F.-brain,** the anterior of the encephalic vesicles into which the primary nervous axis of the embryo divides at an early stage; the prosencephalon. **F.-gut,** the embryonic tube corresponding to the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.

Forearm (*fōr'-arm*). That part of the arm between the wrist and the elbow.

Forefinger (*fōr'-fing-er*). The index-finger.

Foregilding (*fōr'-gild-ing*). A term designating the histologic process of treating perfectly fresh nerve tissues with salts. Cf. *After-gilding.*

Forehead (*for'-ed*). That part of the face above the orbits.

Forel's Decussation. See *Decussation, Forel's.*

Forensic (*for-en'-sik*) [*forensis,* belonging to the forum]. Pertaining to a court of law. In medicine, that part of the science connected with judicial inquiry.

Foreskin (*fōr'-skin*). The prepuce.

Formacoll (*for'-mak-ol*). See *Formaldehyd-gelatin.*

Formad's Kidneys. The elongated and enlarged kidneys of chronic alcoholism.

Formagen (*for'-maj-en*). A proprietary dental cement.

Formal (*for'-mal*). See *Methylal.*

Formalbumin (*for-mal'-bu-min*). See *Formaldehyd-casein.*

Formaldehyd (*for-mal'-de-hīd*). Formic aldehyd (*q. v.*). **F. Acetate,** $C_5H_8O_4$, an antiseptic. **F. Bisulfite,** $H.COH.Na_2S_2O_5$, an antiseptic. **F.-casein,** a condensation-product of casein and formaldehyd; it is an inodorous surgical antiseptic. Syn., *Formalbumin.* **F.-cotoin,** used in tuberculous diarrhea and in chronic catarrh of the bowels. Dose 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 Gm.). Syn., *Fortoin; Methylenedicotoin.* **F.-gelatin,** a combination of 2% of formaldehyd added to a warm aqueous solution of gelatin; the resultant mass is powdered and used as a surgical dressing. Syn., *Formacoll; Glutol.* **F., Para-,** $(CH_2O)_3$, obtained from formaldehyd by heat; antiseptic and astringent; used internally in cholera nostras and as a surgical dressing. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.52–0.97 Gm.) several times daily. Syn., *Polymerized formaldehyd; Triformal.* **F. Phenolsulfonic Acid,** $2(CH_2OH).C_6H_3.OH$; a wound antiseptic. **F., Solution of** (*liquor formaldehydi,* U. S. P.), an aqueous solution containing not less than 37% by weight of absolute formaldehyd. It is a powerful antiseptic. By means of heat it may be converted into a gas, which is widely used for the disinfection of rooms and dwellings previously exposed to contagion. **F., Test for,** phenylhydrazin has been proposed by Vitali as a test for formaldehyd. A mixture of the two gives rise to a milky discoloration; eventually a yellowish deposit is precipitated upon the sides of the test-tube. In concentrated solutions the turbidity appears immediately. In solutions of a strength of 1 : 100 the reaction occurs after a few seconds; in those of 1 : 1000, in 1 minute; in those of 1 : 10,000, in 5 minutes; in those of 1 : 100,000, in 2 to 3 hours. See also *Kentmann.*

Formalin (*for'-mal-in*) [*formica,* an ant]. A proprietary substance composed of a 40% solution of formaldehyd. It is used as an antiseptic and as a fixing-agent in histologic studies.

Formalith (*for'-mal-ith*). The proprietary name for diatomaceous earth saturated with a solution of formaldehyd.

Formalose (*for'-mal-ōs*). A 40% solution of formaldehyd.

Formamid (*for'-mam-id*), CH_3NO. One of the amids.

Forman (*for'-man*). See *Ether, Chlormethyl-menthyl-.*

Formate (*for'-māt*). A salt of formic acid.

Formatio (*for-ma'-she-o*) [L.]. A formation. **F. reticularis,** the intercrossing of the fibers of the anterior columns in the medulla.

Formation (*for-ma'-shun*) [*formatio*]. A thing formed or the process by which it is formed.

Formative (*for'-ma-tiv*) [*formatio*]. Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Formatol (*for'-mat-ol*). A dusting-powder containing formaldehyd.

Formes frustes (*form frist*) [Fr.]. Incomplete forms of Graves' disease.

Formic, Formicic (*for'-mik, for-mis'-ik*) [*formica,* an ant]. Relating to or derived from ants, or pertaining to formic acid. **F. Acid.** See *Acid, Formic.*

Formication (*for-mik-a'-shun*) [see *Formic*]. A sensation like that produced by ants or other insects crawling upon the skin.

Formin (*for'-min*), $C_6H_{12}N_4$. A condensation-product of formaldehyd and ammonia; it is a uric-acid solvent, diuretic, and vesical antiseptic. Dose 15–24 gr. (1.0–1.5 Gm.) in the morning in aqueous solution. Syn.,

Hexamethylenetetramin; Urotropin. **F. Salicylate.** See *Saliformin.*

Formochlor (*form'-o-klor*). A solution of formaldehyd and calcium chlorid. It is used as a disinfectant by spraying or vaporizing.

Formoforin, Formoform (*form-o-for'-in, form'-o-form*). A dusting-powder for perspiring feet; said to consist of formaldehyd, 0.13%; thymol, 0.1%; zinc oxid, 34.44%; and starch, 65.27%. If the formaldehyd is omitted, it may be used on purulent sores.

Formol (*form'-ol*). See *Formalin.*

Formomethylal (*form-o-meth'-il-al*), C_3H_8O. An ethereal oil obtained from the distillation of a mixture of methyl-alcohol, sulfuric acid, and manganese peroxid. It is anesthetic.

Formonitril (*form-o-ni'-tril*). Hydrocyanic acid.

Formopyrin (*form-o-pi'-rin*). A combination of antipyrin with formaldehyd.

Formula (*form'-u-lah*) [dim. of *forma*, a form]. 1. A prescribed method. 2. The representation of a chemic compound by symbols. **F., Constitutional,** one that indicates by means of symbols the exact proportion by weight in which the elements enter into a compound. Syn., *Rational formula.* **F., Dental,** one showing the number and arrangement of teeth. **F., Empiric,** one that indicates only the constituents and their proportions in a molecule, as HNO_3, nitric acid. **F., Glyptic,** a chemic formula designed to illustrate the arrangement and connection of the atoms of a molecule. **F., Graphic.** See *F., Structural.* **F., Official,** one given in an official publication. **F., Officinal,** a pharmaceutic formula which, though not official, is commonly followed by pharmacists. **F., Rational.** See *F., Constitutional.* **F., Structural,** one in which the symbols are united by the bonds of affinity according to their quantivalence, as H–O–H. **F., Vertebral,** one used to indicate the number and arrangement of the vertebras.

Formulary (*form'-u-la-re*) [*formula*]. A collection of formulas or recipes. **F., National,** a collection of widely used and well-known preparations, omitted from the United States Pharmacopeia, but collected and published by the American Pharmaceutic Association.

Formyl (*for'-mil*) [*formic acid; ὕλη*; matter]. 1. CHO. The radicle of formic acid. Syn., *Formoxyl.* 2. The trivalent radicle, CH''''. Syn., *Formylene.* **F.-amid.** See *Formamid.* **F. Bromid,** bromoform. **F. Chlorid, F. Perchlorid,** chloroform. **F. Iodid,** iodoform. **F.-phenetidin,** $C_9H_{11}NO_2$, a substance obtained from phenetidin hydrochlorate by action of formic acid with anhydrous sodium formate; it is antiseptic. **F. Sulfid,** sulfoform. **F. Tribromid,** bromoform. **F. Trichlorid,** chloroform. **F. Triiodid,** iodoform.

Fornical (*for'-nik-al*). Relating to the fornix.

Fornicate (*for'-nik-āt*) [*fornix*]. Arched. **F. Gyrus.** See *Convolution, Fornicate.*

Fornix (*for'-niks*) [L., "an arch"]. 1. A triangular body of white matter beneath the corpus callosum. From the apex, situated anteriorly, the anterior pillars arise and descend to form the corpora mamillaria. From the extremities of the base the posterior pillars descend into the lateral ventricles. The fornix serves as an anteroposterior commissure between the optic thalamus and the hippocampus major and the uncinate gyrus. 2. An arched body or surface; a concavity or culdesac. **F., Cerebral.** See *Fornix* (1). **F. conjunctivæ,** the culdesac at the point where the bulbar conjunctiva is reflected upon the lid. **F. vaginæ,** the vault of the vagina, the upper part of the vagina, forming when the passage is distended a V-like structure surrounding the cervix uteri.

Fortification-spectra (*for-tif-ik-a-shun-spek'-trah*). Scotoma scintillans (*q. v.*).

Fortoin (*for'-to-in*). See *Formaldehyd-cotoin.*

Fossa (*fos'-ah*) [L., "a ditch"]. A depression or pit. **F., Acetabular,** a depression in the center of the acetabulum. **F., Amygdaloid.** See *Amygdaloid Fossa.* **F., Anconeal.** See *F., Olecranoid.* **F., Broesike's.** See *Broesike's Fossa.* **F. cæcalis,** a fold of peritoneum forming a pouch upon the surface of the right iliopsoas muscle, and extending to the apex of the cecum. **F., Canine,** a depression on the external surface of the superior maxilla, above and to the outer side of the socket of the canine tooth. **F.s, Cerebellar,** two shallow, concave recesses on the lower part of the inner surface of the occipital plate for the reception of the hemispheres of the cerebellum. Syn., *Inferior occipital fossas.* **F.s, Cerebral,** two shallow, concave recesses on the upper part of the internal surface of the occipital plate for the reception of the hemispheres of the cerebrum. Syn., *Superior occipital fossas.* **F., Claudius'.** See *Claudius' Fossa.* **F., Coronoid,** a depression in the humerus into which the apex of the coronoid process of the ulna fits in extreme flexion of the forearm. **F.s, Costal,** the facets on the bodies of the vertebras where articulation occurs with the heads of the ribs. **F.s, Costotransverse,** depressions (usually three) on each side, upon the dorsal aspect of the three upper segments of the sacrum. **F., Cranial,** any of the three depressions in the base of the skull for the reception of the lobes of the brain. See *F.s, Mesocranial; F.s, Postcranial; F.s, Precranial.* **F. cystica, F. cystidis felleæ,** a depression on the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, which holds the gall-bladder. **F., Digastric,** a deep groove on the inner aspect of the mastoid process. **F., Digital,** a depression at the base of the inner surface of the great trochanter of the femur. **F., Epigastric.** See *Infrasternal Depression.* **F., Glenoid,** the fossa in the temporal bone that receives the condyle of the lower jaw. **F., Hartmann's.** See *Hartmann's Fossa.* **F. hemielliptica.** See *Fovea hemielliptica.* **F. hemisphærica.** See *Fovea hemisphærica.* **F., Hyaloid,** a depression in the anterior surface of the vitreous

body for the crystalline lens. **F. hypophyseos.** See *F., Pituitary.* **F. ileocæcalis anterior,** an inconstant pouch of the peritoneum upon the upper border of the ileocecal valve; open above and on the left side. Syn., *Fossa ileocæcalis superior.* **F. ileocæcalis infima.** See *Hartmann's Fossa.* **F., Ileocolic.** See *Luschka's Fossa.* **F., Iliac, External,** the outer surface of the ilium. **F., Iliac, Internal,** the smooth internal surface of the ilium. **F. iliopectinea,** Scarpa's triangle. **F., Infraclavicular.** See *Mohrenheim's Fossa.* **F., Infraspinous,** the recess on the posterior surface of the scapula occupied by the infraspinous muscle. **F., Infrasternal.** See *Infrasternal Depression.* **F., Ischiorectal,** the depression on either side of the anus, bounded on the outer side by the tuberosity of the ischium. **F., Lacrimal,** the depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrimal gland. **F., Landzert's.** See *Landzert's Fossa.* **F., Luschka's.** See *Luschka's Fossa.* **F. mandibularis,** the glenoid fossa. **F., Mastoid,** the groove extending along the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, and forming part of the lateral sinus. **F.s, Mental, Fossæ mentalis,** shallow depressions, on each side of the mental protuberance of the mandible. **F.s, Mesocranial, F.s, Middle, of the Skull,** one of the three pairs (right and left) of fossas into which the interior base of the cranium is divided; they are deeply concave on a much lower level than the precranial fossas, and lodge the sphenotemporal lobes of the cerebrum. Cf. *F.s, Postcranial; F.s, Precranial.* **F., Mohrenheim's.** See *Mohrenheim's Fossa.* **F. navicularis.** 1. The dilated portion of the urethra in the glans penis. 2. In the vulva, the depression between the posterior commissure and the fourchet. 3. See *F., Scaphoid* (1 and 2). **F., Olecranoid,** one at the dorsal side of the distal end of the humerus, for the reception of the olecranon. **F. ovalis,** an oval depression in the right auricle of the heart. **F., Ovarian.** See *Claudius' Fossa.* **F., Paracecal, F. paracæcalis,** an infrequent peritoneal pouch behind and to one side of the cecum. **F., Paraduodenal.** See *Landzert's Fossa.* **F., Parajejunal.** See *Broesike's Fossa.* **F., Patellar.** See *F., Hyaloid.* **F. phrenicohepatica,** a pouch of the peritoneum between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the extremity of the left lobe. **F., Pituitary,** a depression in the sphenoid bone lodging the pituitary body. **F.s, Postcranial,** the lowest in position of the three pairs (right and left) of the cranial fossas; they lodge the cerebellum, pons, and oblongata. Each fossa is formed by the posterior surface of the pyramid and inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the inner surface of the occipital bone below the horizontal limb of the occipital cross. **F.s, Precranial,** the most elevated in position of the three pairs (right and left) of fossas into which the internal base of the skull is divided. They lodge the frontal lobes of the brain and are formed by the orbital plates of the frontal bones, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and the small wings of the sphenoid bone. Cf. *F.s, Mesocranial; F.s, Postcranial.* **F., Radial, F. radialis,** the depression on the humerus above the capitellum which accommodates the head of the radius in extreme flexion of the forearm. **F., Rectouterine,** Douglas' culdesac. **F., Rosenmüller's.** See *Rosenmüller's Fossa.* **F., Scaphoid, F. scaphoidea.** 1. A depression in the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. 2. A depression between the helix and antihelix of the auricle. Syn., *Fossa navicularis; Fossa tensoris palati.* **F. subarcuata, F., Subarcuate,** an orifice situated in the newborn on the superior margin of the petrosa, through which the vessels pass to the temporal bone. This opening disappears after birth and is represented in the adult by a depression beneath the arcuate eminence. **F. subauricularis,** the depression just below the external ear. **F., Subclavicular.** See *Mohrenheim's Fossa.* **F., Subinguinal.** See *Scarpa's Triangle.* **F., Sublingual,** a depression on the internal surface of the inferior maxillary bone for containing the sublingual gland. **F., Submaxillary,** the oblong depression on the internal surface of the inferior maxillary bone, containing the submaxillary gland. **F., Suborbital.** See *F., Canine.* **F., Sulciform,** a shallow furrow in the inner fore part of the cavity of the vestibule of the ear, behind the fovea hemielliptica and the fovea hemisphærica, and into which the vestibular aqueduct opens. **F., Supraclavicular, F. supraclavicularis major,** a depression above the clavicle within which lie the axillary blood-vessels and nerves as they emerge from the chest into the armpit. **F. supraclavicularis minor,** the area between the sternal and clavicular origins of the sternomastoid muscle. **F., Suprascapular, F., Supraspinous.** See *Supraspinous Fossa.* **F., Suprasternal, F. suprasternalis,** the area between the ventral borders of the sternomastoid muscle, the interscapular ligament, the lower border of the mandible, and lines extended between the angles of the jaw and the mastoid process of the temporal bones. **F., Supratonsillar,** the embryonic space above the tonsil covered by a triangular extension of membrane from the anterior pillar; it sometimes persists to adult life. Syn., *Palatal recess.* **F., Temporal,** the depression which holds the temporal muscle. **F. tonsillaris.** See *Amygdaloid Fossa.* **F., Trochlear,** a hollow in the frontal bone, below the internal angular process, furnishing attachment to the pulley of the superior oblique muscle. **F., Urachal,** the prevesical space. **F., Zygomatic,** a cavity below and on the inner side of the zygoma.

Fosset, Fossette (*fos-et'*) [Fr.]. 1. A dimple; a small depression. 2. A small deep ulcer of the cornea.

Fossula (*fos-u'-lah*) [dim. of *fossa*, a ditch]. A small fossa; any one of the numerous slight depressions on the surface of the cerebrum.

Fothergill's Disease. Neuralgia of the trigeminus. **F.'s Sore Throat,** the ulcerative angina of severe scarlatina (scarlatina anginosa).

Foudroyant (*foo-droi-on(t)*) [Fr.]. Sudden and overwhelming; fulminant; fulgurant.

Fourchet, Fourchette (*foor-shet'*) [dim. of *fourche*, a fork]. 1. A fold of mucous membrane just inside the posterior commissure of the vulva. 2. A forked instrument used in division of the frenum linguæ.

Fourth Cranial Nerve. The pathetic nerve, supplying the superior oblique muscle.

Fovea (*fo-ve'-ah*) [L., "a small pit"]. A small depression or pit. Applied to many depressions in the body, but more particularly to the *fovea centralis retinæ*, a small pit in the macula lutea, opposite the visual axis; the spot of most distinct vision. **F. centralis retinæ.** See *Fovea.* **F. hemielliptica,** a small depression on the inner wall of the labyrinth. It is perforated for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve. **F. hemisphærica,** a depression in the roof of the labyrinth.

Foveate (*fo'-ve-āt*) [*fovea*]. Pitted.

Foveau-Trouvé Apparatus. A parabolic mirror with an incandescent or arc lamp in the focus; the former is joined to a concentrating cone which terminates in two quartz plates with a chamber between them; cold water circulates through this chamber and through the whole apparatus, absorbing the heat-rays. The quartz plate is pressed directly upon the part to be treated.

Foveolate (*fo-ve'-o-lāt*). Marked with slight depressions, dimples, or pits.

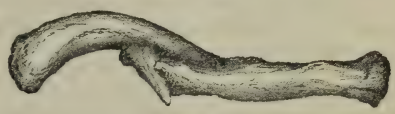
Foville's Tract. The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord.

Fowler's Solution. A solution containing arsenic trioxid, potassium bicarbonate, and tincture of lavender. See under *Arsenic.*

Foxglove (*foks'-gluv*). See *Digitalis.*

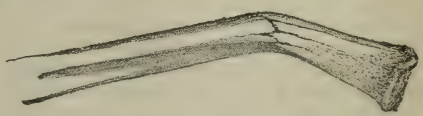
Fractional (*frak'-shun-al*) [*fractio*, a breaking]. Divided. **F. Cultivation,** the isolation of microorganisms from one another by diluting the mixture containing them to such a degree that a given quantity contains but few organisms. **F. Distillation.** See *Distillation, Fractional.* **F. Sterilization,** intermittent sterilization.

Fracture (*frak'-tūr*) [*frangere*, to break]. A breaking, especially of a bone. For *Signs* and *Tests* of, see *Allis, Cleemann, Hueter, Keen, Morris.* See also *Aran's Law, Teevan's Law.* **F.-bed,** a bed designed for patients having fractures. It usually has a hole in the center to transmit the discharges. **F.-box,** a long box, without ends or cover, used in the immobilization of fractured legs. **F., Buttonhole-,** one in which a missile has perforated the bone. **F., Capillary,** one consisting of only a fine crack or fissure. **F., Colles'.** See *Colles' Fracture.* **F., Comminuted,** one in which the bone is splintered. **F., Complete,** one in which the bone is entirely broken through. **F., Complicated,** one associated with injury of adjacent parts. **F., Compound,** one in which the point of fracture is in communication with the external air through a wound of the overlying parts. **F. by Contrecoup,** a fracture of the skull caused by transmitted violence, and occurring at a distance from the point struck, usually opposite. **F., Dentate,** one in which the ends of the fragments are so toothed and



Comminuted Fracture of Clavicle.—(*Moullin.*)

interlocked as to prevent displacement. **F., Depressed,** one in which the fractured part is depressed below the normal level, as in fracture of the skull. **F., Double,** the existence of two fractures in the same bone. **F., Formed,** a fracture suggesting the instrument which caused it. **F., Greenstick,** one in which one side of the bone is broken, the other bent. **F., Helicoid,** a spiral fracture from twisting of the long bones. Syn., *Spiral fracture.* **F., Impacted,** one in which one fragment is driven into the other so as to be held fast. **F., Pott's,** fracture of the fibula about three inches above the ankle-joint, usually with a splitting-off of the tip of the inner



Greenstick Fracture of the Radius.—(*Moullin.*)

malleolus, and at times rupture of the internal lateral ligament, with outward displacement of the foot. **F., Simple,** one in which the overlying integument is intact. **F., Smith's,** fracture of the lower end of the radius, from a quarter of an inch to an inch from the articular surface. **F., Spiral.** See *F., Helicoid.* **F., Spontaneous,** one due to a slight force, as when there is disease of the bone. **F., Starred, F., Stellate,** one in which there are fissures radiating from one point. **F., Ununited,** one in which bony union has failed to occur. **F., Willow-,** a greenstick fracture.

Fraenkel's Glands. See *Glands, Fraenkel's.* **F.'s Leukemia,** acute leukemia with large mononuclear lymphocytes. **F.'s Sign,** diminished tone (hypotonic) of the muscles of the lower extremities in tabes dorsalis.

Frænulum (*fren'-u-lum*). See *Frenulum.*

Frænum (*fre'-num*). See *Frenum*.

Fragiform (*fraj'-e-form*) [*fraga*, strawberries; *forma*, form]. Strawberry-shaped.

Fragilitas (*fraj-il'-it-as*) [L.]. Brittleness. **F. crinium,** an atrophic condition of the hair in which the individual hairs split into numerous fibrils. **F. ossium,** abnormal brittleness of the bones.

Fragmentation (*frag-men-ta'-shun*) [*fragmentum*, a piece]. The breaking up into fragments.

Frambesia (*fram-be'-ze-ah*) [*framboise*, raspberry]. A tropical contagious disease of the skin, of long duration, characterized by dirty or bright-red, raspberry-like tubercles, appearing usually on the face, toes, and genital organs. It is most frequent in young negroes. Syn., *Pian; Yaws*.

Frangula (*fran'-gu-lah*) [L.]. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*, or alder-buckthorn. The young bark is very irritant; bark at least a year old is laxative, resembling rhubarb in action. **F., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum frangulæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.).

Frangulin (*fran'-gu-lin*), $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$. A purgative glucosid from frangula. Dose 1½–3 gr. (0.097–0.19 Gm.).

Frankenhaeuser's Ganglion. The ganglion cervicale, a cluster of small ganglions at the side of the neck of the uterus.

Frankincense (*frangk'-in-sens*) [*francum incensum*, pure incense]. An aromatic gum-resin. See *Olibanum*. **F., Common,** a concrete turpentine obtained from *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus*.

Franklin Plate. See *Plate, Franklin*. **F. Spectacles** [named after B. *Franklin*, their inventor], spectacles with each eyeglass divided horizontally into an upper lens, suited for far vision, and a lower, for close work.

Franklinic Electricity. Static or frictional electricity. **F. Reaction of Degeneration,** a rare form of reaction of degeneration produced by static electricity and similar to that obtained by the faradic current. **F. Taste,** an acid taste perceived on applying the positive pole of the electrode of the static machine at a minimum distance of 1 or 2 mm.

Franklinization (*frangk - lin - i - za' - shun*). Treatment by static or frictional electricity.

Frasera (*fra'-ze-rah*). The root of American calumba; it is a mild tonic and simple bitter. Dose in powder 1 dr. (4 Gm.).

Fraunhofer's Lines. Black lines in the solar spectrum. See *Absorption Lines*.

Fraxinus (*fraks-in'-us*). See *Manna*.

Freckles (*frek'-lz*). See *Lentigo*.

Freezing (*fre'-zing*). The process of hardening or congealing with cold. **F.-microtome,** a microtome provided with a contrivance for freezing artificially the tissue to be cut. **F.-mixture,** a mixture of salt and snow or ice, which absorbs a great deal of heat in undergoing solution. **F.-point,** the temperature at which a liquid freezes.

Fremitus (*frem'-it-us*) [L., "a murmur"]. A vibration. **F., Friction-,** the vibrations produced by the rubbing together of two dry surfaces, and felt by the hand. **F., Hepatic, F., Hydatid.** See *Hydatid Fremitus*. **F., Rhonchal,** vibrations produced by the passage of air through a large bronchial tube containing mucus. **F., Tactile,** the vibratory sensation conveyed to the hand applied to the chest of a person speaking. **F., Vocal,** the sounds of the voice transmitted to the ear applied to the chest of a person speaking.

Frenal (*fre'-nal*). Relating to the frenum.

Frenator (*fre-na'-tor*) [*frenare*, to curb]. 1. Anything that inhibits, curbs, or checks. 2. Dupré's name for any one of the muscles which move the head on the atlas and axis.

Frenulum (*fren'-u-lum*) [dim. of *frenum*, a bridle]. A small frenum; a slight ridge on the upper part of the valve of Vieussens. **F. pudendi,** the fourchet.

Frenum (*fre'-num*) [L., "a bridle"]. A fold of integument or mucous membrane that checks or limits the movements of any organ. **F. linguæ,** the vertical fold of mucous membrane under the tongue. **F. præputii, F. of Penis,** the fold on the lower surface of the glans penis connecting it with the prepuce.

Frenzy (*fren'-ze*) [*φρήν*, mind]. Violent mania.

Fret [ME., *freten*, to eat up]. An abrasion; a chafing; herpes.

Fretum (*fre'-tum*) [L., "a strait"]. 1. A constriction. 2. A strait; a channel.

Freund's Law. In the progress of their growth ovarian tumors undergo changes of position: (1) While pelvic, they show a tendency to grow downward behind the uterus; (2) when they have risen out of the pelvis, they tend to fall forward toward the abdominal wall.

Friable (*fri'-ab-l*) [*friare*, to break into pieces]. Easily broken or crumbled.

Friars' Balsam (*fri'-arz bawl'-sam*). The compound tincture of benzoin.

Friction (*frik'-shun*) [*fricare*, to rub]. The act of rubbing. **F.-fremitus.** See *Fremitus, Friction-*. **F.-sound,** the sound observed in auscultation as a result of the rubbing together of adjacent parts, *e. g.*, of the pleural folds, the pericardium, or the peritoneum, when the layers are dry or roughened.

Friedlaender's Decidual Cells. The large connective-tissue cells of the uterine mucosa that form the compact layer of the uterine decidua. **F.'s Disease,** obliterative arteritis.

Friedmann's Vasomotor Symptom-complex. A train of symptoms following injury to the head, consisting of headache, vertigo, nausea, and intolerance of mental and physical exertions and of galvanic excitation; it is occasionally associated with ophthalmoplegia and mydriasis. These phenomena may subside and recur with greater intensity, with fever, unconsciousness, and paralysis of the cranial nerves, ending in fatal coma. They are probably due to an encephalitis of slow development with acute exacerbations.

Friedreich's Ataxia. See *F.'s Disease*. **F.'s Change of Pitch,** at the height of

deep inspiration the tympanitic sound over pulmonary cavities becomes higher in pitch. **F.'s Disease.** 1. Hereditary ataxia. 2. Paramyoclonus multiplex. **F.'s Foot,** talipes cavus, with hyperextension of the toes, observed in hereditary ataxia. **F.'s Sign,** diastolic collapse of the jugular veins in adherent pericardium.

Fright (*frīt*) [ME., *frizt*]. Sudden and extreme fear. **F.-neuroses,** certain neuromimetic disorders following injury; generally considered under the name of "traumatic hysteria." **F., Precordial,** the precordial sensations of anxiety felt immediately before an attack of melancholic frenzy.

Frigorific (*frig-or-if'-ik*) [*frigus,* cold; *facere,* to make]. Producing extreme cold.

Frigotherapy (*frig-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*frigus; θεραπεία,* therapy]. The treatment of disease by cold.

Froehde's Reaction for Proteids. A dark-blue coloration is produced by heating a solid proteid with sulfuric acid containing molybdic acid.

Frog-belly. The flaccid abdomen seen in children suffering from rickets or from atony of the abdominal cells the result of dyspepsia with flatulent distention.

Frohmann's Solution. A local anesthetic used in dentistry and said to consist of cocain hydrochlorid, 0.2; morphin hydrochlorid, 0.25; sodium chlorid, 0.2; antipyrin, 1–2; guaiacol, 2 drops; distilled water, 100.

Frohn's Reagent. Add 7 Gm. of potassium iodid and 10 Cc. of hydrochloric acid to 1.5 Gm. of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate which has been treated with 20 Cc. of water and heated to the boiling-point.

Frommann's Lines. Transverse strias appearing on treatment with silver nitrate in the axis-cylinder of a nerve near Ranvier's nodes.

Frontad (*front'-ad*) [*front; ad,* to]. Toward the frontal aspect.

Frontal (*front'-al*) [*front*]. 1. Pertaining to the anterior part or aspect of an organ or body. 2. Belonging to the forehead. **F. Bone,** the anterior bone of the skull and superior bone of the face. **F. Eminence.** See *Eminence, Frontal.* **F. Lobe.** See *Lobe, Frontal.* **F. Section.** See *Section, Frontal.* **F. Sinuses,** the hollow air-spaces in the frontal bone. **F. Suture.** See *Suture, Frontal.*

Fronto- (*fron-to-*) [*frons,* forehead]. A prefix denoting anterior position or expressing a relation with the forehead.

Frontomalar (*fron-to-ma'-lar*). Relating to the frontal and to the malar bones. **F. Suture.** See *Suture, Frontomalar.*

Frontomaxillary (*fron-to-mak'-sil-a-re*). Relating to the frontal bone and the upper jaw bones.

Frontomental (*fron-to-men'-tal*). Running from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin or relating to the forehead and chin.

Frontonuchal (*fron-to-nu'-chal*). Relating to the forehead and the nape of the neck.

Frontoparietal (*fron-to-pa-ri'-e-tal*). Relating to the frontal and parietal bones.

Frontotemporal (*fron-to-tem'-po-ral*). Relating to the frontal and temporal bones.

Front-tap Contraction. See under *Reflex.*

Froriep's Induration. Myositis fibrosa.

Frost-bite. The morbid condition of a part the result of extreme cold.

Frosted Feet (*fros'-ted*). See *Chilblain.*

Frost-itch. A name for pruritus hiemalis.

Fructose (*fruk'-tōs*). See *Levulose.*

Fructosuria (*fruk-to-su'-re-ah*). See *Levulosuria.*

Fruit (*frūt*) [*fructus,* fruit]. 1. The developed ovary of a plant, and especially the succulent, fleshy parts gathered about the same. 2. The offspring of animals. **F.-sugar.** See *Levulose.*

Frumentum (*fru-men'-tum*) [L.]. Wheat or other grain. **Frumenti, Spiritus** (U. S. P.), whisky.

Ft. Abbreviation of *fiat* or *fiant,* L. for "let there be made."

Fuchs' Coloboma. See *Coloboma, Fuchs'.* **F.'s Optic Atrophy,** peripheral atrophy of the bundles composing the optic nerve.

Fuchsin (*fook'-sin*) [after Leonhard *Fuchs*], $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 . C_2H_4O_2$. The hydrochlorid or acetate of rosanilin, a lustrous, green, crystalline salt, imparting an intense red color to solutions. It is employed as a staining agent in microscopy, and has been used internally in albuminuria. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.006–0.01 Gm.). **F. Bodies.** See *Russell's Bodies.*

Fuchsinophil (*fook-sin'-o-fil*) [*fuchsin; φιλεῖν,* to love]. Stainable with fuchsin.

Fucus (*fu'-kus*) [*φῦκος,* seaweed]. A genus of marine algæ, the rockweeds. *F. vesiculosus,* bladderwrack, sea-wrack, is employed in goiter and glandular enlargements and in obesity, under the name of *antifat.* Dose of the *solid extract* 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). Unof.

Fuerbringer's Reaction for Albumin. Gelatin capsules holding the double salt of mercuric chlorid and sodium chlorid with citric acid, opened at both ends and introduced into the urine, causes a cloudiness or flocculent precipitate in the presence of albumin. **F.'s Sign,** a subphrenic abscess may be distinguished from a collection of pus above the diaphragm by the transmission, in case of the former, of the respiratory movements to a needle inserted into the abscess.

Fuh's Test for Albumin. Equal volumes of nonalbuminous urine and a mixture of equal parts of phenol and glycerol form an emulsion which clears up on agitation, leaving a transparent and highly refractive liquid. Equal volumes of albuminous urine and this solution when mixed produce a white turbidity which remains in spite of agitation and does not precipitate. The test will show 0.1% of albumin.

Fulgurant (*ful'-gu-rant*) [*fulgur,* lightning]. Lightning-like. **F. Pains,** pains that are

excruciating and come on with lightning-like suddenness, and disappear as quickly.

Fulguration (*ful-gu-ra'-shun*) [see *Fulgurant*]. 1. Lightning-stroke. 2. Sensation of darting pain.

Fulminant, Fulminating (*ful'-min-ant, ful'-min-a-ting*) [see *Fulgurant*]. Sudden, severe, and rapid in course, as *fulminant* glaucoma.

Fumigation (*fu-mig-a'-shun*) [*fumigare*, to smoke]. Disinfection by exposure to the fumes of a vaporized disinfectant.

Fuming (*fu'-ming*) [*fumus*, smoke]. Emitting smoke or vapor.

Function (*fungk'-shun*) [*fungi*, to perform]. The normal or special action of a part.

Functional (*fungk'-shun-al*). Pertaining to the special action of an organ. **F. Disease,** a derangement of the normal action of an organ without structural alteration.

Funda (*fun'-dah*) [L., "a sling"; pl., *fundæ*]. A four-tailed bandage.

Fundal (*fun'-dal*) [*fundus*]. Pertaining to the fundus.

Fundament (*fun'-dam-ent*) [*fundus*]. 1. The foundation or base of a thing. 2. The rudiment. 3. The anus.

Fundamental (*fun-dam-ent'-al*) [*fundament*]. Pertaining to the foundation.

Fundus (*fun'-dus*) [L., "the bottom"]. The base of an organ; the part farthest removed from the opening of the organ. **F. oculi,** the posterior portion of the interior of the eye seen by the ophthalmoscope. **F.-reflex Test.** See *Retinoscopy*. **F. uteri,** the part of the uterus remotest from the cervix. **F. vesicæ,** the floor or bas fond of the urinary bladder.

Fungal (*fun'-gal*). Belonging to or like fungi.

Fungate (*fun'-gāt*) [*fungus*]. 1. To grow up with a fungal appearance; also, to grow rapidly, like a fungus, as certain pathologic growths. 2. A salt of fungic acid.

Fungating (*fun'-gat-ing*). Applied to ulcers assuming a fungous appearance.

Fungicide (*fun'-ji-sīd*) [*fungus; cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to fungi; bactericide. 2. An agent that destroys fungi or bacteria.

Fungiform (*fun'-jif-orm*) [*fungus; forma*, form]. Having the form of a mushroom, as the *fungiform* papillas of the tongue.

Fungoid (*fun'-goid*) [*fungus; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling a fungus.

Fungosity (*fun-gos'-it-e*) [*fungus*]. A soft excrescence.

Fungus (*fun'-gus*) [L.]. 1. One of the lowest orders of plants, without stems, leaves, or roots, and destitute of chlorophyl. The chief classes of fungi are the molds, or *Hyphomycetes*, the yeasts, or *Saccharomycetes*, and the bacteria, or *Schizomycetes*. 2. A spongy, morbid excrescence, as proud flesh. **F. articuli.** See *Arthritis fungosa*. **F. of Brain,** hernia cerebri. **F. of Dura mater,** a tumor of malignant nature springing from the dura and perforating the skull and its integuments. **F.-foot.** See *Madura-foot*. **F. hæmatodes,** a bleeding tumor, generally a soft carcinoma. **F., Ray-,** the actinomyces.

Funic (*fu'-nik*) [*funis*]. Pertaining to the funis.

Funicle (*fu'-nik-l*) [*funis*]. A slender cord.

Funicular (*fu-nik'-u-lar*) [*funis*]. Relating to the umbilical or spermatic cord. **F. Process,** the portion of the tunica vaginalis that surrounds the spermatic cord.

Funiculate (*fu-nik'-u-lāt*). Furnished with a funiculus.

Funiculitis (*fu-nik-u-li'-tis*) [*funiculus; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

Funiculus (*fu-nik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *funis*, a cord]. 1. A cord-like structure, as the spermatic cord or the umbilical cord. 2. A bundle of nerve-fibers in a sheath of perineurium. 3. A name for the different columns of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, as the *funiculus cuneatus, funiculus gracilis, funiculus of Rolando, funiculus teres*. **F., Cuneate, F. cuneatus,** the column of Burdach. **F., Cuneate Lateral, F. of Rolando,** a longitudinal prominence on the surface of the oblongata, between the cuneate funiculus and the line of roots of the spinal accessory nerve. **F. gracilis,** the column of Goll. **F. teres,** a column on each side of the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *Corpus teres; Fasciculus teres*.

Funis (*fu'-nis*) [L.]. A cord; the umbilical cord.

Funnel (*fun'-el*) [etymology doubtful; Welsh, *ffynel*, an air-hole]. 1. A wide-mouthed, conic vessel ending in an open tube, used to transfer liquids from one vessel to another, and as a support for paper filters. **F.-breast, F.-chest.** See *Breast, Funnel-*. **F.s, Golgi's, F.s, Golgi and Rezzonico's,** funnel-shaped structures composed of spiral threads described by Golgi and others as surrounding the axis-cylinder of a myelinic nerve-fiber and supporting the myelin. They appear to be artificially produced in the process of staining. **F., Nephridial,** the funnel-shaped beginning of a renal tubule.

Furfuraceous (*fur-fur-a'-she-us*) [*furfur*, bran]. Resembling the scales of bran, as *furfuraceous* desquamation.

Furfural, Furfuraldehyd (*fur'-fur-al, fur-fur-al'-de-hīd*). See *Furfurol*.

Furfurol (*fur'-fu-rol*) [*furfur*, bran; *oleum*, oil], $C_5H_4O_2$. A distillation-product from bran, sugar, etc. **F. Reaction for Proteids,** furfurol is produced on heating proteids with sulfuric acid.

Furfuron (*fur'-fur-on*). A proprietary liniment for gout and rheumatism said to consist of soap, camphor, salicylic acid, acetic ether, ammonia, and extract of peppermint.

Furfurous (*fur'-fur-us*). See *Furfuraceous*.

Furibund (*fu'-re-bund*) [*furibundus*, raging]. Raging; maniacal: applied to certain insane patients.

Furrow (*fur'-o*) [AS., *furh*, a groove]. A groove. **F., Digital,** one of the transverse lines or furrows on the palmar surface of the

fingers. **F., Genital,** a groove appearing on the genital tubercle of the fetus at the end of the second month. **F.s, Interventricular,** two longitudinal grooves separating the two ventricles of the heart. **F.s, Liebermeister's,** depressions on the superior surface of the liver due to pressure of the ribs.

Furuncle (*ju'-rung-kl*). A boil. See *Furunculus.*

Furuncular (*ju-rung'-ku-lar*) [*furuncle*]. Pertaining to a furuncle. **F. Diathesis.** See *Furunculosis.*

Furunculin (*ju-rung'-ku-lin*). A preparation of yeast intended for use in furuncles, gastric and intestinal catarrhs, etc.

Furunculosis (*ju-rung-ku-lo'-sis*) [*furunculus*]. A condition associated with the formation of furuncles.

Furunculus (*ju-rung'-ku-lus*) [L.]. A furuncle. A local inflammatory affection, commonly involving a skin-gland or hair-follicle, and ending in suppuration. It begins with a painful induration, followed by swelling, suppuration of the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue, and the discharge of a central slough or core. **F. anthracoides,** a small carbuncle. Syn., *Anthracoid furuncle.* **F. gangrænescens, F. gangrænosus,** anthrax. **F. malignus,** anthrax. **F. orientalis,** a disease marked by the successive formation of papule, tubercle, scab, and sharply circumscribed ulcer on the face, especially the cheeks and angles of the mouth. It is common along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Syn., *Aleppo boil; Biskra-button; Delhi boil; Natal sore; Oriental boil; Pendjeh sore.* **F. vespajus,** a large, indolent furuncle bearing a fancied resemblance to a wasp's nest from its having a number of openings through which it suppurates.

Fuscin (*fūs'-in*) [*fuscus,* dark]. The black pigment of the retina.

Fusel-oil (*fū'-zel*), $C_5H_{11}HO$. Amyl-alcohol. An oily liquid of strong odor. It is an ingredient of crude alcohol obtained by distilling grain and potatoes.

Fusible (*fūz'-ib-l*) [*fusus,* to melt]. Capable of being melted. **F. Calculus,** a calculus that can be liquefied by heat.

Fusiform (*fūz'-if-orm*) [*fusus,* a spindle; *forma,* shape]. Spindle-shaped. **F. Lobule,** the convolution on the median aspect of the brain below the collateral fissure. **F. Papillas,** the slender papillas covering the anterior two-thirds of the tongue.

Fusion (*fū'-zhun*) [*fundere,* to pour out]. The process of melting; the act of uniting or cohering.

Fusocellular (*fū-zo-sel'-u-lar*) [*fusus,* a spindle; *cella,* a cell]. Spindle-celled.

Fustigation (*fus-tig-a'-shun*) [*fustigare,* to beat]. Flogging. **F., Electric,** an application of electricity in which the surface of the body is rapidly tapped with the electrodes of an induced current.

G

Gadberry's Mixture. A combination of iron sulfate, 100 gr.; quinin sulfate, 100 gr.; nitric acid, 100 min.; potassium nitrate, 300 gr.; water enough to make 16 oz.

Gadinin (*gad'-in-in*), $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. A ptomain obtained from decomposing haddock and also from cultures of the bacteria of human feces.

Gadolinium (*gad-o-lin'-e-um*). See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Gaduin (*gad'-u-in*) [*gadus*], $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$. A fatty principle occurring in cod-liver oil.

Gadus (*ga'-dus*) [*γάδος,* the whiting]. A genus of fish. **G. morrhua,** the cod; a fish from the livers of which cod-liver oil is obtained.

Gag [ME., *gaggen,* to gag]. An instrument placed between the teeth to prevent closure of the jaws.

Gage's Test for Bacterium coli in Water. Dissolve 100 Gm. of dextrose and 50 Gm. of peptone in a liter of boiling water; when cool, filter through paper until clear and add 0.25% of phenol. To 100 Cc. of the water to be tested add 10 Cc. of the dextrose broth and place in an incubator at 38° C. for 20 hours, when, if *Bacterium coli* is present, there will be a bead on the surface. Give the bottle one vigorous shake and place it before a window. The gas will separate from the liquid and can be seen rising to the surface.

Gaiacyl (*gi'-as-il*). See *Guaiacyl.*

Gaiethol (*gi'-eth-ol*). See *Guaethol.*

Gait (*gāt*) [Icel., *gata,* a way]. The manner of walking. **G., Ataxic,** a gait in which the foot is raised high, thrown forward, and brought down suddenly, the whole sole striking the ground at once. **G., Cerebellar,** a gait associated with a staggering movement. **G., Paraparetic,** that observed in chronic myelitis in which the steps are short and the feet dragged, from inability to lift them. **G., Paretic,** a gait in which the steps are short, the feet dragged, the legs held more or less widely apart, and, as the disease progresses, there are uncertainty, shuffling, and staggering. **G., Spastic,** a gait in which the legs are held close together and move in a stiff manner, and the toes tend to drag and catch. **G., Steppage,** a gait observed in certain neurotic conditions, in which the foot is thrown forcibly forward, the toe lifted high

in the air, the heel being first brought down and then the entire foot. **G., Tabetic.** See *G., Ataxic.*

Gala- (*gal-ah-*) [γάλα, milk]. A prefix denoting relating to milk.

Galactagog, Galactagogue (*gal-ak'-tag-og*) [*gala-*; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Inducing the secretion of milk. 2. An agent that increases the secretion of milk.

Galactase (*gal-ak'-tāz*) [γάλα, milk]. An enzym of milk. It is a normal constituent, is soluble, and is active in ripening cheese.

Galactidrosis (*gal-ak-tid-ro'-sis*) [*gala-*; ἱδρώς, sweat]. The sweating of a milk-like fluid.

Galactin (*gal-ak'-tin*) [*gala*], $C_{54}H_{18}N_4O_{25}$. An amorphous alkaloid found in milk.

Galactoblast (*gal-ak'-to-blast*) [*gala-*; βλαστός, a germ]. A peculiar fat-containing globule found in the acini of the mammary gland.

Galactocele (*gal-ak'-to-sēl*) [*gala-*; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A cystic tumor of the female breast due to a collection of milk resulting from closure of a milk-duct. 2. Hydrocele with milky contents.

Galactochloral (*gal-ak-to-klo'-ral*), $C_8H_4Cl_3O_6$. A mixture of galactose and chloral heated in presence of hydrochloric acid; similar to chloralose.

Galactometastasis (*gal-ak-to-met-as'-tas-is*). See *Galactoplania.*

Galactometer (*gal-ak-tom'-et-er*). See *Lactometer.*

Galactopathy (*gal-ak-top'-ath-e*) [*gala-*; πάθος, disease]. The application of a wet pack of warm milk (not boiled), used in the Transvaal, South Africa, in zymotic diseases.

Galactophlysis (*gal-ak-tof'-lis-is*) [*gala-*; φλύσις, eruption]. A vesicular eruption containing a milk-like fluid.

Galactophorous (*gal-ak-tof'-or-us*) [*gala-*; φέρειν, to bear]. Milk-bearing. **G. Ducts,** the excretory ducts of the mammas.

Galactophygous (*gal-ak-tof'-ig-us*) [*gala-*; φυγή, flight]. Arresting the secretion of milk.

Galactoplania (*gal-ak-to-pla'-ne-ah*) [*gala-*; πλάνη, a wandering]. The metastasis of milk; a disease due to the suppression of lactation and the metastasis of the milk.

Galactopoietic (*gal-ak-to-poi-et'-ik*) [*gala-*; ποιεῖν, to make]. Galactagog.

Galactoposia (*gal-ak-to-po'-ze-ah*) [*gala-*; πόσις, drinking]. The treatment of diseases by the use of a milk-diet; the milk-cure.

Galactopyretus (*gal-ak-to-pi-re'-tus*) [*gala-*; πυρετός, fever]. Milk-fever.

Galactorrhea (*gal-ak-tor-e'-ah*) [*gala-*; ῥοία, a flow]. An excessive flow of milk.

Galactoscope (*gal-ak'-to-skōp*). See *Lactoscope.*

Galactose (*gal-ak'-tōs*) [γάλα, milk], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A sugar formed by boiling milk-sugar with dilute acids. It readily reduces alkaline copper solutions and is fermentable with yeast.

Galactosis (*gal-ak-to'-sis*) [γαλάκτωσις]. The secretion of milk.

Galactostasis (*gal-ak-tos'-tas-is*) [*gala-*; στάσις, stoppage]. A stoppage of the milk.

Galactotherapy (*gal-ak-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*gala-*; θεραπεῖν, treatment]. 1. The treatment of disease in suckling infants by the administration of remedies to the mother or wet-nurse. 2. Milk-cure.

Galactotoxin (*gal-ak-to-toks'-in*). A basic poison generated in milk by the growth of microorganisms. See *Tyrotoxicon.*

Galactotoxism (*gal-ak-to-toks'-izm*) [*gala-*; τόξικον, poison]. Milk-poisoning.

Galactozymase (*gal-ak-to-zi'-māz*) [*gala-*; ζύμη, leaven]. A ferment found in milk capable of liquefying starch.

Galanga, Galangal (*gal-an'-gah, gal'-an-gal*) [Chin.]. The rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum* and of *Kæmpferia galanga* (*greater galangal*). The active principles are a volatile oil and a resin; the actions are those of a stimulant aromatic. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.).

Galassi Pupillary Phenomenon. When the orbicularis palpebrarum is brought into energetic use and the eye closed with vigor, there is a narrowing of the pupil, which dilates when the eye is opened.

Galbanum (*gal'-ban-um*) [Heb., *khelb'nāh,* white milk]. 1. A gum-resin of *Ferula galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis.* It is expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, and is useful in chronic bronchitis, amenorrhea, and chronic rheumatism. Locally it is employed in the form of a plaster for indolent swellings. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **G., Compound Pills of,** pills of asafetida, galbanum, myrrh, and syrup of glucose. **G. Plaster,** galbanum, 16; turpentine, 2; Burgundy pitch, 6; lead-plaster, 76 parts.

Galea (*ga'-le-ah*) [L., "helmet"]. The aponeurotic portion of the occipitofrontalis muscle.

Galeati's Glands. See *Crypts, Lieberkühn's.*

Galega (*gal-e'-gah*) [γάλα, milk; ἄγειν, to lead]. Goat's-rue. A genus of plants belonging in the order *Leguminosæ. G. officinalis* is a European species said to be an efficient galactagog. Dose of *fluidextract* 8–15 gr. (0.52–1.0 Gm.); of *tincture,* containing 6.5% of extract, 50–100 min. (3.08–6.16 Cc.) 5 times daily.

Galen's Ampulla. A dilation of the vena magna galeni, occurring in the middle of Bichat's fissure, between the splenium and the quadrigeminal bodies. It receives the two basilar and several small cerebral and cerebellar veins. **G.'s Anastomosis.** See *G.'s Nerve.* **G.'s Cardiac Vein,** the anterior cardiac or right marginal vein. **G.'s Chancre.** See *Celsus' Chancre.* **G.'s Duct.** See *Botal, Duct of.* **G.'s Foramen,** the opening of the anterior cardiac vein in the right auricle. **G.'s Nerve,** a small branch of the superior laryngeal nerve that passes along the posterior surface of the cricoarytenoideus posticus and anastomoses with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve. **G.'s Veins,** two large venous trunks formed by the deep cerebral veins; they unite to form the vena magna galeni, which opens into the straight sinus. **G.'s Ventricle.** See *Morgagni's Ventricle.*

Gall (*gawl*) [AS., *gealla,* bile]. The bile.

G.-bladder, the pear-shaped sac on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, constituting the reservoir for the bile. **G.-cyst,** the gall-bladder. **G.-stones,** the concretions occasionally formed in the gall-bladder and bile-ducts. **G.-stones, Courvoisier's Law Concerning,** when the common duct is obstructed by a stone, dilation of the gall-bladder is rare; when the common duct is obstructed by other causes, dilation of the gall-bladder is common.

Galla (*gal'-ah*) [L.]. Nutgall. The *galla* of the U. S. P. is an excrescence on the leaves of *Quercus infectoria*, caused by the deposited ova of an insect. It contains tannic acid, from 10 to 75%, gallic acid, 5%. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **Gallæ, Tinctura** (U. S. P.), 20%. Dose ½–3 dr. (2–12 Cc.). **Gallæ, Unguentum** (U. S. P.), nutgall ointment. **Gallæ, Unguentum, cum Opio** (B. P.), an astringent and sedative ointment.

Gallacetophenone (*gal-as-et-o-fe'-non*) [*galla; acidum,* acid; *phenone*], $CH_3CO \cdot C_6H_2(OH)_3$. A yellow powder prepared from pyrogallic acid; used as a 10% ointment in dermatology.

Gallanilid (*gal-an'-il-id*). See *Gallanol.*

Gallanol (*gal'-an-ol*), $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N + 2H_2O$. The anilid of gallic acid obtained by boiling tannin with anilin; used in skin diseases in 3 to 20% ointment, or as a dusting-powder when mixed with French chalk.

Gallate (*gal'-āt*). A salt of gallic acid.

Gallianin (*gal-e'-an-in*). A fluid consisting of 4 parts by volume of ozone dissolved in 1 part of an indifferent vehicle. It is used in veterinary surgery, in heat-stroke, acute pneumonia, etc.

Gallic Acid (*gal'-ik*). See *Acid, Gallic.*

Gallicin (*gal'-is-in*), $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOCH_3$. A methyl ether of gallic acid; recommended as a dusting-powder.

Gallinol (*gal'-in-ol*). See *Gallanol.*

Gallipot (*gal'-e-pot*) [OD., *gleypot*]. An apothecary's pot for holding ointments or confections.

Gallobromol (*gal-o-bro'-mol*), $C_7Br_2O_5H_4$. A compound obtained from bromin by action of gallic acid; it is sedative, antiseptic, and astringent. Dose 30–45 gr. (2–3 Gm.) a day. Application in 1 to 4% solution or paste.

Galloformin (*gal-o-form'-in*). A compound of formaldehyd and gallic acid; used as an internal antiseptic.

Gallois' Test for Inosit. Allow the inosit solution to evaporate to incipient dryness; moisten the residuum with a little mercuric nitrate solution and it assumes a yellow color on drying, which becomes a fine red on heating strongly, but disappears on cooling. Tyrosin, sugar, and proteids must be absent.

Gallol (*gal'-ol*). See *Aluminium Gallate, Basic.*

Gallon (*gal'-on*) [ME., *galon*]. A standard unit of volumetric measurement, having in the United States a capacity of 231 cubic inches.

Galtah, Galtia (*gal'-tah, gal'-she-ah*) [*gala,* throat, as *galtah* is a form of surra in camels, in which the throat affection is one of the prominent symptoms]. Vernacular term in India for trypanosomiasis.

Galton's Whistle. An instrument used for detecting the perception of high tones by the ear.

Galvanic (*gal-van'-ik*) [*Galvani,* an Italian scientist]. Pertaining to galvanism. **G. Battery.** See *Battery, Galvanic.*

Galvanism (*gal'-van-izm*) [see *Galvanic*]. Primary electricity produced by chemic action.

Galvanization (*gal-van-iz-a'-shun*) [see *Galvanic*]. The transmission of a current of low electromotive force through any part of the body for the purpose of diagnosticating or curing disease.

Galvano- (*gal-van-o-*) [see *Galvanic*]. A prefix denoting a galvanic or primary current of electricity.

Galvanocaustics (*gal-van-o-kaws'-tiks*). The science of the caustic action of galvanism.

Galvanocautery (*gal-van-o-kaw'-ter-e*). A form of thermal cautery in which the heat is produced by a galvanic current.

Galvanochemistry (*gal-van-o-kem'-is-tre*). See *Electrochemistry.*

Galvanocontractility (*gal-van-o-kon-trak-til'-it-e*). The property of being contractile under stimulation by the galvanic current.

Galvanofaradization (*gal-van-o-far-ad-i-za'-shun*). The simultaneous excitation of a nerve or muscle by both a galvanic and a faradic current.

Galvanolysis (*gal-van-ol'-is-is*). See *Electrolysis.*

Galvanometer (*gal-van-om'-et-er*) [*galvano-; μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument used for the qualitative determination of the presence of an electric current.

Galvanopuncture (*gal-van-o-pungk'-tūr*). The introduction of fine needles that complete an electric circuit.

Galvanoscope (*gal-van'-o-skōp*) [*galvano-; σκοπεῖν,* to view]. An instrument for detecting the presence and direction of a galvanic current.

Galvanoscopy (*gal-van-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Galvanoscope*]. The use of the galvanoscope.

Galvanosurgery (*gal-van-o-sur'-jer-e*). The surgical use of galvanism.

Galvanotherapeutics (*gal-van-o-ther-a-pu'-tiks*). Treatment by means of the galvanic current.

Galvanothermy (*gal-van-o-ther'-me*). The galvanic production of heat.

Galvanotonic (*gal-van-o-ton'-ik*). Both galvanic and tonic; relating to galvanotonus.

Galvanotonus (*gal-van-ol'-on-us*) [*galvano-; τόνος,* tension]. 1. Electrotonus. 2. The continued tetanus of a muscle between the make and break contraction.

Gambir (*gam'-bir*). An extract from the twigs and leaves of *Ourouparia gambir.* Gambir yields the same substances as *catechu,* and its action and uses are the same as those of catechu. **G., Compound Tincture of** (*tinctura gambir composita,* U. S. P.), used in place of the compound tincture of catechu.

Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **G., Troches of** (*trochisci gambir*, U. S. P.), made of gambir, sugar, tragacanth, and stronger orange-flower water.

Gamboge (*gam-bōzh'*). See *Cambogia*.

Gamete (*gam'-ēt*) [γαμέτη, wife]. In biology, any sexual reproductive body.

Gammacism (*gam' - as - izm*) [*gammacismus*; γάμμα, the Greek letter G]. Difficulty in pronouncing the letters "*g*" and "*k*."

Gamogenesis (*gam-o-jen'-es-is*) [γάμος, marriage; γένεσις, generation]. Sexual reproduction.

Gangliate, Gangliated (*gan'-gle-āt, -ed*). 1. Furnished with ganglions. 2. Intertwined or intermixed.

Gangliform (*gan'-gle-form*) [*ganglion; forma*, form]. Having the shape of a ganglion.

Gangliitis (*gan-gle-i'-tis*). See *Ganglionitis*.

Ganglioblast (*gan'-gle-o-blast*) [*ganglion*; βλαστός, a germ]. An embryonic ganglion-cell. Syn., *Esthesioblast*.

Ganglioma (*gan-gle-o'-mah*) [*ganglion*; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor or swelling of a lymphatic ganglion.

Ganglion (*gan'-gle-on*) [γάγγλιον, a knot]. 1. A well-defined collection of nerve-cells and fibers forming a subsidiary nerve-center. 2. An enlarged bursa in connection with a tendon. **G., Andersch's.** See *G., Petrous*. **G., Arnold's.** See *G., Otic*. **G., Auditory,** a prominence on the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle traversed by the auditory strias. Syn., *Tuberculum acusticum*. **G., Auricular.** See *G., Otic*. **G.s, Basal,** those at the base of the cerebrum; they include the corpora striata (caudate and lenticular nuclei) and optic thalami. **G., Bidder's,** an accumulation of ganglion-cells in the interauricular septum and the auriculoventricular groove of the frog's heart. **G., Bochdalek's,** a small gangliform enlargement above the root of one of the upper incisor teeth, at the point of communication between the posterior nasal branch of Meckel's ganglion and the anterior dental nerve. **G., Cardiac, Superior.** See *Wrisberg's Ganglion* (1). **G., Carotid,** one in the lower part of the cavernous sinus, beneath the carotid artery; *roots*, filaments from the carotid plexus; *distribution*, carotid plexus. **G., Carotid, Inferior,** one of the lower portion of the carotid canal; *root*, carotid plexus; *distribution*, filaments to the carotid artery. **G., Carotid, Superior,** one in the upper portion of the carotid canal; *root*, carotid plexus; *distribution*, filaments to the carotid artery. **G., Casserian.** See *G., Gasserian*. **G.-cell,** the large nerve-cell characteristic of the ganglions; similar cells are found in other parts of the nervous system. **G.s, Cephalic,** sympathetic ganglions of the head. They include the ophthalmic, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary. **G., Cervical, Inferior,** that between the neck of the first rib and the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra; *roots*, three lower cervical, first dorsal; *distribution*, cardiac nerves and plexus, etc. **G., Cervical, Middle, or Thyroid,** that opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, near the inferior thyroid artery; *roots*, fifth and sixth cervical nerves, spinal nerves and ganglions; *distribution*, thyroid gland, cardiac nerve, cavernous plexus. **G., Cervical, Superior,** that opposite the second and third cervical vertebras; *roots*, four upper cervical, petrosal, vagus, glossopharyngeal, and hypoglossal nerves; *distribution*, superior, inferior, external, internal branches; carotid and cavernous plexuses. **G., Cervical (of Uterus),** that near the cervix uteri; *roots*, filaments from the hypogastric plexus, sacral ganglions, and sacral nerves; *distribution*, uterine nerves. **G., Ciliary.** See *G., Ophthalmic*. **G. of Cloquet.** See *Cloquet's Ganglion*. **G., Coccygeal.** See *G. impar*. **G., Corti's.** See *Corti's Ganglion*. **G., Gasser's.** See *G., Gasserian*. **G., Gasserian, G., Semilunar,** *location*, fossa on the anterior part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, near the apex; *roots*, fifth cranial nerve, carotid plexus; *distribution*, ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary nerves. **G., Geniculate,** one in the aqueduct of Fallopius; *roots*, large and small superficial petrosal; *distribution*, facial. **G., Hepatic,** one around the hepatic artery; *roots*, hepatic branches of the semilunar ganglion; *distribution*, liver. **G. impar, G., Coccygeal,** that on the anterior surface of the tip of the coccyx, uniting the two sympathetic nerves; *root*, sympathetic; *distribution*, sympathetic. **G., Inferior (of Vagus),** one near jugular foramen; *roots*, hypoglossal and cervical nerves and various plexuses; *distribution*, vagus. **G., Inframaxillary, Anterior,** one near the incisor teeth; *root*, inferior maxillary nerve; *distribution*, filaments to the teeth. **G., Inframaxillary, Posterior,** one near the last molar tooth; *root*, inferior maxillary nerve; *distribution*, filaments to the teeth. **G., Jugular (Ehrenritter's),** one in the upper part of the jugular foramen; *root*, glossopharyngeal; *distribution*, continuation of the glossopharyngeal. **G., Jugular (of Vagus),** one in the jugular foramen; *root*, vagus; *distribution*, vagus. **G., Löwit's,** the bulbus arteriosus. **G., Ludwig's,** one in the wall of the right auricle of the heart; *root*, cardiac plexus; *distribution*, cardiac plexus. **G.s, Lumbar** (4 or 5), on each side and behind the abdominal aorta; *root*, sympathetic; *distribution*, sympathetic. **G., Meckel's.** See *G., Sphenopalatine*. **G., Mesenteric, Inferior,** one in the inferior mesenteric artery; *root*, inferior mesenteric plexus; *distribution*, mesentery and intestine. **G., Mesenteric, Lateral,** one in connection with superior mesenteric plexus, on left side; *root*, superior mesenteric plexus; *distribution*, mesentery and bowel. **G., Mesenteric, Superior,** one near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery; *root*, superior mesenteric plexus; *distribution*, sympathetic. **G., Nasal.** See *G., Sphenopalatine*. **G., Naso-**

palatine. See *Cloquet's Ganglion.* **G., Ophthalmic,** that in the posterior part of the orbit; *roots,* nasal branch of the ophthalmic, third nerve, cavernous plexus, and Meckel's ganglion; *distribution,* short ciliary **G. Orbital.** See *G., Ophthalmic.* **G., Otic (Arnold's),** one below the foramen ovale; *roots,* inferior maxillary, auriculotemporal, glossopharyngeal, facial, sympathetic, and internal pterygoid; *distribution,* tensor tympani, tensor palati, chorda tympani. **G., Petrous (Andersch's),** one on the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; *root,* glossopharyngeal; *distribution,* tympanic, sympathetic, and vagus. **G., Pharyngeal,** one near the ascending pharyngeal artery; *root,* carotid plexus; *distribution,* carotid plexus. **G., Phrenic,** one under the diaphragm at the junction of the right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus; *root,* sympathetic; *distribution,* to the diaphragm, inferior vena cava, suprarenal capsule, hepatic plexus. **G.s, Pneumogastric.** See *G., Vagus.* **G., Prostatic (of Müller),** one on the prostate; *root,* prostatic plexus; *distribution,* filaments to seminal vesicles and cavernous tissue of penis. **G., Pterygopalatine.** See *G., Sphenopalatine.* **G., Remak's,** located in the tissue of the heart, near the superior vena cava; *root,* sympathetic; *distribution,* sympathetic. **G., Renal,** one around the renal artery; *root,* renal plexus; *distribution,* renal artery. **G. of Ribes,** *location,* anterior communicating artery of the brain. It is the upper termination of the sympathetic; *roots,* branches from the two superior ganglions; *distribution,* sympathetic. **G., Sacral,** four or five pairs on the ventral surface of the sacrum; *root,* sympathetic; *distribution,* sympathetic. **G., Scarpa's,** lies near the internal auditory meatus, at the point of junction of the facial nerve and the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve; *roots,* facial and auditory nerves; *distribution,* internal ear. **G., Schacher's.** See *G., Ophthalmic.* **G., Semilunar.** See *G., Gasserian.* **G.s, Semilunar,** two ganglions, right and left, near the suprarenal bodies, in front of the crura of the diaphragm; *roots,* solar plexus and great splanchnic nerves; *distribution,* solar plexus. **G.s, Solar.** See *G.s, Semilunar.* **G., Sphenopalatine (Meckel's),** one in the sphenomaxillary fossa, near the sphenopalatine foramen; *roots,* superior maxillary, facial, sympathetic; *distribution,* anterior, posterior, and external palatine, nasopalatine, superior nasal, vidian, pharyngeal. **G. spirale.** See *Corti's Ganglion.* **G.s, Splanchnic.** See *G.s, Semilunar.* **G., Submaxillary,** that above the submaxillary gland; *roots,* gustatory, chorda tympani, submaxillary, sympathetic; *distribution,* mouth, submaxillary gland, and Wharton's duct. **G., Superior (of Vagus),** located at the jugular foramen; *roots,* superior cervical and petrous ganglions and spinal accessory; *distribution,* vagus. **G., Suprarenal,** that at the junction of the great splanchnic nerves; *root,* solar plexus; *distribution,* suprarenal plexus. **G., Thoracic,** twelve pairs between the transverse processes of the vertebras and the heads of the ribs; *root,* sympathetic; *distribution,* splanchnic nerves and branches to spinal nerves and plexuses. **G., Thyroid, Inferior.** See *G., Cervical, Middle.* **G., Thyroid, Superior.** See *G., Cervical, Superior.* **G., Tympanic,** that in the canal between the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the tympanum; *root,* tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal; *distribution,* tympanum. **G., Vagus:** (1) Of the root. See *G., Jugular.* (2) Of the trunk: *location,* below the jugular foramen; *root,* vagus; *distribution,* vagus. **G., Valentin's,** a gangliform enlargement found occasionally above the root of the second bicuspid, at the junction of the middle and posterior dental nerves; *root,* posterior and middle dental nerves; *distribution,* filaments to the teeth. **G., Ventricular.** See *G., Bidder's.* **G., Vestibular,** that in the aqueduct of Fallopius; *root,* geniculate ganglion; *distribution,* vestibular nerve. **G., Walther's.** See *G. impar.* **G. of Wrisberg.** See *Wrisberg's Ganglion.*

Ganglioneure, Ganglioneuron (*gan-gle-o-nur', -nu'-ron*) [*ganglion; νεῦρον,* a nerve]. A neuron the cell-body (nerve-cell) of which lies within the spinal or the cerebral ganglions.

Ganglionic (*gan-gle-on'-ik*) [*ganglion*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a ganglion.

Ganglionica (*gan-gle-on'-ik-ah*). Drugs affecting the sensibility of the regions supplied by the sympathetic nerve.

Ganglionitis (*gan-gle-on-i'-tis*) [*ganglion; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a ganglion.

Gangolphe's Sign. In intestinal obstruction a serosanguineous effusion in the abdomen soon after strangulation has taken place.

Gangræna oris (*gan-gre'-nah o'-ris*). Cancrum oris (*q. v.*).

Gangrene (*gan'-grēn*) [*γάγγραινα,* a sore, from *γραίνειν,* to gnaw]. The putrefactive fermentation of dead tissue. **G., Atrophic,** that due to embolism or thrombosis. **G., Carbolic-acid,** dry gangrene from carbolized dressings. **G., Diabetic,** a moist gangrene sometimes occurring in diabetic persons. **G., Dry,** shriveling and desiccation from insufficiency of arterial blood. **G., Embolic,** that caused by an embolus that cuts off the supply of blood. **G., Hospital,** a contagious, rapidly fatal form arising under crowded conditions, particularly in military hospitals. **G., Mixed,** dry gangrene with moist patches. **G., Moist,** a form with abundance of serous exudation and rapid decomposition. **G., Nosocomial,** hospital gangrene. **G., Primary,** that without preceding inflammation of the part. **G., Pulpy.** See *G., Hospital.* **G., Secondary,** a form with preceding inflammation. **G., Senile,** that attacking the extremities of the aged. **G., Symmetric,** that attacking corresponding parts of opposite sides. Syn., *Raynaud's disease.* **G., Ta-**

chetic, a form marked by the appearance of ecchymotic spots, of greater or less extent, on various parts of the body. It is believed to be due to blood-poisoning.

Gangrenous (*gan'-gren-us*) [*gangrene*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of gangrene. **G. Emphysema.** See *Edema, Malignant.*

Ganister, Gannister (*gan'-is-ter*) [MHG., *ganster,* a spark]. A very hard silicious fire-clay forming the floor of coal-seams in Yorkshire and Lancaster, England. **G. Disease,** the formation of fibroid tissue in the lungs, occurring in ganister miners and grinders, from the irritation produced by breathing the fine dust.

Ganjah (*gan'-jah*). See *Gunjah.*

Gant's Line. An imaginary line below the greater trochanter, serving as a guide in section of the femur.

Gap [ME.]. A cleft, fissure, or opening.

Garbled (*gar'-bld*) [OF., *garbeler,* to inspect closely]. Applied to crude drugs which have been separated from worthless material and made ready for market.

Gardenin (*gar-de'-nin*). A compound, $C_{23}H_{30}O_{10}$, obtained from *Gardenia lucida.*

Gardiner-Brown's Test. In labyrinthine disease the patient ceases to hear the sound of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex from half a second to several seconds before the examiner ceases to feel its vibrations.

Garel's Sign, Garel-Burger's Sign. Luminous perception by the eye of the sound side only when an electric light is placed in the buccal cavity; it is observed in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Garget (*gar'-get*) [ME., *gargat,* the throat]. 1. A swelling of the throat in swine or cattle. 2. A knotty condition of the udder in cows, attended with inflammation. Syn., *Mammitis; Weed.*

Gargle (*gar'-gl*) [OF., *gargouiller,* to gargle]. 1. A solution for rinsing the pharynx and nasopharynx. 2. To rinse the pharynx and nasopharynx.

Garland's S-curve. See *Ellis' Sign.*

Garlic (*gar'-lik*). See *Allium.*

Garofen (*gar'-o-jen*). A vegetable analgesic and antipyretic intended as a substitute for morphin and acetanilid.

Garrod's Test for Hematoporphyrin in the Urine. Add to 100 Cc. of urine 20 Cc. of a 10% solution of caustic soda and filter. To the filtrate, thoroughly washed in water, add absolute alcohol and enough hydrochloric acid to dissolve perfectly the precipitate. Spectroscopic examination may now be made of the solution for the two absorption bands characteristic of hematoporphyrin. **G.'s Test for Uric Acid in the Blood,** to 30 Cc. of serum add 0.5 Cc. of acetic acid, and immerse a fine thread. The thread becomes incrusted with uric-acid crystals. This is obtained especially in gout, but also in leukemia and chlorosis.

Garrot (*gar'-ot*) [Fr., *garrotter,* to bind]. An instrument for compression of an artery by twisting a circular bandage about the part.

Gartner's Canal, G.'s Duct. See *Canal, Gartner's.*

Gartnerian Cyst. See *Cyst, Gartnerian.*

Gas [a word coined by the Belgian chemist, van Helmont]. An air-like fluid. The word is especially applied to those fluids that, under normal conditions, are aeriform; while those that can be readily condensed to liquids are termed *vapors.* **G., Clayton's,** sulfurous acid gas generated by means of the Clayton furnace, for disinfection and for destroying rats and other vermin. **G.-eye,** a peculiar disease prevalent among the employes of the gas-pumping stations in the natural gas regions of the United States. The eyes are inflamed, tender, and sensitive to light. **G., Laughing,** nitrous oxid. **G., Marsh-,** methane. **G., Olefiant,** ethylene. **G., Permanent,** a term formerly applied to those gases, as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, that were thought nonliquefiable. **G., Phlogisticated,** nitrogen.

Gaseous (*gas'-e-us*). Of the nature of a gas.

Gaskaral-H (*gas'-kar-al*). A proprietary astringent and diuretic remedy. Dose 1⅔–2 oz. (50–60 Cc.) of the infusion (1 : 20). Syn., *Aghara.*

Gasometric (*gas-o-met'-rik*). Relating to the measurement of gases.

Gasserectomy (*gas-er-ek'-to-me*) [*gasserian ganglion; ἐκτομή,* excision]. Excision of the gasserian ganglion.

Gasserian Artery. 1. A branch given off by the internal carotid to the gasserian ganglion. 2. A branch of the middle meningeal artery to the gasserian ganglion. **G. Ganglion,** the ganglion of the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve. See *Ganglion, Gasserian.*

Gasterasthenia (*gas-ter-as-the'-ne-ah*) [*γαστήρ,* stomach; *asthenia*]. Debility of the stomach.

Gasterhysterotomy (*gas-ter-his-ter-ot'-o-me*). See *Gastrohysterotomy.*

Gasteric (*gas-ter'-ik*). Same as *Gastric.*

Gasterin (*gas'-ter-in*). A preparation of the gastric juice of dogs; it is used as is pepsin.

Gastou's Syndrome. Anesthetic prurigo, sometimes observed in cases of alcoholism.

Gastralgia (*gas-tral'-je-ah*) [*gastro-; ἄλγος,* pain]. Paroxysmal pain in the stomach.

Gastraneuria (*gas-trah-nu'-re-ah*) [*gastro-; νεῦρον,* a nerve]. Impaired or defective action of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastraneurysma (*gas-tra-nu-riz'-mah*). See *Gastrectasis.*

Gastrasthenia (*gas-tras-the-ne'-ah*). See *Gasterasthenia.*

Gastratrophia (*gas-tra-tro'-je-ah*) [*gastro-; ἀτροφία,* atrophy]. Atrophy of the stomach.

Gastrectasis (*gas-trek'-tas-is*) [*gastro-; ἔκτασις,* a stretching out]. Dilation of the stomach.

Gastrectomy (*gas-trek'-to-me*) [*gastro-; ἐκτομή,* a cutting out]. Excision of the whole or a part of the stomach.

Gastrelcoma (*gas-trel-ko'-mah*) [*gastro-; ἕλκος,* ulcer]. A gastric ulcer.

Gastrelcosis (*gas-trel-ko'-sis*) [see *Gastrelcoma*]. Ulceration of the stomach.

Gastric (*gas'-trik*) [γαστήρ, stomach]. Pertaining to the stomach. **G. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **G. Crisis,** a severe paroxysmal attack of pain in the stomach, accompanied by obstinate vomiting, occurring in the course of locomotor ataxia. **G. Juice,** the secretion of the glands of the stomach. It is a clear, colorless liquid, having an acid reaction and a specific gravity of 1002.5, and containing 5% of solid matter. A small amount—0.2 to 0.4%—of hydrochloric acid and a ferment called pepsin are the essential elements. It digests proteids and precipitates the casein of milk. **G. Juice, Hydrochloric Acid in, Maly's Theory of,** that there occurs a reaction between the phosphates and chlorids of the blood which results in the formation of HCl. This diffuses through the gastric glands into the stomach. **G. Juice, Psychic,** Pawlow's term for the gastric juice caused to be secreted by simply showing food to hungry animals.

Gastritis (*gas-tri'-tis*) [*gastro-*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach. It may be acute or chronic, catarrhal, suppurative or phlegmonous, or diphtheric. **G., Atrophic,** a chronic form with atrophy of the mucous membrane. **G., Croupous, G., Diphtheric, G. membranacea,** a rare form, characterized by formation of a false membrane and necrotic hyaline products upon the mucosa. It may occur as an extension of pharyngeal diphtheria or secondary to other infectious diseases. **G., Hypertrophic,** the early stage of chronic gastritis, in which there is a hyperplasia of the mucous membrane. **G., Phlegmonous, G., Purulent, G. submucosa, G., Suppurative,** acute interstitial suppurative inflammation of the stomach-walls; it occurs as a circumscribed abscess or as a diffuse purulent infiltration. **G., Polypous, G. polyposa,** a form of chronic gastritis characterized by a great overgrowth of the connective tissue of the organ, giving rise to polypoid projections of fibrous tissue covered by epithelium. **G., Toxic, G. venenata,** acute gastric inflammation due to the ingestion of poisonous or corrosive substances.

Gastro- (*gas-tro-*) [γαστήρ, stomach]. A prefix denoting relation to the stomach.

Gastroadynamic (*gas - tro - ah - din - am' - ik*) [*gastro-*; ἀδύναμος, without strength]. Marked by gastric symptoms and prostration.

Gastroanastomosis (*gas-tro-an-as-to-mo'-sis*) [*gastro-*; *anastomosis*]. In hour-glass contraction, the formation of a communication between the two pouches of the stomach. Syn., *Gastrogastrostomy*.

Gastroataxic (*gas-tro-ah-taks'-ik*). Characterized by gastric symptoms and ataxia.

Gastroatonia (*gas-tro-at-o'-ne-ah*). Atonic dyspepsia.

Gastroblennorrhea (*gas-tro-blen-or-e'-ah*). An excessive formation of mucus in the stomach.

Gastrobrosis (*gas-tro-bro'-sis*) [*gastro-*; βρῶσις, a gnawing]. Perforating ulcer of the stomach.

Gastrocele (*gas'-tro-sēl*) [*gastro-*; κήλη, hernia]. A hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocnemius (*gas-trok-ne'-me-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Gastrocolic (*gas-tro-kol'-ik*) [*gastro-*; κόλον, the colon]. Pertaining to the stomach and the colon. **G. Omentum,** the great omentum.

Gastrocolitis (*gas-tro-ko-li'-tis*) [*gastro-*; κόλον, the colon; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

Gastrocolostomy (*gas-tro-ko-los'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; κόλον, the colon; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and colon.

Gastrocolpotomy (*gas - tro - kol - pot' - o - me*) [*gastro-*; κόλπος, vagina; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of cesarean section in which the opening is made through the linea alba into the upper part of the vagina.

Gastrodiaphane (*gas-tro-di'-af-ān*) [*gastro-*; διά, through; φαίνειν, to show]. A small electric light introduced into the stomach in gastrodiaphany.

Gastrodiaphany (*gas-tro-di-af'-an-e*) [see *Gastrodiaphane*]. A method of exploration of the stomach by means of an electric lamp.

Gastrodidymus (*gas-tro-did'-im-us*) [*gastro-*; δίδυμος, double]. A double monster with one abdominal cavity.

Gastroduodenal (*gas-tro-du-od'-en-al*) [*gastro-*; *duodenum*]. Pertaining to the stomach and the duodenum.

Gastroduodenitis (*gas-tro-du-od-en-i'-tis*) [*gastro-*; *duodenum;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

Gastroduodenostomy (*gas-tro-du-od-en-os'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; *duodenum;* στόμα, mouth]. The surgical formation of a fistula between the stomach and duodenum.

Gastrodynia (*gas-tro-din'-e-ah*) [*gastro-*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the stomach.

Gastroelytrotomy (*gas-tro-el-it-rot'-o-me*). See *Gastrocolpotomy*.

Gastroenteralgia (*gas-tro-en-ter-al'-je-ah*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the stomach and bowel.

Gastroenteric (*gas-tro-en-ter'-ik*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel]. Pertaining to both stomach and bowel.

Gastroenteritis (*gas-tro-en-ter-i'-tis*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of stomach and bowel.

Gastroenterocolitis (*gas-tro-en-ter-o-kol-i'-tis*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; κόλον, colon; ιτις, inflammation]. Combined inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon.

Gastroenterocolostomy (*gas-tro-en-ter-o-kolos'-to-me*). The formation of a passage between the stomach, small intestine, and colon.

Gastroenteropathy (*gas-tro-en-ter-op'-ath-e*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; πάθος, disease]. Any disease affecting the stomach and intestine.

Gastroenteroptosis (*gas-tro-en-ter-o-to'-sis*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; πτῶσις, falling]. Prolapse of the stomach and intestine.

Gastroenterostomy (*gas-tro-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a communication between the stomach and the small intestine.

Gastroenterotomy (*gas-tro-en-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*gastro-*; ἔντερον, bowel; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Gastroepiploic (*gas-tro-ep-ip-lo'-ik*) [*gastro-*; ἐπίπλοον, caul]. Pertaining to the stomach and omentum.

Gastrogastrostomy (*gas-tro-gas-tros'-to-me*). The same as *Gastroanastomosis*.

Gastrograph (*gas'-tro-graf*) [*gastro-*; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus for registering the peristaltic movements of the stomach from the outside. Syn., *Gastrokinesograph*.

Gastrohelcoma (*gas-tro-hel-ko'-mah*). See *Gastrelcoma*.

Gastrohelcosis (*gas-tro-hel-ko'-sis*). See *Gastrelcosis*.

Gastrohepatic (*gas-tro-he-pat'-ik*) [*gastro-*; ἧπαρ, the liver]. Relating to the stomach and liver.

Gastrohepatitis (*gas-tro-hep-at-i'-tis*) [*gastro-*; *hepatitis*]. Gastritis and hepatitis occurring simultaneously.

Gastrohyperneuria, Gastrohypernervia (*gas-tro-hi-per-nu'-re-ah, -ner'-ve-ah*) [*gastro-*; ὑπέρ, over; νεῦρον, a nerve]. Morbid activity of the nerves of the stomach. Syn., *Gastryperneuria*.

Gastrohypertonic (*gas-tro-hi-per-ton'-ik*) [*gastro-*; ὑπέρ, over; τόνος, tone]. Relating to morbid or excessive tonicity or irritability of the stomach.

Gastrohyponeuria, Gastrohyponervia (*gas-tro-hi-po-nu'-re-ah, -ner'-ve-ah*) [*gastro-*; ὑπό, under; νεῦρον, a nerve]. Defective activity of the nerves of the stomach. Syn., *Gastryponeuria*.

Gastrohysterectomy (*gas-tro-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; *hysterectomy*]. Removal of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

Gastrohysteropexy (*gas-tro-his'-ter-o-peks-e*) [*gastro-*; ὑστέρα, the uterus; πῆξις, a fastening]. Abdominal fixation of the uterus by a surgical operation.

Gastrohysterotomy (*gas-tro-his-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*gastro-*; ὑστέρα, the uterus; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the uterus through the abdominal wall, usually for the purpose of removing a fetus; cesarean section.

Gastroid (*gas'-troid*) [*gastro-*; εἶδος, likeness]. Like a stomach.

Gastrointestinal (*gas-tro-in-tes'-tin-al*). See *Gastroenteric*.

Gastrojejunostomy (*gas-tro-jej-u-nos'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; *jejunum*; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a passage from the stomach to the jejunum.

Gastrokinesograph, Gastrokynesograph (*gas-tro-kin-es'-o-graf*). See *Gastrograph*.

Gastrolienal (*gas-tro-li'-en-al*). See *Gastrosplenic*.

Gastrolith (*gas'-tro-lith*) [*gastro-*; λίθος, a stone]. A calcareous formation in the stomach.

Gastrolithiasis (*gas-tro-lith-i'-as-is*) [*gastrolith*]. A morbid condition associated with the formation of gastroliths.

Gastrologist (*gas-trol'-o-jist*) [see *Gastrology*]. A specialist in gastric disorders.

Gastrology (*gas-trol'-o-je*) [*gastro-*; λόγος, science]. 1. A treatise on the stomach. 2. The sum of knowledge regarding the stomach and its diseases.

Gastrolysis (*gas-trol'-is-is*) [*gastro-*; λύσις, a loosing]. The breaking-up of adhesions between the stomach and adjacent organs.

Gastromalacia (*gas-tro-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*gastro-*; μαλακία, softening]. An abnormal softening of the walls of the stomach.

Gastromegaly (*gas-tro-meg'-al-e*) [*gastro-*; μεγάλη, large]. Abnormal enlargement of the stomach.

Gastromelus (*gas-trom'-el-us*) [*gastro-*; μέλος, a limb]. A monster with accessory limbs attached to the abdomen.

Gastromenia (*gas-tro-me'-ne-ah*) [*gastro-*; μήν, month]. Vicarious menstruation by the stomach.

Gastrometrotomy (*gas-tro-met-rot'-o-me*). See *Laparohysterotomy*.

Gastromucous (*gas-tro-mu'-kus*). Characterized by gastric disturbance and abnormal secretion of mucus.

Gastromycosis (*gas-tro-mi-ko'-sis*) [*gastro-*; μύκης, fungus]. Gastric disease due to invasion of fungi.

Gastromyeloma (*gas-tro-mi-e-lo'-mah*) [*gastro-*; *myeloma*]. A medullary sarcoma of the stomach.

Gastromyxin (*gas-tro-miks'-in*). A proprietary preparation of pepsin.

Gastronesteostomy (*gas-tro-nes-te-os'-to-me*). See *Gastrojejunostomy*.

Gastroneuria, Gastronervia (*gas-tro-nu'-re-ah, -ner'-ve-ah*) [*gastro-*; νεῦρον, nerve]. The action of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastroomental (*gas-tro-o-men'-tal*). See *Gastroepiploic*.

Gastroparalysis (*gas-tro-par-al'-is-is*) [*gastro-*; *paralysis*]. Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroparietal (*gas-tro-pa-ri'-et-al*) [*gastro-*; *parietal*]. 1. Relating to the stomach-wall. 2. Relating to the stomach and the abdominal wall.

Gastropathy (*gas-trop'-ath-e*) [*gastro-*; πάθος, disease]. Any disease or disorder of the stomach.

Gastroperiodynia (*gas-tro-per-e-o-din'-e-ah*) [*gastro-*; περίοδος, period; ὀδύνη, pain]. Periodic gastralgia.

Gastropexis, Gastropexy (*gas-tro-peks'-is, gas'-tro-peks-e*) [*gastro-*; πῆξις, a fixing]. The fixation of a displaced stomach in its normal position by suturing it to the abdominal wall.

Gastrophrenic (*gas-tro-fren'-ik*) [*gastro-*; φρήν, diaphragm]. Relating to the stomach and diaphragm.

Gastroplasty (*gas-tro-plas'-te*) [*gastro-*; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic operation on the stomach.

Gastroplegia (*gas-tro-ple'-je-ah*) [*gastro-*; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroplication (*gas-tro-pli-ka'-shun*) [*gastro-*; *plicare*, to fold]. An operation for relief of chronic dilation of the stomach, consisting in suturing a large horizontal fold in the stomach-wall.

Gastroptosis (*gas-tro-to'-sis*) [*gastro-*; *ptosis*]. A prolapse or downward displacement of the stomach.

Gastropylorectomy (*gas-tro-pi-lor-ek'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; *pylorus*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the pyloric portion of the stomach.

Gastrorrhagia (*gas-tro-ra'-je-ah*) [*gastro-*; ῥηγνύναι, to break forth]. Hemorrhage from the stomach.

Gastrorrhaphy (*gas-tror'-a-fe*) [*gastro-*; ῥαφή, suture]. 1. Suture of a wound of the stomach or abdominal wall. 2. See *Gastroplication*.

Gastrorrhea (*gas-tror-e'-ah*) [*gastro-*; ῥοία, a flow]. Excessive secretion of gastric mucus or of gastric juice.

Gastroschisis (*gas-tros'-kis-is*) [*gastro-*; σχίσις, cleft]. A congenital malformation in which the abdomen remains open.

Gastroscope (*gas'-tro-skōp*) [*gastro-*; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument for examining the interior of the stomach.

Gastroscopy (*gas-tros'-ko-pe*) [see *Gastroscope*]. The inspection of the interior of the stomach by means of the gastroscope.

Gastrosia (*gas-tro'-ze-ah*). See *Gastroxia*.

Gastrosplenic (*gas-tro-splen'-ik*) [*gastro-*; *spleen*]. Relating to the stomach and the spleen.

Gastrostegous (*gas-tros'-te-gus*) [*gastro-*; στέγος, a roof]. Covering the stomach.

Gastrostenosis (*gas-tro-ste-no'-sis*) [*gastro-*; *stenosis*]. A narrowing or stricture of the stomach.

Gastrostomy (*gas-tros'-to-me*) [*gastro-*; στόμα, mouth]. The establishing of a fistulous opening into the stomach.

Gastrosuccorrhea (*gas-tro-suk-or-e'-ah*) [*gastro-*; *succus*, juice; ῥοία, a flow]. Hypersecretion of the gastric juice. **Gastrosuccorrhœa mucosa,** an excessive secretion of mucus by the gastric mucosa.

Gastrothoracodidymus (*gas-tro-tho-rak-o-did'-im-us*) [*gastro-*; *thorax*; δίδυμος, a twin]. A double monster united at the thorax and abdomen.

Gastrotome (*gas'-tro-tōm*) [*gastro-*; τομή, a cutting]. A cutting instrument used in gastrotomy.

Gastrotomy (*gas-trot'-o-me*) [see *Gastrotome*]. Incision of the abdomen or the stomach.

Gastrotoxin (*gas-tro-toks'-in*) [*gastro-*; τοξικόν, poison]. A cytolysin found in the stomach.

Gastrotrachelotomy (*gas-tro-tra-kel-ot'-o-me*) [*gastro-*; τράχελος, neck; τέμνειν, to cut]. An operation differing from cesarean section only in that the uterus is opened by a transverse incision of the cervix.

Gastrotubotomy (*gas-tro-tu-bot'-o-me*). See *Laparosalpingotomy*.

Gastroxia, Gastroxynsis (*gas-troks'-e-ah, gas-troks-in'-sis*) [*gastro-*; ὀξύς, acid]. Excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid by the stomach, a condition that characterizes a form of dyspepsia. **G. fungosa,** that in which the organic acids are due to mold-vegetation in the stomach.

Gastrula (*gas'-tru-lah*) [γαστήρ, stomach]. The embryo at that stage of its development when it consists of two cellular layers formed by the invagination of the blastula.

Gastrulation (*gas-tru-la'-shun*) [*gastrula*]. The process of formation of the gastrula by the invagination of the blastula.

Gastryperneuria (*gas-trip-er-nu'-re-ah*). See *Gastrohyperneuria*.

Gastryperpathia (*gas-trip-er-pa'-the-ah*) [*gastro-*; ὑπέρ, over; πάθος, a disease]. Any severe disease of the stomach.

Gastryponeuria (*gas-trip-o-nu'-re-ah*). See *Gastrohyponeuria*.

Gathering [AS., *gaderung*, a gathering]. A collection of pus beneath the surface.

Gatism (*gah'-tizm*) [Fr., *gâtisme*, incontinence of feces]. Rectal or vesical incontinence.

Gaucher's Disease. An affection described by Gaucher as "primary epithelioma of the spleen," but probably identical with splenic anemia.

Gaultherase (*gawl'-ther-āz*). An enzym found in the bark of *Betula lenta*, in the leaves and berries of *Gaultheria procumbens*, in the root of *Spiræa ulmaria*, and in several species of *Polygala*. It effects the hydrolysis of gaultherin, forming methyl-salicylic acid and glucose.

Gaultheria (*gawl-the'-re-ah*). The plant, *G. procumbens*, the leaves of which yield a volatile oil. **G., Oil of** (*oleum gaultheriæ*, U. S. P.), contains 90% of methyl salicylate, and is used in acute rheumatism and as a local antiseptic. Dose 3–10 min. (0.2–0.65 Cc.). **G., Oil of, Synthetic.** See *Methyl Salicylate*. **G., Spirit of** (*spiritus gaultheriæ*, U. S. P.), consists of oil of gaultheria, 5; alcohol, 95 parts. It is used chiefly as a flavoring agent. Dose 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.). Syn., *Teaberry; Wintergreen*.

Gaultherin (*gawl'-ther-in*). 1. A glucosid obtained from the bark of the black birch (*Betula lenta*), which, by the action of alkali, is converted into an oil almost identical with the volatile oil of wintergreen. 2. A sodium salt of methyl salicylate (artificial oil of wintergreen) in a nearly pure condition.

Gaultherolin (*gawl-ther'-ol-in*). Methyl salicylate.

Gautier's Test for Carbon Monoxid. Carbon monoxid has the power of decomposing iodic anhydrid and forming CO_2, the iodin being liberated and absorbed by copper. It is employed by Niclaux to show normal presence of carbon monoxid in blood.

Gauze (*gawz*) [so called because first imported from *Gaza* in Syria]. A thin, open-meshed

cloth used for surgical dressings. When impregnated with antiseptic substances, it is called *antiseptic gauze*, or, according to the substance used, it is spoken of as *iodoform gauze*, *sublimate gauze*, etc.

Gavage (*gav-ahzh*) [Fr.]. The administration of liquid nourishment through the stomach-tube.

Gavard's Muscle. The oblique muscular fibers of the walls of the stomach.

Gayet's Disease. A rare and fatal form of narcolepsy somewhat resembling the African sleeping-sickness.

Gay-Lussac's Law. See *Law, Charles'*.

(von) Gebhart's Test for Glucose. To 10 or 15 drops of urine add 10 Cc. of water and a tablet containing sodium carbonate and ortho-nitrophenylpropionic acid; warm carefully for 2 or 4 minutes, and if sugar is present, the mixture becomes greenish and then dark indigo-blue.

Geigel's Reflex. The inguinal reflex in the female, corresponding to the cremasteric reflex in the male.

Geisoma, Geison (*ji-so'-mah, ji'-son*) [γεῖσον, anything projecting]. The superciliary ridge of the frontal bone.

Geissler's Tube. A glass tube having a piece of platinum wire sealed into it at each end.

Gelanthum (*jel-an'-thum*). A mixture of gelatin, tragacanth, rose-water, and thymol recommended as an ointment-vehicle.

Gelatification (*jel-at-if-ik-a'-shun*). 1. The production of gelatin. 2. See *Gelification*.

Gelatin (*jel'-at-in*) [*gelare*, to congeal]. An albuminoid substance of jelly-like consistence, obtained by boiling connective tissue in water. **G., Bone-,** the gelatin extracted from osseous tissue. **G. Capsules,** capsules of gelatin designed for containing medicines of nauseating taste. **G. Culture,** a culture-medium for bacteria containing from 8 to 15% of gelatin, in order to give it a solid consistence. **G., Glycerinated** (*gelatinum glycerinatum*, U. S. P.), a preparation of gelatin, glycerol, and water. Used as a vehicle for suppositories and bougies. Syn., *Glycerin-jelly*. **G., Medicated,** gelatin discs or lamellas mixed with medicated substances. The gelatin lamellas of the British Pharmacopeia contain traces of alkaloids, for introduction into the conjunctival sac. They are dissolved by the tears, and the effects of the alkaloids are thus obtained.

Gelatination (*jet-at-in-a'-shun*). See *Gelification*.

Gelatiniferous (*jel-at-in-if'-er-us*) [*gelatin; ferre*, to bear]. Producing gelatin.

Gelatiniform (*jel-at'-in-if-orm*) [*gelatin; forma*, form]. Resembling gelatin.

Gelatinize (*jel-at'-in-īz*) [*gelatin*]. To convert into a jelly-like mass.

Gelatinosa (*jel-at-in-o'-sah*). Wilder's term for the substantia gelatinosa.

Gelatinous (*jel-at'-in-us*) [*gelatin*]. Resembling or having the nature of gelatin.

Gelatol (*jel'-at-ol*). An ointment-base consisting of a mixture of oil, glycerol, gelatin, and water.

Gelatose (*jel'-a-tōz*). A product of the action of gastric juice on gelatin. It is capable of osmosis. **G. Silver.** See *Albargin*.

Gelid (*jel'-id*) [*gelidus*, cold]. Ice-cold.

Gelification (*jel-if-i-ka'-shun*). Gelatinization; the conversion of a substance into a jelly-like mass. Syn., *Gelatination*.

Gellé's Test. The vibrations of a tuning-fork placed in contact with a rubber tube, the nozle of which is inserted into the meatus, are distinctly perceived when the air is compressed by pressure upon the bulb attached to the tube. This does not occur when the chain of ossicles is diseased.

Gelose (*jel'-ōz*) [*gelare*, to freeze]. The gelatinizing principle of agar.

Gelotherapy, Gelototherapy (*jel-o-ther'-ap-e, jel-o-to-ther'-ap-e*) [γελᾶν, to laugh; *therapy*]. Treatment of disease by the induction of laughter.

Gelsemin (*jel'-sem-in*) [*gelsemium*]. 1. A resinoid from the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens;* it is antipyretic, antispasmodic, emmenagog, and narcotic. Dose ⅛–1 gr. (0.008–0.065 Gm.). Unof. 2. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{14}NO_2$, from gelsemium; it is sometimes employed locally in the eye for the production of mydriasis.

Gelsemism (*jel'-sem-izm*). Poisoning from the use of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. In light cases it is marked by dizziness, ptosis, and weakness of the legs; in severe cases, by tremor, anesthesia, and dyspnea.

Gelsemium (*jel-sem'-e-um*) [*gelseminum*, jasmine]. Yellow jasmine. The root of *G. sempervirens*, the properties of which are mainly due to a bitter alkaloid, *gelsemin*, $C_{12}H_{14}NO_2$, a powerful motor depressant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. In toxic doses it produces diplopia, extreme muscular weakness, and anesthesia, death occurring from asphyxia. Gelsemium is used in neuralgia, especially in migraine, in dysmenorrhea, hysteria, chorea, delirium tremens, and in malarial and typhoid fevers. **G., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum gelsemii*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.3 Cc.). **G., Tincture of** (*tinctura gelsemii*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 min. (0.3–0.9 Cc.).

Gelsemperin (*jel-sem'-per-in*). A preparation from *Gelsemium sempervirens*. Dose ⅛–1 gr. (0.008–0.065 Gm.).

Gely's Suture. An intestinal suture applied by a thread with a needle at each end.

Gemellary (*jem-el'-ar-e*) [*gemellus*]. Relating to or like twins.

Gemelliparous (*jem-el-ip'-ar-us*) [*gemellus; parere*, to bring forth]. Bearing twins.

Gemellus (*jem-el'-us*) [dim. of *geminus*, a twin]. Applied to one of two muscles, *gemellus superior* and *gemellus inferior;* also to the gastrocnemius muscle, on account of its two heads of origin.

Geminate, Geminous (*jem'-in-āt, jem'-in-us*) [*geminus*, a twin]. In pairs.

Gemmation (*jem-a'-shun*) [*gemmare*, to put forth buds]. Budding; a mode of reproduction seen in low forms of animal and vegetal life, and characterized by the formation of a small projection from the parent-cell, which becomes constricted off and forms an independent individual.

Gemmule (*jem'-ūl*) [*gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud]. A small bud.

Genal (*je'-nal*) [*γένυς*, the cheek]. Relating to the cheek.

Genera (*jen'-er-ah*) [L.]. Plural of *genus*.

General (*jen'-er-al*) [*genus*, race]. Common to a class; distributed through many parts; diffuse. **G. Anatomy,** anatomy of the tissues in general, as distinguished from *special anatomy*, that dealing with special organs. **G. Paralysis, G. Paresis.** See *Paralysis, General.* **G. Pathology.** See *Pathology, General.*

Generation (*jen-er-a'-shun*) [*generare*, to beget]. 1. The act of begetting offspring. 2. A period extending from the birth of an individual to the birth of his offspring, usually estimated at a third of a century. **G., Alternate,** the alternation of asexual with sexual generation in the same species of animals or plants, the offspring of one process differing from that of the other. **G., Asexual,** reproduction without previous union of two sexual elements; reproduction by fission or gemmation. **G., Organs of,** those that are functional in reproduction. **G., Sexual,** reproduction by the union of a male and a female element. **G., Spontaneous,** the generation of living from nonliving matter.

Generic (*jen-er'-ik*) [*genus*, a kind]. Pertaining to the same genus.

Genesial, Genesiac (*jen-e'-ze-al, jen-e'-ze-ak*) [*genesis*]. Pertaining to generation.

Genesic, Genetic (*jen-e'-zik, jen-et'-ik*) [*genesis*]. 1. Pertaining to generation; producing. 2. A drug acting on the genital apparatus. 3. A disease affecting the genital organs.

Genesis (*jen'-es-is*) [*γένεσις*, production]. Begetting; development; origin; formation; generation.

Genetous (*jen'-et-us*) [*genesis*]. Congenital.

Genial (*je'-ne-al*) [*γένειον*, chin]. Pertaining to the chin. **G. Tubercles,** four prominent tubercles on the internal surface of the lower jaw.

Geniculate, Geniculated (*jen-ik'-u-lāt, -ed*) [*geniculatus*, with bended knee]. Abruptly bent. **G. Bodies,** the corpora geniculata, two oblong, flattened bodies, the *external* (*pregeniculum*) and the *internal* (*postgeniculum*) *geniculate bodies*, on the posterior inferior part of the optic thalamus. **G. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Geniculate.*

Genio- (*je-ne-o-*) [*γένειον*, chin]. A prefix denoting connection with the chin.

Geniohyoglossus Muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Geniohyoid Muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Genion (*je'-ne-on*) [*γένειον*, chin]. The chin.

Genioplasty (*je'-ne-o-plas-te*) [*genio-*; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. The operation of restoring the chin.

Genital (*jen'-it-al*) [*genitalis*, pertaining to generation; from *gignere*, to beget]. Pertaining to the organs of generation or to reproduction. **G. Eminence, G. Tubercle,** an elevation appearing about the sixth week of embryonic life, in front of the cloaca, and from which the penis or clitoris is developed. **G. Furrow.** See *Furrow, Genital.*

Genitalia (*jen-it-a'-le-ah*) [*genital*]. The organs of generation. In the male these consist of two testicles or seminal glands, with their excretory ducts, the prostate, the penis, and the urethra. The female genitalia include the vulva, the vagina, the ovaries, the fallopian tubes, and the uterus.

Genitality (*jen-it-al'-it-e*) [*genital*]. Capacity for taking part in generation.

Genito- (*jen-it-o-*) [*genitalis*, genital]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the genital organs.

Genitocrural (*jen-it-o-kru'-ral*). See under *Nerve.*

Genitourinary (*jen-it-o-u'-rin-a-re*). Relating to the genitalia and the urinary organs.

Genius (*je'-ne-us*) [*gignere*, to beget]. Some dominant, distinctive quality. **G. epidemicus.** 1. The predominant characteristic of an endemic or epidemic disease (inflammatory, catarrhal, etc.). 2. The totality of conditions (atmospheric, supernatural, etc.) which favor the prevalence of an endemic or epidemic disease. **G. morbi,** the special or predominant feature of a disease.

Gennari's Layer. See *Baillarger's Layer.*

Genoplasty (*jen'-o-plas-te*). See *Genyplasty.*

Gentele's Test for Glucose. On the addition of a glucose solution to a solution of potassium ferricyanid rendered alkaline with caustic soda or potash it is decolorized, with the formation of potassium ferrocyanid on applying gentle heat. Uric acid gives this same reaction.

Gentian (*jen'-she-an*) [*gentiana*, gentian]. The common name for species of *Gentiana*. The *gentian* of the U. S. P. is the dried rhizome and roots of *Gentiana lutea*, containing a neutral bitter principle, *gentiopicrin*, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, and *gentianin*, or *gentisin*, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$. There are several other species of gentian (*G. purpurea, G. catesbæi*), very similar in action to *G. lutea*. Gentian is an excellent tonic, simple bitter. **G., Extract of** (*extractum gentianæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **G., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum gentianæ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **G., Infusion of, Compound.** Dose 1 dr.–1 oz. (4–32 Cc.). **G., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura gentianæ composita*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **G.-violet,** a basic anilin dye, staining tissues violet.

Gentianin (*jen-she-an'-in*). A crude bitter substance from gentian; it is used as a tonic in dyspepsia, hysteria, etc. Syn., *Crude gentianic acid; Crude gentisin.*

Gentianose (*jen'-she-an-ōz*), $C_{16}H_{66}O_{31}$. A crystallizable polysaccharid obtained from gentian root.

Gentilitious (*jen-til-ish'-us*) [L., *gentilicius*]. Peculiar to a family or race.

Genu (*je'-nu*) [L., "the knee"]. 1. The knee. 2. Any structure bent like a knee, as the *genu* of the corpus callosum or of the optic tract. **G. extrorsum,** out-knee; outward bowing of the knee; bowleg. **G. recurvatum,** the backward curvature of the knee-joint. **G. valgum,** inward curving of the knee; knock-knee; in-knee. **G. varum.** Same as *G. extrorsum.*

Genuclast (*jen'-u-klast*) [*genu; κλάειν*, to break]. An instrument for breaking adhesions of the knee-joint.

Genucubital (*jen-u-ku'-bit-al*) [*genu; cubitus*, elbow]. Relating to or supported by the knees and elbows.

Genupectoral (*jen-u-pek'-to-ral*) [*genu; pectus*, breast]. 1. Relating to the knee and the chest. 2. Pertaining to the knee-chest posture —the patient resting upon the knees and chest.

Genus (*jēn'-us*) [L.]. A species or collection of species having in common characteristics differing greatly from those of other species.

Geny- (*jen-e-*) [*γένυς*, jaw or cheek]. A prefix denoting relation to the jaw or the cheek.

Genyantrum, Genyantron (*jen-e-an'-trum, -tron*) [*geny-; ἄντρον*, cave]. The maxillary antrum or antrum of Highmore.

Genycheiloplasty (*jen-e-ki'-lo-plas-te*) [*geny-; χεῖλος*, lip; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of both cheek and lip.

Genyplasty (*jen'-e-plas-te*) [*geny-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. An operation for restoring the cheek or the jaw.

Geoform (*je'-o-form*). A tasteless, odorless, nontoxic compound of guaiacol and formaldehyd; it is used as an antiseptic.

Geophagism (*je-of'-aj-izm*) [*γῆ*, earth; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. The practice of eating earth or clay.

Georget's Stupidity. Simple mental confusion without hallucination or delusion.

Georgina Paper (*jor-je'-nah*). See *Dahlia-paper.*

Geosote (*je'-o-sōt*). See *Guaiacol Valerate.*

Geranium (*jer-a'-ne-um*) [*γεράνιον*, geranium]. The *geranium* of the U. S. P. is the root of *G. maculatum*, crane's-bill root, the properties of which are due to tannic and gallic acids. It is an astringent, useful in diarrhea, etc. **G., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum geranii*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Geratology (*jer-at-ol'-o-je*) [*γῆρας*, old age; *λέγειν*, to speak]. 1. A department of biology treating of the decadence and gradual extinction of a group of organisms. 2. See *Gereology.*

Gerdy, Fibers of. The superficial transverse ligament of the fingers, a fibrous band bounding the distal margin of the palm. **G., Fontanel of,** an abnormal or supernumerary fontanel existing between the two parietal bones at the point at which the sagittal suture ceases to be serrated and becomes nearly rectilinear. **G., Ligament of,** the suspensory ligament of the axilla that extends along the lower border of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi beneath the skin surrounding the hollow of the axilla. **G., Tubercle of,** a more or less pronounced elevation situated anteroexternally to the tubercle of the tibia, to which it is joined by a short ridge; it serves for the attachment of the tibialis anticus.

Gereology, Geræology (*jer-e-ol'-o-je*) [*γῆρας*, old age; *λόγος*, science]. The science of old age; the structural changes and diseases incident to it, its hygiene, etc.

Gerhardt's Change of Pitch. The tympanitic sound heard over partly filled cavities is of a lower pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down. **G.'s Disease.** See *Erythromelalgia.* **G.'s Reaction for Acetoacetic (Diacetic) Acid in the Urine,** a premonitory sign of diabetic coma. Treatment with a solution of ferric chlorid causes a gray precipitate, which is removed by filtration; on the further addition of the reagent a deep, Bordeaux-red color is produced, which disappears on adding a few drops of sulfuric acid. **G.'s Sign.** 1. A systolic bruit heard between the mastoid process and spinal column in cases of aneurysm of the vertebral artery. 2. Incomplete filling of the external jugular vein on the affected side, occasionally seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. 3. A band of dulness on percussion, superimposed upon the normal precordial dulness, about 3 cm. in width and extending toward the left clavicle; it is observed in cases of the persistence of the ductus arteriosus. 4. The absence of the movement of the larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta. In dyspnea from other causes the excursions of the larynx are extensive. **G.'s Test for Urobilin,** shake the urine with chloroform to extract the urobilin; add to this chloroform extract an iodin solution, and then a solution of caustic potash; a green fluorescence will result.

Gerhardt-Semon's Law. Certain central or peripheral lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve cause the vocal cord to assume a position midway between adduction and abduction, the lesion of the nerve being insufficient to destroy it and to provoke a complete paralysis of the vocal cord (cadaveric position).

Gerlach's Network. The interlacing of the dendritic processes of the ganglion-cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord. The network is only apparent, since the processes do not anastomose, but are merely in contact or contiguity. **G.'s Tubal Tonsil,** a mass of adenoid tissue in the lower part of the eustachian tube, particularly along its median wall and about the pharyngeal orifice. **G.'s Valve,** a circular valve sometimes existing at the orifice of the vermiform appendix in the cecum.

Gerlier's Disease. An endemic disease characterized by vertigo, ptosis, paresis of the extremities, and great depression. Syn., *Vertige paralysant.*

Germ (*jerm*) [*germen*, sprig; offshoot]. 1. A portion of matter capable of developing into a living organism; a spore, seed, or embryo. 2. A bacterium. **G.-area,** the spot on an

ovum where the development of the embryo begins. **G.-centers, Flemming's,** the areas in the adenoid tissue of the spleen and lymphatic glands in which leukocytes are formed. **G.s, Cohnheim's Tumor-,** small aberrant or heterotopic masses of embryonic tissue from which newgrowths may originate. **G.-epithelium,** a thickening on the ventromesial aspect of the wolffian body, giving rise to the male and female sexual elements. **G.-force,** plastic or constructive force. **G.-layer,** any one of the layers of a developing embryo. **G.-plasm,** the reproductive or hereditary substance of living organisms, which is passed on from the germ-cell in which an organism originates in direct continuity to the germ-cells of succeeding generations. **G.-ridge.** Same as *G.-epithelium*. **G. Theory,** the doctrine of the origin of every organism from a germ or germ-plasm; also the theory that certain diseases are due to the development of microorganisms in the body.

German Measles. See *Rubeola*.

Germander (*jer-man'-der*) [ME., *germawnder*]. A popular name for plants of the labiate genus *Teucrium*.

Germicidal (*jer-mis-i'-dal*) [see *Germicide*]. Destroying germs.

Germicide (*jer'-mis-īd*) [*germ; cædere*, to kill]. An agent that destroys germs.

Germiletum (*jer-mil-e'-tum*). An antiseptic said to consist of a solution of borohydrofluoric and borosalybenzoic acids, boroglycerol, and formaldehyd, with potassium permanganate, menthol, thymol, and aromatics.

Germinal (*jer'-min-al*) [*germ*]. Pertaining to a germ or to the development of a tissue or organ. **G. Area.** See *Germ-area*. **G. Disc.** See *Disc, Germinal*. **G. Membrane,** the blastoderm. **G. Spot,** the nucleolus of the ovule. **G. Vesicle,** the blastodermic vesicle.

Germination (*jer-min-a'-shun*) [*germinatio*, sprouting; budding]. Sprouting of a seed or spore.

Germol (*jer'-mol*). A bactericidal preparation analogous to cresol.

Gerodermia (*jer-o-der'-me-ah*). See *Geromorphism*.

Geromorphism (*jer-o-mor'-fizm*) [*γῆρας*, old age; *μορφή*, form]. The appearance of age in a young person.

Gerontic (*jer-on'-tik*) [*γεροντικός*, belonging to an old man]. Pertaining to old age.

Gerontin (*jer-on'-tin*). See under *Leukomains, Table of*.

Gerontopia (*jer-on-to'-pe-ah*). See *Presbyopia*

Gerontoxon (*jer-on-toks'-on*) [*γέρων*, an old man; *τόξον*, a bow]. The arcus senilis.

Gerrard's Test for Glucose. To a 5% solution of potassium cyanid add Fehling's solution until the blue color just commences to disappear. On heating this solution to boiling with one containing glucose, no precipitation of cuprous oxid results, but the solution will be more or less decolorized.

Gersuny's Paraffin Prosthesis. See under *Prosthesis*. **G.'s Symptom,** a peculiar sensation of adhesion of the mucosa of the bowel to the fecal mass while pressure is made with the tips of the fingers in cases of coprostasis.

Gestation (*jes-ta'-shun*) [*gestare*, to bear]. Pregnancy. **G., Abdominal,** the form of extrauterine gestation in which the product of conception is developed in the abdominal cavity. **G., Double.** 1. Twin pregnancy. 2. The coexistence of uterine and extrauterine pregnancy. **G., Ectopic.** Same as *G., Extrauterine*. **G., Extrauterine,** pregnancy in which the product of conception is not contained in the uterine cavity.

Ghee, Ghi [Hind.]. Butter clarified and liquefied by slow boiling and used as a base for ointments and as a dressing for wounds.

Giacomini's Band. A grayish band, continuous with the gyrus dentatus, which passes from the cleft between the hippocampal and uncinate gyruses transversely over the latter and disappears on its ventricular surface.

Giant (*ji'-ant*) [*γίγας*, giant]. A being or organism abnormally large. **G.-cell.** See *Cell, Giant-*. **G.-finger.** Synonym of *Macrodactyly*.

Giantism (*ji'-ant-izm*). See *Gigantism*.

Gianuzzi's Cells, G.'s Crescents. See *Crescents of Gianuzzi*.

Gibber (*gib'-er*) [*gibbus*, a hump]. A sac-like enlargement. **G. inferior thalami.** See *Pulvinar*. **G. ulnæ,** the olecranon.

Gibbons' Hydrocele. Hydrocele with a voluminous hernia.

Gibbosity (*gib-os'-it-e*) [*gibbus*]. The condition of being humpbacked.

Gibbous (*gib'-us*) [*gibbus*]. Humpbacked.

Gibert's Pityriasis. Pityriasis rosea.

Gibson's Bandage. A bandage for fracture of the lower jaw.

Giddiness (*gid'-e-nes*) [ME., *gidi*, dizzy]. A sensation of whirling or unsteadiness of the body; vertigo.

Gierke's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Gierke's*. **G.'s Respiratory Bundle.** See *Krause's Respiratory Tract*.

Gifford's Reflex. Contraction of the pupil, occurring when a strong effort is made to close the lids, which are kept apart. The phenomenon is noted in a certain proportion or normal eyes, but more frequently in cases of reflex and accommodative iridoplegia, especially in dementia paralytica, tabes, partial or total blindness from diseases of the optic nerve or retina, etc.

Gigantism (*ji-gan'-tizm*) [*γίγας*, giant] Abnormal overgrowth or excessive size of the whole or of part of the body.

Gigantoblast (*ji-gan'-to-blast*) [*gigantism; βλαστός*, a germ]. A large nucleated red corpuscle, found in the blood in pernicious anemia.

Gigantocyte (*ji-gant'-o-sīt*) [*gigantism; κύτος*, cell]. A large nonnucleated red blood-corpuscle.

Gill (*jil*) [*gillo*, a flask]. A measure of capacity containing one-fourth of a pint.

Gillenia (*jil-e'-ne-ah*) [after A. *Gill*, a German botanist]. A genus of rosaceous herbs. *G.*

stipulacea (bowman's root; Indian physic) and *G. trifoliata*, of North America, are safe and effective substitutes for ipecac. Dose of *fluidextract* of *G. trifoliata*, as expectorant, 3–8 min. (0.2–0.5 Cc.); mild emetic, 20–30 min. (1.2–1.8 Cc.).

Gillenin (*jil'-en-in*) [see *Gillenia*]. The active principle of American ipecac. Dose 4–6 gr. (0.26–0.4 Gm.).

Gilles de la Tourette's Disease. See under *Tourette*. **G. de la T.'s Sign.** See under *Tourette*.

Gilvor (*jil'-vor*) [*gilvus*, pale yellow]. The earthy complexion accompanying certain forms of cachexia and dyscrasia.

Gimbernat's Ligament. See *Ligament, Gimbernat's*.

Gin (*jin*) [OF., *genevre*, juniper]. Common grain-spirit distilled and flavored with juniper-berries. It is a stimulant and diuretic. *Spiritus juniperi compositus* is its official substitute in the U. S. P. **G.-drinker's Liver,** the liver of atrophic cirrhosis.

Ginger (*jin'-jer*). See *Zingiber*.

Gingiva (*jin-ji'-vah*) [L.]. The gum; the vascular tissue surrounding the necks of the teeth and covering the alveoli.

Gingival (*jin'-jiv-al*) [*gingiva*]. Pertaining to the gums. **G. Line,** a line along the gums, seen in chronic metallic poisoning, as the blue line of lead.

Gingivitis (*jin-jiv-i'-tis*) [*gingiva*; *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gums.

Ginglymus (*gin'-glim-us*). See *Diarthrosis*.

Ginseng (*jin'-seng*) [Chinese, *jin-tsan*, ginseng]. The root of several species of *Panax* or *Aralia*. It has no other medicinal virtues than those of a demulcent, but it has a wonderful reputation in China, to which country most of it is exported.

Giovannini's Disease. A rare form of nodular disease of the hair caused by a fungus.

Giraldès' "Bonnet à Poll." Widening of the cranium in the frontal region in chronic hydrocephalus. **G.'s Organ,** the paradidymis, a small, tubular organ found at the junction of the spermatic cord and epididymis. It is a remnant of some of the lower wolffian tubules, and corresponds to the parovarium in the female.

Giraldesian Organ. See *Giraldès' Organ*.

Giraud-Teulon's Law. See *Law, Giraud-Teulon's*.

Girdle (*gir'-dl*) [AS., *gyrdel*, a waistband]. A band designed to go around the body; a structure resembling a circular belt or band. **G.-pain,** a sensation as if a girdle were drawn tightly around the body. **G., Pelvic,** the bones (the two ossa innominata) forming the support for the lower limbs. **G.-sensation.** Same as *G.-pain*. **G., Shoulder-,** the system of bones supporting the upper limbs or arms.

Githagism (*gith'-a-jism*) [*gith*, a black-seeded plant; *agere*, to carry]. The condition of chronic poisoning produced in man and animals attributed to the seeds of the corn-cockle (*Lychnis githago*), which often find their way into cereal foods.

Giuffrida-Rugieri's Stigma of Degeneration. The absence or incompleteness of the glenoid fossa.

Gizzard (*giz'-ard*) [L., *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry]. The strong muscular stomach of birds used for triturating the food. A proprietary substance, *ingluvin*, prepared from it, has been used in dyspepsia.

Glabella, Glabellum (*gla-bel'-ah, -um*) [dim. of *glaber*, smooth]. The smooth triangular space between the eyebrows, just above the root of the nose.

Glabrification (*gla-bri-fi-ka'-shun*) [*glaber*, smooth; *facere*, to make]. The process of becoming smooth, glistening, and hairless.

Glabrificins (*gla-brif'-is-ins*). See *Antibodies*.

Glacial (*gla'-she-al*) [*glacies*, ice]. Icy; resembling ice in appearance, as *glacial* acetic or phosphoric acid.

Gladiolin (*glad-i'-o-lin*) [*gladiolus*]. An alkaloid in brain tissue.

Gladiolus (*glad-e-o'-lus*) [dim. of *gladius*, a sword]. The middle or second piece of the sternum.

Glairin (*glār'-in*) [OF., *glaire*, the white of egg; from *clarus*, clear]. A peculiar organic, gelatinous substance found on the surface of some thermal waters Syn., *Baregin*.

Glairy (*glār'-e*) [see *Glairin*]. Slimy; albuminous.

Gland [*glans*, an acorn]. 1. An organ which secretes something essential to the system or excretes waste materials the retention of which would be deleterious to the body. The word is also applied to structures which were formerly thought to secrete, as the suprarenal capsules, the pineal gland, etc., but which have no visible secretion. In structure glands may be tubular or racemose, simple or compound. 2. The bulbous end of the penis and clitoris. **G.s, Absorbent.** See *G.s, Lymphatic*. **G., Accessory Thyroid,** a small mass of gland-tissue connected with the thyroid gland. **G., Acinous.** See *G., Racemose*. **G., Admaxillary,** an accessory parotid or salivary gland. **G.s, Agminated.** See *Peyer's Glands*. **G.s, Axillary,** the lymph-glands situated in the axilla. **G. of Bartholin,** a small gland on each side of the vagina, opening through a duct, on the inner side of the nympha; the vulvovaginal gland. **G.s, Blood-.** See *G.s, Hematopoietic*. **G.s, Bronchial,** the lymph-glands of the root of the bronchi. **G.s, Brunner's,** the racemose glands found in the wall of the duodenum. **G.s, Bulbourethral.** See *Cowper's Glands*. **G.s, Cabelli's,** a ring of mucous glands in the mucosa of the esophagus, just above the cardia. **G.s, Ceruminous,** the glands secreting the cerumen of the ear. **G.s, Cervical,** the lymph-glands of the neck. **G.s, Clapton-Havers'.** See *Havers' Glands*. **G., Coccygeal,** a small vascular body at the tip of the coccyx. Syn., *Luschka's gland*. **G., Compound,** one composed of a number of small pouches; a gland the duct of which is branched. **G.,**

Conglobate. See *G.s, Lymphatic.* **G.s, Cowper's.** See *Cowper's Glands.* **G., Ductless,** a gland without a duct, as the suprarenal capsule. In reality ductless glands are not true glands. **G., Duodenal.** See *G.s, Brunner's.* **G., Duverney's.** See *G. of Bartholin.* **G.s, Fraenkel's,** minute glands opening immediately below the edge of the vocal cords. **G.s, Gley's.** *G.s, Parathyroid.* **G.s, Havers', G.s, Haversian.** See *Havers' Glands.* **G.s, Hematopoietic,** the socalled glands that are supposed to take part in the formation of the blood, as the spleen, thymus, suprarenal capsules, etc. **G.s, Hemolymph,** certain glands occurring chiefly in the retroperitoneal region. They are intermediate between the spleen and ordinary lymph-glands. Their function is mainly hemolytic. There are two types to which the names splenolymph and manolymph or marrow-lymph are applied. **G., Huguier's.** See *G. of Bartholin.* **G.s, Integumentary,** the sebaceous and sudoriparous glands. **G.s, Intercapsular,** a long, narrow, paired organ, found in the human embryo, corresponding in position and general appearance to the hibernating glands of the lower animals, but from its inner lymphoid structure it is supposed to be a hemolymph gland; no trace of it persists to adult life. **G.s, Intestinal, Solitary,** the isolated lymph-glands distributed through the intestinal mucous membrane. **G., Lacrimal,** a compound racemose gland in the upper and outer portion of the orbit, the function of which is to secrete the tears. **G.s of Lieberkühn.** See *Crypts of Lieberkühn.* **G.s of Littré, G.s of Morgagni,** the small racemose muciparous glands in the mucous membrane of the urethra. **G., Luschka's.** See *Luschka's Gland.* **G.s, Lymphatic,** small oval masses of lymphatic tissue in the course of lymphatic vessels. Their functions are to act as filters to the blood, retaining foreign particles, and also to form white corpuscles. **G.s, Mammary,** the glands that secrete milk. **G., Manolymph, G., Marrow-lymph,** a variety of hemolymph gland. **G.s, Manz'.** See *Manz's Glands.* **G.s, Meibomian,** the minute sebaceous follicles between the cartilage and conjunctiva of the eyelids. **G.s, Montgomery's,** the sebaceous glands of the areola of the breast. **G.s, Muciparous, G.s, Mucous,** the glands in mucous membranes secreting mucus. **G.s, Parathyroid,** small lymphatic glands lying near the thyroid, but differing from it in histologic structure and not accessory to it. Syn., *Gley's glands; Sandstroem's glands.* **G., Parotid,** a large salivary gland situated in front of the ear. **G.s, Peptic.** See *Peptic Glands.* **G.s, Peyer's.** See *Peyer's Glands.* **G., Pineal.** See *Pineal Gland.* **G., Pituitary,** a term for the hypophysis of the brain. **G., Prostate.** See *Prostate Gland.* **G.s, Pyloric,** the glands of the stomach situated near the pylorus and secreting pepsin. **G., Racemose,** a gland composed of a number of acini communicating with several excretory ducts, which usually join to form a common duct. **G., Rivini's.** See *G.s, Sublingual.* **G., Salivary,** a gland that secretes saliva. **G.s, Sandstroem's.** See *G.s, Parathyroid.* **G.s, Schüller's,** urethral glands, diverticulums of Gartner's ducts. **G.s, Sebaceous,** the glands in the corium of the skin, secreting sebum. **G., Seminal,** the testicle. **G., Serous,** a secreting gland, the cells of which are granular and spheric in form, with central nuclei, and which secrete a thin, watery fluid. **G., Skene's.** See *Skene's Gland.* **G.s, Splenolymph,** certain hemolymph glands intermediate between the spleen and ordinary lymph-glands. **G.s, Sublingual,** the smallest of the salivary glands, situated one on each side beneath the tongue. **G., Submaxillary,** a salivary gland situated below the angle of the jaw. **G.s, Sudoriparous,** the convoluted glands in the skin that secrete sweat. **G., Suzanne's.** See *Suzanne's Gland.* **G., Thymus.** See *Thymus.* **G., Thyroid.** See *Thyroid.* **G., Tiedemann's.** See *G. of Bartholin.* **G., Tubular,** a gland having a tube-like structure. **G., Tubular, Compound,** one composed of a number of small tubules with a single duct. **G., Urethral.** See *G.s of Littré.* **G., Vaginal,** one of the glands in the vaginal mucous membrane. **G., Virchow's.** See *Virchow's Gland.* **G., Vulvovaginal.** See *G. of Bartholin.* **G.s, Waldeyer's,** modified sudoriparous glands, located at the attached border of the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **G.s, Wasmann's,** the peptic glands. **G.s, Willis',** the corpora albicantia.

Glanderous (*glan'-der-us*) [*glanders*]. Affected with glanders.

Glanders (*glan'-derz*) [*gland*]. A contagious disease of horses and asses, but communicable to man, and due to the bacillus of glanders or *Bacillus mallei.* It appears in two forms—as *glanders* proper, when affecting the mucous membranes, and as *farcy,* when limited to the skin and lymphatic glands. On mucous membranes, especially the nasal, it manifests itself as isolated nodules which coalesce and break down into deep ulcers that involve the cartilages and bones. It is apt to extend down to the lungs and give rise to suppuration and pneumonic processes. In man the disease usually runs an acute febrile course, typhoid in type, and terminates fatally. Farcy is characterized by nodules (*farcy-buds*) in the skin and lymphatic glands, which break down into irregular chronic ulcers.

Glandiform (*glan'-de-form*) [*gland; forma,* form]. 1. Acorn-shaped. 2. Adenoid.

Glandilemma (*glan-dil-em'-ah*) [*gland; λέμμα,* husk]. The capsule of a gland.

Glandula, Glandule (*glan'-du-lah, glan'-dūl*) [L.]. A little gland.

Glandular (*glan'-du-lar*) [*glandula*]. Relating to, or of the nature of, a gland.

Glandulen (*glan'-du-len*). A preparation of the bronchial glands of sheep, used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose 12–20 gr. (0.77–1.3 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Glanduliform (*glan-du'-le-form*). Shaped like a gland.

Glans (*glanz*) [L., "an acorn"]. An acorn-shaped body. **G. clitoridis,** the rounded end of the clitoris, analogous to the glans penis of the male. **G. penis,** the conic body forming the head of the penis.

Glaserian Artery. The tympanic artery. **G. Fissure,** the glenoid or petrotympanic fissure, which divides transversely the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Glasgow's Sign. A systolic sound in the brachial artery, heard in latent aneurysm of the aorta.

Glass (*glas*) [AS., *glæs*]. 1. A brittle, hard, transparent substance, consisting usually of the fused amorphous silicates of potassium and calcium, or sodium and calcium, with an excess of silica. 2. Any article made of glass. **G., Crown-,** a very hard glass, is a silicate of sodium and calcium. **G., Flint-,** that composed of lead and potassium silicates. **G., Soluble,** potassium or sodium silicate, used as a substitute for plaster-of-paris. **G.-wool,** white, silky threads obtained by the action of a powerful blast on a falling stream of molten glass; it is used in draining wounds and in filtering strong acids and alkalis. Syn., *Slag-wool.*

Glasses (*glas'-es*) [see *Glass*]. The popular term for spectacles or eye-glasses. **G., Bifocal,** those that have a different refracting power in the upper part from that in the lower; the effect is usually produced by the superposition of segment lenses. **G., Prismatic,** those formed of prisms; used in insufficiency and paralysis of the ocular muscles.

Glauber Salt (*glaw'-ber*) [from *Glauber,* a German chemist]. Sodium sulfate.

Glaucoma (*glaw-ko'-mah*) [γλαυκός, sea-green]. A disease of the eye characterized by heightened intraocular tension, resulting in hardness of the globe, excavation of the papilla or optic disc, a restriction of the field of vision, corneal anesthesia, colored halo about lights, and lessening of visual power that may proceed to blindness. The etiology is obscure. **G. absolutum, G. consummatum,** the completed glaucomatous process when the eyeball is exceedingly hard and totally blind. **G. hæmorrhagicum,** that associated with retinal hemorrhage. Syn., *G. apoplecticum.* **G., Secondary,** that consequent upon other ocular diseases. **G. simplex,** that form without inflammatory symptoms.

Glaucomatous (*glaw-kom'-at-us*) [see *Glaucoma*]. Affected with or pertaining to glaucoma.

Gleet (*glēt*) [AS., *glidan,* to glide]. The chronic stage of urethritis, characterized by a slight mucopurulent discharge.

Gleety (*gle'-te*) [*gleet*]. Resembling the discharge of gleet.

Glénard's Disease. Enteroptosis; abdominal ptosis.

Glenohumeral (*gle-no-hu'-mer-al*) [*glenoid; humerus*]. Pertaining to the glenoid cavity and the humerus. **G. Ligaments,** three ligaments of the capsule of the shoulder-joint.

Glenoid (*gle'-noid*) [γλήνη, a cavity; εἶδος, likeness]. Having a shallow cavity; resembling a shallow cavity or socket. **G. Cavity,** the depression in the scapula for the reception of the head of the humerus. **G. Fissure.** See *Glaserian Fissure.* **G. Fossa,** a depression in the temporal bone for articulation with the condyle of the lower jaw.

Gley's Glands. The parathyroid glands.

Glia (*gli'-ah*) [γλία, glue]. The neuroglia.

Gliabacteria (*gli-ah-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*glia; bacteria*]. Bacteria in the zooglea stage, embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

Gliacyte (*gli'-ah-sīt*) [*glia;* κύτος, cell]. A neuroglia cell.

Gliadin (*gli'-ad-in*) [*glia*]. A proteid found in wheat-gluten.

Gliococcus (*gli-o-kok'-us*) [*glia;* κόκκος, a berry]. A micrococcus invested with a gelatinous envelop.

Glioma (*gli-o'-mah*) [*glia;* ὄμα, a tumor]. A tumor composed of neuroglia cells, and occurring in the brain, spinal cord, retina, nerves, and suprarenal capsules. In the brain it closely resembles the brain-substance, but is usually more gelatinous and darker. In the retina it is often combined with sarcoma (*gliosarcoma*). It may also be combined with fibroma, myxoma, and neuroma. The last combination is known as *neuroglioma ganglionare.*

Gliomatosis (*gli-o-mat-o'-sis*) [*glioma*]. The development of exuberant masses of glioma-like tissue in the nerve-centers. It is seen in the spinal cord in some cases of syringomyelia.

Gliomatous (*gli-o'-mat-us*). Of the nature of, or affected with, glioma.

Gliomyoma (*gli-o-mi-o'-mah*). Glioma combined with myoma.

Gliomyxoma (*gli-o-miks-o'-mah*). A glioma with a mucoid degeneration.

Glioneuroma (*gli-o-nu-ro'-mah*). See *Neuroglioma, Ganglionar.*

Gliosarcoma (*gli-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor having the neuroglia cells of glioma and the fusiform cells of sarcoma.

Gliosis (*gli-o'-sis*) [*glia;* νόσος, disease]. A brain disease marked by foci of sclerosed gray substance, with the formation of lacunar spaces within the foci. It differs from ordinary diffused sclerosis. **G. cervicalis,** syringomyelia.

Glischrin (*glis'-krin*). Malerba's name for a nitrogenous mucus formed in urine by *Bacterium gliscrogenum.*

Glischrobacterium (*glis-kro-bak-te'-re-um*) [γλίσχρος, viscid; *bacterium*]. The micro-

organism *Bacterium gliscrogenum*, causing mucous degeneration of the urine.

Glischrogenous (*glis-kroj'-en-us*) [γλίσχρος, viscid; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Giving rise to viscidity.

Glisson's Capsule. The interlobular connective tissue of the liver, enveloping the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct.

Glissonian Cirrhosis. Perihepatitis.

Glissonitis (*glis-on-i'-tis*). Inflammation of Glisson's capsule.

Globin (*glo'-bin*) [*globus*]. A proteid derived from hemoglobin.

Globomyeloma (*glo-bo-mi-el-o'-mah*) [*globus; myeloma*]. A round-celled sarcoma.

Globular Value. The relative amount of hemoglobin contained in a red corpuscle. It is a fraction of which the numerator is the percentage of hemoglobin and the denominator the percentage of corpuscle.

Globularetin, Globularrhetin (*glob-u-lar-e'-tin*), $C_{12}H_{14}O_3$. A decomposition-product of globularin by the action of dilute acids. It is a powerful diuretic, stimulates the secretion of bile, and in large doses causes acute irritation of the intestine. It is used with globularin in gout. Dose $\frac{3}{8}$ gr. (0.038 Gm.).

Globularin (*glob-u-lar'-in*), $C_{30}H_{44}O_{14}$. A glucosid from the leaves of *Globularia alypum*. Its action upon the heart and nervous system is similar to that of caffein, while it diminishes the quantity and specific gravity of the urine and its contained urates and uric acid. It is used in connection with globularetin in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Globule (*glob'-ūl*) [dim. of *globus*]. A small spheric particle, as a blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle; also a small pill or pellet. **G.s, Directing, G.s, Directive, G.s, Extrusion, G.s, Polar.** See *Bodies, Direction.*

Globulicidal (*glob-u-lis'-i-dal*) [*globule; cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to the blood-corpuscles.

Globulin (*glob'-u-lin*) [*globule*]. 1. A general name for various proteids comprising globulin, vitellin, paraglobulin or serum-globulin, fibrinogen, myosin, and globin, which differ from the albumins in not being soluble in water, but soluble in dilute neutral saline solutions. These solutions are coagulated by heat and precipitated by a large amount of water. 2. Specifically, a proteid found in the crystalline lens. See *Hammarsten, Pohl.*

Globulinuria (*glob-u-lin-u'-re-ah*) [*globulin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of globulin in the urine.

Globus (*glo'-bus*) [L.]. A ball or globe. **G. hystericus,** the "lump" or choking sensation occurring in hysteria, caused probably by spasmodic contraction of the esophageal and pharyngeal muscles. **G. major,** the larger end or head of the epididymis. **G. minor,** the lower end of the epididymis.

Glomer (*glo'-mer*) [*glomus*]. A conglomerate gland.

Glomerate (*glom' - er - āt*) [*glomerare*, to wind around]. Rolled together like a ball of thread.

Glomerule, Glomerulus (*glom'-er-ūl, glom-er-u'-lus*) [dim. of *glomus*]. 1. A small rounded mass. 2. A coil of blood-vessels projecting into the expanded end (Bowman's capsule) of each uriniferous tubule, and with it composing the malpighian body. **G. of the Pronephron.** See *Glomus* (1). **G.s of the Spleen,** round masses of lymphoid tissue developed in the adventitia of the arteries of the spleen.

Glomerulitis (*glom-er-u-li'-tis*) [*glomerule; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glomerules of the kidney.

Glomerulonephritis (*glom-er-u-lo-nef-ri'-tis*) [*glomerule; νεφρός*, the kidney; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the malpighian bodies of the kidney.

Glomus (*glo'-mus*) [L., "a ball"; pl., *glomeres*]. 1. A fold of the mesothelium arising near the base of the mesentery in the pronephron, and containing a ball of blood-vessels. Syn., *Glomerule of the pronephron.* 2. The part of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle which covers the thalamus. Syn., *Glomus chorioideum.*

Glonoin (*glon' - o - in*) [from Gl = glyceryl; O = oxygen; N = nitrogen, in the formula $GlO_3(NO_2)_3$, in which Gl stands for glyceryl]. Nitroglycerin.

Glonoinism, Glonoism (*glon'-o-in-izm, glon'-o-izm*) [*glonoin*]. Intoxication by nitroglycerin.

Glossal (*glos'-al*) [γλῶσσα, tongue]. Pertaining to the tongue.

Glossalgia (*glos-al'-je-ah*) [*glossa; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the tongue.

Glossectomy (*glos-ek'-to-me*) [*glossa; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Amputation or excision of the tongue.

Glossitis (*glos-i'-tis*) [*glossa; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tongue. **G. sclerosa,** fibroplastic cellular infiltration of the tongue, producing a sclerosis.

Glosso- [γλῶσσα, tongue]. A prefix signifying the tongue.

Glossodynamometer (*glos-o-di-nam-om'-et-er*). An apparatus for estimating the capacity of the tongue to resist pressure.

Glossoepiglottidean (*glos-o-ep-e-glot-id'-e-an*) [*glosso-; epiglottis*]. Pertaining to both tongue and epiglottis.

Glossograph (*glos'-o-graf*) [*glosso-; γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for registering the movements of the tongue in speech.

Glossohyal, Glossohyoid (*glos - o - hi' -al, - oid*) [*glosso-; hyoid*]. Pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone.

Glossolabial (*glos-o-la'-be-al*) [*glosso-; labium*, lip]. Relating to the tongue and lips.

Glossolabiolaryngeal Paralysis (*glos-o-la-be-o-lar-in'-je-al*). See *Bulbar Paralysis.*

Glossology (*glos-ol'-o-je*) [*glosso-; λόγος*, a treatise]. A treatise concerning the tongue.

Glossomanteia, Glossomantia (*glos-o-man'-te-ah*) [*glosso-; μαντεία*, divination]. Progno-

sis of a disease based on the appearance of the tongue.

Glossopalatine (*glos-o-pal'-at-ēn*) [*glosso-; palatum*, palate]. Relating to the tongue and the palate.

Glossopalatinus (*glos-o-pal-at-i'-nus*). See under *Muscle*.

Glossopathy (*glos-op'-ath-e*) [*glosso-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the tongue.

Glossopeda (*glos-o-pe'-dah*) [*glosso-; pes*, foot]. Synonym of *Foot-and-mouth disease*.

Glossopharyngeal (*glos-o-far-in'-je-al*) [*glosso-; pharynx*]. 1. Pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx. 2. Pertaining to the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophytia (*glos-o-fi'-te-ah*) [*glosso-; φυτόν*, a growth]. A dark discoloration of the tongue, due to the accumulation of spores and dead epithelium. Syn., *Black tongue*.

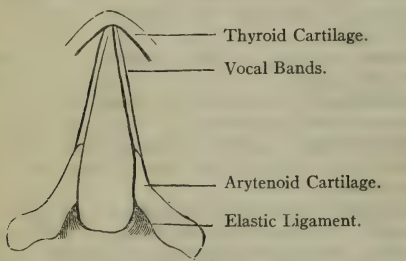
Glossoplegia (*glos-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*glosso-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of the tongue.

Glossospasm (*glos'-o-spazm*) [*glosso-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasm of the tongue.

Glossotrichia (*glos-o-trik'-e-ah*) [*glosso-; θρίξ*, hair]. Hairy tongue.

Glossy Skin. A peculiar shining condition of the skin, due to trophic changes following injury or disease of the cutaneous nerves.

Glottis (*glot'-is*) [*γλωττίς*, glottis]. The space between the vocal bands.



Shape of the Glottis When at Rest.—(*Holden.*)

Glou-glou (*gloo'-gloo*). A gurgling sound supposedly produced in the stomach by the respiratory pressure of the diaphragm; heard only when the stomach has become more or less vertical and while a tight corset is on. It is explained as being due to a temporary biloculation of the stomach by the corset.

Glove-area. The area of anesthesia of the fingers, hand, and forearm in multiple neuritis. It corresponds to the region of skin covered by gloves of various lengths.

Glovers' Stitch. The continuous suture used especially in repairing wounds of the intestine.

Glucase (*glu'-kāz*). The enzym that hydrolyzes maltose. It is found in the blood, tissues, and juices of the animal body and in various species of yeast.

Glucin (*glu'-sin*). The sodium salt of amidotriazin-sulfonic acid; a substance resembling saccharin, but less sweet.

Glucohemia (*glu-ko-he'-me-ah*). See *Glycohemia*.

Gluconic (*glu-kon'-ik*) [*glucose*]. Of or pertaining to glucose.

Glucose (*glu'-kōs*) [*γλυκός*, sweet]. 1. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Grape-sugar; dextrose. A form of sugar found in many fruits, in blood and in lymph, and in the urine in diabetes. It is crystalline; its solution turns the plane of polarized light to the right; it is less soluble and less sweet than cane-sugar, and ferments readily. It can be obtained from starch by the action of diastatic ferments, or by boiling with dilute mineral acids, and crystallizes in nodular masses melting at 86° F. 2. A generic name for a class of carbohydrates having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and of which ordinary glucose is the type. **G., Tests for.** See *Almén, Baeyer, Barfoed, Baumann, Boettger, Braun, Crismer, Fehling, v. Gebhart, Gentele, Gerrard, Haines, Hassall, v. Jaksch, Knapp, Loewenthal, Maumené, Molisch, Moore, Mulder, Nylander, Pavy, Penzoldt, Roberts, Rubner, Saccharimeter, Schiff, Silver, Soldani, Tollen, Trommer, Wender, Worm-Müller*.

Glucosid (*glu'-ko-sid*) [*glucose*]. Any member of a series of compounds that may be resolved by an acid into glucose and another principle. The more important ones are amygdalin, arbutin, myronic acid, and salicin.

Glucosin (*glu'-ko-sin*) [*glucose*]. Any one of a series of bases obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose.

Glucovanillin (*glu-ko-van-il'-in*). See *Glycovanillin*.

Glue (*glu*) [Low L., *glutem*, accus. of *glus*, glue]. An impure gelatin prepared by boiling the skin, hoofs, and horns of animals. It is a very adhesive substance, and when cold, holds the surfaces between which it is placed firmly together.

Gluge's Corpuscles (*glu'-gez*) [*Gluge*, a professor of the University of Brussels]. Compound granular corpuscles; compound granule-cells occurring in tissues that are the seat of fatty degeneration.

Glüh Blocks. See *Carboformal*.

Glutamic Acid (*glu-tam'-ik*), $C_5H_9NO_4$. A crystalline acid found in gluten and other proteids.

Glutaric Acid (*glu-tar'-ik*), $C_5H_8O_4$. A crystalline acid found in decomposed pus.

Gluteal (*glu-te'-al*) [*gluteus*]. Pertaining to the buttocks. **G. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **G. Muscles.** See under *Muscle*. **G. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*. **G. Reflex.** See under *Reflex*.

Gluten (*glu'-ten*) [L., "glue"]. A nitrogenous substance found in the seed of cereals. It consists mainly of gluten-fibrin, gluten-casein, gliadin, and mucedin. **G.-bread,** bread made from wheat-flour from which all the starch has been removed; it is used as a substitute for ordinary bread in diabetes. **G.-casein,** a nitrogenous substance resembling the casein of milk, and forming about 15% of the gluten of flour. Syn., *Vegetable casein*. **G.-fibrin,**

$C_{37}H_{59}N_{10}O_{11}$, a brownish mass extracted from gluten.

Glutenin (*glu'-ten-in*). A proteid of wheat.

Gluteofascial (*glu-te-o-fah'-she-al*) [*gluteus; fascia*, bundle]. Relating to the fascia of the gluteal region.

Gluteofemoral (*glu-te-o-fem'-or-al*) [*gluteus; femur*]. Relating to the buttock and the thigh.

Gluteus (*glu-te'-us*) [γλουτός, buttock]. One of the large muscles of the buttock. See under *Muscle*.

Glutin (*glu'-tin*). 1. See *Gelatin*. 2. Synonym of *Gluten-casein*.

Glutinpeptone Sublimate (*glu-tin-pep'-ton*). An antiseptic preparation of mercury containing 25% of mercury bichlorid and obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on gelatin. It occurs as a hygroscopic white powder or a noncorrosive liquid used hypodermatically in syphilis. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

Glutoform, Glutol (*glu'-to-form, glu'-tol*). See *Formaldehyd-gelatin*.

Gluton (*glu'-ton*). A dietetic substance obtained from gelatin by the action of acids at a high temperature for several hours.

Gluzinske's Test for Bile-pigments. Boil the solution for a few minutes with formalin, and an emerald-green coloration will result, changing to an amethyst-violet on the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid.

Glycemia (*gli-se'-me-ah*) [*glucose;* αἷμα, blood]. The presence of glucose in the blood.

Glyceric (*glis-er'-ik*). Derived from glycerid or glycerol.

Glycerid (*glis'-er-id*) [*glycerol*]. A compound of glycerol and an acid; the neutral fats are glycerids.

Glycerin, Glycerinum (*glis'-er-in, glis-er-i'-num*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. 1. See *Glycerol*. 2. In the British Pharmacopeia, a solution of a medicinal substance in glycerol; a glycerite. **G. Suppositories** (*suppositoria glycerini*, U. S. P.), each contains 6 Gm. of glycerol; they are used in constipation.

Glycerite, Glyceritum (*glis'-er-īt, glis-er-i'-tum*) [see *Glycerin*]. A mixture of medicinal substances with glycerol. The following glycerites are official: *Glyceritum acidi tannici; G. amyli; G. boroglycerini; G. ferri quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum; G. hydrastis; G. phenolis.*

Glycerol (*glis'-er-ol*) [see *Glycerin*], $C_3H_5(HO)_3$. Glycerin. A colorless substance, of syrupy consistence, sweetish to the taste, obtained from fats and fixed oils. Chemically it is a triatomic alcohol, and may be looked upon as propenyl alcohol. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 1.25 at 15° C. It is used as a vehicle in pharmaceutic preparations, as an emollient application to the skin, as a laxative administered by the mouth or in suppository, for tampons in pelvic congestion, as a substitute for sugar in diabetes, as a mounting-medium in microscopy, and as an addition to bacteriologic culture-mediums.

Glycerolate, Glycerolatum (*glis'-er-o-lāt, glis-er-o-la'-tum*). Same as *Glycerite*. **G., Aromatic,** a sticky, transparent substance consisting of tragacanth, 4 parts; acetone, 30 parts; glycerol, 46 parts; water, 18 parts; aromatic perfume, 4 parts; it is recommended in the treatment of skin diseases.

Glycerophosphate (*glis-er-o-fos'-fāt*). A combination of glycerol and phosphoric acid with a base.

Glyceryl (*glis'-er-il*) [*glycerol*]. The trivalent radicle, C_3H_5, of glycerol, combining with the fatty acids to form the neutral fats. **G. Trinitrate, Spirit of** (*spiritus glycerylis nitratis*, U. S. P.), spirit of nitroglycerin.

Glycin (*gli'-sin*). Synonym of *Glycocoll*.

Glyco- (*gli-ko-*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. A prefix meaning sweet.

Glycocholic Acid (*gli-ko-kol'-ik*) [*glyco-;* χολή, bile]. An acid found in the bile. See *Acid, Glycocholic*.

Glycocoll (*gli'-ko-kol*) [*glyco-;* κόλλα, glue], $C_2H_5NO_2$. It is obtained when glycocholic acid is boiled with caustic potash, baryta-water, or with dilute mineral acids; also by boiling gelatin with dilute acids. It is capable of acting as a base and as an acid. Syn., *Amidoacetic acid; Gelatin-sugar; Glycin.*

Glycogelatin (*gli-ko-jel'-at-in*). An ointment-base consisting of glycerol and gelatin.

Glycogen (*gli'-ko-jen*) [*glyco-;* γεννᾶν, to produce]. A carbohydrate found in the form of amorphous granules in the liver-cells, in all tissues of the embryo, in the testicle, muscles, leukocytes, fresh pus-cells, cartilage, and other tissues. It is formed from carbohydrates and probably also from proteids, and is stored in the liver, where it is converted, as the system requires, into sugar (glucose). Glycogen is soluble in water, is dextrorotatory, and is colored red by iodin.

Glycogenal, Glycogenol (*gli-ko'-jen-al, -ol*). A substance allied to glycogen. It is used in tuberculosis by inhalation and internally. Dose 15–23 gr. (1.0–1.5 Gm.).

Glycogeny (*gli - koj' - en - e*) [*glycogen*]. The normal production of glycogen.

Glycohemia (*gli-ko-he'-me-ah*) [*glyco-;* αἷμα, blood]. A saccharine condition of the blood. Syn., *Glycemia*.

Glycoheroin (*gli-ko-her'-o-in*). A proprietary liquid expectorant said to contain heroin and hyoscyamin. Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Glycol (*gli'-kol*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. A diatomic alcohol; a compound intermediate in its properties and chemic relations between monohydric alcohol and trihydric glycerol.

Glycolamin (*gli-kol-am'-in*). Synonym of *Glycocoll*.

Glycoline (*gli'-kol-ēn*). A purified petroleum for use in atomizers.

Glycolytic (*gli-kol-it'-ik*) [*glucose;* λύσις, dissolution]. Splitting up glucose.

Glyconin (*gli'-ko-nin*). A mixture of yolk of egg, 45, and glycerol, 55 parts. Syn., *Glyceritum vitelli*.

Glycoproteids (*gli-ko-pro'-te-ids*) [*glyco-; proteid*]. Compound proteids which on decom-

position yield a proteid on one side and a carbohydrate or derivatives of the same on the other. Some glycoproteids are free from phosphorus (mucins, mucinoids, and hyalogens) and some contain it (phosphoglycoproteids).

Glycosal (*gli'-ko-sal*). Monosalicylic glycerol ester, a white powder readily soluble in hot water and alcohol, and less freely in ether and chloroform. It is antirheumatic. Dose 8–150 gr. (0.52–9.75 Gm.) a day. Applied in 20% alcoholic solution.

Glycosemia (*gli-ko-se'-me-ah*). See *Glycemia* and *Glycohemia*.

Glycosuria (*gli-ko-su'-re-ah*) [*glucose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of grape-sugar in the urine. For tests see under *Glucose*. **G., Alimentary,** that due to excessive ingestion of carbohydrates. **G., Anxiety** (of v. Noorden), a transitory form due to worry. **G., Artificial,** a condition resulting from puncture of the diabetic center in the bulb. Syn., *Artificial diabetes; Traumatic glycosuria*. **G., Diabetic,** that in which sugar and oxybutyric acid and its derivatives are passed in the urine. **G., Lipogenic,** the glycosuria of obese subjects which does not amount to true diabetes. **G., Persistent.** Synonym of *Diabetes mellitus*. **G., Toxic,** that observed after poisoning by chloral, morphin, or curara, after inhalation of chloroform or carbonic oxid, and after the ingestion of phloridzin. **G., Traumatic.** See *G., Artificial*. **G. of Vagrants,** a transient form occurring in underfed vagrants.

Glycothymolin (*gli-ko-thi'-mol-in*). An antiseptic cleansing solution for the treatment of diseased mucous membrane. Said to consist of glycerol, sodium, boric acid, thymol, menthol, salicylic acid eucalyptol, and other antiseptics.

Glycovanillin (*gli-ko-van-il'-in*), $C_6H_3(OCH)_3$-$(OC_6H_{11}O_5)CHO + 2H_2O$. The glucosid of vanillin, formed by the oxidation of coniferin with dilute chromium trioxid. Syn., *Glucovanillin*.

Glycozone (*gli'-ko-zōn*). A combination of pure glycerol with 15 times its own volume of ozone at 0° C. It is a healing agent, used in gastric ulcer, etc., in teaspoonful doses diluted with water.

Glycuronic Acid (*gli-ku-ron'-ik*). See *Acid, Glycuronic*.

Glycyrrhiza (*glis-ir-i'-zah*) [*γλυκύς*, sweet; *ῥίζα*, root]. Licorice. The root of *G. glabra*, a demulcent and mild laxative of sweet taste. It is used in catarrhal affections and as an ingredient of pills. **G., Extract of** (*extractum glycyrrhizæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **G., Extract of, Pure** (*extractum glycyrrhizæ purum*, U. S. P.), used for making pills. **G., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum glycyrrhizæ*, U. S. P.), used as a vehicle for administering quinin. **G., Mixture of, Compound** (*mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*, U. S. P.), brown mixture. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **G., Powder of, Compound** (*pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Gm.). **G., Troches of, and Opium** (*trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 or 2.

Glycyrrhizin, Glycyrrhizinum (*glis-ir-iz'-in, -iz-i'-num*) [*glycyrrhiza*]. The active principle of licorice-root. It is in reality an acid, *glycyrrhizic acid*, $C_{44}H_{63}NO_{18}$. **G., Ammoniated** (*glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum*, U. S. P.), a sweet preparation used as a substitute for licorice. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.).

Glykaolin (*gli-ka'-ol-in*). A compound of aluminium silicate, phenyl salicylate, and glycerol made into a smooth paste; it is indicated in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, sprains, burns, etc.

Gm. An abbreviation of *gram*.

Gmelin's Test for Bile-pigments in the Urine. Fuming nitric acid is carefully added, so that it forms a sublayer. At the junction of the two liquids a series of colored layers is formed, in the following order, from above downward: green, blue, violet, red, and reddish-yellow. The green ring must always be present, and the reddish-violet at the same time; otherwise the reaction might be confounded with that for lutein.

Gnathic (*na'-thik*) [*gnathion*]. Pertaining to the jaw. **G. Index.** See *Index, Gnathic*.

Gnathion (*na'-the-on*) [*γνάθος*, jaw]. The lowest point in the median line of the inferior maxilla.

Gnathocephalus (*nath-o-sef'-al-us*) [*gnathion; κεφαλή*, the head]. A monster lacking all parts of the head except large jaws.

Goa-powder. See *Araroba*.

Goblet-cells. Beaker-shaped cells found in mucous membranes.

Goggles (*gog'-lz*) [Irish and Gael., *gog*, a nod]. Spectacles with colored lenses and wire or cloth sides, to protect the eyes from excessive light or dust.

Goiter (*goi'-tr*) [*guttur*, throat]. Enlargement of the thyroid gland. Syn., *Bronchocele; Derbyshire neck; Tracheocele*. **G., Exophthalmic,** a disease characterized by cardiac palpitation, goiter, exophthalmos, tremor, palpitation being usually the initial symptom. Syn., *Basedow's disease; Graves' disease*. See *Abadie, Dalrymple, Graefe, Stellwag, Vigoroux*, under *Signs and Symptoms*. Also see under *Ballet, Becker, Bryson, Joffroy, Marie, Möbius*. **G., Pituitary,** cystic and follicular degeneration in the hypophysis similar to that occurring in the thyroid gland.

Goitriferous (*goi-trif'-er-us*) [*goiter; ferre*, to bear]. Giving rise to goiters.

Goitrous (*goi'-trus*) [*goiter*]. Relating to or affected with goiter.

Gold. See *Aurum*. **G.-beaters' Skin,** a thin membrane prepared from the cecum of the ox. **G., Fulminating,** $Au_2O_3(NH_3)_4$, a compound obtained from auric oxid or auric hydrate by action of ammonia; a greenish-brown powder exploding with great violence on heating or percussion.

Goldenseal. See *Hydrastis*.

Goldflam's Disease. See *Erb's Disease.*

Goldscheider-Marinesco's Law. The fewer connections a neuron has, and, consequently, the fewer stimuli it receives, the less is its tendency to degeneration.

Golgi's Cells. Nerve-cells with very short processes found in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **G.'s Corpuscles.** See *Corpuscles, Golgi's.* **G.'s Funnels,** funnel-shaped structures composed of spiral threads, described by Golgi and others as surrounding the axis-cylinder of a myelinic nerve-fiber and supporting the myelin. They appear to be artificially produced in the process of staining.

Golgi-Mazzoni's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Mazzoni's.*

Golgi-Rezzonico's Funnels. See *Golgi's Funnels.*

Goll's Column. The posterointernal column of the spinal cord. **G.'s Nucleus,** a small nucleus in the fasciculus gracilis of the oblongata in which the long fibers of Goll's column terminate.

Golonboff's Sign of Chlorosis. An acute pain located directly over the spleen, and pain on percussion over the ends of the long bones, especially the tibias.

Goltz's Experiment. Arrest of the heart's action produced in the frog by repeated tapping of the abdomen.

Gombault-Phillippe's Triangle. The triangular area formed in the cŏnus medullaris by the fibers which, higher up, compose the oval field of Flechsig.

Gomenol (*go'-men-ol*). A syrup used in pertussis said to be prepared from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron.* Dose 5–50 min. (0.33–3.33 Cc.) in capsules.

Gomphiasis (*gom-fi'-as-is*) [γομφίασις, toothache]. Looseness of the teeth.

Gomphosis (*gom-fo'-sis*). See *Synarthrosis.*

Gonæ (*go'-ne*) [L.]. The genitals.

Gonagra (*gon-a'-grah*) [γόνυ, knee; ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout of the knee-joint.

Gonangiectomy (*go-nan-je-ek'-to-me*) [γόνος, generation; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a portion of the vas deferens.

Gonarthritis (*gon-ar-thri'-tis*) [γόνυ, knee; *arthritis*]. 1. Inflammation of the knee-joint. 2. Synonym of *Gonorrheal synovitis.*

Gonarthrocace (*gon-ar-throk'-as-e*) [γόνυ, knee; ἄρθρον, a joint; κάκη, evil]. White swelling of the knee-joint.

Gonarthromeningitis (*gon-ar-thro-men-in-ji'-tis*) [γόνυ, knee; ἄρθρον, a joint; μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee.

Gonecyst (*gon'-e-sist*) [γονή, semen; κύστις, cyst]. A seminal vesicle.

Gonecystitis (*gon-e-sis-ti'-tis*) [*gonecyst;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Gonepoietic (*gon-e-poi-et'-ik*) [γονή, semen; ποιεῖν, to make]. Pertaining to the secretion of semen.

Gongyloid (*gon'-jil-oid*) [γογγύλος, round; εἶδος, likeness]. Having an irregular round shape.

Gonid (*go'-nid*). See *Gonidium.*

Gonidium (*go-nid'-e-um*) [γονή, seed; pl., *gonidia*]. In biology, (*a*) one of the grass-green algal elements of the lichen thallus; (*b*) also called *gonid,* and applied to various asexually produced reproductive bodies.

Goniometer (*go-ne-om'-et-er*) [*gonion;* μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring lateral curvatures, adduction and abduction in hip-joint disease, the angle of ankylosed joints, etc., and the angles of crystals. **G., Vesical,** an apparatus to measure the angle formed by the long axis of the urethra with a line drawn from the internal urethral orifice to the mouth of the ureter.

Gonion (*go'-ne-on*) [γωνία, an angle]. In craniometry, the outer side of the angle of the inferior maxilla.

Gonococcemia (*gon-o-kok-se'-me-ah*) [*gonococcus;* αἷμα, blood]. The presence of gonococci in the blood.

Gonococcia (*gon-o-kok'-se-ah*). Same as *Gonohemia.*

Gonococcus (*gon-o-kok'-us*) [γονή, semen; κόκκος, a berry]. The organism causing gonorrhea. See *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ* under *Bacteria.*

Gonocyte (*gon'-o-sīt*) [γονή, semen; κύτος, cell]. Van Beneden's name for the ovum which contains only the female pronucleus, the male part having been expelled as directive bodies. **G., Male,** a spermatozoon.

Gonohemia (*gon-o-he'-me-ah*) [*gonorrhea;* αἷμα, blood]. Generalized gonorrheal infection.

Gonorrhea (*gon-or-e'-ah*) [γονή, semen; ῥοία, a flow]. A specific infectious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra and adjacent cavities, due to the gonococcus of Neisser. The disease is characterized by pain, burning urination, a profuse mucopurulent discharge, and a protracted course. It is likely to become chronic, and is frequently accompanied by complications—prostatitis, periurethral abscess, epididymitis, cystitis, purulent conjunctivitis. It may also cause arthritis (gonorrheal rheumatism), endocarditis, and, in women, salpingitis. **G., Dry,** a form unassociated with discharge.

Gonorrheal (*gon-or-e'-al*) [*gonorrhea*]. Relating to gonorrhea, as *gonorrheal* ophthalmia. **G. Rheumatism,** inflammation of one or more joints as a sequel of gonorrhea.

Gonotoxemia (*gon-o-toks-e'-me-ah*). Toxemia attributable to infection with the gonococcus.

Gonotoxin (*gon-o-toks'-in*). A nondialyzable toxin produced both in the cocci and in the culture-mediums by gonococci.

Goodell's Law, G.'s Sign. When the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable.

Goose [AS., *gōs*]. A bird of the family *Anserinæ.* **G.-flesh, G.-skin,** a condition of the skin marked by prominence about the hair-follicles. Syn., *Cutis anserina.*

Gorget (*gor'-jet*) [*gurges,* a chasm]. A channeled instrument, similar to a grooved director, used in lithotomy.

Gosselin's Fracture. A **V**-shaped fracture of the lower end of the tibia.

Gossypium (*gos-ip'-e-um*) [L.]. The cotton-tree, *Gossypium herbaceum*, and other species of *Gossypium*, of the order *Malvaceæ*. **Gossypii cortex** (U. S. P.), cottonroot bark, is used as an emmenagog, especially in the form of the fluidextract. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **G. purificatum** (U. S. P.), purified cotton; absorbent cotton; cotton-wool; the hairs of the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum* and of other species of *Gossypium*, used as a dressing and as a substitute for sponges in surgery; in pharmacy, as a filtering medium. **Gossypii seminis, Oleum** (U. S. P.), cotton-seed oil, is used in ointments. See also *Cotton*.

Gottstein's Basal Process. The attenuated process of an outer hair-cell connecting the latter with the basilar membrane of Corti's organ.

Gouge (*gowj*) [Fr.]. An instrument for cutting or removing bone or other hard structures.

Goulard's Cerate. A mixture of lead subacetate, 20, and cerate of camphor, 80. **G.'s Extract,** an aqueous liquid containing lead acetate, 180; lead oxid, 110; distilled water, 710. Syn., *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

Gould's Bowed-head Sign. In retinitis pigmentosa or other disease destroying the peripheral portion of the retina the patient often bows the head low to see the pavement, in order to bring the image upon the functional portion of the retina.

Goundou (*goon'-doo*). An affection occurring among the negroes of the western coast of Africa. It consists of the growth of two bony, ovoid, symmetric tumors which arise at the root of the nose on each side and which, by their growth, narrow the nasal fossas and interfere with vision.

Gousset's Symptoms of Phrenic Neuralgia. A painful point, always present and well defined, to the right of the fourth or fifth chondrosternal articulation; it must not be confounded with the retrosternal pain of chronic aortitis.

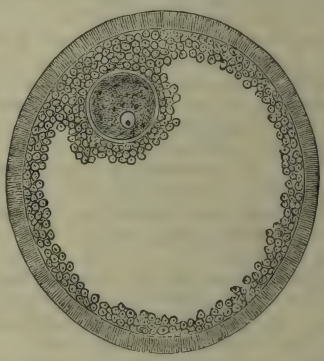
Gout (*gowt*) [*gutta*, a drop]. A disease characterized by a paroxysmal painful inflammation of the small joints, particularly the great toe, accompanied by the deposit of sodium urate. The attack usually comes on at night, is attended by a dusky, glazed swelling of the joint and agonizing pain, and disappears with a sweat in the morning, to recur again at night. In some cases gout presents an atypical form, appearing as dyspepsia, bronchitis, or intestinal catarrh; at times it produces pneumonia and inflammation of the serous membranes. The cause of gout is not definitely known, but is connected with an excess of uric acid or urates in the blood. The disease is most common in high livers. **G., Anomalous, G., Atypical,** that marked by unusual symptoms or at first affecting unusual parts of the body. **G., Asthenic, G., Atonic,** a chronic form marked by enlargement of the joints and thickening and distention of the ligaments and tissues. **G., Edematous,** that in which the swelling is not attended with heat, redness, nor severe pain. **G., Latent, G., Masked,** lithemia, a condition ascribed to a gouty diathesis, but not presenting the typical symptoms of gout. **G., Poor-man's,** gout due to exposure, poor food, and excess in the use of malt liquors. **G., Retrocedent.** 1. That form that presents severe internal manifestations, without the customary arthritic symptoms. Syn., *Anomalous, Misplaced,* or *Wandering gout; Arthritis aberrans; Arthritis erratica*. 2. Gout which leaves the joints suddenly, to appear in the brain, stomach, or other internal organ. Syn., *Abarticular, Displaced, Extraarticular, Flying, Metastatic, Migrating, Recedent, Retrograde,* or *Transferred gout*. **G., Rheumatic.** See *Arthritis, Rheumatoid*. **G., Tophaceous,** a form marked by a deposit of sodium urate on the joint-cartilages and the formation of bony or cartilaginous growths around the ends of the bones.

Gouty (*gow'-te*) [*gout*]. Of the nature of gout; affected with gout. **G. Kidney,** chronic interstitial nephritis due to gout.

Gowers' Column. The ascending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord. **G.'s Intermediate Process,** the lateral horn, a projection of the intermediate gray substance in the dorsal region of the spinal cord. **G.'s Symptom,** intermittent and abrupt oscillations of the iris under the influence of light, anterior probably to the total loss of the reflex; it is occasionally seen in tabes dorsalis.

Goyrand's Hernia. Inguinointerstitial hernia; incomplete inguinal hernia.

Graafian Follicles, G. Vesicles [Ragner de *Graaf*, a Dutch anatomist]. Vesicular bodies



Graafian Follicle and Ovule with Proligerous Disc.

found in the cortical layer of the ovary, and each containing an ovum. **G. Oviduct.** See *Oviduct*.

Gracilis (*gras'-il-is*). See under *Muscle*.

Gradatory (*grad'-at-o-re*) [*graduate*]. Adapted for walking.

Graduate (*grad'-u-āt*) [*gradus*, a step]. A

vessel upon which the divisions of liquid measure have been marked.

Graduated (*grad'-u-a-ted*). Arranged in degrees or steps. **G. Compress,** a compress made of pieces decreasing progressively in size, the apex or smallest piece being applied to the focus of pressure.

(von) Graefe's Disease. Progressive ophthalmoplegia. **v. G.'s Knife,** a narrow knife for the performance of the operation for cataract. **v. G.'s Sign, v. G.'s Symptom.** See under *Signs and Symptoms.* **v. G.'s Spots,** certain spots near the supraorbital foramen, or over the vertebras, which, when pressed upon, cause a sudden relaxation of the spasm of the eyelids in cases of blepharofacial spasm.

Graft [ME., *graffe,* from γράφειν, to write]. A small portion of skin, bone, periosteum, nerve, etc., used to replace a defect in a corresponding structure. **G., Autoplastic,** a graft taken from the patient's own body. **G., Heteroplastic,** a graft taken from a person other than the subject. **G., Omental,** a small strip of omentum used to strengthen the line of suture in enterorrhaphy. **G., Periosteal,** one of periosteum to cover denuded bone or to be placed where bone has been removed to favor new formation. **G., Skin-,** a small portion of skin inserted upon a raw surface, such as is produced by a burn, to assist in reproducing the integument. **G., Sponge-,** the insertion of a piece of sponge into the tissues to act as a framework for granulations.

Graham's Law. The rate of diffusion of gases through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density.

Grain (*grān*) [*granum,* grain]. 1. Seed, as that of the cereals. 2. A body resembling a seed, as a starch-grain. 3. The unit of weight of the troy and the avoirdupois system of weights. See *Weights and Measures.* **G.s of Paradise,** the unripe fruit of *Amomum melegueta* and of *A. granum-paradisi,* brought from West Africa. It is an aromatic stimulant and diuretic, useful in some cases of neuralgia. Unof.

Gram, Gramme (*gram*) [γράμμα, inscription]. The gravimetric unit of the metric system of weights and measures, equivalent to the weight of a cubic centimeter of distilled water at its maximum density. See *Weights and Measures.*

Gram's Method. A method for staining bacteria. The bacteria on the cover-glass or in the section are stained first with Ehrlich's solution, and then are treated with *Gram's solution* (iodin 1; potassium iodid, 2; water, 300), and then with alcohol. Some bacteria give up the color when washed with alcohol. **G.'s Solution.** See under *G.'s Method.*

Grammolecule (*grăm-mol'-e-kūl*). In a solution or mixture, the weight of an atom or molecule of the active chemical expressed in grams. Syn., *Grammole; Mol; Mole.*

Gramnegative (*gram-neg'-at-iv*). Incapable of staining by Gram's method.

Grampositive (*gram-pos'-it-iv*). Capable of staining by Gram's method.

Granatum (*gran-a'-tum*). Pomegranate. The bark of the stem and root of *Punica granatum.* The bark contains punicotannic acid and mannite, but the active principle is the alkaloid *pelletierin,* $C_8H_{13}NO$. The chief use of pomegranate and its preparations is as a teniacide. The *decoction* consists of 2 oz. of bark in 2 pints of water, boiled down to a pint. See also *Pelletierin.* **Granati, Fluidextractum** (U. S. P.), fluidextract of pomegranate. Dose 30 min. (2 Cc.).

Grancher's Disease. A form of pneumonia with splenization of the lung, the coagulable exudate filling not only the alveoli, but also the larger bronchi. Syn., *Desnos' pneumonia; Pneumonie pleurétique; Splénopneumonie.* **G.'s Sign,** a raised pitch of inspiratory murmur, an indication of pulmonary consolidation. **G.'s Triad,** the three symptoms characteristic of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis: weakened vesicular murmur, increased vocal fremitus, and skodaic resonance.

Grand mal [Fr., "great evil"]. Epilepsy. See also *Petit mal.*

Grandry's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Grandry's.*

Granula (*gran'-u-lah*) [*granum,* a grain]. The granules, cytoblasts, or microsomes of protoplasm.

Granular (*gran'-u-lar*) [*granule*]. Made up of, or containing, granules. **G. Layer.** See under *Retina.* **G. Lids,** trachoma. **G. Pharyngitis,** pharyngitis characterized by the presence of prominent follicles.

Granulase (*gran'-u-lāz*) [*granum*]. An enzym found in cereals, converting starch into achroodextrin and maltose.

Granulation (*gran-u-la'-shun*) [*granule*]. 1. A capillary loop of blood-vessels surrounded by a group of connective-tissue cells; also the process by which these are formed. 2. The formation of new or cicatricial tissue in the repair of wounds or ulcers, the surface of which has a granular appearance; also, any one of the elevated points of such a surface or formation. **G.s, Erethistic, G.s, Erethitic,** an acestoma in which severe pain and hemorrhage are caused by slight irritation. **G., Exuberant, G., Fungous,** an acestoma secreting thin, mucopurulent matter due to local edema or to excessive formative power. **G. Tissue,** the material consisting of granulations by which the repair of loss of substance or the healing together of surfaces is brought about.

Granule (*gran'-ūl*) [*granulum,* a little grain]. A small grain, body, or particle, as the *granules* of a cell; also a small pill. **G.s, Altmann's.** See *Altmann's Granules.* **G.s, Chromophil.** See *Nissl's Bodies.* **G.s, Claude Bernard's,** the granules in the secreting cells of the pancreas. **G.s, Edematin,** the microsomes forming the mass of the nuclear sap. They have been identified with the "cyanophilous granules" of the nucleus. **G.s, Interstitial,** those occurring in the

sarcoplasm of striated muscle-fibers; they consist of fat and probably also of lecithin. **G.s, Leukocyte,** the amphophil, basophil, eosinophil, neutrophil, or oxyphil bodies observed in leukocytes. Cf. *Color-analysis.* **G.s, Lymph,** lymph-corpuscles. **G.s, Malpighi's,** malpighian corpuscles. **G.s, Neusser's,** basophilic granules sometimes found in the leukocytes of the blood, near the nuclei. **G.s, Nissl's.** See *Nissl's Bodies.* **G.s, Osseous,** very small granules of inorganic matter which are found in the matrix of bone. **G.s, Vitelline, G.s, Yolk.** See *Spheres, Vitelline.* **G.s, Zimmermann's.** Same as *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.* **G.s, Zymogen, G.s, Zymogenous,** certain granules in the pancreatic cells supposed to give origin to the pancreatic ferments.

Granuliform (*gran-u'-le-form*) [*granule; forma,* form]. Resembling small grains.

Granulofatty (*gràn-u-lo-fat'-e*). Applied to cells in tissue undergoing fatty degeneration, which contain granules of fat. Syn., *Granuloadipose.*

Granuloma (*gran-u-lo'-mah*) [*granule; ὄμα,* a tumor]. A tumor or tumor-like nodule made up of granulation tissue. **G. annulare,** a peculiar disease midway between inflammation and a neoplasm, characterized by the formation of pale-red or violaceous red nodules on the wrists, backs of the hands, and neck, which develop slowly and form circles by confluence. The lesions are firm; the mucous layer is enormously thickened. **G., Infectious,** that due to a specific microorganism, as tubercle, gumma, etc. **G. trichophyticum,** granuloma due to *Trichophyton.* **G. tropicum,** frambesia.

Granuloplasm (*gran'-u-lo-plazm*) [*granule; plasma,* something formed]. The granular protoplasmic mass in the inner part of a cell.

Granulose (*gran'-u-lōs*) [*granule*]. The material that forms the inner portion of starch-granules.

Granum (*gra'-num*). See *Grain.*

Grape-cure (*grāp'-kūr*). A treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis consisting in the ingestion of large quantities of grapes.

Grape-sugar. See *Glucose* and *Dextrose.*

Graphic (*graf'-ik*) [*γράφειν,* to write]. Relating to writing or recording, or to the process of making automatic tracings of phenomena, showing degree, rhythm, etc.

Graphite (*graf'-īt*) [see *Graphic*]. Plumbago or black-lead, an impure allotropic form of carbon. It has been applied externally in skin diseases.

Grapho- (*graf-o-*) [*γράφειν,* to write]. A prefix meaning to write.

Graphology (*graf-ol'-o-je*) [*grapho-; λόγος,* science]. The study of the handwriting for the purpose of diagnosing nerve disease.

Graphomotor (*graf-o-mo'-tor*) [*grapho-; movere,* to move]. Relating to graphic movements.

Graphorrhea (*graf-or-e'-ah*) [*grapho-; ῥεία,* flow]. An intermittent condition in certain forms of insanity, marked by an uncontrollable desire to cover pages with usually unconnected and meaningless words.

Graphoscope (*graf'-o-skōp*) [*grapho-; σκοπεῖν,* to view]. A convex lens devised for the treatment of asthenopia and progressive myopia.

Graphospasm (*graf'-o-spazm*) [*grapho-; σπασμός,* spasm]. Writers' cramp.

Grashey's Aphasia. Aphasia due to diminished duration of sensory impressions, with consequent disturbance of perception and association; it is seen in concussion of the brain and in certain acute diseases.

Grasset-Rauzier's Type of Syringomyelia. A form with marked sudoral and vasomotor symptoms.

Grating (*gra'-ting*) [*grata,* a grating]. 1. A frame or screen composed of bars. 2. A sound produced by the friction of very rough surfaces against each other. 3. A glass ruled with exceedingly fine parallel lines to produce chromatic dispersion in the rays of light reflected from it.

Gratiolet's Optic Radiation. Fibers that pass from the optic center in the occipital lobe to the pulvinar and external geniculate body. Syn., *Gratiolet's fibers.*

Grattage (*grat-ahzh*) [Fr.]. A method of removing morbid growths, as polyps or trachomatous granulations, by rubbing with a harsh sponge or brush.

Gravative (*grav'-ah-tiv*) [*gravis,* heavy]. Attended by a sense of weight; said of the pressure-pains of tumors.

Gravel (*grav'-l*) [Fr., *gravelle,* from Bret., *grouan,* gravel]. A granular, sand-like material forming the substance of urinary calculi, and often passed with the urine in the form of detritus.

Graves' Disease. See *Goiter, Exophthalmic.* **G.'s Sign,** an increase of the systolic impulse often noted in the beginning of pericarditis.

Gravid (*grav'-id*) [*gravidus,* pregnant]. Pregnant. **G. Uterus,** the uterus during pregnancy.

Gravida (*grav'-id-ah*) [*gravid*]. A pregnant woman.

Gravidocardiac (*grav-id-o-kar'-de-ak*) [*gravid; cardiac*]. Relating to cardiac disorders due to pregnancy.

Gravimetric (*grav-e-met'-rik*) [*gravis,* heavy; *μέτρον,* a measure]. Pertaining to measurement by weight. **G. Analysis.** See *Analysis, Gravimetric.*

Gravistatic (*grav-is-tat'-ik*) [*gravis; στατική,* the art of weighing]. Due to gravitation; applied to a form of congestion.

Gravity (*grav'-it-e*) [*gravis*]. Weight. **G., Specific,** the measured weight of a substance compared with that of an equal volume of another taken as a standard. For gaseous fluids, hydrogen is taken as the standard; for liquids and solids, distilled water at its maximum density.

Grawitz's Tumor. A lipomatoid tumor of the kidney having its origin in aberrant masses of suprarenal tissue and situated

immediately beneath the renal capsule. Syn., *Hypernephroma*.

Gray (*grā*) [AS., *grœg*]. The color obtained by mixing white and black. **G. Hepatization.** See *Hepatization, Gray*. **G. Matter,** that forming the outer part of the brain and the inner part of the cord, containing the specialized cells of these parts. **G. Powder.** See *Mercury with Chalk*.

Green (*grēn*) [ME., *grene*]. Of the color of grass, obtained by mixing yellow and blue. **G.-blindness,** a variety of color-blindness in which green is not distinguished. **G., Paris-,** copper acetoarsenite. **G., Scheele's,** copper arsenite. **G., Schweinfurt.** Synonym of *G., Paris-*.

Greensickness (*grēn'-sik-nes*). Chlorosis.

Greenstick Fracture. See *Fracture, Greenstick*.

Greffotome (*gref'-o-tōm*) [Fr., *greffe*, graft; τομός, cutting]. A knife used in cutting slips for surgical grafting.

Gregarina (*greg-ar-ī'-nah*) [*grex*, a herd]. A genus of *Protozoa*.

Gregory's Powder. Compound rhubarb powder.

Grĕhant's Method for Determining Urea in Blood and Tissues. It makes use of a solution of mercury, 1 Gm., in 10 Cc. of pure nitric acid, for decomposing the urea; the CO_2 and N are liberated, enabling one to estimate the urea.

Griesinger's Disease. Uncinariasis. **G.'s Sign.** 1. An edematous swelling behind the mastoid process in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. 2. In thrombosis of the basilar artery, compression of the carotids produces symptoms of cerebral anemia (pallor, syncope, convulsions). This sign is of doubtful value, as it may also be caused by disturbances of the cerebral circulation resulting from cardiac and vascular lesions (especially arteriosclerosis).

Griess' Red Paper. Paper charged with sulfanilic acid and naphthylamin sulfate, used in testing for nitrous acid, nitrites, bilirubin, and aldehyds. **G.'s Test for Nitrous Acid,** an intense yellow color is produced by the addition of a solution of metadiamidobenzol to a dilute solution containing nitrous acid previously acidified with a few drops of sulfuric acid. **G.'s Yellow Paper,** paper charged with sulfanilic acid and metadiamidobenzene; used as a sensitive test for nitrites.

Griffith's Mixture. A mixture of iron sulfate, 6; myrrh, 18; sugar, 18; potassium carbonate, 8; lavender, 50; rose-water, 900.

Grigg's Test for Proteids. A precipitate is formed with all proteids except peptones on adding a solution of metaphosphoric acid.

Grinbert's Test for Urobilin. Boil together equal parts of urine and hydrochloric acid and shake with ether. In the presence of urobilin the ether assumes a brownish-red color with a greenish fluorescence.

Grindelia (*grin-de'-le-ah*) [after H. *Grindel*, a German botanist]. The leaves and flowering tops of *G. robusta*, wild sunflower or gumplant, and *G. squarrosa*. **G., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum grindeliæ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). It is used in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping-cough, and locally in rhus-poisoning.

Grinder (*grīn'-der*) [AS., *grindan*, to grind]. A molar tooth.

Grinders' Asthma. A fibroid pneumonia, a chronic affection of the lungs resulting from the inspiration of metallic or silicious dust.

Grip, la Grippe (*grip, lah grēp*). See *Influenza*.

Gripe (*grīp*) [ME., *gripen*, to seize]. 1. To suffer griping pain. 2. A spasmodic pain in the bowel. **G., Cutting on the,** an old method of operating for vesical calculus by cutting down directly on the stone in the perineum after having forced it down with the fingers inserted in the rectum. **G.-stick,** a tourniquet.

Gripes (*grīps*) [see *Gripe*]. Colic; tormina.

Grippotoxin (*grip-o-toks'-in*). A name for the toxin elaborated by *Bacillus influenzæ*.

Grisolle's Sign. The early eruption of smallpox is distinguished from that of measles by the fact that the papules remain distinct to the touch even when the skin is tightly stretched.

Gristle (*gris'-l*) [AS., *gristel*]. Cartilage.

Grocers' Itch. A peculiar psoriasis or eczema of the hands due to irritation from flour, sugar, etc.

Groin [Icel., *grein*, a branch or arm]. The depression between the abdomen and thigh.

Groove (*groov*) [D., *groef*]. A furrow or channel. See also *Furrow*. **G., Alveolingual,** one between the tongue and the lower jaw. **G., Bicipital,** the deep groove on the anterior surface of the humerus, separating the greater and lesser tuberosities and containing the long tendon of the biceps. **G., Cavernous,** a broad groove on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone lodging the internal carotid artery and the cavernous sinus. **G., Dorsal,** the medullary groove. **G., Mastoid,** the digastric fossa. **G., Medullary,** a long shallow furrow that appears along the dorsal line of the neural tube of the embryo. **G., Musculospiral,** one on the external aspect of the humerus which lodges the musculospiral nerve and the superior profunda vessels. **G., Neural,** the medullary groove. **G., Obturator,** the furrow at the superior and external border of the obturator foramen lodging the subpubic vessels and nerves when they emerge from the pelvic cavity. **G., Peroneal,** one on the external aspect of the os calcis lodging the tendon of the peroneus longus. **G., Pterygopalatal, G., Pterygopalatine.** 1. One in the ventral aspect of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid. 2. A furrow on the vertical part of the palate bone. **G., Radial.** See *G., Musculospiral*. **G., Scapular,** the scapular notch. **G., Schmorl's,**

that resulting from emphysematous inflation of those portions of the lungs which lie between the ribs. **G., Sigmoid.** See *G., Cavernous.* **G., Sternal,** one lying between the sternum and the pectoral muscles. **G., Subcostal,** a deep furrow lying along the lower border and inner surface of a rib for lodgment of the intercostal vessels and nerves. **G. of Sylvius,** the fissure of Sylvius. **G., Ventricular,** two furrows, one on the anterior, one on the posterior, surface of the heart; they indicate the interventricular septum. **G., Verga's Lacrimal,** a groove extending downward from the lower orifice of the nasal duct.

Gross (*grōs*) [Fr., *gros,* great]. Coarse; large. **G. Anatomy.** See *Anatomy, Gross.*

Gross' Disease. See *Physick's Encysted Rectum.*

Ground (*grownd*) [ME.]. The bottom; soil; earth. **G.-bundle,** the principal bundle of nerve-fibers in a group, as the *ground-bundle* of the ventral and lateral columns of the spinal cord. **G.-bundle, Anterior, of Flechsig,** that portion of the anterior column outside of the direct pyramidal tracts and running throughout the entire length of the cord; it is made up of fibers having a short course. **G.-bundle, Posterior, of Flechsig,** Burdach's column. **G.-itch.** See *Itch, Coolie.*

Grove Cell. See *Cell, Grove.*

Growing-pains (*gro'-ing*) [AS., *grōwan,* to grow; *pain*]. A term applied to pains in the limbs occurring during youth, and probably of rheumatic origin.

Gruber's Bursa. The synovial cavity of the tarsal sinus. **G.'s Reaction,** the addition of some of the culture of *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* to the serum of an animal rendered immune to cholera causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The reaction does not occur with other species. **G.'s Test for Hearing,** if the end of the finger is inserted into the ear after the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork held before the ear has completely ceased, and the tuning-fork is then firmly placed upon the finger, a weakened sound becomes again audible, and remains so for some time.

Gruber-Widal's Reaction. See *Widal's Reaction.*

Gruby's Disease. Alopecia areata.

Gruel (*grul'-l*) [AS., *grūt,* groats]. A decoction of corn-meal or oatmeal boiled in water to a thick paste.

Grumous (*gru'-mus*) [*grumus,* a little heap]. Clotted; consisting of lumps.

Grutum (*gru'-tum*). See *Milium.*

Grymfelt's Triangle. A triangular space bounded above by the twelfth rib and the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior, behind by the anterior border of the quadratus lumborum, and anteriorly by the posterior border of the internal oblique. Lumbar hernia may occur in this space.

Gryochrome (*gri'-o-krom*) [*γρῦ,* a morsel; *χρῶμα,* color]. A somatochrome nerve-cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules which tend to form threads or heaps.

Gtt. Abbreviation of *gutta,* or *guttæ,* drop, or drops.

Guachamaca (*gwa-shaw-maw'-kah*). The bark of an apocynaceous tree. *G. toxifera,* or *Malouetia nitida,* furnishes a virulent arrow-poison, somewhat resembling curara; it has been employed in tetanus and hydrophobia. Unof.

Guaco (*gwa'-ko*). The *Mikania guaco* and other species of *Mikania* and *Aristolochia,* used in South America for snake-bites; it has been employed in rheumatism, gout, and in various skin diseases. Dose of a *watery extract* 3 min. (0.19 Cc.).

Guaethol (*gwa-eth'-ol*). Guaiacol ethyl, C_6H_4-OC_2H_5OH. It resembles guaiacol in therapeutic action. Dose 2–4 gr. (0.1–0.25 Gm.). Application, 15% ointment. Syn., *Ajacol; Pyrocatechin-monoethyl ether; Thanatol.*

Guaiac, Guaiacum (*gwi'-ak, -um*). The resin (*guaiacum,* U. S. P.) of the wood (*guaiaci lignum*) of *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum.* It contains guaiacic acid, $C_{12}H_{16}O_6$, guaiac-yellow, guaiacene, C_5H_8O, guaiacol, and pyroguaiacin. It is alterative, expectorant, and diaphoretic. It is used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and gout. **G., Tincture of** (*tinctura guaiaci,* U. S. P.), a solution of the resin in alcohol. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **G., Tincture of, Ammoniated** (*tinctura guaiaci ammoniata,* U. S. P.), a solution of the resin in aromatic spirit of ammonia. This tincture is the preferred one for the administration of guaiac. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Guaiacamphol (*gwi-ah-kam'-fol*). The camphoric acid ester of guaiacol; employed in treatment of night-sweats of tuberculosis. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.).

Guaiacetin (*gwi-as'-et-in*). Pyrocatechin-monoacetate, $C_6H_4 . OH . OCH_2COOH$. It is used like guaiacol in tuberculosis. Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily and reduced in 3 weeks to 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.) daily.

Guaiacol (*gwi' - ak - ol*) [S.A.], $C_7H_8O_2$. Methylpyrocatechin, a substance obtained from beechwood creasote and also, synthetically, from pyrocatechin and methylsulfuric acid. It is used as a substitute for creasote in tuberculosis in doses of 3–5 min. (0.19–0.32 Cc.); externally it has been employed as an antipyretic, 20–40 min. (1.25–2.5 Cc.), being painted on the skin. Syn., *Methylcatechol.* **G.-benzylester,** $C_6H_4(OCH_3 . OCH_2 . C_6H_5$, a local anesthetic. Syn., *Brenzcain.* **G. Biniodid,** $C_7H_5I_2O_2$, is alterative and antituberculous. Dose 2 min. (0.12 Cc.) 3 times daily. **G. Cacodylate,** a stable preparation recommended in tuberculosis. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). Syn., *Cacodiacol; Cacodyliacol.* **G. Carbonate** (*guaiacolis carbonas,* U. S. P.), $(C_7H_7O)_2CO_3$, used in tuberculosis. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 Gm.) 3 times daily

and gradually increased to 90 gr. (6 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Duotal*. **G. Cinnamate.** See *Styracol*. **G. Ethyl.** See *Guaethol*. **G. Ethylenate,** $CH_3O \cdot C_6H_4O\text{-}C_2H_4O \cdot C_6H_4OCH_3$, a guaiacol ethylene ester, used in tuberculosis. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.) twice daily. Syn., *Ethylene guaiacol*. **G.-glycerylester.** See *Guaiamar*. **G. Oleate,** a reaction-product of oleic acid, guaiacol, and phosphorus trichlorid; it is antiseptic and antituberculous. Dose 5–10 min. (0.3–0.6 Cc.) 3 times daily in capsules. Syn., *Oleoguaiacol*. **G.-phosphal, G. Phosphite,** $P(OC_6H_4OCH_3)_3$, used in tuberculosis. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) daily. **G. Phosphate,** $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_3PO_4$, obtained from guaiacol dissolved in soda solution with addition of phosphorus oxychlorid; used in fever of tuberculosis. Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.) every 3 or 4 hours. **G. Salicylate, G.-salol,** $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, is an intestinal antiseptic and is employed in phthisis, dysentery, rheumatism, etc. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) several times daily; maximum dose 150 gr. (10 Gm.) a day. **G. Succinate,** $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2C_4H_4O_4$, obtained from a mixture of guaiacol and succinic acid with phosphorus oxychlorid. Dose 2 min. (0.12 Cc.) 3 times daily in tuberculosis. **G. Valerate, G. Valerianate,** an oily liquid used in pulmonary affections and for hypodermatic injection in tuberculous joints. Dose 3–9 gr. (0.2–0.6 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Geosote*.

Guaiacolate (*gwi-ak'-ol-āt*). A combination of guaiacol with a base.

Guaiacyl (*gwi'-as-il*), $C_7H_7O_2SO_3$. The calcium salt of a sulfocompound of guaiacol; used as a local anesthetic injected in quantities of 8–25 gr. (0.5–1.5 Gm.) of a 5% solution or 15 gr. (1 Gm.) of a 10% solution.

Guaiamar (*gwi'-am-ar*), $C_6H_4 \cdot OC_3H_7O_2 \cdot OCH_3$, guaiacolglycerylester; employed in tuberculosis and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.33–1.33 Gm.) before meals. It is also applied in arthritis.

Guaiaperol (*gwi-ap'-er-ol*). See *Piperidin Guaiacolate*.

Guaiaquin (*gwi'-ah-kwin*), $(C_6H_4O_2CH_3HSO_3)_2 \cdot C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_2$, the guaiacol bisulfonate of quinin; it is used in malaria, typhoid fever, anemia, etc. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.65 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Quinin guaiacol bisulfonate*.

Guanin (*gwah'-nin*) [see *Guano*], $C_5H_5N_5O$. A leukomain found in the pancreas, liver, and in muscle-extract as a decomposition-product of nuclein. It also occurs in guano, and is nonpoisonous. See *Capranica*.

Guano (*gwah'-no*) [Per., *huanu*, dung]. The excrement of sea-fowl found on certain islands in the Pacific Ocean. It contains guanin and alkaline urates and phosphates, and is used externally in certain skin diseases.

Guarana (*gwah-rah'-nah*) [Braz.]. A dried paste prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia cupana*, found in Brazil. It contains an alkaloid, *guaranin*, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot H_2O$, identical with caffein. It is employed in nervous sick-headaches. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.); of *guaranin* 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.19 Gm.). **G., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum guaranæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.).

Guarnieri's Vaccine-bodies. See *Cytoryctes*.

Guavacin (*gwah'-vas-in*), $C_6H_9NO_2$. An alkaloid forming colorless crystals soluble in water, obtained from areca-nut, *Areca catechu*. It is used as an anthelmintic.

Gubernaculum (*gu-ber-nak'-u-lum*) [L., "a rudder"]. A guiding structure. **G. dentis,** a bundle of fibrous tissue connecting the tooth-sac of a permanent tooth with the gum. **G., Hunter's, G. hunteri.** See *G. testis*. **G. testis,** the conic cord attached above to the lower end of the epididymis, below to the bottom of the scrotum, and governing the descent of the testes.

Gubler's Hemiplegia. Hemiplegia of the extremities with crossed paralysis of the cranial motor nerves, especially the facial. **G.'s Line,** an imaginary line connecting the superficial points of origin of the trifacial nerves on the lower surface of the pons. A lesion of the pons below this line causes crossed paralysis. **G.'s Tumor,** a distention of the synovial sheaths on the dorsum of the hand in palsies of the antibrachial type, and particularly in lead palsy.

(von) Gudden's Inferior Commissure. See *Commissure, Gudden's Inferior*. **v. G.'s Hemispheric Bundle,** one in the optic tract passing over to the most lateral portion of the base of the peduncle and thence to the cerebral hemisphere. **v. G.'s Law,** the proximal end of a divided nerve undergoes cellulipetal degeneration.

Guéneau de Mussey's Point. See under *Mussey*.

Guenz's Ligament. The ligamentous fibers of the obturator membrane which form the upper and inner wall of the canal transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.

Guenzburg's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice. Two drops of a solution consisting of phloroglucin, 2 Gm.; vanillin, 1 Gm.; alcohol, 30 Cc., mixed with 2 drops of filtered gastric juice, are carefully heated in a porcelain capsule. The presence of free HCl is indicated by the appearance of a bright-red color; if absent, the color will be brown or brownish-red.

Guérin's Glands. See *Skene's Glands*. **G.'s Sinus,** the lacuna magna, situated in the mesial line of the upper wall of the urethra, near the external meatus. **G.'s Valve,** a fold of mucous membrane bounding Guérin's sinus.

Guidi's Canal. See *Canal, Vidian*.

Guinea-worm. *Filaria medinensis*, a nematode worm of the tropics, occasionally parasitic in human tissues. **G. Disease,** a disease caused by the presence of *Filaria medinensis* in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of various parts of the body, particularly the feet and legs.

Guinon's Disease. Tic de Guinon. See *Tourette's (Gilles de la) Disease.*

Gujasanol (*gu-jas'-an-ol*). See *Diethyl Glycocoll-guaiacol Hydrochlorate.*

Gull's Disease. Myxedema.

Gullet (*gul'-et*). See *Esophagus.*

Gullstrand's Law. See *Law, Gullstrand's.*

Gull-Sutton's Disease. Arteriocapillary fibrosis; diffuse arteriosclerosis.

Gull-Toynbee's Law. In otitis media the cerebellum and lateral sinus are likely to become involved by mastoid disease, while the cerebrum is threatened by caries of the roof of the tympanum.

Gum [*gummi*, gum]. 1. A concrete vegetable juice exuded from many plants. When treated with nitric acid it yields mucic acid. Gums are either entirely soluble in water or swell up in it into a viscid mass. Various names are given to gums, usually indicating the place whence exported. 2. The gingiva. **G.-arabic.** See *Acacia.* **G., Benjamin-.** See *Benzoin.* **G., Blue.** Synonym of *Eucalyptus globulus.* **G., Spongy,** interstitial infiltration and thickening of the gums with dilation of the capillaries, due to scurvy or analogous conditions. **G. Tragacanth.** See *Tragacanth.*

Gumma (*gum'-ah*) [*gum*]. The gummy tumor characterizing the tertiary stage of syphilis. It consists of granulation tissue, with giant-cells, and is the seat of a peculiar degeneration which causes the gummy appearance.

Gummatous (*gum'-at-us*) [*gumma*]. Of the nature of or affected with gummas.

Gummide (*gum'-īd*). Any compound which yields glucose on decomposition with acids or alkalis.

Guncotton (*gun'-kot-n*). See *Pyroxylin.*

Gunjah (*gun'-jah*). The official part of Indian hemp, consisting of the dried flowering-tops of the female plant, from which the rosin has not been removed. Syn., *Ganjah.*

Gunn's Dots. Brilliant white dots seen, on oblique illumination, about the macula lutea; they do not seem to be pathologic.

Gunstock Deformity. One caused by fracture of either condyle of the humerus, in which the long axis of the fully extended forearm deviates outwardly from that of the arm.

Gurgling [Dan., *gurgle*, gargle]. The peculiar sound caused by the passage of gas through a liquid. It is observed upon palpation of the abdomen in enteric fever and other conditions in which the bowel is distended with gas and contains liquid. **G. Rale,** a sound heard over the chest when the bronchi or pulmonary cavities contain fluid.

Gurjun Balsam (*ger'-jun*). An oleoresin obtained from several species of *Dipterocarpus*, trees native to southern Asia. It is similar to copaiba, but more decided in therapeutic effects, and is less unpleasant. It is used as an expectorant, and in leprosy and gonorrhea. Dose 15–40 min. (1.0–2.6 Cc.). Syn., *Balsamum dipterocarpi; Wood-oil.*

Gustatory (*gus'-ta-to-re*) [*gustare*, to taste]. Pertaining to taste. **G. Bud,** a taste-bud. **G. Nerve.** See under *Nerve.*

Gut [ME.]. The intestine. **G., Blind,** the cecum.

Guthrie's Muscle. The deep transversus perinæi.

Gutta ((*gut'-ah*) [L.]. A drop. **G. rosacea,** acne rosacea. **G. serena,** amaurosis.

Guttapercha (*gut-ah-per'-cha*) [Malayan *gutta*, gum; *pertja*, the tree furnishing the gum]. The concrete juice of *Dichopsis gutta* and other species of the natural order *Sapotaceæ.* It is used to make splints, as a dressing for wounds, and as a vehicle for caustic substances.

Guttatim (*gut-a'-tim*) [L.]. Drop by drop.

Guttiform (*gut'-e-form*) [*gutta; forma*, form]. Drop-shaped.

Guttur (*gut'-er*) [L.]. The throat.

Guttural (*gut'-u-ral*) [*guttur*]. Pertaining to the throat.

Gutturotetany (*gut-u-ro-tet'-an-e*) [*guttur; tetanus*]. A form of stuttering in which the pronunciation of such sounds as *g, k, q,* is difficult.

Guye's Sign. Aprosexia occurring in childhood with adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx.

Guyon's Isthmus. Narrowing and prolongation of the internal os uteri, which thus forms a small canal; it is not pathologic. **G.'s Sign,** ballottement in cases of renal tumor.

Gymnastics (*jim-nas'-tiks*) [*γυμνός*, naked]. Physical exercise, especially systematic exercise, for the purpose of restoring or maintaining the bodily health. **G., Antagonistic, G., Resistance-,** physical exercise engaged in by two persons, the one resisting the other, as that adopted in the Schott treatment for cardiac affections. **G., Ocular,** regular muscular exercise of the eye by the use of prisms or other means to overcome muscular insufficiency. **G., Swedish,** a system of exercises to restore strength to paretic muscles, consisting in movements made by the patient against the resistance of an attendant.

Gymnobacteria (*jim-no-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*gymnos; bacteria*]. Nonflagellate bacteria.

Gymnoplast (*jim'-no-plast*) [*gymnos; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A protoplasmic body without a limiting membrane.

Gynatresia (*gin-at-re'-ze-ah*) [*γυνή*, woman; *ἀτρησία*, atresia]. Imperforation of the vagina.

Gynecean, Gynecian (*gin-e-se'-an*) [*γυνή*, woman]. Pertaining to women.

Gynecology (*gin-e-kol'-o-je*) [*γυνή*, woman; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the diseases of women, especially of those affecting the sexual organs.

Gynephobia (*gin-e-fo'-be-ah*) [*γυνή*, woman; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid aversion to the society of women.

Gynocyanauridzarin (*gin-o-si-an-aw-rid'-za-rin*), $(C_9H_{21}O_7)_2KCNOAu_3$, used in leprosy,

tertiary syphilis, tuberculosis, psoriasis, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{125}$ gr. (0.03–0.2 mg.) 3 times daily.

Gypsum (*jip'-sum*) [*γύψος*, chalk], $CuSO_4 + 2H_2O$. Native calcium sulfate. Deprived of its water of crystallization it constitutes plaster-of-paris.

Gyroma (*ji-ro'-mah*) [*γῦρος*, a circle]. Myoma of the ovary in which the fibrous tissue presents a wavy appearance; it is ascribed to degenerative changes in the fibrous tissue surrounding old contracting corpora lutea.

Gyromele (*ji'-rom-ēl*) [*gyros; μέλε*, a kind of cup]. Of Türck, a stomach-tube or probe with a rotating center, which can be fitted with various attachments and used in estimating the size of the stomach, cleansing, massage of the walls, securing cultures, etc.

Gyrus (*ji'-rus*) [*gyros;* pl., *gyri*]. A convolution of the brain. See *Convolution.*

H

H. 1. Symbol of *hydrogen.* 2. Abbreviation of *hyperopia* and of *haustus*, a draught.

Haab's Pupil-reflex. If a bright object already present in the visual field is looked at, the pupils contract, while there is no appreciable change during convergence or accommodation. This points to a cortical lesion.

Habenula (*hab-en'-u-lah*) [*habena*, a rein]. 1. A ribbon-like structure; a name applied to different portions of the basilar membrane of the internal ear. 2. A peduncle of the pineal gland. **Habenulæ, Ganglion,** a small, club-shaped body on the mesial surface of the optic thalamus, in which the corresponding peduncle of the pineal gland terminates.

Habit (*hab'-it*) [*habere*, to have]. 1. The general condition or appearance of an individual, as a *full habit*, a condition of plethora indicated by congestion of the superficial vessels and obesity. 2. The tendency to repeat an action or condition. **H.-spasm, H.-chorea,** a spasmodic, constantly recurring movement of certain voluntary muscles, usually seen in children.

Habitat (*hab'-it-at*) [*habitare*, to dwell]. The natural home of an animal or vegetal species.

Habitus (*hab'-it-us*) [*habere*, to have]. General appearance or expression.

Hachement (*hahsh-mon(g)*) [Fr., "hacking" or "chopping"]. A form of massage consisting of a succession of strokes performed with the edge of the extended fingers or with the whole hand.

Hacking (*hak'-ing*). See *Hachement.*

Hadernkrankheit (*hah'-dern-kronk-hīt*) [Ger.]. A disease of rag-pickers, by some supposed to be anthrax; others look upon it as malignant edema.

Hæma- (*hem-ah-*). See *Hema-.*

Haeser's Coefficient. See *Christison's Formula.*

Haffkine's Method. See under *Immunization.* **H.'s Prophylactic, H.'s Serum, H.'s Virus.** See *Serum, Haffkine's.*

Haffkinin (*haf'-kin-in*). Haffkine's plague serum. See *Serum, Haffkine's.*

Haidinger's Brushes. A brush-like image seen on directing the eye toward a source of polarized light, due to the doubly refractive character of the elements of the macula.

Haines' Solution for Detecting Glucose. Copper sulfate, 3; potassium hydroxid, 9; glycerol, 100; water, 600. Use as Fehling's solution; a red precipitate will be formed.

Hair [AS., *hær*]. A delicate filament growing from the skin of mammals; collectively, all the filaments forming the covering of the skin. Hair is a modified epidermal structure, and consists of a *shaft* and a *root*, the latter expanded at its end into the *hair-bulb*, which is concave and caps the *hair-papilla.* **H.-cell,** an epithelial cell with delicate, hair-like processes, as, *e. g.*, the *hair-cells* of the organ of Corti. **H.-follicle,** the depression in the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue containing the root of the hair.

Halimetry (*hal-im'-et-re*) [*ἅλς*, salt; *μέτρον*, a measure]. The process of determining the quantity of salts in a mixture.

Halisteresis (*hal-is-ter-e'-sis*) [*ἅλς*, salt; *στέρησις*, privation]. The loss of lime-salts of bone.

Halitus (*hal'-it-us*) [L.]. A vapor, as that expired from the lung.

Hall's (Marshall) Disease. Hydrocephaloid occurring in infants suffering from severe chronic intestinal catarrh. **H.'s Facies,** the prominent forehead and small features peculiar to hydrocephalus.

Haller's Ansa. A loop formed in front of the internal jugular vein by a small nerve branching off from the facial just below the stylomastoid foramen, and joining the glossopharyngeal a little below Andersch's ganglion. It is not constant. **H.'s Circle.** See *Circle, Haller's.* **H.'s Colic Omentum,** a process of the upper right border of the greater omentum which may become adherent to the testis during fetal life and be included in the sac of an inguinal hernia. **H.'s Cones,** the coni vasculosi of the epididymis, small conic masses made up of the convolutions of the efferent tubules of the testicle. They form part of the globus major, and their tubules opening into a common duct form the origin of the vas deferens. **H.'s Congen-**

ital Hernia. See *Malgaigne's Hernia.* **H.'s Fretum.** See *H.'s Isthmus.* **H.'s Habenula,** the slender cord formed by the obliteration of the canal which during early life connects the cavity of the peritoneum with that of the tunica vaginalis. **H.'s Isthmus,** the constriction which separates the ventricle from the aortic bulb during early fetal life. Syn., *Fretum halleri.* **H.'s Network,** the rete vasculosum of the testis. **H.'s Plexus,** the network formed by branches of the external laryngeal and sympathetic nerves on the outer surface of the inferior constrictor pharyngis. Syn., *Haller's laryngeal plexus.* **H.'s Splendid Line,** the longitudinal fibrous band of the pia corresponding to the site of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. Syn., *Linea splendens.* **H.'s Tripod,** the celiac axis. Syn., *Tripus halleri.* **H.'s Tunica vasculosa,** the lamina vasculosa of the choroid. **H.'s Vas aberrans,** a small, convoluted duct connected with the tail of the epididymis or the beginning of the vas deferens. **H.'s Venous Circle,** an incomplete circle of superficial veins frequently seen through the integument of the mammas, especially during lactation.

Hallopeau's Disease. Chronic pustular dermatitis, a form of Neumann's disease.

Hallucal (*hal'-u-kal*) [*hallux*]. Pertaining to the hallux, or great toe.

Hallucination (*ha-lu-sin-a'-shun*) [*alucinari,* to wander in mind]. A false sense-perception; it is the perception of an object or phenomenon which has no external existence, as *hallucination* of sight, sound, smell, taste, or touch.

Hallux (*hal'-uks*) [L.]. The great toe. **H. valgus,** displacement of the great toe toward the other toes. **H. varus,** displacement of the great toe away from the other toes.

Halo (*ha'-lo*) [ἅλως, a round threshing-floor]. 1. The areola of the nipple. 2. The luminous circles seen about a light.

Halogen (*hal'-o-jen*) [ἅλς, salt; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A univalent element that forms a compound of a saline nature by its direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorin, iodin, bromin, and fluorin. **H. Acid,** an acid formed by the combination of a halogen with hydrogen.

Haloid (*hal'-oid*) [ἅλς, salt; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling sea-salt. **H. Salts,** any one of those compounds that consist of a metal directly united to chlorin, bromin, iodin, or fluorin.

Halology (*hal-ol'-o-je*) [ἅλς, salt; λόγος, science]. The chemistry of salts.

Haloscope (*hal'-o-skōp*) [ἅλς, salt; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An apparatus for determining the amount of salt in a solution.

Halstern's Disease. Endemic syphilis.

Ham [AS., *hamm*]. The back part of the knee; the popliteal space.

Hamamelis (*ham-a-me'-lis*) [ἅμα, together with; μῆλον, apple]. Witch-hazel. **H. Bark** (*hamamelidis cortex,* U. S. P.), the bark and twigs of *Hamamelis virginiana,* used in the preparation of hamamelis water. **H. Leaves** (*hamamelidis folia,* U. S. P.), the leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana,* used in preparing the fluidextract. **H. Leaves, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum hamamelidis foliorum,* U. S. P.), frequently employed as an astringent gargle in subacute sore throat; internally as a hemostatic, and in suppository or ointment in the treatment of bleeding piles. Dose 5–40 min. (0.3–2.6 Cc.). **H. Water** (*aqua hamamelidis,* U. S. P.), an aqueous extract of hamamelis bark; under the name of extract of witch-hazel it is a popular household remedy. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Hamilton's Test. In dislocation of the shoulder-joint a ruler applied to the dislocated humerus may be made to touch the acromion and external condyle at the same time.

Hammarsten's Test for Globulin. To the neutral solution add powdered magnesium sulfate until no more of the salt dissolves. Separate the globulin thus precipitated by filtration, and wash with a saturated solution of magnesium sulfate. **H.'s Theory of Blood-coagulation,** that paraglobulin takes no part in the process, there being only two factors, fibrinogen and fibrin-ferment. The action of the ferment splits the fibrinogen into fibrin, which is insoluble, and into fibrin-globulin, which remains in solution.

Hammer (*ham'-er*) [ME., *hamer*]. 1. In anatomy, the malleus. 2. An instrument for striking. **H., Mayor's,** one with rounded faces to produce counterirritation on the skin by application when heated. **H., Neef, H., Wagner,** an interrupter or circuit-breaker employed with many induction-coils. **H., Percussion-,** a plexor. **H., Thermal,** a hammer-shaped cautery-iron. **H.-toe,** a term applied to a condition of the second toe in which the proximal phalanx is extremely extended while the two distal phalanges are flexed.

Hammerman's Cramp. A spasmodic, often painless affection of the muscles of the upper extremity; it is seen in those who use a hammer, and is due to overuse.

Hammond's Disease. Athetosis.

Hamose (*ham'-ōz*) [*hamus,* a hook]. Hooked at the apex.

Hamstring. The tendons bounding the ham above on the outer and inner side. **H., Inner,** the tendons of the semimembranosus, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus muscles. **H., Outer,** the tendons of the biceps flexor cruris.

Hamular (*ham'-u-lar*) [*hamus*]. Pertaining to or shaped like a hook.

Hamulus (*ham'-u-lus*) [dim. of *hamus,* a hook]. A hook-shaped process, as of a bone. **H. of the Cochlea,** the hook-like process of the osseous lamina at the cupola.

Hand [ME.]. The organ of prehension in bimana and quadrumana, composed of the carpus, the metacarpus, and the phalanges.

H., Ape-, H., Claw-, H., Monkey-. See *Claw-hand.*

Handkerchief (*hang'-ker-chif*) [ME., *hand; kerchef*, a kerchief]. A square piece of cloth for wiping the face or nose. **H.-dressing,** a form of temporary dressing for wounds and fractures, made of handkerchiefs.

Hangnail (*hang'-nāl*). A partly detached piece of epidermis at the root of the nail, the friction against which has caused inflammation of the abraded surface.

Hankin's Defensive Proteids. Germicidal globulins found by Hankin in the blood of certain animals and giving immunity to certain toxins.

Hannover's Canal. The artificial passage produced between the anterior and posterior fibers of the zonules of Zinn by the injection of a viscous fluid. **H.'s Intermediate Membrane,** the enamel membrane; the inner, cellular layer of the enamel-organ of the dental germ of the fetus.

Hanot's Disease. Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver with icterus.

Hapalonychia (*hap-al-o-nik'-e-ah*) [ἁπαλός, soft to the touch; ὄνυξ, nail]. A soft condition of the nails.

Haphalgesia (*haf-al-je'-ze-ah*) [ἀφή, touch; ἄλγος, pain]. A feeling of pain produced by merely touching an object.

Haptic (*hap'-tik*) [ἁπτός, subject to the sense of touch]. Pertaining to touch; tactile.

Haptine (*hap'-tēn*) [ἅπτειν, to bind]. In Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory, any thrown-off receptor.

Haptogen (*hap'-to-jen*) [ἅπτειν, to bind; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A pellicle forming around fatty matter when brought into contact with albumin. Syn., *Haptogenic membrane.*

Haptophil (*hap'-to-fil*) [ἅπτειν, to bind; φιλεῖν, to love]. In Ehrlich's side-chain theory applied to a receptor having an affinity for the haptophore of a toxin.

Haptophore (*hap'-to-fōr*) [ἅπτειν, to bind; φέρειν, to bear]. That complex of atoms of a toxic unit which unites it to the cell-receptor.

Hardening (*hard'-en-ing*) [AS., *hearde*, hard]. A stage in the preparation of tissues for microscopic examination in which they are rendered firm, so that they may, after embedding, be readily cut.

Harderian Gland (*har-de'-re-an*). A racemose gland located at the inner canthus of the eye of most vertebrates, and especially of those having a well-developed nictitating membrane, first described by John Jacob Harder, a Swiss anatomist.

Hardy-Béhier's Symptom. See *Béhier-Hardy's Symptom.*

Harelip. Congenital fissure of the lip, due to arrested facial development. **H., Complicated,** that with cleft or malformation of the superior maxillary bone also. **H., Double,** two clefts of the lip or one of each lip. **H. Suture,** a figure-of-8 suture about a pin thrust through the lips of the freshened edges of the cleft.

Harley's Disease. See *Dressler's Disease.*

Harmony (*har'-mo-ne*) [ἁρμονία, harmony]. A form of articulation between two bones that are closely and immovably apposed.

Harrison's Groove. A curve extending from the level of the ensiform cartilage toward the axilla, and corresponding to the insertion of the diaphragm; it is pronounced in rickets.

Harrowing (*har'-o-ing*). The action of teasing the fibers of a nerve or tearing them apart with any blunt instrument.

Hartmann's Fossa. A small, infundibular fossa of the peritoneum lying between Tuffier's inferior ligament and the mesoappendix. Syn., *Fossa ileocæcalis infima.*

Hartshorn (*harts'-horn*). 1. Cornu cervi, the horn of the stag, formerly a source of ammonia, or spirit of hartshorn. 2. A name popularly given to ammonia-water.

Hashish (*hash'-ēsh*). See *Cannabis.*

Hasner's Valve. An inconstant valvular fold of mucosa at the inferior meatus of the nasal duct.

Hassall's Bodies. Concentrically striated corpuscles, apparently of a degenerative character, found in the thymus gland. **H.'s Test,** the growth of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, observed under the microscope, is indicative of the presence of sugar in the urine.

Haunch (*hawnsh*) [Fr., *hanche*]. The part of the body including the hips and the buttocks. **H.-bone,** the innominate bone.

Haustus (*haws'-tus*) [*hauriri*, to draw]. A draught.

Havers' Canals. See *Canals, Haversian.* **H.'s Glands,** fatty bodies connected with the synovial fringes of most of the joints. They were believed by Havers to secrete the synovia. Syn., *Glandulæ mucilaginosæ.* **H.'s Lamellas,** the concentric lamellas of bone which form the haversian canals. **H.'s Spaces,** large, irregularly shaped spaces found chiefly in growing bones. **H.'s System,** the concentric arrangement of the bony lamellas, usually 8 or 10 in number, around a haversian canal.

Hawking (*haw'-king*) [ME., *hauk*, to hawk]. Clearing the throat by a forcible expiration.

Hay's Method. A method of removing dropsical effusions by producing frequent serous evacuations by means of saline cathartics combined with a dry diet.

Hay-asthma. See *Hay-fever.*

Hayem's Corpuscles, H.'s Hematoblasts. See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.* **H.'s Disease,** apoplectiform myelitis. **H.'s Solution,** used in the microscopic examination of blood; it consists of sodium chlorid, 1 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 5 Gm.; mercuric chlorid, 0.5 Gm.; dissolved in 200 Cc. of distilled water.

Hay-fever. An acute affection of the conjunctiva and upper air-passages, coming on periodically at certain seasons of the year, especially in summer and autumn, in persons predisposed to the disease. The exciting factor in some cases is the pollen of grasses; in others the disease seems to be caused reflexly by polyps and other diseased condi-

tions of the nose. The chief symptoms are coryza, sneezing, headache, cough, and asthmatic attacks. Syn., *Hay-asthma; Hay-cold.*

Haygarth's Nodes. Nodosities of the joints in arthritis deformans.

Hb. Abbreviation of *hemoglobin.*

Head (*hed*) [ME., *hed*]. 1. The uppermost part of the body; that part of the body containing the brain, the organs of sight, smell, taste, and hearing, and part of the organs of speech. 2. The top, beginning, or most prominent part of anything, as the *head* of the femur, the *head* of the muscle, etc. **H.-drop,** a peculiar disease seen in Japan during the spring and early summer, supposed to be miasmatic in origin. It is attended with inability to hold the head erect, paralytic symptoms in the limbs, and optic disorders. One attack predisposes to others. **H.-gut.** See *Foregut.* **H.-kidney,** pronephron. **H.-louse,** pediculus capitis. **H., Scald, H., Scalled,** any scabby disease of the scalp.

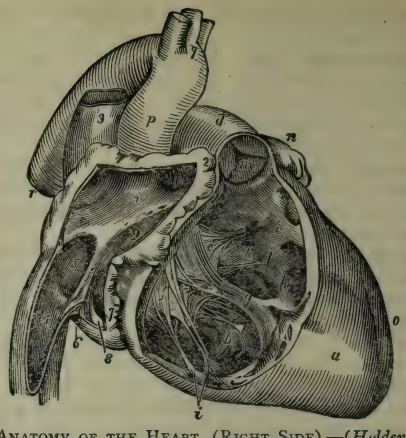
Headache (*hed'-āk*). Pain in the head. The following varieties of headache are described: local, general; organic, functional; toxemic—alcoholic, caffeinic, diabetic, lithemic, malarial, rheumatic, uremic; reflex—gastric, ocular, nasal, uterine; cardiac, pulmonic, anemic, congestive; hysteric, neurasthenic. Syn., *Cephalalgia.* **H., Academy.** See *H., Panorama.* **H., Bilious,** migraine. **H., Ocular,** pain in and about the head that results from ametropia, organic disease in, or from impaired function of, any part of the visual apparatus. **H., Panorama, H., Sightseer's,** headache resulting from the strain of the eyes exposed to brilliant lights or moving objects, etc. **H., Sick,** migraine. **H., Theater.** See *H., Panorama.*

Healing (*hē'-ling*) [AS., *helan,* to heal]. The process or act of getting well or of making whole; especially the getting well of an ulcer or wound. **H. by First Intention, H., Primary,** the union of two accurately apposed surfaces without any visible granulating process. **H. by Second Intention,** healing through the medium of granulations, which fill up the gap of the wound. **H. by Third Intention,** that in which the two granulating surfaces are approximated so as to unite and heal readily.

Health (*helth*) [see *Healing*]. That condition of the body in which all the functions are performed normally.

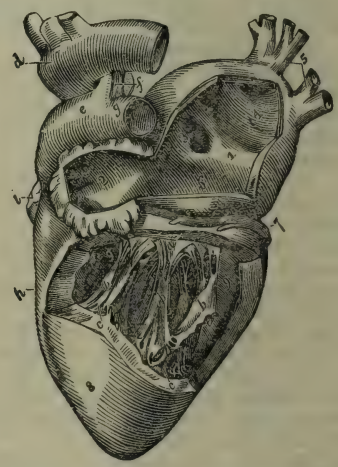
Hearing (*hē'-ring*) [AS., *hyran,* to hear]. The special sense by which the sonorous vibrations of the air are communicated to the mind. The organ of hearing is the ear, whence the vibrations are carried by the auditory nerve to the center of hearing, situated in the temporosphenoid lobe of the cerebrum. **H., Double,** diplacusis. **H., Eitelberg's Test for.** See *Eitelberg.*

Heart (*hart*) [AS., *heorte*]. A hollow, muscular organ, the function of which is to pump the blood through the vessels. It is enveloped by a serous sac called the *peri-*



ANATOMY OF THE HEART (RIGHT SIDE).—(*Holden.*)

1. Cavity of right auricle. 2. Appendix auriculæ. 3. Superior vena cava. 4. Inferior vena cava. 5. Fossa ovalis; the prominent ridge surrounding it is the annulus ovalis. 6. Eustachian valve. 7. Opening of the coronary vein. 8. Coronary valve. 9. Entrance of the auriculoventricular opening. Between the figures 1 and 9 several foramina thebesii are seen. *a.* Right ventricle. *b, c.* Cavity of right ventricle. *e, f.* Tricuspid valve. *g.* Long columna carnea. *h.* The "long moderator band." *i.* The two columnæ carneæ of the right curtain. *k.* Attachment of chordæ tendineæ of the left limb of the anterior curtain. *l, l.* Chordæ tendineæ of the "fixed curtain" of the valve. *m.* Valve of the pulmonary artery. *n.* Apex of left appendix auriculæ. *o.* Left ventricle. *p.* Ascending aorta. *q.* Its transverse portion. *r.* Descending aorta.



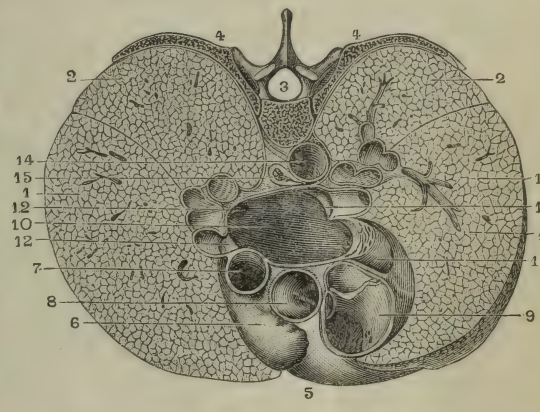
ANATOMY OF THE HEART (LEFT SIDE).—(*Holden.*)

1. Cavity of left auricle. 2. Cavity of the appendix auriculæ. 3. Opening of the two right pulmonary veins. 4. The sinus into which the left pulmonary veins open. 5. Left pulmonary veins. 6. Auriculoventricular opening. 7. Coronary vein. 8. Left ventricle. 9, 9. Cavity of the left ventricle. *a.* Mitral valve. *b, b, b.* Columnæ carneæ. *c, c.* Fixed columnæ carneæ. *d.* Arch of the aorta. *e.* Pulmonary artery. *f.* Obliterated ductus arteriosus. *g.* Left pulmonary artery. *h.* Right ventricle. *i.* Point of the appendix of right auricle.

cardium, and consists of two symmetric halves, a *right auricle* and *ventricle* and a *left auricle* and *ventricle*. The right auriculoventricular orifice is guarded by the *tricuspid valve;* the left by a valve with two leaflets—the *mitral*. These valves are broad and thin, consisting of two layers of the lining membrane of the heart, the *endocardium*, separated by a slight amount of connective tissue. To support them, thin *chordæ tendineæ* join their free margins to the muscles in the wall of the ventricle—the *columnæ carneæ*. The outlet of the right ventricle into the *pulmonic artery*, and the left into the *aorta*, are guarded by stout, short, tricuspid valves—the *semilunar valves*. **H.-berg,** the thoracic portion of the thymus gland of animals. See also *Neck-berg*. **H., Bicycle,** cardiac disease due to excessive use of the bicycle. **H., Blocked,** a condition due to stoppage of some of the auricular contractions at the auriculoventricular boundary. **H., Fatty,** a name given to two distinct pathologic conditions of the heart tissue. In the first there is a true fatty degeneration of the muscular fibers of the heart; in the second there is an increase in the quantity of subpericardial fat—a fatty infiltration. **H., Hairy.** See *Cor villosum*. **H., Icing,** Eichhorst's name for a heart the whole surface of which is covered with a dense, thick, marble-white tissue. **H., Irritable,** a peculiar cardiac excitability, marked by pain, palpitation, dyspnea, and rapid pulse; it has been noted especially among soldiers in the field, in whom it has been ascribed to muscular exhaustion. **H., Low,** a low position of the heart due to anatomic conditions, not to disease. Syn., *Bathycardia*. **H., Luxus,** a condition in which a primary dilation of the heart is followed by hypertrophy of the left ventricle; often found in gourmands. **H., Peripheral,** a term applied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels other than the heart. **H., Typhoid,** overdistention and laceration of the blood-vessels of the heart, with atrophy of the muscle-fibers, due to typhoid fever. **H., Villous.** See *Cor villosum*.

Heartburn (*hart'-bern*). A burning sensation at the epigastrium and lower part of the chest, caused by gastric fermentation.

Heat (*hēt*) [AS., *hætu*]. A form of kinetic energy communicable from one body to another; it is that form of molecular motion which is appreciated by a special thermal sense. **H., Atomic.** See *Atomic Heat*. **H., Capacity for,** the number of heat-units required to raise the temperature of a body 1° C. **H.-centers,** centers in the brain for stimulating heat-production or heat-elimination, and for regulating the relation of these. **H., Latent,** the quantity of heat necessary to convert a body into another state without changing its temperature. **H., Molecular,** the product of the molecular weight of a compound multiplied by its specific heat. **H., Prickly, H.-rash,** miliaria. **H., Specific,** the ratio of the capacity for heat of a body to that of an equal weight of water. **H.-stroke,** the symptoms produced by exposure to great heat—either that of the sun or that of heated rooms. **H.-unit,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water from 0° to 1° C.; it is technically called a calory.



Horizontal Section of Lungs and Heart.

1, 1, 1. Upper lobes of lungs. 2, 2. Lower lobes. 3. Dorsal vertebra. 4, 4. Two ribs. 5. Heart. 6. Right auricular appendix. 7. Superior vena cava. 8. Aorta. 9. Pulmonary artery. 10. Left auricle. 11. Left auricular appendix. 12, 12. Mouths of right pulmonary veins. 13. Mouths of left pulmonary veins. 14. Thoracic aorta. 15. Œsophagus.

Hebephrenia (*he-be-fre'-ne-ah*) [ἥβη, puberty; φρήν, mind]. A form of mental derangement occurring in young persons at or soon after the age of puberty, and characterized by mental deterioration and a gradually increasing egoism. It may end in a permanent dementia.

Heberden's Disease. Angina pectoris. **H.'s Nodes, H.'s Nodosities,** deformity of the fingers in arthritis deformans.

Heberden-Rosenbach's Nodes. See *Heberden's Nodes*.

Hebetude (*heb'-e-tūd*) [*hebetudo*, bluntness] Dulness of the special senses and intellect: a condition present in grave fevers.

Hebotomy (*heb-ot'-o-me*) [ἥβη, pubes; τέμνειν, to cut]. Van de Velde's operation of sawing the pelvis in cases of obstructed delivery.

Hebra's Erythema. Polymorphous erythema. **H.'s Pityriasis,** pityriasis rubra. **H.'s Prurigo,** true prurigo.

Hecatomeral, Hecatomeric (*hek-at-om'-er-al, -ik*) [ἑκάτερον, each singly; μέρος, a part]. Applied to a neuron the processes of which

divide into two parts, one going to each side of the spinal cord.

Heckel's Prasoid Tincture. A remedy for gout, consisting of globularin and globularetin in proportion of 15 to 17 cgm. in a teaspoonful. Dose 1–4 teaspoonfuls daily.

Hectic (*hek'-tik*) [ἑκτικός, habitual]. Habitual. **H. Fever,** a fever caused by absorption of toxic substances formed in the process of suppuration, and characterized by daily intermissions and frequent drenching sweats. It occurs in pulmonary tuberculosis, in pyemia, etc. **H. Flush,** the flushed cheek seen in hectic fever.

Hecto- (*hek-to-*) [ἑκατόν, a hundred]. A prefix signifying one hundred.

Hectogram (*hek'-to-gram*) [*hecto-*; γράμμα, an inscription]. One hundred grams, or 1543.2349 grains.

Hectoliter (*hek'-to-le-ter*) [*hecto-*; λίτρα, a pound]. One hundred liters, equal to 22.009 imperial or 26.4 United States gallons.

Hectometer (*hek'-to-me-ter*) [*hecto-*; μέτρον, a measure]. One hundred meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

Hedeoma (*he-de-o'-mah*) [ἡδύς, sweet; ὀσμή, smell]. American pennyroyal. The leaves and tops of *H. pulegioides*, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil. It is stimulant, carminative, and emmenagog. It is used in suppression of the menses, the flatulent colic of children, and, on account of its pungent odor, to drive off fleas and mosquitos. **H., Oil of** (*oleum hedeomæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–10 min. (0.13–0.65 Cc.).

Hedgehog Crystals. Crystals of ammonium urate, found as a urinary deposit in the form of globular crystals with spiny projections.

Hedonal (*hed'-on-al*). The ester of methylpropylcarbinol-carbamic acid; recommended as a safe hypnotic in the milder forms of insomnia. Dose 20–45 gr. (1.33–2.9 Gm.).

Hedrocele (*hed'-ro-sēl*) [ἕδρα, breech; κήλη, hernia]. 1. A hernia through the notch of the ischium. 2. Prolapse of the anus.

Heel (*hēl*) [AS., *hēla*]. The hinder part of the foot. **H.-bone,** the calcaneum.

Hegar's Method of Diagnosing Fibroma. This consists in drawing downward the uterus with a volsellum while the finger is passed into the rectum and pressed against the tumor: if it is ovarian, it will be immovable; if uterine, there will be great resistance to drawing down the cervix. **H.'s Sign,** compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus and the upper half of the cervix, noticed on bimanual examination during the first two or three months of pregnancy.

Hehner's Test for Formaldehyd in Milk. Place 5 Cc. of the milk in a test-tube and dilute with an equal volume of water. Carefully pour down the sides of the test-tube strong sulfuric acid containing a trace of ferric chlorid, so as to form a layer of acid below the milk. In the presence of formaldehyd a violet ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids; 1 part in 100,000 may be detected. The acid should be of 1.81 to 1.83 sp. gr., and must contain a trace of ferric salt. The charring due to the action of the acid on the milk must not be mistaken for color-reaction.

Heidenhain's Demilunes. Same as *Crescents of Gianuzzi*. **H.'s Rods, H.'s Strias,** the slender columnar cells of uriniferous tubules.

Heim-Kreyssig's Sign. See *Kreyssig's Sign*.

(von) Heine's Infantile Paralysis. Spastic spinal paralysis of infancy.

Heister's Diverticulum. See *Diverticulum, Heister's*. **H.'s Valves,** the transverse valvular folds of the cystic duct.

Helcodermatosis (*hel-ko-der-mat-o'-sis*) [*helcoma*; δέρμα, skin]. Skin disease with the formation of ulcers.

Helcoid (*hel'-koid*) [*helcoma*; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling an ulcer.

Helcoma (*hel-ko'-mah*) [ἕλκος, an ulcer]. An ulcer.

Helcoplasty (*hel'-ko-plas-te*) [*helcoma*; πλάσσειν, to form]. The treatment of ulcers by skin-grafting.

Helenin (*hel'-en-in*), C_8H_8O. A stearopten from *Inula helenium;* it is used as an internal and external antiseptic. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.011–0.022 Gm.).

Heliciform (*hel-is'-e-form*) [*helix; forma*, form]. Spiral; shaped like a snail-shell.

Helicina (*hel-is'-in-ah*). A mixture of snail mucus and sugar; a white powder, soluble in water, and used as a pectoral remedy. Syn., *Saccharated snail-juice*.

Helicine (*hel'-is-in*) [*helix*]. 1. Spiral in structure. 2. Pertaining to the helix. **H. Arteries,** spirally winding arteries supplying the erectile tissue of the penis.

Helicoid (*hel'-ik-oid*) [*helix*; εἶδος, form]. Spiral; coiled like a snail-shell.

Helicoproteid (*hel-ik-o-pro'-te-id*). A phosphoglycoproteid obtained from the glands of the snail, *Helix pomatia*. It is converted by action of alkalis into a gummy, levorotatory carbohydrate called *animal sinistrin*.

Helicotrema (*hel-ik-o-tre'-mah*) [*helix*; τρῆμα, hole]. The opening connecting the scalæ tympani and vestibuli of the spiral canal of the cochlea.

Heliophilia (*he-le-of-il'-e-ah*) [ἥλιος, sun; φιλεῖν, to love]. Morbid affinity for the sunlight, resulting in ecstacy and muscular contraction.

Heliophobia (*he-le-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*helios*; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of exposure to the sun's rays.

Heliotherapy (*he-le-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*helios*; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by exposure of the body to sunlight. Sun-bathing.

Heliotropic (*he-le-o-trop'-ik*) [*helios*; τρέπειν, to turn]. Relating to the movements of protoplasm under the influence of light.

Helium (*he'-le-um*) [ἥλιος, sun]. A gaseous body, a supposed atmospheric element, boiling below 264° C., which has resisted all attempts to liquefy it. It forms compounds

with hydrogen, carbureted hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Helix (*he'-liks*) [ἕλιξ, a spiral]. 1. The rounded, convex margin of the pinna of the ear. 2. A coil of wire, as that of an electromagnet.

Hellebore, Helleborus (*hel'-e-bor, he-leb'-or-us*) [ἑλλέβορος, hellebore]. A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, particularly *H. niger*, black hellebore, the root of which contains two glucosids, *helleborin*, $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$, and *helleborein*, $C_{26}H_{44}O_{15}$, to which its properties are due. It is a drastic hydragog, cathartic, and an emmenagog, and has been used as a drastic purge in insanity, dropsy, and amenorrhea. Dose of the *powdered root*, as a purge, 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **H., White.** See *Veratrum*.

Heller's Plexus. The network of arteries in the deeper layer of the intestinal submucosa.

H.'s Test. 1. A test for albumin in the urine. A little nitric acid is placed in a test-tube and the urine allowed carefully to flow down the side of the tube, so as to form a layer on the acid without mixing. The development of an opaque white ring indicates albumin. 2. A test for the presence of blood-coloring-matter in the urine. The urine is boiled with half its volume of caustic potash, whereby the phosphates are precipitated. The precipitate is colored red if blood is present.

Helmholtz's Ligament. The anterior ligament of the malleus that encircles the long process of the latter and is inserted into the anterior part of its neck and head. **H.'s Line,** the line perpendicular to the plane of the axis of rotation of the eyeballs.

Helminth (*hel'-minth*) [ἕλμινς, a worm]. A worm.

Helminthagog, Helminthagogue (*hel-minth'-ag-og*). See *Anthelmintic*.

Helminthiasis (*hel-min-thi'-as-is*) [*helminth*]. The diseased condition produced by the presence of worms in the body. **H. elastica,** elastic tumors of the axillas and groins due to filaria.

Helminthism (*hel-minth'-izm*) [*helminth*]. The existence of intestinal worms in the body.

Helminthochorton (*hel-minth-o-kor'-ton*) [*helminth; χόρτος*, grass]. Corsican moss.

Helminthology (*hel-min-thol'-o-je*) [*helminth; λόγος*, science]. The science of worms, especially those parasitic within the body.

Helmitol (*hel'-mit-ol*). Hexamethylenetetramin anhydromethylene citrate, an analgesic and urinary antiseptic. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.64–0.97 Gm.) 3 times daily in a wineglassful of water.

Helophilous (*hel-of'-il-us*) [ἕλος a marsh; *φίλος*, loving]. Inhabiting marshes.

Helotic (*hel-ot'-ik*) [ἧλος, a nail]. 1. Relating to corns. 2. A vesicant.

Helthin (*hel'-thin*). An acidulated solution of sodium parasulfanilate and of sodium or potassium amidonaphthol disulfonate. It is used as a test for nitrites in potable waters.

Helweg's Triangular Bundle. The triangular or olivary tract situated in the ventral part of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord.

Hemabarometer (*hem-ab-ar-om'-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; *barometer*]. An instrument for the determination of the specific gravity of the blood.

Hem-, Hema-, Hemato- (*hem-, hem-ah-, hem-at-o-*) [αἷμα, blood]. Prefixes signifying of or pertaining to the blood.

Hemachromatosis (*hem-ak-rom-at-o'-sis*) [see *Hemachrome*]. General hematogenous pigmentation.

Hemachrome (*hem'-ak-rōm*) [*hema-; χρῶμα*, color]. The coloring-matter of the blood; hematin.

Hemacyanin (*hem-as-i'-an-in*). See *Hemocyanin*.

Hemacyte (*hem'-as-īt*). See *Hematocyte*.

Hemad (*hem'-ad*) [*hema-; ad*, toward]. Toward the hemal aspect; opposed to neurad.

Hemadromometer (*hem - a - dro - mom' - et -er*) [*hema-; δρόμος*, course; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Hemadynamometer (*hem-a-di-na-mom'-et-er*) [*hema-; δύναμις*, strength; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the tension or pressure of blood within the arteries.

Hemafacient (*hem - a - fa' - she - ent*) [*hema-; facere*, to make]. An agent that increases the quantity and quality of the blood.

Hemagglutination, Hemoagglutination (*hem-ag-lu-tin-a'-shun, hem-o-ag-lu-tin-a'-shun*) [see *Hemagglutinins*]. The clumping of red blood-corpuscles.

Hemagglutinins, Hemoagglutinins (*hem-ag-lu'-tin-inz, hem-o-ag-lu'-tin-ins*) [*hema-; agglutinin*]. Agglutinins which have the power to clump red blood-corpuscles Syn., *Erythroagglutinins*.

Hemagog, Hemagogue (*hem'-ag-og*) [*hema-; ἀγωγός*, leading]. Promoting the menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharge of blood.

Hemal (*hem'-al*) [αἷμα, blood]. 1. Pertaining to the blood or vascular system. 2. Pertaining to the ventral aspect of the body, that part containing the heart and blood-vessels.

Hemalbumin (*hem - al' - bu - min*) [*hema-; albumin*]. 1. A predigested iron albuminate used in anemic conditions. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) several times daily. 2. A preparation of the salts and albuminoid constituents of the blood. 3. A preparation of iron containing hematin, hemoglobin, serum-albumin, paraglobulin, and inorganic constituents of the blood.

Hemalum (*hem-al'-um*). A stain for bone-tissue consisting of hematoxylin and alum.

Hemameba (*hem-am-e'-bah*) [*hema-; ameba*]. A white blood-cell. **Hæmamœba leukemiæ magna, H. leukemiæ parva,** bodies supposed to be of protozoan nature and specific causes of leukemia, shown by Türck to be artefacts resulting from the action of a basic dye upon the mast-cell granules.

Hemanalysis (*hem-an-al'-is-is*) [*hema-; analysis*]. Analysis of the blood.

Hemangioendothelioma (*hem-an-je-o-en-do-*

the-li-o'-mah) [*hema-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *endothelioma*]. Epithelial hyperplasia of the capillaries.

Hemangioma (*hem-an-je-o'-mah*) [*hema-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. An angioma made up of blood-vessels.

Hemangiosarcoma (*hem-an-je-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*hema-; ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *sarcoma*]. A vascular sarcoma.

Hemanutrid (*hem-an-u'-trid*). A liquid preparation of hemoglobin, 70%; glycerol, 20%; brandy, 10%.

Hemaphein (*hem-af-e'-in*) [*hema-; φαιός*, dusky]. A brown coloring-matter from blood, regarded as a decomposition-product of hematin.

Hemapoiesis (*hem-ap-oi-e'-sis*). See *Hematopoiesis*.

Hemapoietic (*hem-ap-oi-et'-ik*). See *Hematopoietic*.

Hemarthrosis (*hem-ar-thro'-sis*) [*hema-; ἄρθρον*, a joint]. Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hemastatics (*hem-as-tat'-iks*) [*hema-; στατικός*, standing]. That branch of physiology treating of the laws of the equilibrium of the blood.

Hematachometer (*hem-at-ak-om'-et-er*). See *Hemotachometer*.

Hematalloscopy (*hem-at-al-os'-ko-pe*) [*hema-; ἄλλος*, other; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. In medical jurisprudence the examination of the blood to distinguish one kind from another.

Hematein (*hem-at-e'-in*) [*αἷμα*, blood], $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$. A crystalline principle derived from, and reconvertible into, hematoxylin. **H.-ammonium,** $C_{16}H_9O_5 . NH_4 + 4H_2O$, a violet-black granular powder, purple in aqueous solution, brown-red in alcoholic solution, used as a stain.

Hematemesis (*hem-at-em'-es-is*) [*hema-; emesis*, to vomit]. The vomiting of blood.

Hematherapy (*hem-ah-ther'-ap-e*) [*hema-; θεραπεία*, therapy]. 1. The therapeutic use of prepared arterial blood of bullocks. 2. Treatment applied to diseases of the blood.

Hematic (*hem-at'-ik*) [*αἷμα*, blood]. Bloody; pertaining to, full of, or having the color of, blood.

Hematidrosis (*hem-at-id-ro'-sis*) [*hema-, ἵδρως*, sweat]. A sweating of blood.

Hematimeter (*hem-at-im'-et-er*) [*hema-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for counting the corpuscles in a given volume of blood.

Hematin (*hem'-at-in*) [*αἷμα*, blood], $C_{34}H_{33}N_4FeO_5$. A decomposition-product of hemoglobin. It is bluish-black, amorphous, contains iron, and is soluble in dilute alkalis and acids, insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. **H.-albumin,** a fine brown-red, tasteless, odorless powder obtained by drying blood-fibrin. Dose, in anemia, 1–2 teaspoonfuls 3 times daily. **H., Reduced,** hemochromogen. **H., Vegetable,** aspergillin.

Hematinic (*hem-at-in'-ik*) [*hematin*]. 1. Same as *Hematic*. 2. Relating to hematin. 3. An agent which tends to increase the proportion of hematin or coloring-matter in the blood.

Hematinometer (*hem-at-in-om'-et-er*). Same as *Hemoglobinometer*.

Hematinuria (*hem-at-in-u'-re-ah*). Same as *Hemoglobinuria*.

Hematobium (*hem-at-o'-be-um*) [*hemato-; βίος*, life]. 1. A blood-corpuscle. 2. A blood-parasite.

Hematoblast (*hem'-at-o-blast*) [*hemato-; βλαστός*, a germ]. A blood-plate; an immature red blood-corpuscle.

Hematocathartic (*hem-at-o-kath-ar'-tik*) [*hemato-; καθαρτικός*, cleansing]. 1. Purifying the blood. 2. Any remedy that purifies the blood.

Hematocele (*hem'-at-o-sēl*) [*hemato-; κήλη*, a tumor]. A tumor formed by the extravasation and collection of blood in a part, especially in the tunica vaginalis testis or in the pelvic cavity (*pelvic hematocele*).

Hematocephalus (*hem-at-o-sef'-al-us*) [*hemato-; κεφαλή*, head]. 1. An effusion of blood into the brain. 2. A monstrosity characterized by an effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres.

Hematochlorin (*hem-at-o-klo'-rin*) [*hemato-, χλωρός*, green]. An amorphous green pigment contained in the marginal zone of the placenta.

Hematochyluria (*hem-at-o-ki-lu'-re-ah*) [*hemato-; χυλός*, chyle; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of blood and chylous material in the urine.

Hematocolpos (*hem-at-o-kol'-pos*) [*hemato-; κόλπος*, vagina]. A collection of blood within the vagina.

Hematocrit (*hem'-at-o-krit*) [*hemato-; κρίνειν*, to separate; to judge]. An instrument for making volumetric estimation of the blood-corpuscles by separating, by centrifugal action, the corpuscles from the plasma.

Hematocyst (*hem'-at-o-sist*) [*hemato-; κύστις*, bladder]. 1. A cyst containing blood. 2. An effusion of blood into the bladder.

Hematocyte (*hem'-at-o-sīt*). See *Hemocyte*.

Hematocytometer (*hem-at-o-si-tom'-et-er*). See *Hemocytometer*.

Hematodes (*hem-at-o'-dēz*) [L., *hæmatodes*, resembling blood]. Bloody.

Hematogaster (*hem-at-o-gas'-ter*) [*hemato-; γαστήρ*, stomach]. Extravasation of blood into the stomach.

Hematogen (*hem-at'-o-jen*) [*hemato-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. 1. A nucleoalbuminoid preparation of iron 0.3%. 2. Defibrinated blood with minute percentage of creasote, containing 0.5% of iron and mixed with glycerol and wine; used in anemia. Dose 1–2 tablespoonfuls. 3. A yellowish powder containing 7% of iron or a liquid formed by adding ferric citrate and acetic acid to an alkaline solution of albumin. Dose of *liquid* 1–4 teaspoonfuls. 4. A decomposition-product of vitellin.

Hematogenesis (*hem-at-o-jen'-es-is*) [*hemato-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The development of blood or blood-corpuscles.

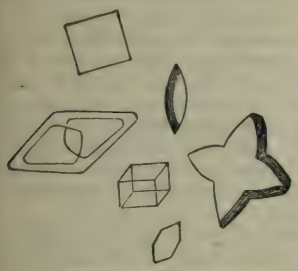
Hematogenic (*hem-at-o-jen'-ik*) [see *Hematogenesis*]. Pertaining to the formation of blood.

Hematogenous (*hem-at-oj'-en-us*) [see *Hematogenesis*]. Derived from or having origin in, the blood.

Hematoglobin (*hem-at-o-glo'-bin*). See *Hemoglobin*.

Hematoid (*hem'-at-oid*) [*hemato-*; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling blood.

Hematoidin (*hem-at-oi'-din*) [see *Hematoid*], $C_{16}H_{18}NO_3$. An iron-free derivative of hemoglobin, occurring in old blood-clots as yellowish-brown rhombohedral crystals.



Hematoidin Crystals.

Hematokolpos (*hem-at-o-kol'-pos*). See *Hematocolpos*.

Hematokrit (*hem'-at-o-krit*). See *Hematocrit*.

Hematol (*hem'-at-ol*). A sterilized hemoglobin mixed with glycerol and brandy.

Hematologist (*hem-at-ol'-o-jist*) [see *Hematology*]. One who makes a special study of the blood and is skilled in the technic of blood-examinations.

Hematology (*hem-at-ol'-o-je*) [*hemato-*; λόγος, science]. The science of the blood, its nature, functions, and diseases.

Hematolymphangioma (*hem-at-o-limf-an-je-o'-mah*) [*hemato-*; *lymph*; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ὄμα, a tumor]. A tumor involving blood-vessels and lymph-vessels.

Hematolysis (*hem-at-ol'-is-is*) [*hemato-*; λύσις, a solution]. Destruction or disorganization of the blood or of the corpuscles.

Hematolytic (*hem-at-o-lit'-ik*) [see *Hematolysis*]. Marked by or tending to blood-impoverishment.

Hematoma (*hem-at-o'-mah*) [*hemato-*; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor or swelling containing blood. **Hæmatoma auris,** insane ear; an effusion of blood or serum between the cartilage of the ear and its covering, occurring in various forms of insanity as the result of injuries or trophic changes. **H. of the Dura mater,** an effusion of blood beneath the dura mater, forming membranous layers. **H., Pelvic,** an effusion of blood into the cellular tissue of the pelvis. **H.s, Valve-, of the Newborn,** those due to imperfect development leading to the formation of clefts; they are not produced by hemorrhage and have no relation to the minute hemorrhages found beneath the pericardium and endocardium in cases of death from suffocation.

Hematomediastinum (*hem-at-o-me-de-as-ti'-num*) [*hemato-*; *mediastinum*, the mediastinum]. An effusion of blood into the mediastinal spaces.

Hematometer (*hem-at-om'-et-er*). See *Hemoglobinometer*.

Hematometra (*hem-at-o-me'-trah*) [*hemato-*; μήτρα, uterus]. An accumulation of blood within the uterine cavity.

Hematomonas (*hem-at-om'-on-as*) [*hemato-*; μονάς, monad]. A genus of protozoan parasites inhabiting the blood.

Hematomphalocele (*hem-at-om-fal'-o-sēl*) [*hemato-*; ὀμφαλός, navel; κήλη, hernia]. An umbilical hernia distended with blood.

Hematomyces (*hem-at-om'-is-ēz*) [*hemato-*; μύκης, a fungus]. A bleeding variety of encephaloid cancer; medullary sarcoma. Syn., *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hematomyelia (*hem-at-o-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*hemato-*; μυελός, marrow]. Hemorrhage into the spinal cord; an accumulation of blood in the central canal of the spinal cord.

Hematomyelitis (*hem-at-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*hemato-*; *myelitis*]. An acute myelitis attended with an effusion of blood into the spinal cord.

Hematomyelopore (*hem-at-o-mi-e'-lo-por*) [*hemato-*; μυελός, marrow; πόρος, pore]. A cavity in the substance of the myelon resulting from hemorrhage.

Hematopericardium (*hem-at-o-per-ik-ar'-de-um*) [*hemato-*; *pericardium*]. An effusion of blood into the pericardium.

Hematophagous (*hem-at-of'-ag-us*) [*hemato-*; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Feeding on blood; blood-sucking.

Hematophyte (*hem'-at-o-fīt*) [*hemato-*; φυτόν, a plant]. A vegetable organism, such as a bacterium, living in the blood.

Hematoplastic (*hem-at-o-plas'-tik*) [*hemato-*; πλαστικός, plastic]. Blood-forming.

Hematopoiesis (*hem-at-o-poi-e'-sis*) [*hemato-*; ποίησις, a making]. The formation of blood.

Hematopoietic (*hem-at-o-poi-et'-ik*) [see *Hematopoiesis*]. Relating to the processes of blood-making. **H. Organs,** the blood-making organs.

Hematoporphyrin (*hem-at-o-por'-fe-rin*) [*hemato-*; πορφύρα, purple], $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$. Iron-free hematin, a decomposition-product of hemoglobin occurring in the urine in conditions associated with destruction of red corpuscles. It is produced by dissolving hematin in concentrated sulfuric acid. **H., Test for.** See *Garrod*.

Hematoporphyrinuria (*hem-at-o-por-fi-rin-u'-re-ah*) [*hematoporphyrin*; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of hematoporphyrin in the urine.

Hematoposia (*hem-at-o-po'-ze-ah*) [*hemato-*; πόσις, a drinking]. The drinking of blood.

Hematorachis, Hematorrhachis (*hem-at-or'-ak-is*) [*hemato-*; ῥάχις, spine]. Hemorrhage within the vertebral canal.

Hematorrhea (*hem-at-or-e'-ah*) [*hemato-*; ῥοία, a flow]. A copious flow or discharge of blood.

Hematosalpinx (*hem-at-o-sal'-pinks*) [*hemato-*; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet]. A collection of blood in a fallopian tube.

Hematoscheocele (*hem-at-os'-ke-o-sēl*) [*hemato-*;

ὄσχεον, scrotum; *κήλη*, tumor]. A hemorrhagic tumor or distention of the scrotum.

Hematoscope (*hem'-at-o-skōp*) [*hemato-*; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument used in the spectroscopic examination of the blood, by means of which the thickness of the layer of blood can be regulated.

Hematoscopy (*hem-at-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Hematoscope*]. Visual examination of the blood; examination of the blood by means of the hematoscope.

Hematosepsis (*hem-at-o-sep'-sis*) [*hemato-*; *σῆψις*, putrefaction]. Septicemia.

Hematosis (*hem-at-o'-sis*) [*αἷμα*, blood]. The process of the formation of blood and the development of blood-corpuscles.

Hematospectroscope (*hem-at-o-spek'-tro-skōp*) [*hemato-*; *spectroscope*]. A spectroscope adapted to the study of the blood.

Hematospermia (*hem-at-o-sper'-me-ah*) [*hemato-*; *σπέρμα*, seed]. The discharge of bloody semen.

Hematothorax (*hem-at-o-tho'-raks*). See *Hemothorax*.

Hematotic (*hem-at-ot'-ik*). Relating to hematosis.

Hematoxic (*hem-at-oks'-ik*) [*hemato-*; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. Pertaining to a poisoned or impure state of the blood.

Hematoxylin (*hem-at-oks'-il-in*) [*hemato-*; *ξύλον*, wood], $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. The coloring-matter of logwood. It is a crystalline substance and is used as a stain in microscopy.

Hematoxylon (*hem-at-oks'-il-on*) [see *Hematoxylin*]. Logwood. The *hæmatoxylon* of the U. S. P. is the heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum;* it contains tannic acid and a coloring principle, *hematoxylin*, and is a mild astringent. **H., Decoction of** (*decoctum hæmatoxyli*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **H., Extract of** (*extractum hæmatoxyli*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.).

Hematozemia (*hem-at-o-ze'-me-ah*) [*hemato-*; *ζημία*, a loss]. A gradual or periodic discharge of blood.

Hematozoon (*hem-at-o-zo'-on*) [*hemato-*; *ζῷον*, animal; pl., *hematozoa*]. Any animal parasite in the blood. **Hæmatozoon malariæ,** a hyaline ameboid body found in the blood of malarial patients.

Hematozymosis (*hem-at-o-zi-mo'-sis*) [*hemato-*; *ζύμωσις*, fermentation]. Fermentation of the blood.

Hematropin (*hem-at'-ro-pin*). Phenylglycolyltropein; a fluid preparation of hemoglobin.

Hematuresis (*hem-at-u-re'-sis*) [see *Hematuria*]. The passage of bloody urine.

Hematuria (*hem-at-u'-re-ah*) [*hemato-*; *οὖρον*, urine]. The discharge of urine containing blood. When only the coloring-matter of the blood is found in the urine, it is termed hemoglobinuria or hematinuria. **Hæmaturia ægyptica.** See *H., Endemic.* **H., Chylous,** hematochyluria. **H., Endemic,** a form occurring in tropical countries due to parasites peculiar to the particular locality. **H., False,** the discharge of red urine, due to the ingestion of food or drugs containing red pigments.

Hemautography (*hem-aw-tog'-ra-fe*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *αὐτός*, self; *γράφειν*, to write]. The tracing produced by a jet of blood from a divided artery caught upon paper drawn in front of it.

Hemelytrometra (*hem-el-it-ro-me'-trah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath; *μήτρα*, uterus]. An accumulation of blood in the uterus and vagina.

Hemeralopia (*hem-er-al-o'-pe-ah*) [*ἡμέρα*, day; *ὤψ*, eye]. Day-vision or night-blindness; a symptom of pigmentary degeneration of the retina, failure of general nutrition, etc. Vision is good by day or in a strong light, but fails at night. See *Nyctalopia*.

Hemeropathia (*hem-er-o-path'-e-ah*) [*ἡμέρα*, day; *πάθος*, disease]. 1. Any disease lasting but one day. 2. A disease that is more severe during the day.

Hemi- [*ἡμι-*, half]. A prefix signifying half.

Hemiablepsia (*hem-e-ab-lep'-se-ah*). See *Hemianopia*.

Hemiacephalia (*hem-e-ah-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*hemi-*; *ἀ*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, head]. A monstrosity having a shapeless tumor representing the head, in which portions of the encephalon are contained. Syn., *Acephalia spuria; Hypacephalia*.

Hemiachromatopsia (*hem-e-ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*hemi-*; *ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *ὄψις*, vision]. Color-blindness in one-half of the field of vision.

Hemiageusia (*hem-e-ah-gu'-se-ah*) [*hemi-*; *ἀ*, priv.; *γεύσις*, taste]. One-sided loss or diminution of the sense of taste.

Hemialbumin (*hem-e-al'-bu-min*). See *Antialbumin*.

Hemialbuminose (*hem-e-al-bu'-min-ōs*). The same as *Hemialbumose*.

Hemialbumose (*hem-e-al'-bu-mōs*) [*hemi-*; *albumen*, the white of egg]. The most characteristic and most frequently obtained by-product of proteid digestion. It is the forerunner of hemipeptone.

Hemialgia (*hem-e-al'-je-ah*) [*hemi-*; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Unilateral neuralgia.

Hemiamaurosis (*hem-e-am-aw-ro'-sis*) [*hemi-*; *amaurosis*]. A form of transitory blindness in which hemianopia is combined with amblyopia in the other half of the visual field.

Hemiamblyopia (*hem-e-am-ble-o'-pe-ah*). See *Hemianopia*.

Hemianalgesia (*hem-e-an-al-je'-ze-ah*) [*hemi-*; *ἀν*, priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Insensibility to pain throughout one lateral half of the body and limbs.

Hemianesthesia (*hem-e-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*hemi-*; *ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling]. Anesthesia of one lateral half of the body. **H., Alternate,** that affecting one side of the head and the opposite side of the body. **H., Bulbar,** that due to disease of the oblongata. **H., Cerebral,** that due to lesion in one of the cerebral hemispheres in the part of the capsula between the thalamus and dorsal part of the lenticula. **H., Crossed.** 1. That associated with motor paralysis of the opposite half of the body.

2. See *H., Alternate.* **H., Functional,** that due to functional causes rather than to cerebral or spinal lesion. **H., Hysteric,** tactile and thermal hemianesthesia coming on gradually or suddenly and of variable duration in hysteric subjects. **H., Organic,** that due to lesion in the central nervous system. **H., Saturnine,** that due to lead-poisoning. **H., Türck's,** anesthesia affecting the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side, at times also those of the nerves of special sense. It is caused by lesions of the posterior portion of the capsula and the contiguous region of the corona radiata.

Hemianopia, Hemianopsia (*hem - e - an - o' - pe-ah, hem-e-an-op' - se-ah*) [*hemi-; ἀν,* priv.; *ὄψις,* sight]. Blindness in one-half of the visual field. It may be bilateral (*binocular*) or unilateral (*unilocular*). **H., Binasal,** blindness on the nasal side of the visual field, usually due to disease of the outer sides of the optic commissure. **H., Bitemporal,** blindness on the temporal side of the visual field, due to disease of the central parts of the commissure. **H., Crossed, H., Heteronymous,** a general term for either binasal or bitemporal hemianopia. **H., Homonymous,** the form affecting the inner half of one field and the outer half of the other. **H., Lateral, H. lateralis,** a form in which the temporal half of one visual field and the nasal half of the other visual field are wanting; a vertical line through the center of vision sharply defining the defect. **H., Vertical.** See *H., Lateral.*

Hemiarthrosis (*hem-e-ar-thro' - sis*) [*hemi-; ἄρθρωσις,* a joining]. A false synchondrosis.

Hemiataxia (*hem - e - at - aks' - e - ah*) [*hemi-; ἀ,* priv.; *τάξις,* order]. Ataxia limited to one side of the body.

Hemiathetosis (*hem-e-ath-et-o' - sis*) [*hemi-; ἄθετος,* without fixed position]. Athetosis of one side of the body.

Hemiatonia (*hem-e-at-o' - ne-ah*) [*hemi-; ἀτονία,* want of tone]. Diminution or loss of muscular or vital energy in one-half of the body. **H. apoplectica,** hemihypertonia postapoplectica.

Hemiatrophy (*hem-e-at' - ro - fe*) [*hemi-; ἀτροφία,* lack of nourishment]. Atrophy confined to one side of the body.

Hemic (*hem' - ik*) [*αἷμα,* blood]. Pertaining to or developed by the blood.

Hemicellulose (*hem - e - sel' - u - lōs*) [*hemi-; cellula,* a little cell]. A term for all the carbohydrates in the cell-wall which are not colored blue by chlorzinc iodid.

Hemicephalus (*hem - e - sef' - a - lus*) [*hemi-; κεφαλή,* head]. A monster in which the cerebral hemispheres and skull are lacking.

Hemichorea (*hem - e - ko - re' - ah*) [*hemi-; χορεία,* chorea]. A form of chorea in which the convulsive movements are confined to one side of the body.

Hemichromanopsia (*hem-e-kro-man-op' - se-ah*). See *Hemiachromatopsia.*

Hemichromosome (*hem-e-kro' - mo-sōm*) [*hemi-; chromosome*]. The body formed by the longitudinal splitting of the chromosome.

Hemicrania (*hem - e - kra' - ne - ah*) [*hemi-; κρανίον,* head]. 1. Neuralgia of one-half of the head; migraine. 2. Imperfect development or absence of the anterior or posterior part of the skull.

Hemicraniectomy (*hem - e - kra - ne - ek' - to-me*) [*hemi-; craniectomy*]. Doyen's operation of sectioning the cranial vault near the mesial line, from before backward, and pressing the entire side outward to expose one-half of the brain.

Hemidiaphoresis (*hem-e-di-af-or-e' - sis*) [*hemi-; διαφόρησις,* sweating]. Sweating of one lateral half of the body.

Hemidrosis (*hem-id-ro' - sis*). See *Hematidrosis.*

Hemidysesthesia (*hem - e - dis - es - the' - ze-ah*) [*hemi-; δυς-,* difficult; *αἴσθησις,* sensation]. Dysesthesia of a lateral half of the body.

Hemiencephalus (*hem - e - en - sef' - al - us*) [*hemi-; ἐγκέφαλος,* brain]. A monster without organs of sense, but having otherwise a nearly normal brain.

Hemiepilepsy (*hem - e - ep' - il - ep - se*) [*hemi-; ἐπιλῆψια,* epilepsy]. A form of epilepsy in which the convulsions are confined to one lateral half of the body.

Hemiglossitis (*hem - e - glos-i' - tis*) [*hemi-; γλῶσσα,* tongue; *ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of one-half of the tongue.

Hemihyperesthesia (*hem-e-hi-per-es-the' - ze-ah*) [*hemi-; ὑπέρ,* over; *αἴσθησις,* sensation]. Hyperesthesia confined to one lateral half of the body.

Hemihypertonia (*hem - e - hi - per - to' - ne - ah*) [*hemi-; hypertonia*]. Increased muscular tonicity confined to one-half of the body. **H. postapoplectica,** an intermittent tonic spasm distributed over one-half of the body, affecting at times different groups of muscles without loss of power in the muscles affected. It follows an apoplectic attack.

Hemihypertrophy (*hem-e-hi-per' - tro-fe*) [*hemi-; hypertrophy*]. Hypertrophy of half of the body.

Hemihypogeusia (*hem-e-hi-po-gu' - se-ah*). See *Hemiageusia.*

Hemihypothermia (*hem-e-hi-po-ther' - me-ah*) [*hemi-; ὑπό,* under; *θέρμη,* heat]. Diminution of the temperature limited to one side of the body.

Hemilytic (*hem-e-lit' - ik*) [*hemi-; λύσις,* a loosing]. Relating to a condition of retarded change.

Hemimelus (*hem-im' - el-us*) [*hemi-; μέλος,* a limb]. A monster with incomplete or stunted extremities.

Hemin (*hem' - in*) [*αἷμα,* blood], $C_{32}H_{30}N_4FeO_3 . HCl$. Crystalline hematin chlorid, of which Teichmann's crystals, doubly refractive crystals derived from blood by heating a drop of blood on a glass slide with a little glacial acetic acid, are composed. **H., Test for.** See *Teichmann.*

Hemineurasthenia (*hem - e - nu-ras-the' - ne-ah*)

[*hemi-; νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἀσθενία*, weakness]. Neurasthenia affecting one lateral half of the body.

Hemiopia (*hem-e-o'-pe-ah*). See *Hemianopia.*

Hemiopic (*hem-e-o'-pik*). Pertaining to hemianopia. **H. Pupillary Reaction,** Wernicke's reaction.

Hemiparaanesthesia (*hem-e-par-ah-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*hemi-; paraanesthesia*]. Paraanesthesia limited to one side of the body and due to destructive lesion of the lateral half of the spinal cord.

Hemiparesis (*hem - e - par' - es - is*) [*hemi-; πάρεσις*, impairment of strength]. Paresis of one side of the body.

Hemiplectic (*hem-e-plek'-tik*). Same as *Hemiplegic.*

Hemiplegia (*hem-e-ple'-je-ah*) [*hemi-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of one side of the body, due usually to a lesion in the internal capsule or corpus striatum, but at times caused by an extensive lesion of the cortex, or a lesion of the crus, pons, medulla, or upper part of the spinal cord. If in the brain, the lesion is on the side opposite to the paralysis. **H., Alternate,** paralysis of the facial muscles upon one side, with paralysis of the trunk and extremities upon the opposite side of the body. **H., Bilateral Spastic.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic.* **H., Cerebral,** the ordinary form first described. **H., Choreic,** that followed by chorea, especially in young adults. **H., Crossed.** Same as *H., Alternate.* **H., Facial,** motor paralysis of one side of the face. **H., Homolateral,** uncrossed hemiplegia. **H., Spastic,** a form occurring in infants, in which the affected extremities are spastically contracted. **H., Spinal.** See *Brown-Séquard's Paralysis.*

Hemiplegiac (*hem-e-ple'-je-ak*). An individual affected with hemiplegia.

Hemiplegic (*hem-e-plej'-ik*). Relating to or affected with hemiplegia; hemiplectic.

Hemispasm (*hem'-e-spazm*) [*hemi-; σπασμός*, a spasm]. A spasm affecting only one side of the body.

Hemisphere (*hem'-is-fēr*) [*hemi-; σφαῖρα*, a sphere]. Half a sphere. **H., Cerebellar,** either lateral half of the cerebellum. **H., Cerebral,** either lateral half of the cerebrum.

Hemisystole (*hem - e - sis' - to - le*) [*hemi-; συστολή*, a contraction]. A peculiar kind of irregular action of the heart-muscle, in which, with every two beats of the heart, only one beat of the pulse is felt.

Hemiterata (*hem-e-ter'-at-ah*) [*hemi-; τέρας*, a monster]. A class of malformations not grave enough to be called monstrous.

Hemiteratic (*hem-e-ter-at'-ik*). Pertaining to hemiterata.

Hemithermoanesthesia (*hem-e-ther-mo-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*hemi-; θέρμη*, heat; *anesthesia*]. Insensibility to heat and cold limited to one side of the body.

Hemitonia (*hem-e-to'-ne-ah*) [*hemi-; τόνος*, tension]. One-sided tonic muscle-contraction in brain disease.

Hemitoxin (*hem-e-toks'-in*) [*hemi-; toxin*]. A toxin deprived of half of its original toxicity.

Hemlock (*hem'-lok*). See *Conium.*

Hemo- (*hem-o-*) [*αἷμα*, blood]. A prefix signifying of or pertaining to the blood.

Hemoblast (*hem'-o-blast*). See *Hematoblast.*

Hemocatatonistic (*hem - o - kat - at - on - is'-tik*) [*hemo-; κατά*, down; *τόνος*, tension]. Tending to diminish the cohesion between the hemoglobin and the red blood-corpuscles.

Hemochromatosis (*hem - o - kro - mat - o' - sis*) [*hemo-; χρῶμα*, color]. Discoloration of the tissues, particularly the skin, by deposition of a pigment from the blood.

Hemochromogen (*hem-o-kro'-mo-jen*) [*hemo-; χρῶμα*, color; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. 1. Hemoglobin. 2. A hypothetic substance formed by the decomposition of hemoglobin with acids or alkalis in the absence of oxygen.

Hemocyanin (*hem - o - si' - an - in*) [*hemo-; κύανος*, blue]. A coloring-matter found in the blood of certain invertebrates. It contains copper, and gives to the blood a blue color.

Hemocyte (*hem'-o-sīt*). A blood-corpuscle.

Hemocytolysis (*hem-o-si-tol'-is-is*) [*hemo-; κύτος*, a cell; *λύειν*, to unloose]. The dissolution of blood-corpuscles by means of heat.

Hemocytometer (*hem-o-si-tom'-et-er*) [*hemo-; κύτος*, a cell; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the number of corpuscles in the blood. (*See illustrations on p.* 475.)

Hemocytotripsis (*hem-o-si-to-trip'-sis*) [*hemo-; κύτος*, a cell; *τρίβειν*, to rub]. The breaking up of blood-corpuscles under strong pressure.

Hemocytozoon (*hem-o-si-to-zo'-on*) [*hemo-; κύτος*, a cell; *ζῷον*, an animal]. The plasmodium of malaria.

Hemodia (*hem-o'-de-ah*) [*hemo-; ὀδούς*, a tooth]. Excessive sensibility of the teeth.

Hemodiastase (*hem - o - di' - as - tāz*) [*hemo-; διάστασις*, separation]. The amylolytic enzym of the blood.

Hemodromometer (*hem-o-dro-mom'-et-er*). See *Hemadromometer.*

Hemodynamometer (*hem-o-di-nam-om'-et-er*). See *Hemadynamometer.*

Hemoferrogen (*hem-o-fer'-o-jen*). A dry preparation of blood proposed as a remedy in anemic conditions.

Hemoferrum (*hem-o-fer'-um*). See *Oxyhemoglobin.*

Hemofuscin (*hem-o-fus'-in*) [*hemo-; fuscus*, dark]. The yellowish-brown, iron-free pigment found in hemochromatosis.

Hemogenesis (*hem-o-jen'-es-is*). See *Hematogenesis.*

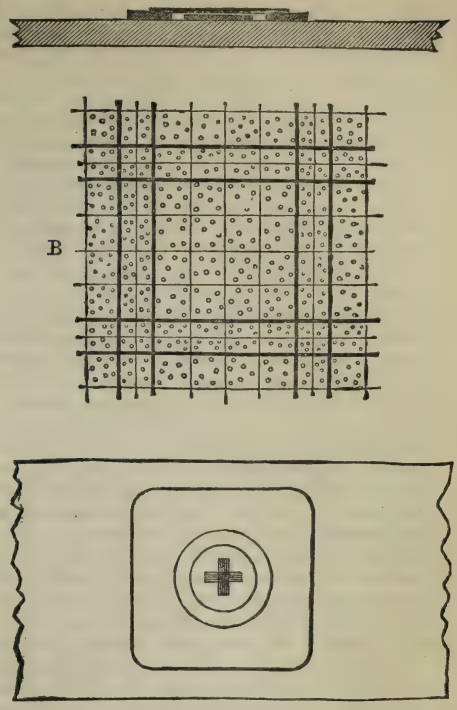
Hemogenic (*hem-o-jen'-ik*). See *Hematogenic.*

Hemoglobic (*hem-o-glo'-bik*). Applied to cells containing or generating hemoglobin.

Hemoglobin (*hem-o-glo'-bin*) [*hemo-; globus*, a ball]. The coloring-matter of the red corpuscles. It is an exceedingly complex body, containing iron; it crystallizes in rhombic plates or prisms, and is composed of *hematin* and a proteid substance, called *globulin.* It has a strong affinity for oxygen,



CAPILLARY MIXING-TUBE OF THE THOMA-ZEISS APPARATUS. — (*v. Jaksch.*)



COUNTING CHAMBER OF THE THOMA-ZEISS HEMOCYTOMETER. —(*Landois.*)

A. Sectional view. On the upper surface is shown cover-glass in position. Beneath the center of the cover is a glass platform upon which are ruled the divisions shown in the surface view, C. The space between the cover and the ruled platform is 0.1 mm. On each side of the ruled platform is shown the moat that prevents the fluid from reaching the outer disc, upon which the cover-glass rests. B. Appearance of the ruled surface under microscope and showing uniform distribution of the red cells as they should appear in a properly prepared dilution.

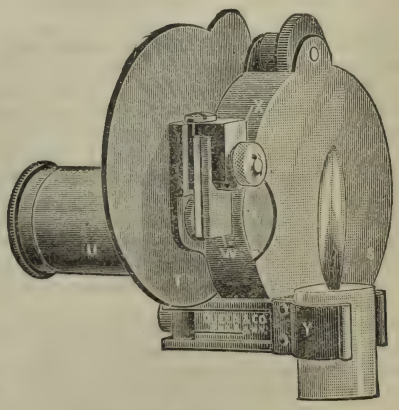
and the greater part of the oxygen in the blood is in combination with it as *oxy-hemoglobin*. When it gives up the oxygen to the tissues it becomes *reduced hemoglobin*. It is used in treatment of anemia in daily doses of 75–150 gr. (5–10 Gm.). Syn., *Purple cruorin*. **H., Tests for.** See *Kobert, Tallqvist.*



GOWERS' HEMOGLOBINOMETER, IMPROVED FORM.

Hemoglobinemia (*hem-o-glo-bin-e'-me-ah*) [*hemoglobin; αἷμα*, blood]. A condition in which the hemoglobin is dissolved out of the red corpuscles, probably as the result of the destruction of the latter, and is held in solution in the serum. The blood is "lake" colored. It occurs in some infectious diseases and after injecting certain substances into the blood.

Hemoglobinometer (*hem-o-glo-bin-om'-et-er*) [*hemoglobin; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for the quantitative estimation of hemoglobin in the blood. **H., Dare's,** an instrument consisting of a pipet and two glass



DARE'S HEMOGLOBINOMETER.

plates by means of which the undiluted blood is arranged into a stratum of exact thickness. It is illuminated by direct candle-light, and compared with a glass color-scale which is shifted by means of an adjusting wheel. The percentage of hemoglobin is shown by an indicator. **H., Fleischl's,** in this a certain dilution of the blood is made, and its color then compared with that of different thicknesses of a sliding wedge of red glass. **H., Gowers',** in this the calculation is made by measuring the amount of dilution necessary to make the blood of the same shade as a standard solution of carmin in gelatin.

Hemoglobinorrhea (*hem - o - glo - bin-or-e'-ah*) [*hemoglobin; ῥοία*, a flow]. The escape of hemoglobin from the blood-vessels. **Hæmoglobinorrhœa cutis,** an effusion of hemoglobin into the skin, due to venous engorgement.

Hemoglobinuria (*hem-o-glo-bin-u'-re-ah*) [*hemoglobin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of hemoglobin in the urine, due either to its solution out of the red corpuscles or to disintegration of the red corpuscles. **H., Epidemic,** hemoglobinuria of the newborn associated with jaundice, cyanosis, and nervous symptoms. Syn., *Winckel's disease.* **H., Intermittent, H., Paroxysmal,** a form characterized by recurring periodic attacks. It is related to cold, and is also closely associated with Raynaud's disease. **H., Toxic,** that form occurring in consequence of poisoning by various substances.

Hemogregarina (*hem-o-greg-ar-e'-nah*) [*hemo-; Gregarina*, a genus of *Protozoa*]. Gregarine-like bodies found in the blood of persons affected with malaria.

Hemohydronephrosis (*hem-o-hi-dro-nef-ro'-sis*) [*hemo-; ὕδωρ*, water; *νεφρός*, kidney]. A cystic tumor of the kidney with blood and urine in the contents.

Hemokelidosis (*hem-o-kel-id-o'-sis*) [*hemo-; κηλιδοῦν*, to stain]. Contamination of the blood; purpura.

Hemokonia (*hem-o-ko'-ne-ah*) [*hemo-; κονία*, dust]. Minute, colorless, highly refractive, spheroid or dumb-bell-shaped bodies constantly present in normal and pathologic blood. They are not more than 1 μ in diameter, and possess active, limited molecular motility, but not true ameboid motion. Syn., *Blood-dust; Blood-motes.*

Hemol (*hem'-ol*) [*αἷμα*, blood]. A dark-brown powder obtained by the action of zinc upon defibrinated blood, and said to contain 1% of soluble iron. Dose in anemia 1½–6 gr. (0.1–0.5 Gm.).

Hemology (*hem-ol'-o-je*) [*hemo-; λόγος*, science]. The science treating of the blood.

Hemolysin (*hem-ol'-is-in*) [*hemo-; λύσις*, solution]. A substance produced in the body of one species of animal by the introduction of red blood-corpuscles derived from the body of another species. It is capable of dissolving the red blood-corpuscles of the animal species from which the blood was obtained. Syn., *Erythrolysin.* **H., Bacterial,** that formed by the action of bacteria.

Hemolysis (*hem-ol'-is-is*). See *Hematolysis.*

Hemolytic (*hem-ol-it'-ik*). See *Hematolytic.*

Hemomanometer (*hem - o - man - om' - et - er*) [*hemo-; μάνος*, thin; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A manometer used in estimating blood-pressure.

Hemomere (*hem'-o-mēr*) [*hemo-; μέρος*, a part]. A portion of a metamere derived from the vascular system or taking part in its formation.

Hemometer (*hem-om'-et-er*). See *Hemoglobinometer.*

Hemometra (*hem-o-me'-trah*). See *Hematometra.*

Hemometrectasia (*hem-o-met-rek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*hemo-; μήτρα*, uterus; *ἔκτασις*, a stretching]. Dilation of the uterus from effusion of blood into its cavity.

Hemometry (*hem-om'-et-re*) [*hemo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. Estimation of the amount of hemoglobin or of the number of corpuscles in the blood. NORMAL COUNT: Erythrocytes (red corpuscles), 5,000,000; leukocytes (white corpuscles), 6000 to 8000; hemoglobin, 100%. DIFFERENTIAL COUNT OF LEUKOCYTES: Polymorphonuclears, 62 to 70%; small lymphocytes, 20 to 30%; large lymphocytes, 4 to 8%; transitionals, 1 to 2%; eosinophils, 0.5 to 4%; mast-cells, 0.25 to 0.5%.

Hemopathology (*hem-o-path-ol'-o-je*) [*hemo-; pathology*]. The pathology of the blood.

Hemopexia (*hem-o-peks'-e-ah*) [*hemo-; πῆξις*, a fixing]. A general name for diseases characterized by a tendency of the blood to coagulate.

Hemopexin (*hem-o-peks'-in*). A ferment capable of coagulating blood.

Hemophilia (*hem-o-fil'-e-ah*) [*hemo-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Bleeder's disease, an abnormal tendency to hemorrhage. It is usually hereditary, and though it is most common in males, the hereditary influence is transmitted through the mother.

Hemophiliac (*hem-o-fil'-e-ak*) [see *Hemophilia*]. One who is affected with hemophilia.

Hemophotograph (*hem-o-fo'-to-graf*) [*hemo-; photograph*]. A photograph of blood-corpuscles; it is used in determining the hemoglobin content. Syn., *Hemaphotograph.*

Hemophthalmia (*hem-of-thal'-me-ah*) [*hemo-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. A hemorrhage into the interior of the eye.

Hemophysallis (*hem - o - fis - al' - is*) [*hemo-; φυσαλλίς*, a bladder]. A pustule or vesicle filled with blood.

Hemopneumothorax (*hem-o-nu-mo-tho'-raks*) [*hemo-; πνεῦμα*, air; *θώραξ*, the chest]. A collection of air and blood within the pleural cavity.

Hemoproctia (*hem - o - prok' - te - ah*) [*hemo-; πρωκτός*, the anus]. Rectal hemorrhage. Bloody discharge from hemorrhoids.

Hemoptic, Hemoptoic (*hem-op'-tik, hem-opto'-ik*). Relating to or attended by hemoptysis.

Hemoptyic, Hemoptysic (*hem-op'-te-ik, hem-op'-tis-ik*). See *Hemoptic*.

Hemoptysis (*hem-op'-tis-is*) [*hemo-; πτύειν*, to spit]. The spitting of blood from the larynx, trachea, bronchi, or lungs. **H., Parasitic,** a disease due to the fluke, *Paragonimus Westermanii,* which lodges in the lungs, and exceptionally in other organs. The diagnosis is made by finding the characteristic ovums in the sputum.

Hemorrhage (*hem'-or-āj*) [*hemo-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. An escape of blood from the vessels, either by diapedesis through intact walls or by rhexis through ruptured walls. **H., Accidental,** hemorrhage during pregnancy from premature detachment of the placenta when normally situated. **H., Capillary,** oozing of blood from the capillaries. **H., Concealed,** a variety of accidental hemorrhage in which the bleeding takes place between the ovum and the uterine walls, without escape from the genital tract. **H., Consecutive,** one ensuing some time after injury. **H., Critical,** occurring at the turning-point of a disease. **H., Petechial,** hemorrhage under the surface in the form of minute points. **H., Postpartum,** hemorrhage occurring shortly after labor. **H., Primary,** that immediately following any traumatism. **H., Secondary,** that occurring some time after the traumatism. **H., Unavoidable,** hemorrhage from detachment of a placenta prævia. **H., Vicarious,** a discharge of blood from a part owing to the suppression of a flow in another part, as *vicarious* menstruation.

Hemorrhagic (*hem - or - a'-jik*) [*hemorrhage*]. Relating to or accompanied by hemorrhage. **H. Diathesis.** See *Hemophilia*. **H. Infarct.** See *Infarct, Hemorrhagic*.

Hemorrhagiferous (*hem-or-aj-if'-er-us*) [*hemorrhage; ferre*, to bear]. Attended by hemorrhage; giving rise to hemorrhage.

Hemorrhagin, Hæmorrhagin (*hem-or-aj'-in*). Flexner's name for endotheliolysin, since it causes extravasations of blood through its direct solvent action upon capillary endothelium.

Hemorrhagiparous (*hem-or-aj-ip'-ar-us*). See *Hemorrhagiferous*.

Hemorrhea (*hem-or-e'-ah*) [*hemo-; ῥοία*, a flow]. A hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoid (*hem'-or-oid*) [*αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood]. A pile. An enlarged and varicose condition of the veins of the lower portion of the rectum and the tissues about the anus. **H., Blind,** one that does not cause bleeding. **H.s, External,** those situated without the sphincter ani. **H.s, Internal,** those within the anal orifice.

Hemorrhoidal (*hem-or-oi'-dal*) [*hemorrhoid*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with hemorrhoids. 2. Applied to blood-vessels, nerves, etc., belonging to the anus. **H. Veins,** the three veins which form a plexus about the lower end of the rectum; through them the general venous system and the portal system communicate.

Hemosiderin (*hem - o - sid' - er - in*) [*hemo-; σίδηρος*, iron]. A granular pigment, a product of the decomposition of hemoglobin. It is found where blood is extravasated in contact with active cells, and contains iron.

Hemosiderosis (*hem - o - sid - er - o' - sis*) [see *Hemosiderin*]. A form of hemochromatosis characterized by the deposit of pigments containing iron in the tissues, especially those of the liver and spleen.

Hemospasia (*hem-o-spa'-ze-ah*) [*hemo-; σπάειν*, to draw]. The drawing of blood to a part, as by dry-cupping.

Hemospast (*hem'-o-spast*) [see *Hemospasia*]. A device for drawing blood to a part.

Hemostasia, Hemostasis (*hem-o-sta'-se-ah, hem-os'-ta-sis*) [*hemo-; στάσις*, a standing]. 1. Stagnation of the blood-current. 2. Arrest of a flow of blood.

Hemostat (*hem'-o-stat*) [see *Hemostasia*]. 1. Hemostatic forceps. 2. A proprietary external remedy for nosebleed said to consist of tannin, quinin sulfate, and benzoated fat.

Hemostatic (*hem-o-stat'-ik*). 1. Arresting hemorrhage. 2. An agent or remedy that arrests hemorrhage. **H. Forceps.** See *Forceps, Hemostatic*. **H., Martin's.** See *Martin's Hemostatic*. **H., Pavesi's,** a mixture of collodion, 100 parts; phenol, 10 parts; pure tannin, 5 parts; benzoic acid, 3 parts. Syn., *Pavesi's styptic collodion*.

Hemostatin (*hem-o-stat'-in*). An extract from the thymus of calves, containing sodium hydroxid and calcium chlorid.

Hemosterol (*hem-os'-ter-ol*). A therapeutic compound from blood of animals.

Hemotachometer (*hem-o-tak-om'-et-er*) [*hemo-; τάχος*, swiftness; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of blood.

Hemothorax (*hem-o-tho'-raks*) [*hemo-; θώραξ*, the chest]. An accumulation of blood in a pleural cavity.

Hemotoxic (*hem-o-toks'-ik*). See *Hematoxic*. **H. Sensitizer,** Metchnikoff's name for the intermediary body.

Hemotoxin (*hem - o - toks' - in*) [*hemo-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A cytotoxin from defibrinated blood.

Hemotropic (*hem - o - trop' - ik*) [*hemo-; τρέπειν*, to turn]. Applied to the haptophore by which the intermediary body combines with the corpuscle.

Hemp [ME.]. *Cannabis sativa*, the bast-fiber of which is used for textile purposes. **H., Indian.** See *Cannabis indica*.

Henbane. See *Hyoscyamus*.

Henke's Retrovisceral Space. The prevertebral space of the thorax which is continuous with the cervical space and is filled with areolar and fatty tissue. **H.'s Triangle,** the inguinal triangle, formed by the lateral border of the rectus muscle and the descending portion of the inguinal fold.

Henle's Ampulla. 1. The fusiform dilation of the vas deferens near its junction with the seminal vesicle. 2. The expanded outer half of the fallopian tube. **H.'s Cells,** large cells

with granular protoplasm and one or more relatively small nuclei in the seminiferous tubules. **H.'s Fenestrated Membrane,** the subendothelial fibroelastic layer of the tunica intima of an artery. **H.'s Fissures,** interstices filled with connective tissue between the muscular fibers of the myocardium. **H.'s Glands,** tubular glands found in the palpebral conjunctiva. **H.'s Internal Cremaster,** the smooth muscular fibers, remains of the gubernaculum, surrounding the vas deferens and the vessels of the spermatic cord. **H.'s Ligament,** the inner portion of the conjoined tendon which is chiefly attached to the sheath of the rectus muscle. **H.'s Loop,** the U-shaped section of a uriniferous tubule which is formed by a descending and an ascending loop-tube. **H.'s Membrane.** See *Bruch's Layer*. **H.'s Outer Fibrous Layer,** the zone of cone-fibers at the margin of the fovea centralis. **H.'s Sheath.** 1. The perineural sheath. 2. The cellular layer forming the outer portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair. **H.'s Sphincter,** the striated muscular fibers which encircle the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra. **H.'s Spine,** spina suprameatum; an inconstant small spine at the junction of the posterior and superior walls of the external auditory meatus. It serves as a landmark in trephining the mastoid process. **H.'s Stratum nerveum.** See *Bruecke's Tunica nervea*.

Henoch's Purpura. A variety of purpura with gastrointestinal symptoms occurring chiefly in young subjects; also a rapidly fatal form of purpura (*purpura fulminans*).

Henoch-Bergeron's Disease. See *Bergeron's Disease*.

Henry's Law. See *Law, Henry's*.

Hensen's Canal. See *Canal, Hensen's*. **H.'s Cells,** columnar epithelial cells found in the organ of Corti. **H.'s Disc, H.'s Stria,** the colorless transverse band which divides a dark (anisotropic), sarcous element in the middle. **H.'s Node,** in the embryo, an accumulation of cells at the anterior end of the primitive streak, through which the neurenteric canal passes from the outside into the blastodermic vesicle.

Hensing's Fold. The superior ligament of the cecum. A more or less triangular fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the abdominal wall, from the lower extremity of the kidney to the iliac fossa, by its lower border, and to the posteroexternal aspect of the colon, at times also to the cecum, by its anterior or internal border. The apex is fixed in the lumbar fossa, the lower free border extending from the iliac fossa to the intestine. Syn., *Parietocolic fold*.

Hepar (*he'-par*) [ἧπαρ, the liver]. 1. The liver. 2. A substance having the color of liver, as *hepar sulphuris*. **H. induratum,** an affection differing from cirrhosis, occurring after long-continued fevers, frequently characterized by melanemic pigmentary deposits in or near the capillaries and hyperplasia of the interacinous connective tissue. **H. siccatum,** the dried and powdered liver of swine freed from blood. Dose, in atrophic cirrhosis of liver, 300 gr. (20 Gm.) daily. **H. sulphuris,** potassium sulfid; formerly much used in medicine, now used mainly by homeopathists.

Heparaden (*hep-ar'-ad-en*) [*hepar*; ἀδήν, a gland]. A therapeutic preparation of liver-substance, 2 parts; lactose, 1 part. It is used in icterus. Dose 92–154 gr. (6–10 Gm.) daily.

Hepatalgia (*hep-at-al'-je-ah*) [*hepar*; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the liver.

Hepatatrophia (*hep-at-at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*hepar*; ἀτροφία, atrophy]. Atrophy of the liver.

Hepatauxe (*hep-at-awk'-se*) [*hepar*; αὔξη, increase]. Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatectomy (*hep-at-ek'-to-me*) [*hepar*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the liver, wholly or in part.

Hepathemia, Hepathæmia (*hep-ath-e'-me-ah*) [*hepar*; αἷμα, blood]. Sanguineous hepatic congestion. Syn., *Hepatohemia*.

Hepatic (*hep-at'-ik*) [*hepar*]. Pertaining to the liver.

Hepatica (*hep-at'-ik-ah*). Liverwort; a genus of ranunculaceous plants. *H. triloba* and *H. acutiloba* were formerly esteemed in the treatment of hepatic, renal, and pulmonary complaints.

Hepaticocholecystostcholecystenterostomy (*hep-at-ik-o-ko-le-sist-ost-ko-le-sist-en-ter-os'-to-me*). An anastomosis between the gall-bladder and hepatic duct, on one hand, and between the intestine and gall-bladder, on the other.

Hepaticopulmonary (*hep-at-ik-o-pul'-mon-a-re*) [*hepar*; *pulmo*, lung]. Relating to the liver and the lungs.

Hepaticostomy (*hep-at-ik-os'-to-me*) [*hepar*; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a fistula into the hepatic duct.

Hepaticotomy (*hep-at-ik-ot'-o-me*) [*hepar*; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the hepatic duct.

Hepatin (*hep'-at-in*) [*hepar*]. Glycogen.

Hepatitis (*hep-at-i'-tis*) [*hepar*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the liver. **H., Indurative,** a form marked by formation of fibrous tissue causing the liver-cells to atrophy from compression. **H., Interstitial,** inflammation of the connective tissue of the liver leading in some cases to the formation of abscesses or to softening and atrophy of the glandular structure, and in others to induration and cirrhosis. **H., Interstitial, Chronic,** cirrhosis of the liver. **H., Parenchymatous, Acute,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **H., Suppurative,** abscess of the liver.

Hepatization (*hep-at-iz-a'-shun*) [*hepar*]. A change of a tissue into a condition in which it resembles the liver, as *hepatization* of the lung. **H., Gray,** that in which the hepatized lung tissue is gray. **H., Red,** that in which it is red from an excess of blood.

Hepatizon (*hep-at-i'-zon*) [ἡπατίζειν, to be like the liver]. Chloasma.

Hepato- (*hep-at-o-*) [*hepar*]. A prefix denoting relation to the liver.

Hepatocele (*hep'-at-o-sēl*) [*hepato-; κήλη*, a hernia]. Hernia of the liver.

Hepatocirrhosis (*hep-at-o-sir-o'-sis*) [*hepato-; cirrhosis*]. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Hepatoduodenostomy (*hep-at-o-du-od-en-os'-to-me*) [*hepato-; duodenum; στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an opening from the liver into the duodenum.

Hepatodysentery (*hep-at-o-dis'-en-ter-e*). Inflammation of the liver attended with dysentery; hepatic dysentery.

Hepatogenic, Hepatogenous (*hep-at-o-jen'-ik, hep-at-oj'-en-us*) [*hepato-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Produced by or in the liver. **H. Icterus,** jaundice caused by the absorption of bile from the liver.

Hepatohemia (*hep-at-o-hem'-e-ah*). See *Hepathemia.*

Hepatolithiasis (*hep-at-o-lith-i'-as-is*) [*hepato-; lithiasis*]. A diseased condition characterized by the formation of gall-stones in the liver.

Hepatomalacia (*hep-at-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*hepato-; μαλακία*, softness]. Softening of the liver.

Hepatomphalocele (*hep-at-om-fal'-o-sēl*) [*hepato-; ὀμφαλός*, the navel; *κήλη*, a hernia]. An umbilical hernia with part of the liver contained in the sac.

Hepatopathy (*hep-at-op'-ath-e*) [*hepato-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the liver.

Hepatopexy (*hep'-at-o-peks-e*) [*hepato-; πῆξις*, fixation]. Surgical fixation of a floating liver.

Hepatophage (*hep'-at-o-fāj*) [*hepato-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. A giant-cell peculiar to the liver, which is said to destroy liver-cells.

Hepatophlebitis (*hep-at-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [*hepato-; phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the veins of the liver.

Hepatophlebotomy (*hep - at - o - fleb - ot'-o-me*) [*hepato-; φλέψ*, a vein; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The aspiration of blood from the liver.

Hepatoptosis (*hep-at-o-to'-sis*) [*hepato-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Synonym of *Floating liver.*

Hepatorrhaphy (*hep-at-or'-a-fe*) [*hepato-; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of the liver.

Hepatorrhea (*hep-at-or-e'-ah*) [*hepato-; ῥοία*, flow]. Morbid or excessive secretion of bile by the liver.

Hepatorrhexis (*hep-at-or-eks'-is*) [*hepato-; ῥῆξις*, a rupture]. Rupture of the liver.

Hepatostomy (*hep-at-os'-to-me*) [*hepato-; στόμα*, a mouth]. The establishment in the liver-substance of communication between parts of the liver obstructed by concretions.

Hepatotomy (*hep-at-ot'-o-me*) [*hepato-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the liver.

Hepatotoxemia (*hep-at-o-toks-e'-me-ah*) [*hepato-; toxemia*]. Toxemia due to disturbance of the hepatic functions.

Hepatotoxin (*hep-at-o-toks'-in*) [*hepato-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A cytotoxin found by E. Metchnikoff in the liver.

Hephestic (*hef-es'-tik*) [Ἥφαιστος, Vulcan] Prevailing or occurring among hammermen, as *hephestic* cramp.

Hephestiorrhaphy (*he-fes-te-or'-af-e*) [Ἥφαιστος, Vulcan; *ῥαφή*, a seam]. The application of the actual cautery to the edges of a wound to bring about adhesion.

Heptad (*hep'-tad*) [*ἑπτά*, seven]. An element having a quantivalence of seven.

Heptadicity (*hep-tad-is'-it-e*) [see *Heptad*]. Septivalence.

Heptane (*hep'-tān*) [see *Heptad*], C_7H_{16}. A liquid hydrocarbon of the paraffin group, contained in petroleum and also obtained from the resin of *Pinus sabiniana* by dry distillation. Syn., *Abietene.*

Herb (*erb*) [*herba*, an herb]. A plant the stem of which contains but little wood and dies down to the ground at the end of the season.

Herbivorous (*her - biv' - or - us*) [*herb; vorare*, to devour]. Living on vegetable food.

Herbst's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Herbst's.*

Hereditary (*he-red'-it-a-re*) [*heres*, an heir]. Transmitted from parent to offspring, as *hereditary* disease. **H. Ataxia,** a family disease of the young, depending on combined posterior and lateral sclerosis of the cord. It differs from tabes and ataxic paraplegia in the early age of its appearance, its hereditary nature, and some other features. **H. Syphilis.** See *Syphilis, Hereditary.*

Hereditation (*her - ed - it - a' - shun*) [*heredity*]. The effect or influence of heredity.

Heredity (*he-red'-it-e*) [*hereditas*, heredity]. The transmission of physical or mental qualities or tendencies from ancestor to offspring; the principle or force by reason of which the offspring resembles the parent.

Heredo- (*her-e-do-*). In composition, hereditary.

Hering's Law. The distinctness or purity of any sensation or conception depends upon the proportion existing between their intensity and the sum-total of the intensities of all simultaneous sensations and conceptions. **H.'s Test,** on looking with both eyes through a tube blackened inside and having a thread across one end, if a small round object is dropped immediately in front of or behind the thread, a subject with binocular vision can at once tell whether it has fallen nearer to his eyes or further away from them than the thread. In the absence of binocular vision a few trials will show that the relative distances of the falling object and the thread cannot be appreciated. **H.'s Theory of Color-sensation,** this predicates disassimilation and assimilation (decomposition and restitution) of the visual substance in vision—white, red, and yellow representing the sensation of disassimilation; black, green, and blue, that of restitution.

Hermaphrodism, Hermaphroditism (*her-maf'-ro-dizm, her-maf'-ro-di-tizm*) [Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]. The coexistence, in a single individual, of ovaries and testicles. **H., Complex,** a condition in which there are present the internal and the external organs of both sexes. **H., Lateral,** a form in which male organs (especially a testicle) are more or less developed on one side, and female organs (especially an ovary) on the opposite side. **H., Spurious,** a con-

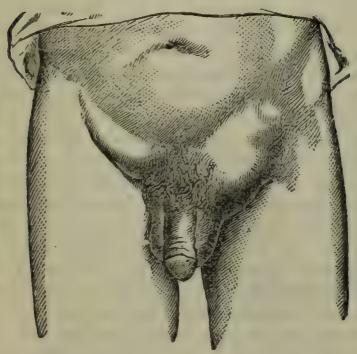
dition in which the individual is of one sex, but presents the outward signs of the other. **H., Transverse,** an instance in which the external organs indicate the one sex, and the internal, the opposite. **H., Unilateral,** that in which there are on one side an ovary and a testicle, and, on the other, an ovary or a testicle.

Hermaphrodite (*her-maf'-ro-dīt*) [see *Hermaphrodism*]. An individual affected with hermaphrodism; usually the condition is due to some congenital malformation of the genital organs, such as epispadias, hypospadia, cleft of the scrotum, etc., that makes the determination of sex somewhat doubtful.

Hermetic (*her-met'-ik*) ['Ερμῆς, Mercury]. Protected from exposure to air; air-tight, as the *hermetic* sealing of a wound.

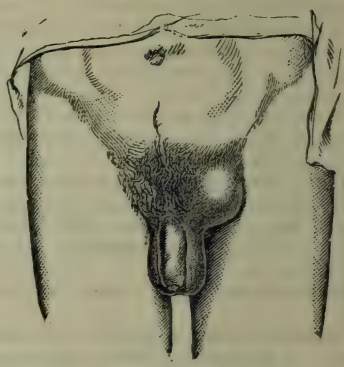
Hermophenol, Hermophenyl (*her-mo-fe'-nol, -nil*). A mercuriosodic phenol disulfonate containing 40% of metallic mercury, used as an antiseptic and antisyphilitic On wounds, in a solution of 1 : 100; injection in syphilis, 64 min (4 Cc.) of a solution of 0 5 cg. to the cubic centimeter every 2 or 3 days. Syn., *Sodium mercurophenyl disulfonate.*

Hernia (*her'-ne-ah*) [L.]. A protrusion of a viscus through an abnormal opening in the wall of the containing cavity; used without qualification, the word refers to hernia of the intestine **H., Abdominal,** a protrusion of a portion of the abdominal viscera through some portion of the parietes. **H. adiposa,** a liparocele. **H. adnata,** a congenital hernia. **H. annularis,** umbilical hernia. **H. of the Bladder,** the protrusion of a part of the



Oblique Inguinal Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)
Bubonocele on right side, but passing through external ring on left.

bladder through one of the openings of the abdominal cavity. **H. of the Brain, H. capitis, H. cerebri,** a protrusion of the brain through the skull. Syn., *Fungus cerebri.* **H., Complete,** a hernia in which the sac and its contents have passed the hernial orifice **H., Congenital,** a form of indirect inguinal hernia in which, the vaginal process of the peritoneum having remained patulous, the bowel descends at once into the scrotum, in direct contact with the testicle. **H., Cooper's.** See *Cooper's Hernia.* **H. cordis,** displacement of the heart with encroachment on the diaphragm or mediastinal wall. **H., Crural.** See



Direct Inguinal Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)

H., Femoral **H., Cystic.** Same as *Cystocele.* **H., Diaphragmatic,** a protrusion of a portion of some of the abdominal vis-



Femoral Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)

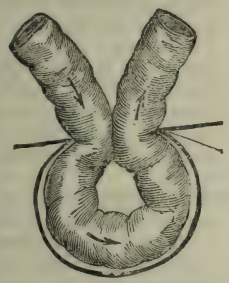
cera into the thorax, through a congenital defect in the diaphragm, or through a dilation or laceration of one of the natural



Strangulated Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)

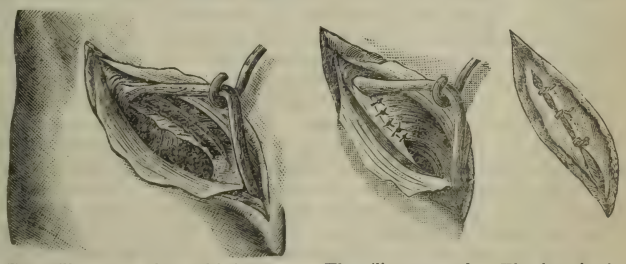
openings. **H., Displaced,** one that has been forced from the scrotum into the subperitoneal connective tissue of the abdomen. **H., Diverticular,** hernia of a congenital diver-

ticulum of the intestine; hernia of Meckel's diverticulum. Syn., *Littré's hernia.* **H. dolorosa,** a painful incarcerated hernia. **H., Duodenojejunal.** See *H., Retroperitoneal.* **H., Encysted,** a form in which the pouch forming the tunica vaginalis is closed at its upper end, but open below The hernia in descending along the inguinal canal enters the scrotum behind the tunica vaginalis, and is more or less completely surrounded by its posterior layer **H., Epiploic, H. epiploica.** See *Epiplocele.* **H., Fatty.** See *Liparocele* and *Steatocele.* **H., Femoral,** a hernia through the femoral canal, the tumor appearing on the upper inner aspect of the thigh, below Poupart's ligament. **H., Femoroinguinal,** a femoral hernia coexistent with an inguinal hernia. **H., Free,** a reducible hernia. **H., Hesselbach's.** See *Hesselbach's Hernia.* **H., Holthouse's.** See *Holthouse's Hernia.* **H., Incarcerated,** a hernia which has become occluded by the accumulation of gas, feces, or undigested food, thus causing obstruction of the bowels. **H., Incomplete,** one that has not entirely passed through the hernial orifice. **H., Infantile.** See *H., Encysted.* **H., Inguinal,** a hernia occupying the inguinal canal. **H., Intercostal,** a protrusion through the last costal interspaces, due to an intercostal wound. **H., Interstitial,** a displaced hernia in which the sac has found a way between two layers of aponeurosis. **H. of Iris,** a protrusion of a portion of the iris after iridectomy, trauma, etc. **H., Irreducible,** one in which the protruded viscus cannot be returned by manipulation. **H., Ischiatic,** a protrusion of the bowel through the great sacrosciatic foramen. **H.-knife,** a probe-pointed knife for incising the constriction of a hernial sac. **H., Labial,** a protrusion of the bowel between the vagina and the ramus of the ischium into a labium majus. **H., Lacrimal, H. of the Lacrimal Sac, H. lacrimalis,** protrusion of the mucosa of the lacrimal sac through an opening in its anterior wall. **H., Lateral, H. lateralis,** diverticular hernia. **H., Lavater's.** See *H., Richter's.* **H. lienalis,** hernia of the spleen. **H. of Littré,** a hernia in which only a diverticulum of the bowel is affected.



UNSTRANGULATED HERNIA.—(*Moullin.*)

The term is improperly applied to Richter's hernia. **H., Malgaigne's.** See *Malgaigne's Hernia.* **H., Mesocolic,** a protrusion of the bowel between two layers of the mesocolon. **H., Obstructed.** See *H., Incarcerated.* **H., Obturator,** a protrusion of bowel through the obturator foramen. **H., Omental,** a hernia containing omentum; epiplocele. **H., Pectineal,** one that, having made its way internal to and behind the femoral vessels, rests upon the pectineus muscle. **H., Perineal,** a protrusion of the abdominal contents between the fibers of the levator ani muscle in front of or to one side of the anus. **H., Pudendal.** Same as *H., Labial.* **H., Rectal.** 1. See *Proctocele.* 2. A protrusion of part of the pelvic or abdominal contents through the anus, held in a sac formed by eversion of the rectum. **H., Reducible,** one that may be returned by manipulation. **H., Retrocecal,** a protrusion of the bowel occupying an inconstant pouch dorsad of the cecum. Syn., *Rieux's hernia.* **H., Retroperitoneal,** a hernia in which the intestine lodges in the fossa duodenojejunalis. **H., Richter's,** partial enterocele; hernia partially strangulated, so that the lumen of the intestine remains more or less open. **H., Rieux's.** See *H., Retrocecal.* **H., Sacrorectal,** posterior proctocele from defective ossification of the sacrum. **H., Scrotal,** that form of inguinal hernia in which the protrusion has entered the scrotum. **H., Strangulated,** a hernia which is so tightly constricted at its neck as to interfere with its return, with the circulation of blood, and the passage of feces. **H., Umbilical,** a protrusion of the abdominal contents through the umbilicus. **H., Umbilicovesical,** hernia of the bladder through the umbilicus. **H., Ventral,** the name applied to protrusions of the abdominal contents through the abdominal walls in situations not usually subject to hernia.



The pillars open, the cord held up. The pillars sutured, the cord held up. The deep fascia closed over the cord.

RADICAL OPERATION FOR INGUINAL HERNIA.—(*Horwitz, after Bassini.*)

Hernial (*her'-ne-al*). Pertaining to hernia. **H. Sac,** the diverticulum of the peritoneum which the hernia pushes before it or into which it descends.

Hernioplasty (*her'-ne-o-plas-te*). The operation for the radical cure of hernia.

Herniopuncture (*her-ne-o-punk'-chūr*) [*hernia; punctura*, a pricking]. The puncture of a hernia.

Herniotome (*her'-ne-o-tōm*) [*hernia; τομή*, a cutting]. A hernia knife.

Herniotomy (*her-ne-ot'-o-me*) [see *Herniotome*]. Operation for the relief of hernia by section of the constriction.

Heroic (*he-ro'-ik*) [*ἥρως*, a hero]. Bold or daring; rash or unusually severe; applied usually to medical treatment by large doses or by measures involving risk.

Heroin (*her'-o-in*), $C_{17}H_{17}NO(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. The diacetic-acid ester of morphin. It is anodyne and sedative, and is used in coughs, dyspnea, and pectoral pains. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr (0.005–0.032 Gm.).

Herophilus, Torcular of. The dilation at the junction of the superior longitudinal, straight, two lateral, and two occipital sinuses.

Herpes (*her'-pēz*) [*ἕρπειν*, to creep]. An acute inflammatory affection of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by the development of groups of vesicles on an inflammatory base. **H. circinatus.** See *Tinea circinata*. **H. exedens,** a general term for the varieties of herpes and lupus characterized by hard vesicles in thronged clusters and containing dense reddish or yellow fluid. **H. facialis,** an acute, noncontagious, inflammatory disorder of the skin that appears in the form of one or more groups of vesicles. It is commonly called fever-blisters, a form of herpes appearing especially on the lips. It is frequent in "cold," malaria, croupous pneumonia, and cerebrospinal meningitis. Syn., *Herpes febrilis*. **H. febrilis.** See *H. facialis*. **H. iris,** a form of erythema with vesicles growing in a ring. It is usually seen on the backs of the hands and feet. **H. labialis.** See *H. facialis*. **H. præputialis, H. progenitalis,** a form of herpes in which vesicles, the size of a pin's head to that of a small pea, occur upon the glans and prepuce. **H. tonsurans.** See *Tinea tonsurans*. **H. zoster,** herpes in which the lesions are distributed in relation to the course of a cutaneous nerve, and, as a rule, unilateral. They are usually seen in the line of the intercostal nerves, but may follow the course of any nerve. The outbreak of the eruption is generally preceded by severe neuralgic pain. Syn., *Ignis sacer; Shingles; Zona; Zoster*.

Herpetic (*her-pet'-ik*) [*herpes*]. Pertaining to herpes. **H. Sore Throat.** See *Tonsillitis, Herpetic*.

Herpetiform (*her-pet'-if-orm*) [*herpes; forma*, form]. Resembling herpes.

Herpetism (*her'-pet-izm*). A constitutional tendency to eruptions of herpes.

Herxheimer's Spiral Fibers. Spiral fibers found in the rete mucosum of the epidermis.

Heryng's Benign Ulcer. A solitary ulcer situated on the anterior fauces and resembling a large herpetic vesicle. **H.'s Sign,** an infraorbital shadow observed on introducing an electric light into the mouth in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Herzberg's Reagent for Free Hydrochloric Acid. Moisten paper with a solution of Congo red; when dried, it turns blue or bluish-black upon being moistened with hydrochloric acid.

Hesselbach's Hernia. A lobulated hernia passing through the cribriform fascia. **H.'s Ligament,** the ligamentum interfoveolare; a thin, fibrous band extending from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis, near the plica semilunaris, to the pubic bone and Gimbernat's ligament; it forms part of the conjoined tendon. **H.'s Triangle,** a space bounded by Poupart's ligament below, the external border of the rectus abdominis internally, and the deep epigastric artery externally. Direct inguinal hernia occurs in this space.

Heteradelphus (*het-er-ad-el' fus*) [*hetero-; ἀδελφός*, brother]. A joined twin monster, consisting of an autositic monster with an attached parasite, the head of the latter being absent.

Heteradenia (*het-er-ad-e'-ne-ah*) [*hetero-; ἀδήν*, a gland]. 1. Normal glandular structure occurring in a part normally not provided with glands. 2. Glandular structure departing from the normal type.

Heteradenic (*het-er-ad-e'-nik*) [see *Heteradenia*]. Pertaining to or consisting of tissue that is unlike normal glandular tissue, or to glandular tissue occurring in an abnormal place.

Heteralius (*het-er-a'-le-us*) [*hetero-; ἅλως*, a disc] A double monster in which the parasite is very incomplete, and with no direct connection with the umbilical cord of its host.

Heterecism, Heterœcism (*het-er-e'-sizm*) [*hetero-; οἶκος*, a house]. Parasitism upon one host during one stage of growth or generation, and upon another host for the development of another stage or generation.

Hetero- (*het-er-o-*) [*ἕτερος*, other]. A prefix denoting unlikeness.

Heteroalbumose (*het-er-o-al'-bu-mōs*) [*hetero-; albumose*]. A variety of albumose soluble in salt solutions, insoluble in water, and precipitated by saturation with sodium chlorid or magnesium sulfate.

Heteroautoplasty (*het-er-o-aw'-to-plas-te*) [*hetero-; αὐτός*, self; *πλάσσειν*, to form] Grafting of skin from one person upon the body of another.

Heteroblastic (*het-er-o-blas'-tik*) [*hetero-; βλαστός*, germ; bud]. Arising from tissue of a different kind.

Heterocelous, Heterocœlous (*het-er-o-se'-lus*) [*hetero-; κοῖλος*, hollow]. Convexoconcave.

Heterocentric (*het-er-o-sen'-trik*) [*hetero-; κέντρον*, center]. Applied to rays that do not meet in a common center.

Heterochromatosis (*het-er-o-kro-mat-o'-sis*) [*hetero-; χρῶμα*, color] 1. Pigmentation of the skin due to substances foreign to the body. 2. See *Heterochromia*.

Heterochromia (*het-er-o-kro'-me-ah*) [see

Heterochromatosis]. A difference in color, as of the irises of the two eyes, or different parts of the same iris.

Heterochylia (*het-er-o-ki'-le-ah*) [*hetero-; χυλός*, chyle]. A variable condition of the gastric contents, changing suddenly from normal acidity to hyperacidity or anacidity.

Heterocrisis (*het-er-o-kri'-sis*) [*hetero-; κρίσις*, a crisis]. An abnormal crisis in disease.

Heterodesmotic (*het-er-o-dez-mot'-ik*) [*hetero-; δεσμός*, a bond]. Connecting other parts; applied to nerve-fibers connecting centers of unequal value or associating nervous centers with other parts.

Heterodymus (*het-er-od'-im-us*) [*hetero-; δίδυμος*, twin]. A double monster, the accessory part being but an imperfect head, with a neck and thorax by which it is implanted in the anterior abdominal wall of its host.

Heteroepidermic (*het - er - o - ep - e - der' - mik*). Pertaining to or taken from the skin of some other person; a form of skin-grafting.

Heteroganglionic (*het-er-o-gan-gle-on'-ik*). Relating to different ganglions; applied to the connecting nerve-fibers between ganglions.

Heterogeneous (*het - er - o - je' - ne - us*) [*hetero-; γένος*, kind]. Differing in kind or nature; composed of different substances; not homogeneous.

Heterogenesis (*het - er - o - jen' - es - is*) [*hetero-; γένεσις*, generation]. A mode of reproduction in which the living parent gives rise to offspring that pass through totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parents, and do not return into the cycle of the parents.

Heteroglaucous (*het-er-o-glaw'-kus*) [*hetero-; γλαυκός*, bluish-green]. 1. Having one eye blue and the other black or gray. 2. Relating to the anomalous production of greenish or glaucous spots.

Heteroid, Heteroideous (*het'-er-oid, -oid'-e-us*) [*ἕτερος*, other]. Formed diversely; applied to inclosed structures which differ from their investment.

Heteroinfection (*het-er-o-in-fek'-shun*) [*hetero-; infection*]. 1. Infection transmitted by a person who is himself not affected. 2. Infection of any organism by a poison not produced within itself; opposed to autoinfection.

Heteroinoculation (*het-er-o-in-ok-u-la'-shun*) [*hetero-; inoculation*]. Inoculation of one person by another.

Heterologous (*het-er-ol'-o-gus*) [*hetero-; λόγος*, relation]. Differing in structure or form from the normal. **H. Tumors,** tumors constituted of a tissue different from that of the part in or on which they are situated.

Heterolysin (*het-er-ol'-is-in*) [*hetero-; λύσις*, solution]. A lysin produced in the body of one species of animal by the introduction of blood from a different species. Cf. *Isolysin*.

Heterolysis (*het-er-ol'-is-is*) [see *Heterolysin*]. The hemolytic action of the blood-serum of one animal upon the corpuscles of another species. Cf. *Isolysis*.

Heterometry (*het-er-om'-et-re*) [*hetero-; μέτρον*, a measure]. Deviation from the normal state in a part, in regard to the amount of its contents.

Heteromorphous (*het-er-o-mor'-jus*) [*hetero-; μορφή*, form]. Differing from the normal in form.

Heteronymous (*het - er - on' - im - us*) [*hetero-; ὄνυμα*, name]. On opposite sides.

Heteropagus (*het-er-op'-ag-us*) [*hetero-; πάγος*. fixture]. A double monster in which the parasite, having a head and extremities, is attached to the anterior abdominal wall of its host.

Heteropathy (*het-er-op'-ath-e*) [*hetero-; πάθος*, suffering]. 1. The treatment of a disease by inducing a different morbid condition to neutralize it. 2. Abnormal reaction to stimulus or irritation.

Heterophasia (*het-er-o-ja'-ze-ah*). See *Heterophemy*.

Heterophemy (*het-er-of'-em-e*) [*hetero-; φήμη*, utterance]. The saying of one thing while another is intended.

Heterophoralgia (*het-er-o-for-al'-je-ah*) [*heterophoria; ἄλγος*, pain]. Eye-strain or ocular pain caused by heterophoria.

Heterophoria (*het-er-o-fo'-re-ah*) [*hetero-; φορός*, tending]. A relation of the visual lines of the two eyes other than that of parallelism. *Esophoria* is a tending of the lines inward; *exophoria*, outward; *hyperphoria*, a tending of the right or left visual line in a direction above its fellow; *hyperesophoria*, a tending of the visual lines upward and inward; *hyperexophoria*, upward and outward.

Heterophthalmos (*het-er-of-thal'-mos*). See *Heterochromia*.

Heteroplasia (*het-er-o-pla'-ze-ah*) [*hetero-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. The presence, in a part, of a tissue that does not belong there normally.

Heteroplasm (*het'-er-o-plazm*) [see *Heteroplasia*]. Abnormal or false tissue.

Heteroplasty (*het'-er-o-plas-te*) [see *Heteroplasia*]. 1. Heteroplasia. 2. The operation of grafting parts taken from another species.

Heteroproteose (*het-er-o-pro'-te-ōz*). A product of the digestion of syntonin in the stomach.

Heteroptics (*het-er-op'-tiks*) [*hetero-; ὀπτικός*, belonging to sight]. 1. Clairvoyance. 2. Perverted vision.

Heteroscope (*het'-er-o-skōp*) [*hetero-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An apparatus for the accurate measurement of the various angles at which a deviating eye in strabismus can see.

Heterotaxis (*het-er-o-taks'-is*) [*hetero-; τάξις*, order]. The anomalous disposition or transposition of organs.

Heterotopia (*het-er-o-to'-pe-ah*) [*hetero-; τόπος*, place]. A misplacement of normal tissue, especially a congenital malformation of the brain, in which masses of gray matter are found transplanted into the white.

Heterotrichous (*het-er-ot'-rik-us*) [*hetero-; θρίξ*, hair]. Furnished with two kinds of cilia.

Heterotrophia, Heterotrophy (*het-er-o-tro'-je-ah, het-er-ot'-ro-je*) [*hetero-; τροφή*, sus-

tenance]. Any perversion or disorder of nutrition.

Heterotropia (*het-er-o-trop'-e-ah*). See *Strabismus.*

Heterotypus (*het-er-o-ti'-pus*) [*hetero-; τύπος*, a type]. A double monster having the parasitic fetus hanging from the ventral wall of the principal subject.

Heterovalvate (*het-er-o-val'-vāt*) [*hetero-; valva*, valve]. Having two kinds of valves.

Heteroxanthin (*het - er - o - zan' - thin*) [*hetero-; ξανθός*, yellow], $C_6H_6N_4O_2$. A leukomain that can be isolated in crystalline form from urine.

Heteroxeny (*het-er-oks'-en-e*) [*hetero-; ξένος*, a guest]. The quality of living upon different hosts. Cf. *Heterecism.*

Hetocresol, Hetokresol (*het-o-kre'-sol*). See *Cinnamyl-metacresol.*

Hetoform (*het'-o-form*). Bismuth cinnamate.

Hetol (*het'-ol*) See *Sodium Cinnamate.*

Heubner's Disease. Syphilitic endarteritis of the brain.

Hexa- (*heks-ah-*) [*ἑξάς*, six]. A prefix signifying six.

Hexad (*heks'-ad*) [*ἑξάς*, six]. An element the atom of which has a quantivalence of six.

Hexadactylism (*heks-ah-dak'-til-izm*) [*hexa-; δάκτυλος*, a finger]. Having six fingers or toes.

Hexahydrohematoporphyrin (*heks-ah-hi-dro-hem-at-o-por'-fi-rin*). A reduction-product of hematin.

Hexamethylenamin (*heks-ah-meth-il-ēn'-am-in*), $C_6H_{12}N_4$, the *hexamethylenamina* of the U. S. P., a condensation-product obtained by the action of ammonia on formaldehyd. Syn., *Hexamethylenetetramin; Urotropin.*

Hexane (*heks'-ān*) [*ἑξάς*, six], C_6H_{14}. The sixth member of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid, boiling at about 71° C., found in various natural oils.

Hexatomic (*heks-at-om'-ik*) [*hexa-; ἄτομος*, an atom]. Consisting of six atoms; also applied to atoms that are hexavalent, and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Hexavalent (*heks-av'-al-ent*) [*hexa-; valens*, having power]. Having the same combining power as six hydrogen atoms.

Hexhydric (*heks-hi'-drik*) [*hexa-; ὕδωρ*, water]. 1. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Containing six molecules of water. **H. Alcohols,** alcohols containing six hydroxyl groups attached to six different carbon atoms; they approach the sugars closely in their properties. Moderate oxidation converts them into glucoses.

Hexoses (*heks-o'-sez*) [*ἑξάς*, six]. The aldehyd or ketone derivatives of the hexhydric alcohols.

Hey's Infantile Hernia. See *Cooper's Hernia.*

H.'s Internal Derangement, dislocation of the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint, especially the internal. **H.'s Ligament,** the femoral ligament, a falciform expansion of the fascia lata.

Heynsius' Test for Albumin. Add to the solution acetic acid sufficient to acidify, and a few cubic centimeters of a saturated solution of sodium chlorid, and boil. A flocculent precipitate is produced by the presence of albumin.

Hiant (*hi'-ant*) [*hiare*, to gape]. Yawning; gaping; opening by a fissure.

Hiatus (*hi-a'-tus*) [L., "a gap"]. 1. A space or opening. 2. The vulva. **H. of Fallopius,** a shallow groove on the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the petrosal branch of the vidian nerve. **H. maxillaris,** one on the inner aspect of the nasal part of the superior maxilla, establishing communication between the nose and the antrum of Highmore. Syn., *Hiatus supramaxillaris.* **H. œsophageus,** the opening for the esophagus in the diaphragm. **H., Scarpa's.** See *Scarpa's Hiatus.* **H. subarcuatus,** a depression in the petrosa lodging the flocculus.

Hiccup, Hiccough (*hik'-up*) [Dan., *hikke*, to hiccup]. A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm causing inspiration, followed by a sudden closure of the glottis. Syn., *Singultus.*

Hicks' (Braxton) Sign. Intermittent uterine contractions beginning at the end of the third month of pregnancy; they may also be produced by tumors distending the uterus.

Hidebound Disease. See *Scleroderma.*

Hidradenitis, Hidroadenitis (*hi-drad-en-i'-tis, hi-dro-ad-en-i'-tis*). See *Hidrosadenitis.* **H. suppurativa,** a condition marked by the formation of tumors the size of a pea which tend to develop into abscesses.

Hidradenoma (*hi - drad - en - o' - mah*) [*ἱδρώς*, sweat; *adenoma*]. Hyperplasia of an existing inflammatory tumor of a sweat-gland.

Hidropoiesis (*hid-ro-poi-e'-sis*) [*ἱδρώς*, sweat; *ποίησις*, formation]. The formation of sweat.

Hidropoietic (*hid-ro-poi-et'-ik*) [see *Hidropoiesis*]. Relating to hidropoiesis.

Hidrosadenitis (*hid-ros-ad-en-i'-tis*) [*ἱδρώς*, sweat; *ἀδήν*, gland; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sweat-glands. **H., Phlegmonous,** a furunculus beginning in the coil of a sweat-gland. **H., Ulcerative,** a variety occurring as superficial ulceration in circular or horse-shoe-shaped areas attacking the palmar or plantar surfaces; it is prone to relapse.

Hidrose (*hi'-drōs*) [*ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Relating to sweat.

Hidrosis (*hid-ro'-sis*) [see *Hidrose*] 1. The formation and excretion of sweat. 2. Abnormally profuse sweating. 3. Any skin disease marked by disorder of the sweat-glands.

Hiera-picra (*hi-er-ah-pi'-krah*) [L., "sacred bitters"]. Powder of aloes and canella.

Hieromania (*hi-er-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἱερός*, sacred; *μανία*, madness]. Religious frenzy.

Highmore, Antrum of (*hi'-mōr*) [N. *Highmore*, an English physician]. A cavity in the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. **H., Body of, H.'s Corpus,** a thickening of the tunica albuginea at the posterior part of the testis, from which connective-tissue septums diverge.

Highmoritis (*hi-mor-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

Hildenbrand's Typhus. Typhus fever.

Hilton's Law. The nerve-trunk supplying a joint supplies also the muscles moving the joint, and the skin over the insertion of these muscles. **H.'s Line,** a white line marking the junction of the skin of the perineum with the mucosa of the anus. **H.'s Muscle,** the arytenoepiglottideus muscle. **H.'s Sac.** See *Morgagni's Ventricle.*

Hilum, Hilus (*hi'-lum, hi'-lus*) [L., "a little thing"]. A pit, recess, or opening in an organ, usually for the entrance and exit of vessels or ducts.

Hind (*hīnd*) [AS., *hindan,* after; back]. Pertaining to the rear or posterior extremity. **H.-brain,** a division of the brain in the embryo that becomes the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. **H.-gut,** that part of the embryonic intestine from which the cecum, vermiform appendix, colon, and rectum are developed.

Hindenlang's Test for Albumin. On the addition of solid metaphosphoric acid to the liquid to be tested a precipitate is formed in the presence of albumin.

Hinge-joint (*hinj'-joint*). See *Diarthrosis.*

Hip [AS., *hype*]. 1. The upper part of the thigh at its junction with the buttocks. 2 The hip-joint. **H.-bath.** See *Bath, Hip-.* **H.-bone,** the ischium. **H.-girdle,** the pelvic arch. **H.-joint,** the articulation of the femur with the haunch-bone or innominate bone. **H.-joint Disease,** an inflammation of the hip-joint, usually tuberculous, and occurring most commonly in the young, and, according as it begins in the head of the femur, the acetabulum, or in the synovial membrane and proper structures of the joint, divided into femoral, acetabular, and arthritic. The symptoms are shuffling gait, pain often referred to the inner side of the knee, pain in the hip elicited by jarring the heel, deformity, abduction and eversion of the thigh, slight flexion of the knee, and arching of the lumbar spine; later, adduction and inversion of the thigh, with flexion of the knee and shortening of the limb. Suppuration with formation of fistulas occurs in the advanced stages. Syn., *Coxitis.*

Hippocampal (*hip-o-kam'-pal*) [see *Hippocampus*]. Relating to the hippocampus.

Hippocampus (*hip-o-kam'-pus*) [ἵππος, horse; κάμπος, a sea-monster]. A name applied to two elevations, *hippocampus major* and *hippocampus minor,* the former situated in the middle, and the latter in the posterior, horn of the ventricles of the brain.

Hippocratic (*hip-o-krat'-ik*) [*Hippocrates,* a Greek physician of the fifth century B. C.]. Described by Hippocrates. **H. Expression, H. Facies,** an anxious, pinched expression of the countenance, described as characteristic of peritonitis. **H. Finger,** hypertrophy of the ungual phalanx and nail in phthisis and other wasting diseases. **H. Sound,** the succussion sound. See *Hippocratis succussio.*

Hippocratis chorda, H. funis. The achilles tendon. **H. morbus sacer,** epilepsy. **H. succussio,** succussion employed to obtain a splashing sound in seropneumothorax and pyopneumothorax.

Hippuric Acid (*hip-u'-rik*). See *Acid, Hippuric.* **H. Acid, Reaction for.** See *Luecke's Reaction for Hippuric Acid.*

Hippus (*hip'-us*) [ἵππος, horse, from analogy to the movements of this animal]. Spasmodic pupillary movement, independent of the action of light.

Hirschberg's Test. A rough estimate of the amount of strabismus is made by observing the position of the corneal reflection of a candle-flame held one foot in front of the eye to be tested, the examiner placing his own eye near the candle and looking just over it.

Hirschfeld's Disease. A form of diabetes of rapid march, which usually ends in death in three months, by progressive cachexia or by complication. **H.'s Ganglion,** the gyrus hippocampi.

Hirschsprung's Disease. Congenital hypertrophic dilation of the colon.

Hirsute (*her-sūt'*) [*hirsutus,* shaggy]. Shaggy; hairy.

Hirsuties (*her-su'-te-ēz*) [see *Hirsute*]. Excessive growth of hair.

Hirtz's Rale. A moist, subcrepitant rale, of a somewhat metallic character, pathognomonic of tuberculous softening.

His' Canal. See *Canal, His'.* **H.'s Perivascular Spaces,** lymph-spaces surrounding the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **H.'s Stroma,** the trabecular framework of the mammary gland.

Histidin (*his'-tid-in*), $C_6H_9N_3O_2$. A base present among the hydrolytic products of casein, albumin, blood-serum, and horn, and a constant cleavage-product of the more complex plant and animal proteids.

Histin (*his'-tin*) [ἱστίον, a web]. Fibrin.

Histioid (*his'-te-oid*). See *Histoid.*

Histioma (*his-ti-o'-mah*) [ἱστίον, a web; ὄμα, a tumor]. A tissue tumor in which distinct tissues may be recognized, but which do not arrange themselves to form organs.

Histo- (*his-to-*) [ἱστός, tissue]. A prefix denoting relation to tissue.

Histoblast (*his'-to-blast*) [*histo-; βλαστός,* a germ]. A cell engaged in the formation of tissue.

Histochemistry (*his-to-kem'-is-tre*) [*histo-; chemistry*]. The chemistry of the histologic elements of the body.

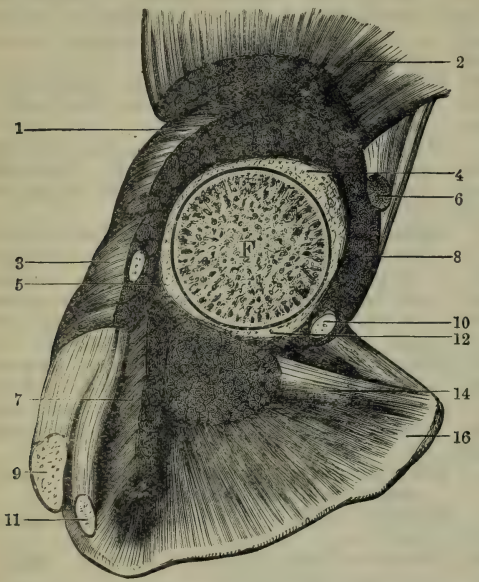
Histodialysis (*his-to-di-al'-is-is*) [*histo-; διάλυσις,* dissolution]. The dissolution of organic tissue.

Histofluorescence (*his-to-flu-or-es'-enz*). The administration of fluorescing drugs during roentgen-ray treatment.

Histogenesis (*his-to-jen'-es-is*) [*histo-; γένεσις,* generation]. The formation of tissues.

Histogenetic (*his-to-jen-et'-ik*) [see *Histogenesis*]. Relating to histogenesis.

Histogenol (*his-toj'-en-ol*). A compound of phosphorus and arsenic, each dessertspoonful containing ½ gr. (0.032 Gm.) of disodic methyl arsenate and 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.) of nucleic acid.



VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH THE HIP-JOINT, SHOWING THE HEAD OF THE FEMUR, THE CAPSULE, AND THE MUSCLES SURROUNDING THE ARTICULATION.—(*Modified from Henle.*)

1, 2. Gluteus medius. 3. Obturator internus and gemelli. 4. Iliofemoral band. 5. Ischiofemoral band. 6. Rectus femoris. 7. Quadratus femoris. 8. Iliacus. 9. Semitendinosus and biceps. 10. Psoas. 11. Semimembranosus. 12. Pubofemoral band. 14. Obturator externus. 16. Symphysis pubis. F. Section of head of femur.

Histohematin (*his-to-hem'-at-in*) [*histo-; αἷμα*, blood]. A pigment found in muscles, suprarenal capsules, and other organs, and believed to have a respiratory function.

Histoid (*his'-toid*) [*histo-; εἶδος*, likeness]. Composed of only one kind of tissue.

Histologic (*his-to-loj'-ik*) [see *Histology*]. Relating to histology.

Histology (*his-tol'-o-je*) [*histo-; λόγος*, science]. The minute anatomy of tissues. **H., Normal,** the study of sound tissues. **H., Pathologic,** the study of diseased tissues. **H., Topographic,** the study of the minute structure of the organs and especially of their formation from the tissues.

Histolysis (*his-tol'-is-is*) [*histo-; λύσις*, dissolution]. Disintegration and dissolution of organic tissue.

Histon (*his'-ton*) [*ἱστός*, tissue]. A proteid prepared from the nuclei of cells. It belongs to the group of proteids known as albumoses or propeptones.

Histonomy (*his-ton'-o-me*) [*histo-; νόμος*, a law]. The laws of the development and arrangement of organic tissue.

Histopathology (*his-to-path-ol'-o-je*) [*histo-; pathology*]. The study of minute pathologic changes in tissues.

Histophysiology (*his-to-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*histo-; physiology*]. The science of the functions of the various tissues.

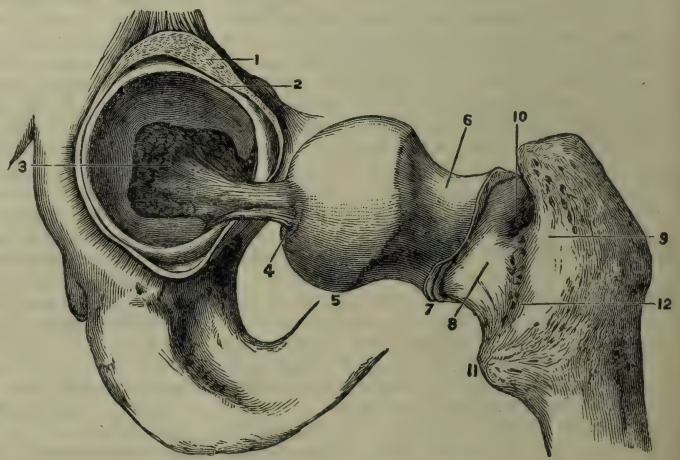
Histopsyche (*his-to-si'-ke*) [*histo-; ψυχή*, soul]. The tissue soul; according to Haeckel, the higher psychologic function which gives psychologic individuality to the compound multicellular organism as a true cell commonwealth.

Histotherapeutics, Histotherapy (*his-to-ther-ap-u'-tiks, his-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*histo-; θεραπεία*, therapy]. The remedial use of animal tissues.

Histotome (*his'-to-tōm*) [*histo-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An apparatus for cutting tissue for the study of its minute structure; a microtome.

Histotomy (*his-tot'-o-me*) [see *Histotome*]. The dissection of tissues.

Histrionic (*his-tre-on'-ik*) [*histrio*, an actor]. Dramatic. **H. Mania,** insanity with affectation and lofty manner. **H. Muscles,** the muscles of expression of



LIGAMENTS OF THE HIP-JOINT.—(*Sappey.*)

1. Iliofemoral band of capsular ligament, cut across. 2. Cotyloid ligament. 3. Ligamentum teres. 4. Insertion of ligamentum teres into the head of the femur. 5. Head of the femur. 6. Neck of the femur. 7. Attachment of capsular ligament to the back of the neck of the femur. 8. Neck of the femur external to attachment of capsular ligament. 9. Great trochanter. 10. Pit on the great trochanter. 11. Small trochanter. 12. Posterior intertrochanteric line.

the face. **H. Spasm,** spasm of the muscles of expresion.

Hitzig's Center. See *Center, Hitzig's.* **H.'s Zone,** a hypesthetic zone extending around the trunk in tabes dorsalis.

Hives (*hīvz*) [origin uncertain]. 1. Urticaria. 2. In Great Britain the term is also applied to croup, laryngitis, and chicken-pox.

Hoarhound, Horehound (*hōr'-hownd*). See *Marrubium.*

Hobnail Liver. The liver of advanced atrophic cirrhosis, so called on account of the small projections on the surface. Syn., *Gin-drinker's liver.*

Hoboken's Valves. The secondary windings of the vessels of the umbilical cord that form grooves externally and valve-like projections internally.

Hochsinger's Sign. The existence of indicanuria in tuberculosis of childhood.

Hodara's Disease. A form of trichorrhexis nodosa that has been observed by Hodara in women in Constantinople.

Hodge's Plane. A plane parallel to that of the pelvic inlet, passing through the upper border of the os pubis and the middle of the second sacral vertebra.

Hodgkin's Disease. Pseudoleukemia; progressive hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands associated with anemia.

Hodgson's Disease. Senile atheroma of the aorta with consequent lesion of the aortic valves.

Hoffmann's Anodyne. A compound of ether, 30; alcohol, 67; ethereal oil, 3. It is anodyne, stimulant, and antispasmodic, and is used in nervous irritation, angina pectoris, and asthma. Dose 30 min.–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **H.'s Symptom,** increase of the mechanic irritability of the sensory nerves in tetany. **H.'s Test for Tyrosin,** add to the solution to be tested mercuric nitrate and boil; then add nitric acid containing some nitrous acid. If tyrosin is present, a beautiful red coloration is produced and a red precipitate is formed. **H.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.*

Hofmeister's Test for Leucin. A deposit of metallic mercury is formed on warming a solution of leucin with mercurous nitrate. **H.'s Test for Peptones,** prepare phosphotungstic acid by dissolving commercial sodium tungstate in boiling water and adding phosphoric acid until acid in reaction; acidify strongly with hydrochloric acid after cooling, and filter when it has stood 24 hours. On the addition of this to a peptone solution entirely free from albumin it yields a precipitate.

Hog Cholera. See *Cholera, Hog.*

Holden's Line. See *Line, Holden's.*

Hollyhock (*hol'-e-hok*). See *Althea.*

Holmgren's Test. A test for color-blindness. The patient is requested to match skeins of different colored worsted, and if color-blind, he always selects characteristic shades.

Holoblastic (*hol - o - blas' - tik*) [ὅλος, whole; βλαστός, germ]. Applied to ova in which the entire yolk is included in the process of segmentation; one in which there is no separate food-yolk.

Holocain (*hol-o-ka'-in*). A crystalline combination of paraphenetidin and acetphenetidin. The hydrochlorate is employed as an anesthetic in ophthalmic practice in 1% solution.

Holocrine (*hol'-o-krēn*) [ὅλος, whole; κρίνειν, to separate]. Applied to a gland the cell of which, after having elaborated the material of secretion, falls into disuse and disappears. Cf. *Merocrine.*

Holorachischisis (*hol - o - rak - is' - kis - is*) [ὅλος, whole; ῥάχις, spinal column; σκιζεῖν, to cleave]. A congenital absence of the vertebral canal.

Holotopic (*hol-ot'-op-ik*) [ὅλος, whole; τόπος, place]. Pertaining to the relation of a part to the entire organism.

Holotopy (*hol-ot'-o-pe*). Waldeyer's term for the relation of a part or organ to the whole organism. Cf. *Idiotopy; Skeletotopy; Syntopy.*

Holthouse's Hernia. An oblique inguinal hernia in which, owing to the nondescent of the testis or from other causes, the hernia protrudes outward along the fold of the groin.

Holzin (*holt'-zin*). Formaldehyd in a 60% solution in methyl-alcohol. An antiseptic and disinfectant.

Holzinol (*holt'-zin-ol*). A solution of formaldehyd in methyl-alcohol containing a small proportion of menthol. Antiseptic and disinfectant.

Hom-. A prefix in chemistry signifying homologous; *i. e.,* the compound is a derivative differing by CH_2 from the mother-substance.

Homatropin (*ho-mat'-ro-pin*), $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. An alkaloid derived from atropin. It causes dilation of the pupil and paralysis of accommodation as does atropin, but its effects pass off more quickly—usually in two or three days. The hydrobromid is the salt generally employed. **H. Hydrobromid** (*homatropinæ hydrobromidum,* U. S. P.), $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.HBr$, white crystals used as a mydriatic and in the night-sweats of tuberculosis. Dose $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0005–0.0011 Gm.); maximum dose, single, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.). Application, 1% solution.

Home's Lobe. A small, glandular structure sometimes seen between the caput gallinaginis and the sphincter vesicæ It represents the third lobe of the prostate and may become considerably enlarged in old people.

Homeo- (*ho-me-o*) [ὅμοιος, like]. A prefix signifying likeness.

Homeochronous (*ho-me-o-kro'-nus*) [*homeo-;* χρόνος, time]. Similar in time or periodicity.

Homeoosteoplasty (*ho - me - o - os'-te-o-plas-te*) [*homeo-;* ὀστέον, bone; πλάσσειν, to mold]. The grafting of a piece of bone similar to that upon which it is grafted.

Homeopathy (*ho - me - op' - ath - e*) [*homeo-; πάθος*, ailment or disease]. A system of treatment of disease by the use of agents that, administered in health, would produce symptoms similar to those for the relief of which they are given.

Homeosemous (*hom - e - o - se' - mus*) [*homeo-; σημεῖον*, a sign]. Similar in import: applied to symptoms.

Homo- (*ho-mo-*). See *Homeo-*.

Homocentric (*ho - mo - sen' - trik*) [*homo-; κέντρον*, center]. Concentric; having the same center. **H. Rays,** light rays that have a common focus or are parallel.

Homocerebrin (*ho - mo - ser' - e - brin*) [*homo-; cerebrum*]. A substance derived from brain tissue, closely resembling cerebrin, but more soluble in alcohol.

Homœo- (*ho-me-o-*). For words thus beginning see *Homeo-*.

Homogeneous (*ho - mo - je' - ne - us*) [*homo-; γένος*, kind]. Having the same nature or qualities; having a uniform character in all parts.

Homogenesis (*ho - mo - jen' - es - is*) [*homo-; γένεσις*, birth]. Reproduction in which a parent gives rise to offspring that pass through the same cycle of changes as itself.

Homolog, Homologue (*ho'-mo-log*) [*homo-; λόγος*, proportion]. An organ which has the same relative structure, position, or development as another. The same organ in different organisms under every variety of form and function.

Homologous (*ho-mol'-o-gus*) [see *Homolog*]. Corresponding in structure, either directly or as referred to a fundamental type. In chemistry, being of the same type or series; differing by a multiple or an arithmetic ratio in certain constituents. **H. Tissues,** those identical in type of structure. **H. Tumor,** a tumor consisting of tissue identical with that of the organ whence it springs.

Homology (*ho-mol'-o-je*) [see *Homolog*]. The quality of being homologous; also, the morphologic identity of parts or organs in different animals.

Homomerous (*ho-mom'-er-us*) [*homo-; μέρος*, a part]. Having the parts alike.

Homonymous (*ho - mon' - im - us*) [*homo-; ὄνυμα*, a name]. 1. Having the same sound or name; having the same relative position. **H. Diplopia,** a form of diplopia in which the image seen by the right eye is on the right side and that seen by the left eye is on the left side. **H. Hemianopia.** See *Hemianopia, Homonymous.*

Homoplastic (*ho - mo - plas' - tik*) [*homo-; πλαστός*, formed]. Applied to newgrowths in which there has been no cytomorphosis, the cells resembling those of the parent tissue, as in angioma and glioma.

Homothermic (*ho - mo - ther' - mik*) [*homo-; θέρμη*, heat]. Having a uniform temperature.

Homotonic (*ho-mo-ton'-ik*) [*homo-; τόνος*, tone; tension]. Having a uniform or even course.

Homotype (*ho'-mo-tīp*) [*homo-; τύπος*, a pattern]. A part corresponding and similar to another part, as the humerus to the femur.

Honduras Bark (*hon - du' - ras*). Cascara amarga.

Honey (*hun'-e*). See *Mel.*

Honthin, Hontin (*hon'-thin, -tin*) [named from the town of the discoverer]. A proprietary, odorless, tasteless preparation, said to consist of tannin, albumin, and keratin; an intestinal astringent. Dose 8–20 gr. (0.5–1.3 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily; infants, 4–5 gr. (0.25–0.32 Gm.) 4 times daily.

Hook [AS., *hōc*]. A curved instrument. **H., Blunt,** an instrument for exercising traction upon the fetus in an arrested breech presentation. **H.s, Malgaigne's,** two pairs of hooks connected by a screw for approximating the fragments of a fractured patella. **H., Tyrrel's,** a blunt, slender hook for operations upon the eye.

Hookworm Disease. Uncinariasis.

Hop. See *Humulus.*

Hope's Camphor Mixture. A mixture containing nitric acid, camphor-water, and tincture of opium. It is used in the treatment of serous or choleraic diarrheas. **H.'s Sign,** double cardiac beat noted in aneurysm of the aorta.

Hopmann's Polyp. Papillary hypertrophy of the nasal mucous membrane, presenting the appearance of a papilloma.

Hoppe-Goldflam's Symptom-complex. See *Erb's Disease.*

Hoppe-Seyler's Test for Carbon Monoxid in Blood. Add to the blood twice its volume of caustic soda solution of 1.3 specific gravity. Ordinary blood thus treated is a dingy brown mass which, when spread out on porcelain, has a shade of green. Blood containing carbon monoxid, under the same conditions, appears as a red mass which, if spread on porcelain, shows a beautiful red color. **H.-S.'s Test for Xanthin,** add the xanthin to a mixture of a solution of sodium hydroxid and chlorid of lime in a porcelain dish; at first a dark-green ring, which quickly turns brown and disappears, forms about each xanthin grain.

Hordeolum (*hor-de'-o-lum*) [*hordeum*]. A sty; a furuncular inflammation of the connective tissue of the lids, near a hair-follicle. **H. externum.** See *Zeissian Sty.* **H. internum.** See *Meibomian Sty.*

Hordeum (*hor'-de-um*) [L.]. Barley.

Horismascope (*hor-iz'-mah-skōp*) [*ὅρισμα*, a determination; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument designed for the detection of albumin, peptones, biliary constituents, etc., in urine.

Horizontal (*hor-iz-on'-tal*) [*ὁρίζων*, the horizon]. Parallel to the horizon.

Horn. See *Cornu.*

Horner's Disease. A slight ptosis accompanied by miosis, retraction of the eyeball, and flushing of the face of the same side, in destructive lesions of the cervical sympathetic.

H.'s Muscle, the tensor tarsi. **H.'s Ptosis.** See *H.'s Disease.* **H.'s Teeth,** incisor teeth presenting horizontal grooves that are due to a deficiency of enamel.

Horny (*hor'-ne*) [*horn*]. Composed of or resembling horn.

Horopter (*hor-op'-ter*) [ὅρος, boundary; ὀπτήρ, an observer]. The sum of all the points seen singly by the two retinas while the fixation-point remains stationary.

Horripilation (*hor-ip-il-a'-shun*) [*horrere,* to stand on end; *pilus,* the hair]. Erection of the hairs of the skin produced by the contraction of the arrectores pili muscles.

Horse-radish (*hors'-rad-ish*). The plant, *Cochlearia armoracia,* of the order *Cruciferæ.* The root (*armoraciæ radix,* B. P.) contains a volatile oil, and is a gastric stimulant and diuretic. It is chiefly used as a condiment, but has been employed in medicine in dropsy, chronic rheumatism, and scurvy. Dose of the *root* ½ dr. (2 Gm.) or more.

Horseshoe-kidney. A kidney having somewhat the shape of a horseshoe, due to a fusion of the two kidneys at one of their ends, usually the lower.

Horseshoe-magnet. A magnet bent in the shape of a horseshoe.

Horseweed. 1. *Collinsonia canadensis,* an indigenous plant, the root of which (in decoction) is used in cystitis, leukorrhea, dropsy, gravel, etc. 2. *Erigeron canadense.*

Horsley's Method. A method of determining the position of the fissure of Rolando by means of an instrument called a cyrtometer, encircling the head, and having an arm fixed at an angle of 67°, which indicates the position of the fissure. **H.'s Test,** a test for glucose. The urine rendered alkaline is boiled with potassium dichromate; if sugar is present, a green color is developed.

Hospital (*hos'-pit-al*) [*hospes,* a guest]. A building for the care and treatment of sick or infirm persons. **H. Gangrene,** a contagious, phagedenic gangrene occasionally attacking wounds or open sores. It is confined mainly to military hospitals, and is of microbic origin.

Hospitalism (*hos'-pit-al-izm*) [*hospital*]. The morbid conditions arising from the gathering of diseased persons in a hospital.

Host (*hōst*) [*hostis,* a stranger; a landlord]. The organic body upon which parasites live.

Hot [ME.]. Having or yielding the sensation of heat; stimulating; biting. **H.-air Bath.** See *Bath, Hot-air.* **H.-air Treatment,** the local application of superheated dry air, the affected part being introduced into a cylinder or chamber. **H. Bath.** See *Bath, Hot.*

Hottentot Apron. See *Apron, Hottentot.*

Hottentotism (*hot'-en-tot-izm*). An extreme form of congenital stammering.

Hour-glass Contraction. A contraction of a hollow organ, as the uterus or stomach, near the middle, producing a condition resembling an hour-glass.

Housemaid's Knee. A chronic inflammation of the bursa in front of the patella with an accumulation of serous fluid.

Houston's Folds. Oblique folds, three in number, of the mucous membrane of the rectum. **H.'s Muscle,** the compressor venæ dorsalis penis, a fasciculus of the ischiocavernosus, which passes over the dorsum of the penis to join its fellow of the opposite side.

Hovius' Canal. See *Canal of Schlemm.* **H.'s Membrane.** See *Membrana ruyschiana.* **H.'s Plexus, H.'s Vascular Circle.** See *Leber's Plexus.*

Howship's Lacunas, H.'s Pits. Minute depressions or pits in bone undergoing absorption, produced by the action of osteoclasts.

Howship-Romberg's Sign. See *Romberg's Sign.*

Huchard's Disease. Excessive arterial tension due to a spasm of the vasoconstrictors, and which, according to Huchard, causes general arteriosclerosis. **H.'s Sign,** the difference in the pulse between the standing and recumbent posture is less in persons with arterial hypertension, and may even be the reverse of that of the normal condition.

Huebl's Sign. An early sign of pregnancy, consisting in an abnormal thinness and compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus as compared with that part above the insertion of the sacrouterine ligaments, the bimanual examination being carried out with one finger in the rectum.

Hueck's Ligament. The pectinate ligament.

Hueter's Sign. Absence of transmission of osseous vibration in cases of fracture with fibrous interposition between the fragments.

Huguier's Canal. See *Canal of the Chorda tympani.* **H.'s Circle,** the anastomosis formed by the branches of the uterine arteries around the uterus, at the junction of the body with the cervix. It is not constant. **H.'s Disease.** 1. Hypertrophic elongation of the supravaginal portion of the cervix uteri. 2. Lupus of the vulva. Syn., *Esthiomène de la vulve.* **H.'s Glands.** See *Bartholin, Glands of.*

Humanized (*hu'-man-īzd*). Applied to viruses which have passed through a human being.

Humeral (*hu'-mer-al*) [*humerus*]. Pertaining to the humerus.

Humerus (*hu'-mer-us*) [L.]. The bone of the upper arm.

Humidity (*hu-mid'-it-e*) [*humor*]. The state or quality of being moist; moisture; dampness. **H., Absolute,** the actual amount of water present in the air at any moment. **H., Relative,** the relative amount of water present in air as compared to what the air would contain at the existing temperature were its condition that of saturation.

Humor (*hu'-mor*) [L., "moisture"]. 1. Any fluid or semifluid part of the body. 2. Disposition; temperament, as the four humors of Galen—the choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic, and sanguine. **H., Aqueous,** the transparent fluid of the anterior chamber of the eye. **H., Crystalline.** See *Lens, Crys-*

talline. **H., Vitreous,** the transparent, gelatin-like substance filling the greater part of the globe of the eye.

Humoral (*hu'-mor-al*) [*humor*]. Pertaining to the natural fluids of the body. **H. Pathology,** that system of pathology according to which all diseases result from a disordered or abnormal condition of the fluids or humors of the body. **H. Theory,** that theory which ascribes the production of immunity to the antitoxic or bactericidal action of the fluids of the body.

Humpback, Hunchback (*hump'-bak, hunch'-bak*). See *Kyphosis.*

Humulus (*hu'-mu-lus*) [L.]. Hops. The *humulus* of the U. S. P. is the fruit-cones or strobiles of *H. lupulus,* which yield a powder, *lupulin,* a volatile oil, and tannin. Hops are tonic and slightly narcotic, and are used internally in dyspepsia, delirium tremens, and insomnia; locally, as emollient poultices. Dose of the *tincture* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Hunger (*hung'-ger*) [AS., *hungor*]. A condition marked by a sensation of emptiness of the stomach, with a longing for food. **H.-cure,** treatment by fasting.

Hunter's Canal. See *Canal, Hunter's.* **H.'s Gubernaculum.** See *Gubernaculum testis.* **H.'s Ligament,** the round ligament of the uterus. **H.'s Line,** the linea alba. **H.'s Method,** a method of treating aneurysm by ligating the artery on the proximal side of the sac.

Hunteri membrana caduca. The decidua.

Hunterian Chancre. See *Chancre, Hunterian.*

Huntington's Chorea. See *Chorea, Huntington's.*

Hunyadi Jànos Water (*hun-yah'-de yah'-nos*). An aperient mineral water from Hungary, containing potassium, sodium, and magnesium sulfates, sodium chlorid and carbonate, iron oxid, and alumina.

Huppert's Reaction for Bile-pigments. After the solution has been treated with milk of lime or with a solution of calcium chlorid, precipitate with ammonia; filter and wash the precipitate, treat with alcohol acidified with sulfuric acid, and boil; the liquid will assume a green color.

Huschke's Canal. See *Canal, Huschke's.* **H.'s Cartilage.** See *Jacobson's Cartilage.* **H.'s Foramen,** a perforation often found near the inner extremity of the tympanic plate; it results from an arrest of development. **H.'s Teeth,** the serrated projections on the inner wall of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea, roofing over the internal spiral sulcus. Syn., *Crista spiralis.* **H.'s Valve.** See *Rosenmueller's Valve.*

Hutchinson's Disease. See *Tay's Choroiditis.* **H.'s Facies,** the peculiar facial expression caused by immobility of the eyeballs in ophthalmoplegia externa. **H.'s Patch,** a reddish (salmon-colored) patch of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. **H.'s Prurigo,** the prurigo of dentition. **H.'s Pupil,** a dilated pupil on the injured side in traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. **H.'s Teeth,** peg-shaped incisor teeth, notched at the cutting-edge, frequently seen in congenital syphilis. **H.'s Theory,** attributes the origin of leprosy to the eating of fish too continuously or in too great quantities. **H.'s Triad,** pathognomonic of hereditary syphilis—(1) diffuse interstitial keratitis; (2) disease of the labyrinth; (3) Hutchinson's teeth.

Huxham's Tincture. See *Cinchona, Tincture of, Compound.*

Huxley's Layer, H.'s Membrane, H.'s Sheath [Thomas *Huxley,* an English biologist]. A layer of nucleated, elongated, polygonal cells lying within Henle's layer of the inner root-sheath of hairs.

Huygenian Ocular (*hi-je'-ne-an*). See *Ocular, Huygenian.*

Hyalin (*hi'-al-in*) [ὕαλος, glass]. A translucent substance forming the walls of hydatid cysts.

Hyaline (*hi'-al-in*) [see *Hyalin*]. Resembling glass. **H. Cartilage.** See *Cartilage, Hyaline.* **H. Cast, H. Cylinder,** a clear, nearly transparent urinary tube-cast. **H. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration, Hyaline.*

Hyalitis (*hi-al-i'-tis*) [*hyaloid;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor.

Hyalo- (*hi-al-o-*) [ὕαλος, glass]. A prefix meaning: 1. Transparent. 2. Relating to hyalin.

Hyalogen (*hi-al'-o-jen*) [*hyalo-;* γεννᾶν, to produce]. An albuminoid found in cartilage. It is readily changed into hyalin.

Hyaloid (*hi' - al - oid*) [*hyalo-;* εἶδος, like]. Transparent; glass-like. **H. Artery,** a branch of the arteria centralis retinæ in the embryo, traversing the vitreous humor to the posterior capsule of the lens. **H. Membrane,** a delicate, transparent membrane surrounding the vitreous humor, except in front, where it becomes fibrous and strong and forms a leaflet of the zonule of Zinn.

Hyaloma (*hi-al-o'-mah*) [*hyalo-;* ὄμα, a tumor]. The conversion of the eye into a hyaline mass.

Hyaloplasm (*hi'-al-o-plazm*) [*hyalo-;* πλάσμα, plasm]. The fluid portion of the protoplasm of a living cell.

Hyaloserositis (*hi-al-o-se-ro-si'-tis*) [*hyalo-; serosa;* ιτις, inflammation]. Chronic inflammation of the serous membranes with formation of a dense, fibrous hyaline investment in certain regions.

Hyalosome (*hi' - al - o - sōm*) [*hyalo-;* σῶμα, body]. A body resembling a nucleolus, but staining slightly by either nuclear or plasmatic dyes.

Hybometer (*hi-bom'-et-er*) [ὑβός, humpbacked; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring pathologic gibbosities.

Hybrid (*hi'-brid*) [ὕβρις, insult]. The offspring of two individuals of distinct but closely related species.

Hydantoin (*hi-dan-to'-in*), $C_3H_4N_2O_2$. Glycolyl urea. A crystalline substance derived from allantoin and related to urea.

Hydatid (*hi-dat'-id*) [ὑδατίς, vesicle]. A cyst-like body with clear contents, especially that

formed by the larva of the *Tænia echinococcus*. **H. Disease,** a disease characterized by the presence in various portions of the body of cysts containing the embryo of the *Tænia echinococcus*. **H. Fremitus, H. Thrill,** a fremitus occasionally obtained on palpating a hydatid cyst. **H. Mole.** See *Chorion, Cystic Degeneration of,* and *Mole, Hydatid.* **H. of Morgagni,** a small cyst connected with the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube. In the testicle it is found between the testicle proper and the epididymis. It represents the remains of the müllerian duct

Hydatidiform (*hi-dat-id'-if-orm*) [*hydatid; forma,* form]. Having the form of a hydatid. **H. Mole.** See *Mole, Hydatidiform.*

Hydatism (*hi-dat'-izm*) [ὕδωρ, water]. The sound caused by the moving of pathologic fluid in a body cavity.

Hydatoid (*hi-dat'-oid*) [*hydatid;* εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Hydatidiform. 2. Watery. 3. The aqueous humor.

Hydra-, Hydro- (*hi-drah-, hi-dro-*) [ὕδωρ, water]. Prefixes signifying the presence of water or of hydrogen.

Hydracetin (*hi-dras'-et-in*), $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_3O)$. A coal-tar derivative. It is antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.).

Hydracid (*hi-dras'-id*) [*hydra-; acidum,* acid]. An acid formed by a combination of hydrogen and an acid element or radicle other than oxygen.

Hydradenomes (*hi-drad'-en-ōmz*) [*hydra-; ἀδήν,* gland]. A skin disease marked by the formation of papules, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea, without subjective symptoms. It is attributed to adenoid epithelioma of the sweat-glands.

Hydræmia (*hi-dre'-me-ah*). See *Hydremia.*

Hydraeroperitoneum, Hydraeroperitonia (*hi-drah-er-o-per-it-o-ne'-um, -o'-ne-ah*) [*hydra-; ἀήρ,* air; *peritoneum*]. A collection of gas and fluid in the peritoneal cavity.

Hydragog, Hydragogue (*hi'-drag-og*) [*hydra-; ἀγωγός,* leading]. 1. Expelling water. 2. A purgative that causes copious liquid discharges.

Hydragogin (*hi-drag'-oj-in*). A diuretic and cardiac tonic containing tincture of digitalis, tincture of strophanthus, scillipicrin, scillitoxin, and oxysaponin. Dose 10–15 min. (0.66–1.0 Cc.).

Hydramnios, Hydramnion (*hi-dram'-ne-os, -on*) [*hydra-; ἀμνίον,* fetal membrane]. An abnormal amount of amniotic fluid.

Hydrangea (*hi-dran'-je-ah*) [*hydra-; ἀγγεῖον,* vessel]. A genus of saxifragaceous shrubs. The root of *H. arborescens* contains *hydrangin* and is employed in lithiasis.

Hydrargism, Hydrargyria, Hydrargyriasis, Hydrargyrism (*hi-drar'-gizm, hi-drar-ji'-re-ah, hi-drar-je-ri'-as-is, hi-drar'-je-rizm*). Chronic mercurial poisoning. See *Mercurialism.*

Hydrargyrate (*hi-drar'-je-rāt*). Relating to mercury; containing mercury.

Hydrargyric (*hi-drar'-je-rik*). Relating to mercury; mercuric.

Hydrargyrol (*hi-drar'-je-rol*). Mercury paraphenylthionate. **H.-septol.** See *Mercury Quinoseptolate.*

Hydrargyrum (*hi-drar'-je-rum*). See *Mercury.*

Hydrarthrosis (*hi-drar-thro'-sis*) [*hydra-; ἄρθρον,* a joint]. An accumulation of fluid in a joint.

Hydrastin (*hi-dras'-tin*) [*hydrastis*]. 1. An alkaloid (*hydrastina,* U. S. P.) from the root of *Hydrastis canadensis.* 2. A resinous extract from the root of *H. canadensis;* it is a cholagog, laxative, alterative, antiseptic, etc. **H. Hydrochlorate,** an astringent, alterative, and hemostatic. Dose ½–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 Gm.) every two hours if needed. Application as astringent 0.1 to 0.5% solution; in skin diseases 1% ointment; in chronic bronchitis 10–20 drops of a solution of 15 gr. (1 Gm.) in 5 dr. (18 Cc.) of water 4 times daily.

Hydrastinin (*hi-dras'-tin-in*) [*hydrastis*]. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, from hydrastin. It is used as a hemostatic, vasoconstrictor, cardiac stimulant, etc. **H. Hydrochlorid** (*hydrastininæ hydrochloridum,* U. S. P.), $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 . HCl + H_2O$, used as a uterine hemostatic, emmenagog, and vasoconstrictor. Dose ¼–½ gr. (0.015–0.032 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily; maximum daily dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.). Injection, 8–16 min. (0.5–1.0 Cc.) of 10% solution.

Hydrastis (*hi-dras'-tis*). Goldenseal, a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ.* The *hydrastis* of the U. S. P. is the rhizome and roots of *H. canadensis,* which contain the alkaloids *hydrastin* and *berberin.* It is tonic, antiperiodic, cholagog, and diuretic, and has been employed in leukorrhea, cystitis, constipation, menorrhagia, gonorrhœa, dyspepsia, etc. Dose of the *hydrastin of commerce,* an impure body, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.); of the *alkaloid* ⅛–⅓ gr. (0.008–0.022 Gm.). **H., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum hydrastis,* U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **H., Glycerite of** (*glyceritum hydrastis,* U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **H., Tincture of** (*tinctura hydrastis,* U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Hydrate (*hi'-drāt*) [ὕδωρ, water]. 1. A compound which may be considered to be formed by the replacement of half the hydrogen of one or more molecules of water by an electropositive element or radicle. 2. A salt containing water of crystallization.

Hydrated (*hi'-dra-ted*) [see *Hydrate*]. Combined with water.

Hydration (*hi-dra'-shun*) [see *Hydrate*]. The process of combining with water or of converting into a hydrate.

Hydrazin (*hi'-draz-in*) [*hydra-; azotum,* nitrogen]. 1. H_4N_2. Diamid; a colorless, stable gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strong alkaline reaction. 2. One of a class of bodies derived from hydrazin by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a radicle.

Hydremia (*hi-dre'-me-ah*) [*hydra-;* αἷμα, blood]. A watery condition of the blood.

Hydrencephalocele (*hi - dren - sef' - al - o - sēl*) [*hydra-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain; *κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the brain, in which the tumor is in part composed of a watery fluid.

Hydrencephalus (*hi - dren - sef' - al - us*). See *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrepigastrium (*hi - drep - e - gas' - tre - um*) [*hydra-; epigastrium*]. A collection of fluid between the abdominal muscles and the peritoneum.

Hydriatics (*hi-dre-at'-iks*). See *Hydrotherapeutics*.

Hydric (*hi'-drik*). Containing water.

Hydrid (*hi'-drid*). A chemic compound containing hydrogen united to an element or radicle.

Hydriodic (*hi - dre - od' - ik*) [*hydra-; iodin*]. Containing hydrogen and iodin. **H. Acid,** HI, a heavy, colorless gas, with a suffocating odor and an acid reaction. **H. Acid, Syrup of** (*syrupus acidi hydriodici*, U. S. P.), contains 1% by weight of absolute HI. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). It is used as an alterative in scrofula, rickets, etc.

Hydroa (*hi-dro'-ah*) [*hydro-; ᾠόν*, egg]. A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by erythema, papules, pustules, vesicles, bullas, or combinations of these, and by intense itching. Syn., *Dermatitis herpetiformis; Pemphigus pruriginosus.*

Hydroaeric (*hi-dro-a-er'-ik*) [*hydro-; ἀήρ*, air]. Applied in auscultation to the sound given by cavities filled with air and water.

Hydroappendix (*hi-dro-ap-en'-diks*). The dilation of the vermiform appendix with water.

Hydroargentic (*hi-dro-ar-jen'-tik*) [*hydro-; argentum*]. Containing hydrogen and silver.

Hydrobilirubin (*hi-dro-bil-e-ru'-bin*) [*hydro-; bilirubin*], $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$. A brown-red pigment formed by treating a solution of bilirubin with sodium amalgam. It is probably identical with stercobilin, the coloring-matter of the feces, and urobilin, the pigment of the urine.

Hydrobromate (*hi-dro-bro'-māt*) [*hydro-; βρῶμος*, a stench]. A salt of hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobromic (*hi-dro-bro'-mik*) [see *Hydrobromate*]. Composed of hydrogen and bromin. **H. Acid.** See *Acid, Hydrobromic.* **H. Ether.** See *Ethyl Bromid.*

Hydrobromid (*hi - dro - bro' - mid*). Same as *Hydrobromate.*

Hydrocarbon (*hi-dro-kar'-bon*) [*hydro-; carbo*, charcoal]. Any compound composed of hydrogen and carbon. All other organic compounds may be considered as derivatives of the hydrocarbons. The chief derivatives are—(1) those containing hydrogen; (2) those containing oxygen; (3) those containing sulfur; (4) those containing nitrogen. The principal hydrocarbons are: (1) the saturated hydrocarbons of the paraffin or marsh-gas series (C_nH_{2n+2}); (2) the unsaturated hydrocarbons of the olefin series (C_nH_{2n}); and (3) the benzene series or aromatic hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n-6}).

Hydrocarbonism (*hi-dro-kar'-bon-izm*). Poisoning with hydrocarbons, principally observed among miners and workers in petroleum refineries and in those who have used petroleum internally. It is marked by dizziness, cyanosis, loss of consciousness, anesthesia, convulsions, loss of reflexes, weakness of pulse and of breathing.

Hydrocele (*hi'-dro-sēl*) [*hydro-; κήλη*, tumor]. A collection of serous fluid about the testicle or spermatic cord. The term is also applied to serous tumors in other locations. **H. colli.** See *Maunoir's Hydrocele.* **H. hernialis,** a collection of fluid in a hernial sac due to obstruction of its neck.

Hydrocephalic (*hi-dro-sef-al'-ik*) [see *Hydrocephalus*]. Pertaining to or affected with hydrocephalus. **H. Cry,** the loud cry of a child, indicating pain in the head.

Hydrocephalocele (*hi-dro-sef'-al-o-sēl*). See *Hydrencephalocele.*

Hydrocephaloid (*hi - dro - sef' - al - oid*) [*hydrocephalus; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling hydrocephalus. 2. Marshall Hall's disease; a disease of infants resembling hydrocephalus. It is a condition of nervous exhaustion generally consequent on prolonged illness or premature weaning. It is sometimes observed in poorly nourished infants just after weaning. The pulse is irregular, the fontanels depressed, and there is little tendency to vomiting.

Hydrocephalus (*hi - dro - sef' - al - us*) [*hydro-; κεφαλή*, head]. A collection of fluid in the cerebral ventricles (*internal hydrocephalus*) or outside the brain-substance (*external hydrocephalus*). The symptoms are progressive enlargement of the head, bulging of the fontanels, prominent forehead, thinness of hair and scalp, distention of the superficial veins, mental impairment, muscular weakness, convulsions. *Acute external hydrocephalus* is due to inflammation of the meninges, usually tuberculous; *acute internal hydrocephalus* is caused by ependymitis; *chronic hydrocephalus* may be congenital or acquired.

Hydrochinone (*hi-dro-kin'-ōn*). See *Hydroquinone.*

Hydrochlorate (*hi-dro-klo'-rāt*). Any salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochloric Acid (*hi - dro - klo' - rik*). See *Acid, Hydrochloric.* **H. Acid in Contents of Stomach.** See *Boas, Ewald, Guenzburg, Herzberg, v. Jaksch, Luttke, Maly, Mohr, Rabuteau, Reoch, Sjoeqvist, Szabo, Uffelmann, v. d. Velden, Winkler, Witz.* **H. Acid Test for Formaldehyd in Milk,** heat in a test-tube 1 Cc. of milk with 4 Cc. of strong hydrochloric acid containing a trace of ferric chlorid. In the presence of formaldehyd a purple color appears, varying from a delicate tint to a deep violet. If a yellow color appears, repeat the test, using milk that has been diluted, 1 to 10, with water.

Hydrochlorid (*hi-dro-klo'-rid*). Same as *Hydrochlorate.*

Hydrocirsocele (*hi - dro - sir' - so - sēl*) [*hydro-; κιρσός*, venous enlargement; *κήλη*, tumor].

Hydrocele accompanied with varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydrocollidin (*hi-dro-kol'-id-in*) [*hydro-; κόλλα*, glue], $C_8H_{13}N$. A highly poisonous ptomain obtained from putrefying mackerel, horse-flesh, and ox-flesh, and said to be identical with one obtained from nicotin.

Hydrocyanic (*hi-dro-se-an'-ik*). See *Cyanogen*, and *Acid, Hydrocyanic*.

Hydrodiarrhea (*hi-dro-di-ar-e'-ah*) [*hydro-; diarrhea*]. Serous diarrhea.

Hydrodiascope (*hi-dro-di'-as-kōp*) [*hydro-; διά*, through; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A device, shaped like a pair of spectacles, consisting of two chambers filled with physiologic salt solution, worn to correct keratoconus and astigmatism.

Hydroelectric (*hi-dro-e-lek'-trik*) [*hydro-; electric*]. Pertaining to electricity developed in connection with water. **H. Bath,** a bath in which the metallic lining of the tub is connected with one pole of a battery, the other pole being in contact with the person of the patient.

Hydrofluoric Acid (*hi-dro-flu-or'-ik*). See *Acid, Hydrofluoric*, and *Fluorin*.

Hydrogastria (*hi-dro-gas'-tre-ah*). A gastric disorder from fluid due to constriction of the esophageal and pyloric orifices.

Hydrogen (*hi'-dro-jen*) [*hydro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Symbol H; atomic weight 1; quantivalence 1. A combustible, gaseous element, feebly basic, and occurring in nature in greatest abundance combined with oxygen in the form of water, H_2O. It is present in nearly all organic compounds, and is a constant constituent of acids. **H. Dioxid, H. Peroxid,** H_2O_2, an unstable liquid which readily yields up an atom of oxygen, and hence is a powerful oxidizer. It is strongly antiseptic. The solution, *aqua hydrogenii dioxidi* (U. S. P.), contains 3 % of pure H_2O_2. It is useful as an antiseptic application to inflamed mucous membranes in diphtheria, scarlatina, gonorrhea, etc., and as a cleansing agent of suppurating cavities. See also *Wurster's Test for Hydrogen Dioxid*. **H. Monoxid,** H_2O, water. **H. Persulfid,** H_2S_2, a heavy, yellow oil, with a foul, pungent odor and acrid taste, giving off irritating vapors. It bleaches organic coloring-matters and is a powerful antiseptic.

Hydrolein (*hi-dro'-le-in*) [*hydro-; oleum*, oil]. A proprietary emulsion of cod-liver oil with pancreatin and borax.

Hydrology (*hi-drol'-o-je*) [*hydro-; λόγος*, science]. A treatise on the nature and uses of water.

Hydrolysis (*hi-drol'-is-is*) [*hydro-; λύειν*, to loose]. The decomposition of water.

Hydrolytic (*hi-dro-lit'-ik*) [see *Hydrolysis*]. Pertaining to the decomposition of water or the liberation of water during a chemic reaction. **H. Ferments,** those causing a combination with the elements of water in the substances they decompose.

Hydromel (*hi'-dro-mel*) [*hydro-; μέλι*, honey]. A mixture of honey and water with or without a medicinal substance.

Hydromeningitis (*hi-dro-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*hydro-; μῆνιγξ*, a membrane; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or cord, accompanied by effusion of serous fluid. 2. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet.

Hydromeningocele (*hi-dro men-in'-go-sēl*) [*hydro-; μῆνιγξ*, a membrane; *κήλη*, a tumor]. 1. A cystic tumor of the meninges protruding through the skull. 2. A form of spina bifida in which the sac contains cerebrospinal fluid.

Hydromeninx (*hi-dro-men'-inks*) [*hydro-; μῆνιγξ*, a membrane]. Dropsy of the membranes of the brain.

Hydrometer (*hi-drom'-et-er*) [*hydro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids.

Hydrometra (*hi-dro-me'-trah*) [*hydro-; μήτρα*, the womb]. A collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

Hydromphalus (*hi-drom'-fal-us*) [*hydro-; ὀμφαλός*, navel]. A tumor at the navel, distended with water.

Hydromyelia, Hydromyelus (*hi-dro-mi-e'-le-ah, hi-dro-mi'-el-us*) [*hydro-; μυελός*, marrow]. Dilation of the central canal of the spinal cord with an accumulation of fluid.

Hydromyelocele (*hi-dro-mi'-el-o-sēl*) [*hydro-; μυελός*, marrow; *κοιλία*, cavity]. 1. Excessive accumulation of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord. 2. A variety of spina bifida in which remains of the spinal cord cover the tumor.

Hydronaphthol (*hi-dro-naf'-thol*) [*hydro-; naphthol*]. A substance, probably identical with betanaphthol, and, like it, used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.26 Gm.).

Hydronephrectasia (*hi-dro-nef-rek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*hydro-; νεφρός*, a kidney; *ἔκτασις*, distention]. Dropsical enlargement of the kidney.

Hydronephros (*hi-dro-nef'-ros*) [*hydro-; νεφρός*, kidney]. A dropsical kidney. Syn., *Hydronephrectasia*.

Hydronephrosis (*hi-dro-nef-ro'-sis*) [see *Hydronephros*]. A collection of urine in the pelvis of the kidney from obstructed outflow. The pressure of the fluid causes in time atrophy of the kidney-structure, and the whole organ is converted into a large cyst.

Hydronephrotic (*hi-dro-nef-rot'-ik*) [*hydronephrosis*]. Relating to, affected with, or of the nature of, hydronephrosis.

Hydrooligocythemia (*hi-dro-ol-ig-o-si-the'-me-ah*) [*hydro-; ὀλίγος*, few; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood]. A form of secondary anemia in which there is an increase in the proportion of the serum to the corpuscles of the blood.

Hydroparasalpinx (*hi-dro-par-ah-sal'-pinks*) [*hydro-; παρά*, beside; *σάλπιγξ*, tube]. An accumulation of water in the accessory tubes of the oviduct.

Hydropathy (*hi-drop'-ath-e*) [*hydro-; πάθος*, disease]. The treatment of diseases by the use of water, externally and internally.

Hydropericardium (*hi-dro-per-ik-ar'-de-um*)

[*hydro-; pericardium*]. A collection of serum within the pericardial cavity.

Hydroperione (*hi - dro - per' - e - ōn*) [*hydro-; περί*, around; *ᾠόν*, egg]. A seroalbuminous liquid existing between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa and believed to nourish the embryo at an early period.

Hydroperitoneum (*hi - dro - per - it - on - e' - um*) [*hydro-; peritoneum*]. Ascites.

Hydroperitonitis (*hi - dro - per - it - on - i' - tis*). Peritonitis attended with watery effusion.

Hydrophlogosis (*hi-dro-flo-go'-sis*) [*hydro-; φλόγωσις*, a burning]. Inflammation attended with serous effusion.

Hydrophobia (*hi - dro - fo' - be - ah*) [*hydro-; φόβος*, fear]. An acute infectious disease communicated to man by the bites of animals suffering from rabies. The period of incubation is variable, the average being from three to six months. The disease begins with malaise, slight spasmodic movements, and enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the neighborhood of the original wound. Soon the true hydrophobic state sets in; it is characterized by tonic spasm of the muscles of deglutition, excited by an effort at swallowing water or even at the sight of water. The pulse is rapid, there is slight fever, and usually profuse salivation exists. Toward the end paralysis may develop. The disease is nearly always fatal. The Pasteur treatment consists of a method of prophylaxis, consisting in the injection of a serum based on the spinal cords of animals dead of rabies.

Hydrophobic (*hi-dro-fo'-bik*). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, hydrophobia. **H. Tetanus.** See *Tetanus, Hydrophobic.*

Hydrophobophobia (*hi - dro - fo - bo-fo'-be - ah*) [*hydrophobia; φόβος*, fear]. An intense dread of hydrophobia; a condition producing a state simulating true hydrophobia.

Hydrophore (*hi'-dro-fōr*) [*hydro-; φέρειν*, to bear]. An apparatus consisting of a short grooved catheter used as an irrigating dilator of the urethra.

Hydrophthalmia (*hi - drof - thal' - me - ah*) [*hydro-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. An increase in the fluid contents of the eye, causing the organ to become distended, resulting in glaucoma, keratoglobus, staphyloma, etc.

Hydropic (*hi-drop'-ik*) [*hydrops*]. Pertaining to dropsy; dropsical.

Hydropneumatic (*hi-dro-nu-mat'-ik*) [*hydro-; πνεῦμα*, air]. Relating to water and air.

Hydropneumatosis (*hi - dro - nu - mat - o' - sis*) [*hydro-; πνευμάτωσις*, inflation]. A collection of fluid and air or other gas within the tissues.

Hydropneumopericardium (*hi-dro-nu-mo-per-ik-ar'-de-um*) [*hydro-; πνεῦμα*, air; *pericardium*]. A collection of serum and air or other gas within the pericardium.

Hydropneumothorax (*hi-dro-nu-mo-tho'-raks*) [*hydro-; πνεῦμα*, air; *θώραξ*, thorax]. The presence of serous fluid and air or gas in the pleural cavity.

Hydrops (*hi'-drops*) [*ὕδρωψ*, dropsy]. Dropsy.

H. articuli, a watery effusion into the synovial cavity of a joint. **H. ex vacuo,** a condition following inflammation, in which the lung is unable to expand and the space between the contracted lung and the chest-wall is filled with fluid. **H. tubæ profluens,** hydrosalpinx in which the watery discharges are said to occur from the uterus and vagina, in gushes, the uterine end of the tube from time to time allowing passage of the fluid.

Hydropyonephrosis (*hi - dro - pi - o - nef-ro'-sis*) [*hydro-; πύον*, pus; *νεφρός*, kidney]. Distention of the pelvis of the kidney with urine and pus.

Hydroquinin (*hi-dro-kwin'-in*) [*hydro-; quinin*], $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from cinchona, and frequently contaminating quinin.

Hydroquinone (*hi-dro-kwin'-ōn*), $C_6H_6O_2$. An isomer of resorcinol and pyrocatechin, found in arbutin, and also obtained from quinin and quinone, etc. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose 15–20 gr. (1.0–1.3 Gm.). Unof. See *Uva ursi.*

Hydrorachis (*hi-dror'-ak-is*) [*hydro-; ῥάχις*, spine]. A serous effusion within the spinal canal.

Hydrorenal (*hi-dro-re'-nal*) [*hydro-; ren*, kidney]. Relating to dropsy of the kidney.

Hydrorheostat (*hi-dro-re'-o-stat*). A rheostat in which the resistance is furnished by water.

Hydrorrhea (*hi-dro-re'-ah*) [*hydro-; ῥοία*, a flow]. A flow of watery liquid. **Hydrorrhœa gravidarum,** a discharge, from the pregnant uterus, of thin mucus that accumulates as a result of excessive secretion of the uterine glands.

Hydrosalpinx (*hi - dro - sal' - pinks*) [*hydro-; σάλπιγξ*, trumpet]. A distention of the fallopian tube with fluid.

Hydrosarcocele (*hi-dro-sar'-ko-sēl*) [*hydro-; σάρξ*, flesh; *κήλη*, hernia]. Sarcocele with hydrocele.

Hydroscopy (*hi-dros'-ko-pe*) [*hydro-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. The investigation of water or watery fluids.

Hydrospirometer (*hi - dro - spi-rom'-et-er*). A spirometer in which a column of water acts as an index.

Hydrostat (*hi'-dro-stat*) [*hydro-; στατός*, standing]. An apparatus for preventing the spilling of the fluid of electric batteries during transportation.

Hydrostatic (*hi-dro-stat'-ik*) [see *Hydrostat*]. Relating to hydrostatics. **H. Exploration,** M. Sée's method of diagnosing pelvic disease by palpation of the abdomen while the patient is extended in a bath covering its surface. **H. Test,** a test for live birth in which the fetal lungs are floated upon water.

Hydrostatics (*hi-dro-stat'-iks*) [see *Hydrostat*]. The science treating of the properties of liquids in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrosulfuric Acid (*hi-dro-sul-fu'-rik*). See *Acid, Hydrosulfuric.*

Hydrosyringomyelia (*hi - dro - sir -in-go-mi-e' - le-ah*) [*hydro-; σῦριγξ*, tube; *μυελός*, mar-

row]. Dilation of the central canal of the spinal cord by watery effusion, attended with degeneration and the formation of cavities.

Hydrotherapeutics (*hi-dro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [*hydro-; θεραπεύειν*, to heal]. The treatment of disease by means of water, or the use of water in the treatment of disease.

Hydrotherapy (*hi-dro-ther'-ap-e*). See *Hydrotherapeutics*.

Hydrothermal (*hi-dro-ther'-mal*) [*hydro-; θέρμη*, heat]. Pertaining to warm water; said of springs.

Hydrothermostat (*hi-dro-ther'-mo-stat*) [*hydro-; thermostat*]. An apparatus for providing a continuous degree of heat for therapeutic purposes.

Hydrothionammonemia (*hi-dro-thi-on-am-o-ne'-me-ah*) [*hydro-; θεῖον*, sulfur; *ammonia; αἷμα*, blood]. The condition produced by the presence of ammonium sulfid in the blood.

Hydrothionemia (*hi-dro-thi-on-e'-me-ah*) [*hydro-; θεῖον*, sulfur; *αἷμα*, blood]. The condition produced by the presence of hydrogen sulfid in the blood.

Hydrothionuria (*hi-dro-thi-on-u'-re-ah*) [*hydro-; θεῖον*, sulfur; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of hydrogen sulfid in the urine.

Hydrothorax (*hi-dro-tho'-raks*) [*hydro-; θώραξ*, chest]. The presence of serous fluid in the pleural cavity, due to a passive effusion, as in cardiac, renal, and other diseases.

Hydrotomy (*hi-drot'-o-me*) [*hydro-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. A method of dissecting tissues by the forcible injection of water into the arteries and capillaries, whereby the structures are separated.

Hydroureter (*hi-dro-u'-re-ter*). Dropsy of the ureter.

Hydroxid (*hi-droks'-id*) [*hydro-; ὄξυς*, sharp]. A metallic or basic radicle combined with one or more hydroxyl groups. Hydroxids may be regarded as formed from water (HOH) by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radicle. Synonym of *Hydrate*.

Hydroxyl (*hi-droks'-il*) [see *Hydroxid*]. The univalent radicle, OH, the combination of which with basic elements or radicles forms the hydroxids.

Hydroxylamin (*hi-droks-il'-am-in*) [*hydroxid; amin*], NH_2OH. A basic substance, known only in solution in water or in combination with acids. Its hydrochlorid has been used as a substitute for chrysarobin in skin diseases.

Hydrozone (*hi'-dro-zōn*) [*hydro-; ozone*]. An aqueous solution of chemically pure hydrogen dioxid; it is used as a bactericide and healing agent.

Hydruret (*hi'-dru-ret*). See *Hydrid*.

Hydruria (*hi-dru'-re-ah*) [*hydro-; οὖρον*, urine]. The discharge of a large quantity of urine of low specific gravity.

Hygiene (*hi'-je-ēn*) [*ὑγιεινός*, good for the health]. The science that treats of the laws of health and the methods of their observance.

Hygienic (*hi-je-en'-ik*) [see *Hygiene*]. Pertaining to hygiene, as *hygienic* treatment, that which simply guards against infraction of the laws of health.

Hygrin (*hi'-grin*) [*ὑγρός*, moist, from its liquid form], $C_{12}H_{13}N$. A liquid alkaloid derived from coca.

Hygro- (*hi-gro-*) [*ὑγρός*, moist]. A prefix denoting moist or relating to moisture.

Hygroma (*hi-gro'-mah*) [*hygro-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A bursa, or newly formed sac, distended with fluid.

Hygrometer (*hi-grom'-et-er*) [*hygro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining quantitatively the amount of moisture in the air.

Hygrometric (*hi-gro-met'-rik*) [see *Hygrometer*]. 1. Pertaining to hygrometry. 2. Readily absorbing water; hygroscopic.

Hygrometry (*hi-grom'-et-re*) [see *Hygrometer*]. The measurement of the moisture of the air.

Hygroscopic (*hi-gro-skop'-ik*) [*hygro-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the air.

Hygrostomia (*hi-gro-sto'-me-ah*) [*hygro-; στόμα*, mouth]. Chronic salivation.

Hyloma (*hi-lo'-mah*) [*ὕλη*, matter; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor originating in one of the primal pulp-tissues; subdivided into epihyloma, hypohyloma, and mesohyloma.

Hymen (*hi'-men*) [*ὑμήν*, membrane]. The fold of mucous membrane that partially occludes the vaginal orifice.

Hymenal (*hi'-me-nal*). Pertaining to the hymen.

Hymenitis (*hi-men-i'-tis*) [*hymen; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hymen or of any membranous structure.

Hymenology (*hi-men-ol'-o-je*) [*hymen; λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature, structure, functions, and diseases of membranes.

Hyoepiglottic (*hi-o-ep-e-glot'-ik*) [*hyoid; epiglottis*]. Relating to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.

Hyoglossal (*hi-o-glos'-al*) [*hyoid; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Extending from the hyoid bone to the tongue.

Hyoglossus (*hi-o-glos'-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Hyoid (*hi'-oid*) [Υ, the Greek letter upsilon; *εἶδος*, form]. Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon. **H. Bone,** a bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx, supporting the tongue and giving attachment to its muscles.

Hyomental (*hi-o-ment'-al*). Relating to the hyoid bone and the chin.

Hyoscin (*hi'-o-sin*) [*ὗς*, hog; *κύανος*, bean], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. A liquid alkaloid found in hyoscyamus. It is a powerful depressant of the cerebrum and the motor centers of the cord, and is employed in insomnia, mania, and excessive sexual excitement. **H. Hydrobromid** (*hyoscinæ hydrobromidum*, U. S. P.), the most commonly administered form. Dose $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.0005–0.0008 Gm.).

Hyoscyamin (*hi-o-si'-am-in*) [see *Hyoscin*], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid occurring in hy-

oscyamus. It is isomeric with atropin, is a mydriatic, narcotic, and sedative. Dose $\frac{1}{130}$ gr. (0.0005 Gm.). **H. Hydrobromid** (*hyoscyaminæ hydrobromidum*, U. S. P.), yellowish-white, amorphous masses, with nauseous taste and odor of tobacco. It is mydriatic, hypnotic, and sedative. Dose $\frac{1}{130}$–$\frac{1}{65}$ gr. (0.0005–0.001 Gm.) several times daily; as hypnotic for insane $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.008–0.016 Gm.). **H., Pseudo-,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, that obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*. It is sedative and antispasmodic. Dose for the sane $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0005–0.001 Gm.); injection for insane $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.002–0.006 Gm.). **H. Sulfate** (*hyoscyaminæ sulphas*, U. S. P.), the neutral sulfate of an alkaloid obtained from hyoscyamus. Dose $\frac{1}{128}$ gr. (0.0005 Gm.).

Hyoscyamus (*hi-o-si'-am-us*) [see *Hyoscin*]. Henbane; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*. The leaves and flowering tops of *H. niger* yield the alkaloids *hyoscyamin* and *hyoscin*. It is sedative to the nervous system, and has been employed in hysteria, cough, and colic, and to relieve pain in rheumatism, headache, and malignant tumors. **H., Extract of** (*extractum hyoscyami*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). **H., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum hyoscyami*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–10 min. (0.32–0.65 Cc.). **H. Juice** (*succus hyoscyami*, B. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **H., Tincture of** (*tinctura hyoscyami*, U. S. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Hypacidity (*hip-as-id'-it-e*) [*hypo-; acidity*]. Subacidity; deficiency in acid constituents.

Hypacousis, Hypacusia, Hypacusis, Hypakusis (*hip-ah-koo'-sis, hip-ah-koo'-ze-ah*) [*hypo-; ἄκουσις*, hearing]. Impairment of hearing.

Hypalbuminosis (*hip-al-bu-min-o'-sis*) [*hypo-; albumin*]. Diminution in the proportion of albumin in the blood.

Hypaphorin (*hi-paf'-or-in*). A crystalline alkaloid derived from the seeds of *Erythrina lithosperma*.

Hypasthenia (*hip-as-the'-ne-ah*) [*hypo-; ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. Loss of strength in a slight degree.

Hyper- (*hi-per-*) [*ὑπέρ*, over]. A Greek prefix signifying above, beyond, or excessive.

Hyperacanthosis (*hi-per-ak-an-tho'-sis*) [*hyper-; ἄκανθα*, thorn]. Abnormal growth of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis, as in warts and condylomas.

Hyperacidity (*hi-per-as-id'-it-e*) [*hyper-; acidity*]. Excessive acidity.

Hyperacousis, Hyperacusia, Hyperacusis, Hyperakusis (*hi-per-ah-koo'-sis, hi-per-ah-koo'-ze-ah*) [*hyper-; ἄκουσις*, hearing]. Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing; auditory hyperesthesia.

Hyperactivity (*hi-per-ak-tiv'-it-e*) [*hyper-; activity*]. Excessive or abnormal activity.

Hyperæmia (*hi-per-e'-me-ah*). See *Hyperemia*.

Hyperaeration (*hi-per-a-er-a'-shun*) [*hyper-; ἀήρ*, air]. The condition of being furnished with excess of ozone.

Hyperæsthesia (*hi - per - es - the' - ze - ah*). See *Hyperesthesia*.

Hyperalbuminemia (*hi - per - al - bu - min - e' - me - ah*). Pernicious anemia characterized by more than the normal percentage of albumin in the blood.

Hyperalbuminosis (*hi - per - al - bu - min-o'-sis*) [*hyper-; albumin*]. An increase in the amount of albumin in the blood.

Hyperalgesia (*hi - per - al - je' - ze - ah*) [*hyper-; ἄλγησις*, pain]. Excessive sensibility to pain. **H., Acoustic, H., Auditory,** a painful sensation in the ear caused by noises. Syn., *Hyperæsthesia acustica*. **H., Muscular,** muscular fatigue and exhaustion attending certain diseases. **H., Olfactory,** painful sensitiveness of the olfactory apparatus to certain odors.

Hyperalimentation (*hi-per-al-e-men-ta'-shun*). See *Superalimentation*.

Hyperalimentosis (*hi - per - al - e - men - to'-sis*). A morbid condition due to superalimentation.

Hyperalkalescence (*hi-per-al-kal-es'-ens*). Excessive alkalinity.

Hyperanakinesis (*hi - per - an - ak - in - e' - sis*) [*hyper-; ἀνακίνησις*, a moving upward; excitement]. Excessive activity of a part. **H. ventriculi,** exaggerated activity of the gastric functions.

Hyperaphic (*hi-per-af'-ik*) [*hyper-; ἀφή*, a touching]. Having morbid sensitiveness to touch.

Hyperazoturia (*hi-per-az-ot-u'-re-ah*) [*hyper-; ἀ*, priv.; *ζωή*, life; *οὖρον*, urine]. Excess of nitrogenous matter in the urine.

Hyperbulia (*hi-per-bu'-le-ah*) [*hyper-; βουλή*, will]. Exaggerated wilfulness; abnormal development of will-power.

Hypercatharsis (*hi-per-kath-ar'-sis*) [*hyper-; κάθαρσις*, cleansing]. Excessive purging.

Hyperchlorhydria (*hi - per - klor - hi' - dre - ah*). Same as *Chlorhydria*.

Hypercholia (*hi-per-ko'-le-ah*) [*hyper-; χολή*, bile]. An excessive secretion of bile.

Hyperchondroma (*hi - per - kon - dro' - mah*) [*hyper-; chondroma*]. A cartilaginous tumor.

Hyperchromasia (*hi - per - kro - ma' - ze - ah*) [*hyper-; χρῶμα*, color]. A condition characterized by excess of pigment.

Hyperchylia (*hi-per-ki'-le-ah*) [*hyper-; χυλός*, juice]. Excess of secretion; excessive formation of chyle.

Hypercompensation (*hi - per - kom - pen - sa'-shun*). The formation of more plastic material than is necessary to compensate for loss.

Hypercyesis (*hi-per-si-e'-sis*) [*hyper-; κύησις*, conception]. 1. Superfetation. 2. The condition in which conceptions follow each other rapidly.

Hypercythemia (*hi-per-si-the'-me-ah*) [*hyper-; κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood]. Increase in the blood-corpuscles compared with the serum.

Hyperdicrotic (*hi - per - di - krot' - ik*) [*hyper-; δίκροτος*, a double beat]. Affected with marked or delayed dicrotism; a condition in which the aortic notch is below the base-line.

Hyperdistention (*hi-per-dis-ten'-shun*) [*hyper-; distendere*, to stretch]. Forcible or extreme distention.

Hyperdontogeny (*hi-per-don-toj'-en-e*) [*hyper-; ὀδούς*, tooth; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The occurrence of a third dentition in mature life.

Hyperdynamia (*hi-per-di-nam'-e-ah*) [*hyper-; δύναμις*, energy]. Excessive strength or exaggeration of nervous or muscular function.

Hyperemesis (*hi-per-em'-es-is*) [*hyper-; ἔμεσις*, vomiting]. Excessive vomiting.

Hyperemia (*hi-per-e'-me-ah*) [*hyper-; αἷμα*, blood]. Excessive blood in a part. **H., Active,** that caused by an excessive supply of blood going to a part. **H., Arterial,** that due to increase of the blood-current from dilation of the arterioles. **H., Collateral, H., Compensatory,** congestion, either arterial or venous, in one part, compensatory to anemia in another part through transferred blood-pressure. **H., Latent,** the condition following continued light-treatment, marked by distinct redness appearing after very slight stimulation and consisting in dilation of the cutaneous vessels, exudation, and local leukocytosis. **H., Passive,** that caused by an impediment to the removal of the blood. **H. of Stasis.** See *H., Passive.* **H., Venous,** that due to diminishment of the velocity of the current, from obstruction of the outflow through the veins. Syn., *Hyperæmia venosa.*

Hyperencephalus (*hi-per-en-sef'-a-lus*) [*hyper-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A variety of single autositic monsters in which the upper portion of the skull is entirely lacking.

Hypererythrocythemia (*hi - per - er - ith - ro - si - the' - me - ah*) [*hyper-; ἐρυθρός*, red; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood]. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Hyperesthesia (*hi-per-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*hyper-; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Excessive sensibility.

Hyperextension (*hi-per-eks-ten'-shun*). Excessive extension for the correction of orthopedic deformities.

Hypergeusia (*hi-per-gu'-se-ah*) [*hyper-; γεῦσις*, taste]. Abnormal acuteness of the sense of taste.

Hyperglobulia (*hi - per - glo - bu'-le-ah*) [*hyper-; globus*, a ball]. An increase in the number of red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperhematosia, Hyperhematosis (*hi-per-hem-at-o'-ze-ah, hi-per-hem-at-o'-sis*). 1. Extraordinary activity or pressure of the blood. 2. Excess of blood. Syn., *Hyperematosis; Hyperemosis.*

Hyperhidrosis, Hyperidrosis (*hi-per-hid-ro'-sis, hi-per-id-ro'-sis*) [*hyper-; ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Excessive sweating.

Hyperinosis (*hi-per-in-o'-sis*) [*hyper-; ἶς*, fiber]. An excessive increase in the fibrin-factors in the blood.

Hyperinvolution (*hi-per-in-vo-lu'-shun*) [*hyper-; involvere*, to roll around]. Excessive involution of an organ after enlargement, as of the uterus after pregnancy, resulting in a reduction below the normal size.

Hyperisotonic (*hi-per-is-o-ton'-ik*) [*hyper-; ἴσος*, equal; *τόνος*, tone]. Applied to a solution of greater density than the blood or some other fluid taken as a standard.

Hyperkeratosis (*hi-per-ker-at-o'-sis*) [*hyper-; κέρας*, cornea; horn]. 1. Hypertrophy of the cornea. 2. Hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin. **H. lacunaris pharyngis,** a condition characterized by numerous hard white masses sometimes developing into long horny spines, projecting from the follicles of the lymphoid ring about the pharynx.

Hyperkinesia (*hi-per-kin-e'-ze-ah*) [*hyper-; κίνησις*, energy]. Excessive movement, as that associated with muscular spasm.

Hyperleukocythemia (*hi - per - lu - ko - si-the'-me-ah*). See *Hyperleukocytosis.*

Hyperleukocytosis (*hi-per-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*) [*hyper-; leukocyte*]. An increase in the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Hypermastia (*hi-per-mas'-te-ah*) [*hyper-; μαστός*, breast]. Excessive development of the mammary gland.

Hypermedication (*hi - per - med - e - ka'-shun*). Excessive employment of drugs.

Hypermetamorphic (*hi-per-met-ah-morf'-ik*). Undergoing frequent transformations.

Hypermetropia (*hi-per-me-tro'-pe-ah*). Same as *Hyperopia.*

Hypermetropic ((*hi-per-me-trop'-ik*) [*hyper-; μέτρον*, a measure; *ὤψ*, sight]. Affected with, or pertaining to, hyperopia.

Hypermyelohemia (*hi-per-mi-e-lo-he'-me-ah*) [*hyper-; μυελός*, marrow; *αἷμα*, blood]. Hyperemia of the spinal marrow. Syn., *Myelyperemia.*

Hypermyotrophia, Hypermyotrophy (*hi-per-mi-ot-ro'-fe-ah, hi-per-mi-ot'-ro-fe*) [*hyper-; μῦς*, muscle; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Hypertrophy of the muscular tissue.

Hypernephroid (*hi-per-nef'-roid*) [*hyper-; νεφρός*, kidney; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Suprarenal. **H. Tumors,** such as are derived from aberrant suprarenal tissue. See *Hypernephroma.*

Hypernephroma (*hi-per-nef-ro'-mah*). See *Grawitz's Tumor.*

Hyperneuroma (*hi-per-nu-ro'-mah*) [*hyper-; νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὄμα*, tumor]. An exuberant growth of nervous tissue.

Hyperonychia (*hi -"per - o - nik'-e-ah*) [*hyper-; ὄνυξ*, nail]. Hypertrophy of the nails.

Hyperope (*hi'-per-ōp*) [*hyperopia*]. One who is affected with hyperopia.

Hyperopia (*hi-per-o'-pe-ah*) [*hyper-; ὤψ*, sight]. The condition of the refractive media of the eye in which, with suspended accommodation, the focus of parallel rays of light is behind the retina. It is due to an abnormally short anteroposterior diameter of the eye, or to a subnormal refractive power of its media. **H., Absolute,** that which cannot be corrected completely by accommodation, so that there is indistinct vision even for distance. **H., Axial,** that due to abnormal shortness of the anteroposterior diameter of the eye, the refractive power being normal. **H., Curvature,** a form often combined with astigmatism, due to changes in curvature of the cornea or lens. **H., Facultative,** that which may be corrected by the accommodation, so that there is distinct vision at a distance. **H.,**

Index, that developing in old age from sclerosis of the lens. **H., Latent,** that part of the total hyperopia that cannot be overcome by the accommodation, or the difference between the manifest and the total hyperopia. **H., Manifest,** that which the accommodation can overcome, or that corrigible by a convex glass aided by the accommodation. **H., Relative,** a high hyperopia in which distinct vision is possible only when excessive convergence is made. **H., Total,** the entire hyperopia, both latent and manifest.

Hyperosmia (*hi-per-oz'-me-ah*) [*hyper-; ὀσμή*, smell]. An abnormally acute sense of smell.

Hyperostosis (*hi - per - os - to'-sis*) [*hyper-; ὀστέον*, bone]. A bony outgrowth.

Hyperperistalsis (*hi - per - per - is - tal' - sis*). Peristaltic unrest; a condition characterized by persistent rapid contractions of the stomach in close succession appearing after meals. Syn., *Tormina ventriculi nervosa.*

Hyperphleboectasy (*hi - per-fleb-o-ek'- ta - se*) [*hyper-; φλέψ*, vein; *ἔκτασις*, a stretching]. Excessive dilation of the veins.

Hyperphoria (*hi-per-fo'-re-ah*). See *Heterophoria.*

Hyperpiesis (*hi - per - pi - e' - sis*) [*hyper-; πίεσις*, a pressing]. An abnormally high pressure, as of the blood.

Hyperplasia (*hi-per-pla'-ze-ah*) [*hyper-; πλάσις*, molding]. Excessive formation of tissue; an increase in the size of a tissue or organ owing to an increase in the number of cells. Syn., *Numeric hypertrophy.*

Hyperplastic (*hi-per-plas'-tik*). Pertaining to hyperplasia.

Hyperpnea (*hi-per-pne'-ah*) [*hyper-; πνοή*, breathing]. Panting or exaggerated respiration.

Hyperpraxia (*hi-per-praks'-e-ah*) [*hyper-; πρᾶξις*, exercise]. The restlessness of movement characterizing certain forms of mania.

Hyperpselaphesia (*hi-per-sel-af-e'-ze-ah*) [*hyper-; ψηλάφησις*, touch]. Abnormal increase of tactile sensibility.

Hyperpyrexia (*hi-per-pi-reks'-e-ah*) [*hyper-; πυρετός*, fever]. Excessively high body temperature. By some the term is used only when the temperature is above 106° F.

Hyperresonance (*hi-per-res'-o-nans*) [*hyper-; resonance*]. Increased resonance on percussion.

Hypersecretion (*hi-per-se-kre'-shun*) [*hyper-; secretion*]. Excessive secretion.

Hypersteatosis (*hi-per-ste-at-o'-sis*) [*hyper-; steatosis*]. Excessive secretion of fat. Syn., *Aleipsis acuta.*

Hypersynergia (*hi-per-sin-ur'-je - ah*) [*hyper-; συνεργία*, a working together]. Excessive coordination; excessive energy in the organs in spreading disease throughout the system.

Hypertension (*hi-per-ten'-shun*). Excessive tension; supertension.

Hyperthermalgesia (*hi-per-therm-al-je'-se-ah*) [*hyper-; θέρμη*, heat; *ἄλγησις*, pain]. Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperthermia (*hi-per-ther'-me-ah*). Elevation of temperature above the normal.

Hyperthyrea (*hi-per-thi'-re-ah*). The condition arising from excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland.

Hyperthyrosis (*hi - per - thi - ro' - sis*). The condition in which there is excess of thyroid substance in the body.

Hypertonia (*hi-per-to'-ne-ah*) [*hyper-; τόνος*, tone]. 1. Excess of muscular tonicity. 2. Increased intraocular tension.

Hypertonic (*hi-per-ton'-ik*). Exceeding in strength or tension. **H. Salt Solution,** one that exceeds the osmotic tension of the blood-serum.

Hypertoxicity (*hi - per - toks - is' - it - e*). The quality of being excessively toxic.

Hypertrichiasis, Hypertrichosis (*hi-per-trik-i'-as-is, hi-per-trik-o'-sis*). Excessive growth of hair of a part or the whole of the body.

Hypertrophous (*hi-per'-trof-us*). Marked by or exhibiting hypertrophy.

Hypertrophy (*hi-per'-tro-fe*) [*hyper-; τροφή*, nourishment]. An increase in the size of a tissue or organ independent of the general growth of the body. **H., Compensatory,** that resulting from the increased activity of an organ to make up some deficiency in a paired organ or in itself. **H., Concentric** (of the heart), increase in the thickness of the walls, without increase in the size of the organ, but with diminution in the capacity of its chambers. **H., Eccentric** (of the heart), hypertrophy with dilation. **H., False,** an increase in some one constituent tissue of an organ, usually the connective tissue. **H., Moriform,** a mulberry-like enlargement, as of the posterior ends of the lower turbinals. **H., Numeric,** hypertrophy due to an increase in the number of cells. **H., Simple.** 1. That in which there is increase in the size of the individual cells. 2. Of the heart, increased thickness of the walls, the size of the cavities remaining unchanged. **H., True,** an increase of all the component tissues of an organ, giving increased power.

Hyperviscosity (*hi-per-vis-kos'-it-e*). Exaggeration of adhesive properties; observed in the erythrocytes in inflammatory diseases, in anemias, or when they are subjected to the action of poisons, notably snake-poison.

Hypesthesia (*hip-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Impairment of sensation; lessened tactile sensibility.

Hypesthetic (*hip-es-thet'-ik*). Pertaining to or affected with hypesthesia.

Hypha (*hi'-fah*) [*ὑφή*, a weaving; web; pl., *hyphæ*]. The filament or thread of a fungus; the matted hyphæ form the mycelium.

Hyphemia (*hi-fe'-me-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *αἷμα*, blood]. 1. Oligemia; deficiency of blood. 2. Hemorrhage in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hyphomycetes (*hi-fo-mi-se'-tēz*) [*ὑφή*, web; *μύκης*, fungus]. The molds.

Hypinosis (*hip-in-o'-sis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *ἶς*, fiber]. A deficiency of fibrin-factors in the blood.

Hypisotonic (*hip-is-o-ton'-ik*). See *Hypoisotonic.*

Hypnacetin (*hip-nas'-et-in*), $C.H_3CO\text{-}NH\text{-}C_6H_4\text{-}OCH_3\text{-}CO\text{-}C_6H_5$. Acetophenonacetylparaamidophenol ether. It is hypnotic and antiseptic. Dose 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 Gm.). Syn., *Hypnoacetin.*

Hypnal (*hip'-nal*) [ὕπνος, sleep]. A drug composed of antipyrin and chloral hydrate and used as a hypnotic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). Unof.

Hypnalgia (*hip-nal'-je-ah*) [ὕπνος, sleep; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain recurring during sleep.

Hypnic (*hip'-nik*) [ὑπνικός, producing sleep]. 1. Pertaining to or inducing sleep. 2. An agent that induces sleep.

Hypno- (*hip-no-*) [ὕπνος, sleep]. A prefix denoting relation to sleep or to hypnotism.

Hypnogenetic, Hypnogenic, Hypnogenous (*hip-no-jen-et'-ik, hip-no-jen'-ik, hip-noj'-en-us*) [*hypno-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. Producing or inducing sleep. 2. Inducing hypnotism.

Hypnolepsy (*hip'-no-lep-se*) [*hypno-*; λῆψις, seizure]. Excessive sleepiness.

Hypnology (*hip-nol'-o-je*) [*hypno-*; λόγος, science]. The science dealing with sleep or with hypnotism.

Hypnone (*hip'-nōn*). See *Acetophenone.*

Hypnopompic (*hip-no-pomp'-ik*) [ὑπνο-; πομπή, a procession]. Applied to visions seen at the moment of awakening from sleep or prior to complete awakening, as when a dream figure persists in waking life.

Hypnosia (*hip-no'-ze-ah*) [ὕπνος, sleep]. A condition of morbid drowsiness.

Hypnosis (*hip-no'-sis*) [see *Hypnosia*]. 1. The condition produced by hypnotizing. 2. The production of sleep; also, the gradual approach of sleep.

Hypnotic (*hip-not'-ik*) [*hypnosis*]. 1. Inducing sleep. 2. Pertaining to hypnotism. 3. A remedy that causes sleep.

Hypnotism (*hip'-not-izm*) [*hypnosis*]. A state of artificial somnambulism or trance, induced in certain persons by concentrating the gaze on a small object or on a revolving mirror, or by complete subjection of their will to that of another, at whose command the hypnotic state develops. Three stages are described—the cataleptic, the lethargic, and the somnambulistic.

Hypnotization (*hip-not-iz-a'-shun*) [*hypnotism*]. The induction of hypnotism.

Hypo- (*hi-po-*) [ὑπό, under]. A prefix denoting: 1. Deficiency or lack. 2. Below or beneath, opposed to *epi-*, upon. 3. Of acids and salts, denoting those having a smaller number of atoms of oxygen than other compounds of the same elements.

Hypoacidity (*hi-po-as-id'-it-e*). See *Hypacidity.*

Hypoazoturia (*hi-po-az-ot-u'-re-ah*) [*hypo-*; *azoturia*]. A diminished amount of urea in the urine.

Hypoblast (*hi'-po-blast*) [*hypo-*; βλαστός, sprout]. The internal layer of the blastoderm, also called the endoderm, endoblast, or entoderm. From it is developed the intestinal epithelium (except that of the mouth and anus) and that of the glands opening into the intestine, and the epithelium of the air-passages.

Hypobromite (*hi-po-bro'-mīt*) [*hypo-*; βρῶμος, stench]. A salt of hypobromous acid. **H. Method,** a method of estimating the quantity of urea in urine, based upon the fact that when urea is acted upon by sodium hypobromite it is decomposed into nitrogen, carbon dioxid, and water. From the volume of nitrogen evolved the quantity of urea can be determined.

Hypobulia (*hi-po-bu'-le-ah*) [*hypo-*; βουλή, will]. Deficiency of will-power.

Hypochlorhydria (*hi-po-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) [*hypo-*; χλωρός, green; ὕδωρ, water]. A condition in which there is a diminished amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Hypochlorite (*hi-po-klo'-rīt*) [*hypo-*; χλωρός, green]. Any salt of hypochlorous acid, HClO. The most important are those of calcium and sodium.

Hypochlorization (*hi-po-klo-riz-a'-shun*). A method of treating epilepsy by reduction of the sodium chlorid consumed by the patient to one-half.

Hypochondriac (*hi-po-kon'-dre-ak*) [*hypochondrium*]. 1. Pertaining to the hypochondrium. 2. A person who is affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriasis (*hi-po-kon-dri'-as-is*) [*hypochondrium*]. A condition in which the patient believes himself suffering from grave bodily diseases.

Hypochondrium (*hi-po-kon'-dre-um*) [*hypo-*; χόνδρος, cartilage]. The upper lateral region of the abdomen beneath the lower ribs.

Hypochromatism (*hi-po-kro'-mat-izm*) [*hypo-*; *chromatin*]. Deficiency of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell.

Hypochromatosis (*hi-po-kro-mat-o'-sis*). The pathologic diminution of the chromatin in a cell-nucleus.

Hypochylia (*hi-po-ki'-le-ah*) [*hypo-*; χυλός, juice]. Deficiency of secretion; deficiency of chyle.

Hypocytosis (*hi-po-si-to'-sis*) [*hypo-*; κυτός, cell]. Diminution of the number of blood-corpuscles.

Hypodermatic, Hypodermic (*hi-po-der-mat'-ik, hi-po-der'-mik*) [*hypo-*; δέρμα, skin]. Placed or introduced beneath the skin, as *hypodermatic* injection.

Hypodermatoclysis, Hypodermoclysis (*hi-po-der-mat-ok'-lis-is, hi-po-der-mok'-lis-is*) [*hypodermatic*; κλύσις, injection]. The introduction into the subcutaneous tissues of large quantities of fluids, especially of normal saline solution.

Hypodermotherapy (*hi-po-der-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*hypo-*; δέρμα, skin; θεραπεία, therapy]. Subcutaneous medication.

Hypoesophoria (*hi-po-es-o-fo'-re-ah*) [*hypo-*; *esophoria*]. A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to deviate downward and inward.

Hypoexophoria (*hi-po-eks-o-fo'-re-ah*) [*hypo-; exophoria*]. A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to deviate downward and outward.

Hypogastric (*hi-po-gas'-trik*) [*hypogastrium*]. Pertaining to the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrium (*hi - po - gas' - tre - um*) [*hypo-; γαστήρ*, the belly]. The lower median anterior region of the abdomen.

Hypogastropagus (*hi-po-gas-trop'-ag-us*) [*hypogastrium; πάγος*, anything solid]. A genus of twin monsters characterized by having the union in the region of the hypogastrium.

Hypogeusia (*hi - po - gu' - se - ah*) [*hypo-; γεῦσις*, taste]. Diminution in the sense of taste.

Hypoglossal (*hi-po-glos'-al*) [see *Hypoglossus*]. Situated under the tongue. **H. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*.

Hypoglossus (*hi-po-glos'-us*) [*hypo-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. The hypoglossal nerve.

Hypoglottis (*hi-po-glot'-is*) [see *Hypoglossus*]. 1. The under part of the tongue. 2. A swelling at the under part of the tongue, as a ranula.

Hypognathous (*hi-pog'-na-thus*) [see *Hypognathus*]. Having the lower mandible longer than the upper.

Hypognathus (*hi-pog'-na-thus*) [*hypo-; γνάθος*, jaw]. A double monstrosity in which the parasite is attached to the inferior maxillary bone.

Hypohidrosis (*hi - po - hid - ro' - sis*) [*hypo-; ἵδρωσις*, sweating]. Scanty perspiration.

Hypoisotonic (*hi - po - is - o - ton' - ik*) [*hypo-; isotonic*]. Applied to a solution the osmotic pressure of which is lower than blood-plasma or some other solution taken as a standard.

Hypokinesia, Hypokinesis (*hi-po-kin-e'-ze-ah, hi-po-kin-e'-sis*) [*hypo-; κίνησις*, motion]. Deficiency in motor reaction under stimulation.

Hypoleukocytosis (*hi-po-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*) [*hypo-; leukocyte*]. A diminution of the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Hypolympha (*hi-po-lim'-fah*) [*hypo-; lympha*, water]. An extravasation of plastic lymph into the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypomania (*hi-po-ma'-ne-ah*) [*hypo-; μανία*, madness]. A moderate degree of maniacal exaltation.

Hypomastia, Hypomazia (*hi-po-mas'-te-ah, hi-po-ma'-ze-ah*) [*hypo-; μαστός*, the breast]. Abnormal smallness of the mammary gland.

Hypomelancholia (*hi-po-mel-an-ko'-le-ah*) [*hypo-; melancholia*]. Moderate melancholia; melancholia without delusions.

Hypometropia (*hi - po - me - tro' - pe - ah*) [*hypo-; μέτρον*, a measure; *ὤψ*, vision]. Myopia.

Hypopepsia (*hi-po-pep'-se-ah*) [*hypo-; πέψις*, digestion]. Subnormal digestive power.

Hypophoria (*hi-po-fo'-re-ah*) [*hypo-; φορός*, tending]. A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to deviate below that of the other.

Hypophosphite (*hi-po-fos'-fit*) [*hypo-; phosphorus*]. A salt of hypophosphorous acid. Those of calcium, iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium are official. **H.s, Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with** (*emulsum olei morrhuæ cum hypophosphitibus*, U. S. P.), an emulsion made of cod-liver oil, acacia, calcium, potassium, and sodium hypophosphites, syrup, oil of gaultheria, and water. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **H.s, Syrup of** (*syrupus hypophosphitum*, U. S. P.), contains calcium, potassium, and sodium hypophosphites. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **H.s, Syrup of, Compound** (*syrupus hypophosphitum compositus*, U. S. P.), contains five hypophosphites, hypophosphorous acid, quinin, and strychnin. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). Both syrups are used in wasting diseases, in scrofula, rickets, etc.

Hypophosphorous Acid (*hi-po-fos-fo'-rus*). See *Acid, Hypophosphorous*. **H. Acid, Dilute** (*acidum hypophosphorosum dilutum*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Hypophysin (*hi-pof'-is-in*). An organotherapeutic remedy from the hypophysis of the ox. It is used as an adjuvant to iodothyrin in the treatment of akromegaly. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 Gm.) several times daily.

Hypophysis (*hi-pof'-is-is*) [*hypo-; φύειν*, to grow]. An outgrowth. **H. cerebri,** the pituitary body.

Hypoplasia (*hi-po-pla'-ze-ah*) [*hypo-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Defective development of any organ or tissue.

Hypopselaphesia (*hi-pop-sel-af-e'-ze-ah*) [*hypo-; ψηλάφησις*, touch]. Diminution of sensitiveness to tactile impressions.

Hypopyon (*hi-po'-pe-on*) [*hypo-; πύον*, pus]. A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hyposcheotomy (*hi-po-ske-ot'-o-me*) [*hypo-; ὄσχεον*, scrotum; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The surgical puncturing of a hydrocele at the lower part of the tunica vaginalis.

Hyposmia (*hi-poz'-me-ah*) [*hypo-; ὀσμή*, smell]. Diminution of the sense of smell.

Hypospadia, Hypospadias (*hi-po-spa'-de-ah, hi-po-spa'-de-as*) [*hypo-; σπᾶν*, to draw]. A condition in which the urethra opens upon the under surface of the penis.

Hypostasis (*hi-pos'-tas-is*) [*hypo-; stasis*]. 1. A settling; also, the sediment. 2. The settling of blood in the dependent parts of the body.

Hypostatic (*hi-po-stat'-ik*) [see *Hypostasis*]. Due to, or of the nature of, hypostasis. **H. Congestion.** See *Hypostasis* (2). **H. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia, Hypostatic*.

Hyposthenia (*hi-po-sthe-ne'-ah*) [*hypo-; σθένος*, strength]. Weakness.

Hyposthenuria (*hi-po-sthen-u'-re-ah*) [*hyposthenia; οὖρον*, urine]. 1. Suppression of the urine from inability of the kidney to eliminate. 2. Diminution of solids in the urine.

Hypothalamus (*hi - po - thal' - am - us*) [*hypo-; θάλαμος*, thalamus]. A group of prominences and aggregations of ganglions lying on the ventral side beneath the thalamus. Syn., *Subthalamus*.

Hypothenar (*hi-poth'-en-ar*) [*hypo-; θέναρ*, palm]. The fleshy eminence on the palm

of the hand over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. Also, the prominences on the palm at the base of the fingers.

Hypothermal (*hi-po-ther'-mal*) [see *Hypothermia*]. Slightly hot; tepid.

Hypothermia (*hi-po ther'-me-ah*) [*hypo-; θέρμη*, heat]. Subnormal temperature.

Hypothyroidism (*hi-po-thi'-roid-izm*). A morbid condition attributed to deficient activity of the thyroid gland.

Hypothyrosis (*hi-po-thi-ro'-sis*). Reduced functional activity of the thyroid gland.

Hypotonia, Hypotonus (*hi-po-to'-ne-ah, hi-pot'-o-nus*) [*hypo-; τόνος*, tension]. Decrease of normal tonicity or tension; especially diminution of intraocular pressure.

Hypotonic (*hi-po-ton'-ik*). Below the normal strength or tension.

Hypovenosity (*hi-po-ven-os'-it-e*) [*hypo-; venosus*, venous]. A condition in which there is incomplete development of the venous system in a given area, resulting in atrophy and degeneration in the muscles.

Hypoxanthin (*hi-po-zan'-thin*) [*hypo-; xanthin*], $C_5H_4N_4O$. A nonpoisonous leukomain. It occurs, accompanying adenin and guanin, in nearly all the animal tissues and organs rich in nucleated cells. In minute quantities it is a normal constituent of urine. It has also been found in plants, seeds, ferments, and wines. It is a crystalline body, soluble in cold and boiling water, insoluble in cold alcohol or ether. Hypoxanthin appears to be one of the products formed by the decomposition and successive oxidation of proteid matter previous to the formation of uric acid and urea. It is produced from adenin by the action of nitrous acid. Syn., *Sarcin*. **H., Test for.** See *Kossel's Test for Hypoxanthin*.

Hyrtl's Sphincter. See *Nélaton's Sphincter*.

Hyssop (*his'-op*) [*ὕσσωπος*, an aromatic plant]. The leaves and tops of *Hyssopus officinalis*, an aromatic stimulant, carminative, and tonic, employed in chronic catarrh of the respiratory tract. Dose of the *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Hyster-, Hystero-, (*his-ter-, his-ter-o-*) [*ὑστέρα*, uterus]. Prefixes signifying relation to the uterus or to hysteria.

Hysteralgia (*his-ter-al'-je-ah*) [*hyster-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the uterus.

Hysterectomy (*his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*hyster-; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of the uterus through the abdomen (*abdominal hysterectomy*) or the vagina (*vaginal hysterectomy*).

Hysteredema, Hysterœdema (*his-ter-e-de'-mah*) [*hyster-; οἴδημα*, edema]. Edema of the womb-substance.

Hysteria (*his-te'-re-ah*) [*ὑστέρα*, womb, from the ancient belief that the condition depended upon uterine disease]. A diseased state of the mind manifesting itself in countless disturbances of the psychic, sensory, motor, and vasomotor functions. The etiology is not definitely known; heredity and mental shock play an important part. All ages and both sexes are subject to the disease, but it is most common in young women. The psychic disturbances consist in increased irritability, tendency to exaggeration, a heightened imagination, hallucinations, and somnambulistic and hypnotic states. Among sensory symptoms are various neuralgias, as clavus, hemicrania, and coccygodynia; anesthesias; hyperesthesias; diminution of the visual field; diplopia; deafness; loss of the sense of taste, etc. The motor symptoms comprise paralyses and contractures of the limbs, tremor, convulsions, catalepsy, aphonia, etc. The chief vasomotor phenomena are cyanosis, cutaneous hemorrhages, and edema. In addition to these symptoms many others are at times noted, as anorexia, vomiting, salivation, polyuria, anuria, etc.

Hysteric (*his-ter'-ik*). Pertaining to hysteria.

Hysterics (*his-ter'-iks*). A popular term for the hysteric attack.

Hysteritis (*his-ter-i'-tis*). See *Metritis*.

Hysterobubonocele (*his-ter-o-bu-bon'-o-sēl*) [*hystero-; βουβωνοκήλη*, an inguinal hernia]. An inguinal hysterocele.

Hysterocele (*his'-ter-o-sēl*) [*hystero-; κήλη*, hernia]. A hernia containing all or part of the uterus.

Hysterocleisis (*his-ter-o-kli'-sis*) [*hystero-; κλεῖσις*, closure]. The closure of the uterus by suturing the edges of the os.

Hysterocystic (*his-ter-o-sist'-ik*) [*hystero-; κύστις*, the bladder]. Relating to the uterus and bladder.

Hysterocystocleisis (*his-ter-o-sist-o-kli'-sis*) [*hystero-; κύστις*, bladder; *κλεῖσις*, closure]. Bozeman's operation for relief of vesicouterovaginal fistula or for uterouterine fistula, consisting in turning the cervix uteri into the bladder and suturing it.

Hysterocystopexy (*his-ter-o-sist'-o-peks-e*). See *Ventrovesicofixation*.

Hysterodynamometer (*his-ter-o-din-am-om'-et-er*) [*hystero-; δύναμις*, power; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus to record the number, intensity, and variations of uterine contractions.

Hysteroepilepsy (*his-ter-o-ep'-e-lep-se*) [*hystero-; epilepsy*]. A form of hysteria accompanied by convulsions resembling those of epilepsy.

Hysterogenic, Hysterogenous (*his-ter-o-jen'-ik, his-ter-oj'-en-us*) [*hystero-; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Causing or producing a hysteric attack, as *hysterogenic* zones, certain regions pressure upon which excites a hysteric paroxysm.

Hysteroid (*his'-ter-oid*) [*hystero-; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Resembling hysteria. 2. Pertaining to hysteroepilepsy.

Hysterokataphraxis (*his-ter-o-kat-ah-fraks'-is*) [*hystero-; καταφράκτης*, a coat of mail]. An operation for including the uterus within supporting metal structures as a medium of replacement.

Hysterolaparotomy (*his-ter-o-lap-ar-ot'-o-me*) [*hystero-; λαπάρα*, the abdominal wall; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Abdominal hysterectomy.

Hysterolysis (*his-ter-ol'-is-is*) [*hystero-; λύειν*, to loose]. Severing the attachments of the uterus. **H., Vaginal,** the operation of detachment of the uterus first from its posterior adhesions and then from its anterior adhesions by posterior and anterior colpotomy and concluding with vaginofixation.

Hysteroma (*his-ter-o'-mah*). A fibroid tumor of the uterus.

Hysterometry (*his-ter-om'-et-re*) [*hystero-; μέτρον*, measure]. The measurement of the size of the uterus.

Hysteromyomectomy (*his-ter-o-mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [*hystero-; myoma; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Removal of a fibroid uterus.

Hysteromyotomy (*his-ter-o-mi-ot'-o-me*) [*hystero-; μῦς*, muscle; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision into the uterus for removal or enucleation of a solid tumor.

Hysteroneurosis (*his-ter-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*hystero-; neurosis*]. A reflex neurosis resulting from irritation of the uterus.

Hysteropathy (*his - ter - op' - ath - e*) [*hystero-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease or disorder of the uterus.

Hysteropexy (*his' - ter - o - peks - e*) [*hystero-; πήξις*, a fastening]. Fixation of the uterus by a surgical operation to correct displacement.

Hysteroptosis (*his - ter - o - to' - sis*) [*hystero-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Falling or inversion of the uterus.

Hysterorrhaphy (*his - ter - or' - a - fe*) [*hystero-; ῥαφή*, suture]. 1. The closure of a uterine incision or rent by suture. 2. Hysteropexy.

Hysterosalpingooophorectomy (*his-ter-o-sal-pin-go-o-of-or-ek'-to-me*). Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.

Hysteroscopy (*his - ter - os' - ko - pe*) [*hystero-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Inspection of the uterus.

Hysterotabetism (*his - ter - o - ta' - bet - izm*). Combined tabes and hysteria.

Hysterotomy (*his - ter - ot' - o - me*) [*hystero-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the uterus.

Hysterotrachelorrhaphy (*his ter-o-tra-kel-or'-a-fe*) [*hystero-; τράχηλος*, neck; *ῥαφή*, suture]. A plastic operation for the restoration of a lacerated cervix uteri.

Hystrichiasis (*his-trik-i'-as-is*) [*ὕστριξ*, a hedgehog]. A disease of the hair in which it stands out stiffly like the spines of the hedgehog.

I

I. The symbol for *iodin*.

Iatraliptic (*i-at-rah-lip'-tik*) [*ἰατρός*, physician; *ἀλείπτης*, an anointer]. Curing by using ointments and frictions.

Iatric (*i-at'-rik*) [*ἰατρικός*, medical]. Pertaining to the physician or to the science of medicine.

Iatrochemic (*i-at-ro-kem'-ik*) [see *Iatrochemistry*]. Treating disease on the principles of chemistry.

Iatrochemistry (*i-at-ro-kem'-ist re*) [*ἰατρός*, physician; *χημεία*, chemistry]. 1. The application of chemistry to therapeutics; the treatment of disease by chemic means. 2. The theory that disease and its treatment are explicable on a chemic basis.

Iatrophysics (*i-at-ro-fiz'-iks*) [*ἰατρός*, physician; *φυσικός*, pertaining to nature]. 1. The treatment of disease by physical measures. 2. The theory that disease and its treatment are explicable on a materialistic or physical basis. The materialistic explanation of disease; applied especially to an obsolete theory of the seventeenth century that sought to explain physiologic and therapeutic facts by means of the principles of physics (dynamics and statics).

Iatrotechnics (*i-at-ro-tek'-niks*) [*ἰατρός*, physician; *τέχνη*, art]. The art of healing.

Ice (*īs*) [AS., *īs*]. Water in its solid state, which it assumes at a temperature of 0° C., or 32° F. It is used externally in the form of applications, and internally as a refrigerant and to combat nausea. **I.-bag, I.-cap, I.-compress,** measures for applying ice to reduce temperature, to lessen inflammatory action, to check hemorrhage, and to relieve pain.

Iceland Moss (*īs'-land*). See *Cetraria* (2). **I. Spar,** a crystalline form of calcium carbonate, having doubly refracting properties, and used in instruments for studying polarized light.

Ichor (*i'-kor*) [*ἰχώρ*, serum or pus]. An acrid, thin, puriform discharge.

Ichorization (*i-kor-iz-a'-shun*) [*ichor*]. The conversion of tissue into ichor.

Ichorous (*i'-kor-us*) [*ichor*]. Resembling or relating to ichor.

Ichorrhemia (*i-kor-e'-me-ah*) [*ichor; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of septic matter in the blood.

Ichthalbin (*ik-thal'-bin*). Ichthyol albuminate; used in gastrointestinal diseases. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Ichthargan (*ik-thar'-gan*). A combination of silver and ichthyol-sulfonic acid containing 30% of the former. It is used in acute gonorrhea in injections containing 1–1½ gr in 8 oz.; irrigation with solutions of 1 : 4000–1 : 750.

Ichthoform (*ik'-tho-form*). Ichthyol formaldehyd; it is used as an intestinal disinfectant, antiphlogistic, and as a vulnerary. Dose 15–20 gr. (1.0–1.3 Gm.) daily.

Ichthosin (*ik'-tho-sin*). A compound of ichthyol and eosin used in skin diseases.

Ichthyism (*ik'-the-izm*). See *Ichthysmus*.

Ichthyo- (*ik-the-o-*) [*ἰχθύς*, fish]. A prefix meaning fish.

Ichthyocolla (*ik - the - o - kol' - ah*) [*ichthyo-;*

κόλλα, glue]. Isinglass. The air-bladder of the sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, occurring in horny, translucent, white sheets that form a jelly with hot water. It is a form of gelatin, and is used as a food, for clarifying liquids, and as a test for tannic acid. Unof. It forms the basis of English court-plaster (*emplastrum ichthyocollæ*).

Ichthyoid (*ik'-the-oid*) [*ichthyo-*; εἶδος, like]. Fish-like.

Ichthyol (*ik'-the-ol*) [*ichthyo-*; *oleum*, oil]. 1. The ammonium or sodium salt of a tarry substance obtained in the distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fish. The chemic formula is $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6(HN_4)_2$, or $C_{28}H_{38}S_3O_6Na_2$. It contains about 15% of sulfur, and is used as an alterative and antiphlogistic, especially in eczema, acne, lupus, and other dermal diseases. Internally it has been employed in rheumatism, syphilis, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.) in 24 hours. 2. Ammonium ichthyol sulfonate, $(NH_4)_2C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6$, soluble in water, glycerol, and a mixture of alcohol and ether; freely miscible in oils. Dose as alterative 3–10 min. (0.2–0.65 Gm.) 3 times daily. Application, 5 to 50% ointment; 2% solution in gonorrhea. **I. Albuminate.** See *Ichthalbin*. **I. Formaldehyd.** See *Ichthoform*. **I., Lithium,** $Li_2C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6$, a dark-brown mass used in 50% ointment. Syn., *Lithium ichthyol sulfonate*. **I., Sodium.** See *Ichthyol* (1). **I., Zinc,** zinc ichthyol sulfonate, a black, tarry mass, used in injections.

Ichthyophagous (*ik-the-of'-ag-us*) [*ichthyo-*; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Fish-eating.

Ichthyosis (*ik - the - o' - sis*) [ἰχθύς, fish]. A chronic skin disease characterized by the development of epidermal plates somewhat resembling the scales of a fish. **I. hystrix,** a form characterized by warty growths, consisting of elongated and hypertrophied papillas, covered by greatly thickened epidermis. **I. simplex,** the common form of ichthyosis, in which the surface has a tessellated appearance, from being covered with large, finely corrugated, papery scales.

Ichthyotoxicon (*ik-the-o-toks'-ik-on*) [*ichthyo-*; τοξικόν, poison]. 1. The toxin present in the serum of certain fishes, as in that of the eel. 2. A general term for the active agent in poisoning by eating fish.

Ichthyotoxin (*ik-the-o-toks'-in*). A basic poison generated in fish by growth of bacteria or fungi.

Ichthysmus (*ik-thiz'-mus*) [ἰχθύς, fish]. Poisoning due to the absorption of mytilotoxin from fish.

Ichtol (*ik'-tol*). A proprietary mixture said to consist of lanolin, iodoform, glycerol, phenol, oil of lavender, and oil of eucalyptus, used in skin diseases.

Icing-liver. Chronic perihepatitis resulting in the formation of an exudate resembling the icing on a cake.

Icterencephalotyphus (*ik-ter-en-sef-al-o-ti'-fus*) [*icterus*; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; τῦφος, typhus]. Typhoid fever with marked cerebral symptoms combined with jaundice.

Icterepatitis (*ik-ter-ep-a-ti'-tis*) [*icterus*; ἧπαρ, liver; ιτις, inflammation] Inflammation of the liver with jaundice.

Icteric (*ik-ter'-ik*) [*icterus*]. Pertaining to or characterized by jaundice.

Icteritious (*ik-ter-ish'-us*) [*icterus*]. 1. Affected with or resembling icterus. 2. Yellow, as the skin in jaundice.

Icterohematuria (*ik-ter-o-hem-at-u'-re-ah*) [*icterus*; *hematuria*]. Jaundice with hematuria.

Icterohemoglobinuria (*ik-ter-o-hem-o-glo-bin-u'-re-ah*). Combined icterus and hemoglobinuria.

Icteroid (*ik'-ter-oid*) [*icterus*; εἶδος, form]. Resembling the color of, or having the nature of, jaundice.

Icterus (*ik'-ter-us*) [ἴκτερος, jaundice]. Jaundice. **I., Acholuric,** a condition characterized by more or less pigmentation of the skin in certain areas or over the whole surface, absence of bile-pigments in the urine and their presence in the blood-serum. **I., Diffusion,** that due to the hepatic cells having lost their power of holding back the bile, which consequently diffuses into the fluids of the body. **I. febrilis.** See *Weil's Disease*. **I. gravis,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver, an acute disease characterized by jaundice, marked nervous symptoms, diminution in size of the liver, and a rapidly fatal termination. The urine contains bile and crystals of leucin and tyrosin. Microscopically, the liver shows intense fatty degeneration of the cells, together with areas of congestion. The disease is most common in women, is in many cases associated with pregnancy, and is probably infectious in origin. A similar condition of the liver may occur in phosphorus-poisoning. **I. neonatorum,** that which is sometimes observed in infants during the first few days after birth. The causes are obscure, particularly in the mild form; it may be due to the absorption of biliary pigment from the meconium and its entrance into the circulation through an open ductus venosus; a severe form is due to absence of the large bile-ducts or to septic infection. **I., Pancreatic.** 1. A condition arising from stenosis of the pancreatic duct, when the system becomes deluged with pancreatic secretions. 2. That which results from removal of the pancreas.

Ictus (*ik'-tus*) [L., "a stroke"]. A sudden attack. **I. epilepticus,** an epileptic fit. **I., Laryngeal,** an apoplectiform attack occurring during a severe paroxysm of coughing and passing off in a few seconds. **I. paralyticus,** a paralytic stroke. **I. solis,** sunstroke.

-id. A suffix used in chemistry to denote a combination of two elementary substances.

Ideation (*i-de-a'-shun*) [ἰδέα, form or semblance]. The formation of a mental conception; the cerebral action by which, or in accord with which, an idea is formed.

Identical (*i-den'-tik-al*) [*idem*, the same]. Being the same; corresponding exactly. **I. Points,** corresponding points of the two retinas, upon which the rays from an object must be focused in order that it may be seen as one.

Identification (*i-den-tif-ik-a'-shun*) [see *Identical*]. A method of so describing and registering a person by certain physical peculiarities that he or his body may be identified. **I., Anthropometric.** See *I., Bertillon System of.* **I., Bertillon** (Alphonse) **System of,** consists in the use of those measurements which depend on skeletal parts remaining practically unchanged after adult life is reached. Syn., *Anthropometric identification.* **I., Galton System of,** is based upon imprints of the epidermic patterns found upon the balls of the thumbs and fingers. The records used are the printed impressions of the ten digits placed in definite order upon a card. **I., Palm and Sole System of,** an extension of the Galton system to the palmar and plantar surfaces.

Ideoglandular (*i-de-o-glan'-du-lar*). Relating to glandular activity as evoked by a mental concept.

Ideometabolic (*i-de-o-met-ab-ol'-ik*). Relating to metabolic action induced by some idea.

Ideomotor (*i-de-o-mo'-tor*) [*idea; movere*, to move]. Pertaining conjointly to ideation and movement. **I. Center,** that part of the cortex which, influenced by ideation, excites muscular movement. **I. Movements,** unconscious movements due to impulses of the mind when the attention is otherwise absorbed.

Ideomuscular (*i-de-o-mus'-ku-lar*). Relating to influence exerted upon the muscular system by a mental concept.

Ideophrenia (*i-de-o-fre'-ne-ah*) [*idea; φρήν*, mind]. Insanity with marked perversion of ideas.

Ideovascular (*i-de-o-vas'-ku-lar*). Relating to a vascular change resulting from a dominant idea.

Idio- (*id-e-o-*) [*ἴδιος*, one's own]. A prefix signifying pertaining to one's self, peculiar to the individual.

Idiocrasia, Idiocrasis (*id-e-o-kra'-ze-ah, -kra'-sis*) [*idio-; κρᾶσις*, temperament]. Idiosyncrasy.

Idiocratic (*id-e-o-krat'-ik*). Relating to an idiosyncrasy.

Idiocy (*id'-e-o-se*) [*ἰδιώτης*, a private person]. A congenital condition of mental deficiency, usually accompanied by physical defects, and characterized by an almost total absence of intelligence.

Idiogenesis (*id-e-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*idio-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The origin of idiopathic diseases.

Idioheteroagglutinin (*id-e-o-het-er-o-ag-glu'-tin-in*) [*idio-; ἕτερος*, other; *agglutinin*]. An agglutinin in normal blood having the property of agglutinating foreign cells and the blood-corpuscles of other species of animals.

Idioheterolysin (*id-e-o-het-er-ol'-is-in*) [*idio-; ἕτερος*, other; *λύειν*, to loose]. A lysin in normal blood capable of dissolving foreign cells and the blood-corpuscle of another species of animal.

Idiohypnotism (*id-e-o-hip'-no-tizm*). Self-induced hypnotism.

Idioisoagglutinin (*id-e-o-is-o-ag-lu'-tin-in*) [*idio-; ἴσος*, equal; *agglutinin*]. An inborn nonhereditary substance present in normal blood, due to interchangeable immunization between mother and fetus.

Idioisolysin (*id-e-o-is-ol'-is-in*) [*idio-; isolysin*]. An inborn, nonhereditary isolysin due to an interchangeable immunization between mother and fetus.

Idiomuscular (*id-e-o-mus'-ku-lar*) [*idio-; musculus*, muscle]. Peculiar to muscular tissue; not involving any nerve-stimulus or any function of the organism except those of the muscle itself. **I. Contraction,** the contraction of a fatigued or weakened muscle under certain conditions of extraneous stimulus.

Idioneurosis (*id-e-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*idio-; neurosis*]. An affection due to some disturbed or abnormal condition of the nerves supplying the affected part; a simple and uncomplicated neurosis.

Idiopathic (*id-e-o-path'-ik*) [*idio-; πάθος*, disease]. Not dependent upon another disease or upon a known or recognized cause.

Idiophrenic (*id-e-o-fren'-ik*) [*idio-; φρήν*, mind]. Due to disease of the brain; applied to certain forms of insanity.

Idioplasm (*id'-e-o-plazm*) [*idio-; πλάσμα*, a thing formed]. A reproductive substance not contained in the body of the cell, but in the chromosomes of the nucleus, controlling and determining the actual characters of the particular cell, and also those of all of its descendants.

Idiospasm (*id'-e-o-spazm*) [*idio-; σπασμός*, spasm]. A spasm confined to one part.

Idiosyncrasy (*id-e-o-sin'-kra-se*) [*idio-; σύν*, together; *κρᾶσις*, a mingling]. 1. Any special or peculiar characteristic or temperament by which a person differs from other persons. 2. A peculiarity of constitution that makes an individual react differently from most persons to drugs or other influences.

Idiot (*id'-e-ot*) [*ἰδιώτης*, a private person]. A person congenitally almost destitute of intelligence.

Idiotopy (*id-e-ot'-op-e*) [*idio-; τόπος*, place]. Topographic description pertaining to the relation of different parts of the same organ.

Idrosis (*id-ro'-sis*). See *Hidrosis.*

Igazol (*ig'-az-ol*). A proprietary gaseous antiseptic said to contain iodoform and formaldehyd. It is used in tuberculosis.

Ignatia (*ig-na'-she-ah*) [from *Ignatius* Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits]. St. Ignatius' bean. The seed of *Strychnos ignatii*, containing the alkaloids strychnin and brucin. Its therapeutic effects are similar to those of nux vomica. Dose of the *abstract* ½–1 gr.

(0.032–0.065 Gm.); of the *tincture* 2–10 min. (0.13–0.65 Cc.). Unof.

Igniextirpation (*ig-ne-eks-ter-pa'-shun*) [*ignis; extirpare*, to root out]. Hysterectomy by cauterization.

Ignipedites (*ig-ne-ped-i'-tēz*) [*ignis; pes*, foot]. Hot-foot; a disorder marked by an intense burning sensation in the soles of the feet.

Ignipuncture (*ig'-ne-punk-tūr*) [*ignis; punctura*, puncture]. Puncture with platinum needles heated to whiteness by the electric current.

Ignis (*ig'-nis*) [L.]. Fire. **I. sacer,** erysipelas. **I. sancti antonii,** Saint Anthony's fire, an old name for erysipelas and for anthrax.

Ikota (*ik-o'-tah*). A religious mania occurring among women in Siberia.

Ileac (*il'-e-ak*) [*ileum*]. Pertaining to the ileum. **I. Passion,** a disorder marked by severe griping pain, fecal vomiting, with spasm of the abdominal muscles. Syn., *Ileus*.

Ileectomy (*il-e-ek'-to-me*) [*ileum; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of the ileum.

Ileitis (*il-e-i'-tis*) [*ileum; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileo- (*il-e-o-*). A prefix signifying relation to the ileum.

Ileocecal (*il-e-o-se'-kal*) [*ileo-; cecum*]. Pertaining to both ileum and cecum. **I. Fossa,** a depression in the lower part of the small intestine at the base of the vermiform process. **I. Valve,** a valve, consisting of two folds of mucosa, that guards the passage between the ileum and cecum.

Ileocecum (*il-e-o-se'-kum*). The ileum and cecum regarded as one.

Ileocolic (*il-e-o-kol'-ik*) [*ileo-; colon*]. Pertaining conjointly to the ileum and the colon.

Ileocolitis (*il-e-o-ko-li'-tis*) [*ileo-; colon; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ileum and the colon.

Ileocolonic (*il-e-o-kol-on'-ik*). See *Ileocolic*.

Ileocolostomy (*il-e-o-ko-los'-to-me*) [*ileo-; colon; στόμα*, mouth]. The establishment of an artificial communication between the ileum and the colon.

Ileocolotomy (*il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*ileo-; colon; τέμνειν*, to cut]. A surgical operation on the ileum and colon.

Ileoileostomy (*il-e-o-il-e-os'-to-me*) [*ileo-; στόμα*, mouth]. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between two different parts of the ileum.

Ileoparietal (*il-e-o-par-i'-et-al*). Relating to the walls of the ileum.

Ileoproctostomy (*il-e-o-prok-tos'-to-me*) [*ileo-; πρωκτός*, rectum; *στόμα*, mouth]. The surgical formation of a fistula between the ileum and rectum.

Ileorectostomy (*il-e-o-rek-tos'-to-me*). See *Ileoproctostomy*.

Ileosigmoidostomy (*il-e-o-sig-moid-os'-to-me*). The surgical formation of a fistula between the ileum and sigmoid flexure.

Ileostomy (*il-e-os'-to-me*) [*ileo-; στόμα*, mouth]. The surgical formation of a passage through the abdominal wall into the ileum, or from the ileum to some other hollow organ.

Ileotomy (*il-e-ot'-o-me*) [*ileo-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the ileum through the abdominal wall.

Ileum (*il'-e-um*) [*εἴλειν*, to roll]. The lower portion of the small intestine, terminating in the cecum.

Ileus (*il'-e-us*) [*ἰλεός*, a severe kind of colic]. Ileac passion; volvulus.

Iliac (*il'-e-ak*) [*ilium*]. Pertaining to the ilium or to the flanks. **I. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **I. Crest,** the upper free margin of the ilium to which the abdominal muscles are attached. **I. Fascia,** the fascia lining the posterior part of the abdominal cavity and covering the psoas and iliacus muscles. **I. Fossa.** See *Fossa, Iliac*. **I. Muscle.** See *Iliacus* under *Muscle*. **I. Region,** the region external to the hypogastric region. See *Abdomen*.

Iliadelphus (*il-e-ad-el'-fus*) [*ilia; ἀδελφός*, brother]. A monstrosity double from the pelvis upward.

Ilio- (*il-e-o-*). A prefix denoting relation to the ilium.

Iliocolotomy (*il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*ilio-; colon; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the colon in the iliac region.

Iliodorsal (*il-e-o-dor'-sal*) [*ilio-; dorsum*, the back]. Relating to the dorsal surface of the ilium.

Iliofemoral (*il-e-o-fem'-or-al*) [*ilio-; femur*]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the femur. **I. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Ileofemoral*.

Iliohypogastric (*il-e-o-hi-po-gas'-trik*) [*ilio-; hypogastric*]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the hypogastrium.

Ilioinguinal (*il-e-o-in'-gwi-nal*) [*ilio-; inguen*, groin]. 1. Pertaining to the ilium and the groin. 2. Lying partly within the iliac and partly within the inguinal region.

Iliolumbocostoabdominal (*il-e-o-lum-bo-kos-to-ab-dom'-in-al*). Pertaining to the iliac, lumbar, costal, and abdominal regions.

Iliopectineal (*il-e-o-pek-tin'-e-al*) [*ilio-; pecten*, comb]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the pubes. **I. Line.** See *Line, Iliopectineal*.

Iliopsoas (*il-e-o-so'-as*) [*ilio-; ψόα*, loin]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the loins. **I. Muscle,** the psoas and iliacus muscles considered as a single muscle.

Iliosciatic (*il-e-o-si-at'-ik*). Relating to the ilium and the sacrosciatic notch.

Iliotibial (*il-e-o-tib'-e-al*) [*ilio-; tibia*]. Pertaining to or connecting the ilium and the tibia. **I. Band,** a thickened portion of the fascia lata extending from the outer tuberosity of the tibia to the iliac crest.

Ilium (*il'-e-um*) [L.]. 1. The flank. 2. The superior broad portion of the os innominatum, properly the os ilii.

Illaqueation (*il-ak-we-a'-shun*) [*illaqueare*, to insnare]. A method of changing the direction of misplaced cilia by withdrawing them by means of a loop through an opening in the tissue of the lid.

Illicium (*il - is' - e - um*) [*illicere*, to entice]. Star-anise. The fruit of *Illicium verum* or *Illicium anisatum*, of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. It is the source of star-anise. *I. religiosum* and *I. parviflorum* are poisonous.

Illumination (*il-u-min-a'-shun*) [*illuminare*, to make light]. 1. The act of illuminating or lighting up. 2. The quantity of light thrown on an object. **I., Central,** in microscopy, an illumination produced by the rays of light reflected from the mirror passing perpendicularly through the object on the stage. **I., Critical,** in microscopy, an illumination in which the lamp-flame is focused on the object. **I., Direct,** illumination of an object by light thrown upon it from in front. **I., Lateral.** See *I., Oblique*. **I., Oblique,** illumination of an object by throwing light upon it obliquely, usually by means of a lens.

Illuminator, Abbé's. See *Abbé's Condenser*

Illusion (*il - u' - zhun*) [*illusio*, a mocking]. A false interpretation by the mind of a real sensation.

Illusional (*il-u'-zhun-al*). Of the nature of an illusion.

Image (*im'-āj*) [*imago*, a likeness]. 1. A more or less accurate representation of an object. 2. The picture of an object formed by rays of light reflected, refracted, or passed through a small aperture. **I.s, After-.** See *After-images*. **I., Direct, I., Erect,** a picture obtained from rays that have not yet come to a focus. **I., Inverted,** one turned upside down. Nearly all real images are inverted. **I., Real,** that formed at the place where the rays meet. **I., Virtual,** an apparent image formed in the direction in which the rays enter the eye, the rays not actually converging at the point where the image is seen. The images formed by plane or convex mirrors and by concave lenses, when the object is placed within the principal focus, are virtual.

Imbecility (*im-bes-il'-it-e*) [*imbecillitas*, weakness]. Mental weakness, similar to but less marked than that of idiocy.

Imbed (*im-bed'*). See *Embed*.

Imbedding. See *Embedding*.

Imbibition (*im-bi-bish'-un*) [*in*, in; *bibere*, to drink]. The act of sucking up moisture.

Imbricated (*im'-brik-a-ted*) [*imbrex*, a tile]. Overlapping, like shingles or tiles on a roof.

Imid, Imide (*im'-id*). Any compound of the radicle NH united to a divalent acid radicle.

Imidiod (*im-id'-e-od*). Glossy crystals obtained by interaction of paraethoxyphenyl succinimid, iodin, and potassium iodid in the presence of acetic acid; it is used as a wound antiseptic.

Imidoxanthin (*im-id-o-zan'-thin*). See *Guanin*.

Imlach's Fat-plug. A mass of yellowish fat frequently found at the mesial angle of the external inguinal ring, for which it constitutes a landmark during operations.

Immature (*im-at-ūr'*) [*in*, not; *maturus*, ripe]. Unripe; not yet of an adult age or growth.

Immediate (*im-e'-de-āt*) [*in*, not; *mediatus*, mediate]. Direct; without the intervention of anything. **I. Contagion,** that from a direct source. **I. Union,** union by first intention.

Immersion (*im-er'-shun*) [*in*, in; *mergere*, to dip]. The plunging of a body into a liquid. **I.-bath,** a plunge-bath. **I.-lens,** a lens, usually of high power, the lower end of which is immersed in a drop of some liquid, such as water or oil, that has nearly the same refractive index as glass, and is placed on the cover-glass of the object under examination.

Imminence (*im'-in-ens*) [*imminere*, to overhang]. An impending or menacing. **I., Morbid,** the period immediately preceding the incubation stage of a disease.

Immiscible (*im-is'-ib-l*) [*in*, not; *miscere*, to mix]. Not capable of being mixed.

Immobilization (*im-o-bil-iz-a'-shun*) [*in*, not; *movere*, to move]. The act of making firm or of rendering motionless, as *immobilization* of a joint.

Immune (*im-ūn'*) [*in*, not; *munis*, serving]. Safe from attack; protected against a disease by a natural or an acquired peculiarity. **I. Body.** See *Body, Immune*. **I. Proteids,** substances resulting from combination in the living body of the enzyms of pathogenic bacteria with certain albuminous bodies, probably those derived from the leukocytes.

Immunity (*im-u'-nit-e*) [see *Immune*]. Exemption from disease; the condition of the body wherein it resists the development of morbid processes. See *Law, Behring's*. **I., Acquired.** See *I., Active*. **I., Active,** that possessed by an individual after recovering from certain infectious diseases; or that induced by direct treatment with filtered or unfiltered cultures resulting in the production in the body of antibacterial or antitoxic substances. **I., Antitoxic,** immunity against toxins. **I., Congenital, I., Natural,** that with which the individual is born. **I., Passive,** that conferred by the introduction of antitoxins or vaccines. **I., Theory of, Buchner's Humoral,** this supposes that a reactive change has been brought about in the integral cells of the body by the primary affection from which there has been recovery, and this change is protective against similar invasions of the same organism. **I., Theory of, Chauveau's Retention,** proposed that bacteria, instead of removing certain essential food-principles from the body, left within the body certain excretory products, and that the accumulation of these products tended to prevent the subsequent invasion of the same species of bacteria. **I., Theory of, Ehrlich's Side-chain,** considers the individual cells of the body analogous in a certain sense to complex organic substances, and that they consist essentially of a central nucleus to which secondary atom-groups having distinct physiologic functions are attached by side-chains such as chemists represent in their attempts to illustrate the

reactions which occur in the building up or pulling down of complex organic substances. The cell-equilibrium is supposed to be disturbed by injury to any of the physiologic atom-groups, as by a toxin, and this disturbance results in an effort at compensatory repair during which plastic material in excess of the amount required is generated and finds its way into the blood. This Ehrlich regards as the antitoxin which is capable of neutralizing the particular toxin to which it owes its origin, if this is subsequently introduced into the blood. In this theory a specific combining relation is assumed to exist between various toxic substances and the secondary atom-groups of certain cellular elements of the body. The atom-groups which, in accordance with this theory, combine with the toxin of any particular disease-germ Ehrlich calls the toxiphoric side-chain. **I., Theory of, Emmerich and Löw's,** based upon the conclusion that many bacteria generate enzyms capable of digesting the organism by which they were generated and sometimes other organisms as well. **I., Theory of, Exhaustion Hypothesis,** Pasteur's theory that immunity often afforded to the tissues by an attack of infection or following vaccination against infection is due to an abstraction from the tissues by the organism concerned in the primary attack of something necessary to the growth of the infecting organism. It is opposed to the retention theory of Chauveau. **I., Theory of, Lateral Bond.** See *I., Theory of, Ehrlich's Side-chain.* **I., Theory of, Metchnikoff's Phagocytic.** See under *Metchnikoff.*

Immunization (*im-u-niz-a'-shun*) [see *Immune*]. The act of rendering immune. **I., Haffkine's Method of** (against cholera), consists in the injection of a definite quantity of sterilized culture; 5 days later a small dose, and in 5 days more a larger dose, of the living virulent culture.

Immunize (*im'-u-nīz*). To give immunity.

Immunizing Unit. See *Unit, Serum-.*

Immunotoxin (*im-u-no-toks'-in*). Any antitoxin.

Impact (*im'-pakt*) [*impingere*, to drive into or against]. A forcible striking against.

Impacted (*im-pak'-ted*). Driven against and retained, as a wedge. **I. Fracture.** See *Fracture, Impacted.*

Impaction (*im-pak'-shun*) [see *Impact*]. The state of being impacted or fixed in a part, as *impaction* of the feces or *impaction* of a fragment of bone into another fragment.

Impalpable (*im-pal'-pa-bl*) [*in*, not; *palpare*, to feel]. Not capable of being felt; unappreciable by touch. **I. Powder,** a powder so fine that its separate particles cannot be felt.

Impaludism (*im-pal'-u-dizm*) [*in*, in; *palus*, a marsh]. Chronic malarial poisoning.

Impar (*im'-par*) [*in*, not; *par*, equal]. Odd or unequal, or without a fellow. **I., Ganglion,** a small gangiion on the coccyx.

Imperative (*im-per'-at-iv*) [*imperare*, to command]. Peremptory; absolute; compulsory; binding. **I. Conception,** a conception or thought that dominates the actions of an individual, although the falsity of the conception may be recognized.

Imperforate (*im-per'-for-āt*) [*in*, not; *perforare*, to pierce]. Without opening; not open or pervious, as *imperforate* anus.

Impermeable (*im-per'-me-a-bl*) [*in*, not; *per*, through; *meare*, to go]. Not permitting passage; not capable of being traversed.

Impervious (*im-per'-ve-us*) [*in*, not; *pervius*, capable of passage]. Not permitting passage, especially passage of fluids.

Impetiginous (*im-pet-ij'-in-us*) [*impetigo*]. Affected with or resembling impetigo.

Impetigo (*im-pet-i'-go*) [*impetere*, to attack]. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by discrete, rounded pustules, unattended, as a rule, by itching or other subjective symptoms. **I. adenosa,** an acute contagious, febrile, cutaneous disease characterized by glistening pustules containing a yellow fluid and surrounded by a bright yellow zone. It is attended by pain in the joints, protracted vomiting, chills, and enlarged lymph-glands. **I. contagiosa,** an acute inflammatory contagious disease, characterized by the appearance of vesicles or blebs that dry into flat, straw-colored crusts. **I. herpetiformis,** a rare disease of the skin, characterized by the formation of superficial miliary pustules that may be discrete, but tend to form circular groups. It is most common in pregnant women. **I. syphilitica,** a syphilitic eruption having the characters of small flat pustules. **I. variolosa,** that occurring among the pustules of smallpox when they are drying up.

Implacental (*im-pla-sen'-tal*) [*in*, not; *placenta*]. Without a placenta.

Implantation (*im - plan - ta' - shun*) [*in*, in; *plantare*, to set]. The act of setting in, as the transplantation of a tooth from the jaw of one person to that of another; the ingrafting of epidermis from the skin of one person upon the body of another; the repair of a wounded intestine by uniting the divided ends. **I., Hypodermatic,** the introduction of a medicine under the skin. **I., Teratologic,** a monstrosity consisting of an imperfect, joined to a perfect, fetus.

Imponderable (*im - pon' - der - a - bl*) [*in*, not; *pondus*, weight]. Incapable of being weighed; without weight. **I. Fluids,** an obsolete term, formerly applied to light, heat, and electricity.

Impotence (*im'-po-tens*) [*in*, not; *potens*, powerful]. Lack of power, especially lack of sexual power in the man.

Impregnate (*im-preg'-nāt*) [*impregnare*, to make pregnant]. 1. To render pregnant. 2. To saturate or charge with.

Impregnation (*im-preg-na'-shun*) [see *Impregnate*]. 1. The act of rendering pregnant; fecundation. 2. The process of saturating with or charging with.

Impressio (*im-presh'-e-o*) [L.]. An impression.

I. colica, an impression on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver for the hepatic flexure of the colon. **I. renalis,** an impression on the under surface of the liver for the right kidney and suprarenal capsule.

Impression (*im-presh'-un*) [*imprimere,* to press upon]. 1. A hollow or depression. 2. The effect produced upon the mind, the body, or a disease by external influence. **I.s, Digital,** small roundish pits on the inner surface of the bones of the skull. Syn., *Impressiones digitatæ.* **I.s, Maternal,** the effects produced upon the fetus in the uterus by mental impressions received by the mother during pregnancy. **I.-preparation,** a cover-glass upon which an entire bacterial colony has been fixed by pressing the glass lightly upon the colony. Syn., *Klatschpräparat.*

Improcreance (*im-pro'-kre-ans*) [*in,* priv.; *procreare,* to beget]. The natural or acquired condition of being unable to procreate, *e. g.,* as a woman after the menopause or one whose ovaries have been removed, or a man without spermatozoa.

Improcreant (*im-pro'-kre-ant*). Incapable of procreating.

Impulse (*im'-puls*) [*impellere,* to drive against]. 1. A push or communicated force. 2. A sudden mental feeling that urges onward to an action. **I., Cardiac,** the beat of the heart felt in the fifth intercostal space to the left of the sternum. **I., Morbid,** a sudden, almost uncontrollable desire to do some unlawful or improper act.

Impunctate (*im-punk'-tāt*) [*in,* not; *punctate*]. Not pricked with dots; not punctate.

In- [L.]. 1. A prefix signifying in or within 2. A prefix signifying negation.

Inacidity (*in-as-id'-it-e*) [*in-; acidity*]. Want of acidity; applied to deficiency of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Inadequacy (*in-ad'-e-kwa-se*) [*in-; adæquare,* to make equal]. Insufficiency. **I., Renal,** that state of the kidney in which it is unable to remove from the blood a sufficient proportion of the effete matters that are normally excreted by it.

Inalimental (*in-al-im-en'-tal*) [*in-; alimentum,* food]. Not nourishing.

Inangulate (*in-ang'-u-lāt*). Having no angles.

Inanimate (*in-an'-im-āt*) [*in-; animus,* life]. Not animate; dead; without life.

Inanition (*in-an-ish'-un*) [*inanire,* to make empty]. Emptiness; want of food; wasting of the body from starvation.

Inappetence (*in-ap'-et-ens*) [*in-; appetere,* to desire]. Loss of appetite.

Inarticulate (*in-ar-tik'-u-lāt*) [*in-; articulus,* a joint]. Not jointed or articulated; especially applied to vocal sounds not arranged into syllables.

In articulo mortis (*in ar-tik'-u-lo mor'-tis*). See *Articulo mortis, In.*

Inassimilable (*in-as-im'-il-a-bl*) [*in-; ad,* to; *similare,* to make like]. Incapable of assimilation.

Inaxon, Inaxone (*in-aks'-on*) [*ἴς,* fiber; *ἄξων,* axis]. A neuron with a long axon; its axis-cylinder processes for the most part are inclosed within a sheath.

Inca Bone. The interparietal bone. Syn., *Incarial bone.*

Incanate, Incanous (*in'-kan-āt, in'-kan-us*) [*incanus,* hoary]. Hoary white.

Incandescent (*in-kan-des'-ent*) [*incandescere,* to become white-hot]. Glowing; emitting luminous heat-rays; heated to the degree of emitting light. **I. Light,** one in which light is produced by the passage of an electric current through a strip of carbon or platinum suspended in a vacuum.

Incarcerated (*in-kar'-ser-a-ted*) [*incarcerare,* to imprison]. Imprisoned; held fast, as *incarcerated* hernia.

Incarceration (*in-kar-ser-a'-shun*). The imprisonment of a part, as of the placenta.

Incarnant (*in-karn'-ant*) [*incarnare,* to make flesh]. 1. Flesh-forming; promoting granulation. 2. A remedy or agent which produces flesh or promotes granulation.

Incarnation (*in-kar-na'-shun*). 1. Becoming flesh. 2. Granulation.

Inceal (*in'-se-al*). See *Incudal.*

Incidence (*in'-sid-ens*) [*incidere,* to fall upon]. A falling upon. **I., Angle of,** in optics, the angle at which a ray of light strikes a reflecting or refracting surface. **I., Point of,** the point upon which a ray or projectile strikes a reflecting or refracting surface.

Incident (*in'-sid-ent*) [see *Incidence*]. Falling upon.

Incineration (*in-sin-er-a'-shun*) [*in,* in; *cineres,* ashes]. The process of heating organic substances until all organic matter is driven off and only the ash remains.

Incipient (*in-sip'-e-ent*) [*incipiens,* beginning]. Beginning to exist.

Incisal (*in-si'-zal*) [*incisio,* a cutting]. Applied to the cutting-edge of incisors.

Incised (*in-sizd'*). Cut or notched. **I. Wound,** one made by a sharp-edged instrument.

Incision (*in-sizh'-un*) [*incisio,* a cutting]. 1. The act of cutting into anything. 2. A wound made with a cutting instrument.

Incisive (*in-si'-siv*) [see *Incision*]. 1. Cutting. 2. Pertaining to the incisor teeth. **I. Bone,** that part of the superior maxilla between the two clefts in double harelip. Syn., *Intermaxillary bone.*

Incisor (*in-si'-zor*) [see *Incision*]. 1. Anything that cuts, especially an *incisor* tooth. See under *Tooth.* 2. That which supplies the incisor teeth, as the *incisor* nerve.

Incisura (*in-si-zu'-rah*) [see *Incision*]. A notch; an incision. **I. cerebelli anterior,** the notch separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum in front. **I. cerebelli posterior,** the notch separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum behind.

Incisure (*in-si'-zhur*) [see *Incision*]. A slit or notch. **I.s of Lantermann, I.s of Schmidt,** oblique lines running across the white substance of the internodal segments of medullated nerve-fibers.

Inclination (*in-klin-a'-shun*) [*inclinare*, to incline]. 1. A propensity; a leading. 2. The deviation of the long axis of a tooth from the vertical. **I. of Uterus,** obliquity of the uterus.

Inclinometer (*in - klin - om' - et - er*) [*inclinare; μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for determining the diameter of the eye from the horizontal and vertical lines.

Inclusio fœtalis (*in-klu'-ze-o fe-ta'-lis*). See *Inclusion, Fetal.*

Inclusion (*in-klu'-zhun*) [*inclusio*, a shutting up]. 1. The state of being shut in. 2. The act of shutting in. 3. That which is shut in **I., Fetal,** a monstrosity in which one fetus is included in and overgrown by the tissues of the other fetus.

Incoherent (*in-ko-he'-rent*) [*in-; cohærere*, to stick together]. Not connected; without proper sequence.

Incompatibility (*in-kom-pat-ib-il'-it-e*) [see *Incompatible*]. The state of being incompatible. It may be chemic or physiologic.

Incompatible (*in-kom-pat'-ib-l*) [*in-; compatible*]. Of two substances, not miscible without chemic change that destroys the usefulness of either or both; nor capable of being administered together on account of antagonistic properties.

Incompetence, Incompetency (*in-kom'-pe-tens, in-kom'-pe-ten-se*) [*in-; competens*, sufficient]. Incapacity; inadequacy; inability to perform the natural functions. **I. of the Cardiac Valves,** an imperfect state of the valves of the heart in which they permit the return of blood into the cavity from which it came.

Incontinence (*in-kon'-tin-ens*) [*in-; continere*, to contain]. 1. Inability to control the escape of anything, as of the feces or the urine; involuntary evacuation. 2. Venereal indulgence; lewdness.

Incoordination (*in-ko-or-din-a'-shun*). Inability to produce voluntary muscular movements in proper order or sequence.

Incorporation (*in-kor-por-a'-shun*) [*in-; corpus*, a body]. The process of intimately mixing the particles of different bodies into a practically homogeneous mass.

Increment (*in'-kre-ment*) [*in-; crescere*, to grow]. Increase or growth.

Incrustation (*in-krus-ta'-shun*) [*in-; crusta*, crust]. The formation of a crust, especially a crust-like deposit of mineral salts.

Incubation (*in-ku-ba'-shun*) [*in-; cubare*, to lie]. 1. The process of sitting upon eggs to favor hatching. 2. The period of a disease between the implanting of the contagium and the development of the symptoms. 3. The process of development of a fecundated ovum.

Incubator (*in'-ku-ba-tor*) [see *Incubation*]. A device for the artificial hatching of eggs or for the cultivation of bacteria; a contrivance for rearing prematurely born children.

Incubus (*in'-ku-bus*) [L., "nightmare"]. 1. Nightmare. 2. Anciently, a male demon supposed to have sexual connection with women in their sleep.

Incudal (*ing'-ku-dal*) [*incus*]. Relating to the incus.

Incudectomy (*ing-ku-dek'-to-me*) [*incus; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. The surgical removal of the incus.

Incudomalleal (*ing-ku-do-mal'-e-al*) [*incus; malleus*]. Relating to the incus and the malleus.

Incudostapedial (*ing - ku - do - sta - pe' - de - al*) [*incus; stapes*]. Relating to the incus and the stapes.

Incurable (*in-kū'-ra-bl*) [*in-; curabilis*, curable]. Not curable.

Incurvation (*in-ker-va'-shun*) [*incurvare*, to bend]. The state of being bent or curved in.

Incurvorecurved (*in-ker-vo-re-kervd'*). Curved inward and then backward.

Incus (*ing'-kus*) [L., "an anvil"]. The middle one of the chain of bones in the middle ear, so termed from its resemblance to an anvil.

Incustapedic (*ing-ku-stap-e'-dik*). See *Incudostapedial.*

Indagation (*in-da-ga'-shun*) [*indagare*, to trace out]. Close investigation.

Indentation (*in-den-ta'-shun*) [*in-; dens*, a tooth]. A condition of being notched or serrated. **I. of Tongue,** the notching of the borders of the tongue made by the teeth.

Index (*in'-deks*) [L.]. The relation or ratio of one part to another taken as a standard. **I., Alveolar,** the degree of prominence of the jaws, measured by the basialveolar length multiplied by 100 and divided by the basinasal length. When the alveolar index is less than 98, the skull is *orthognathic;* when more than 103, *prognathic;* when intermediate, *mesognathic.* **I., Cephalic,** the breadth of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. When this is below 75, the skull is called *dolichocephalic;* when above 80, it is called *brachycephalic;* between these limits, *mesaticephalic.* **I., Cerebral,** the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100. **I.-finger,** the first finger. **I., Gnathic,** the ratio of the distance between the basion and the alveolar point to the distance between the basion and the nasal point, multiplied by 100. **I. Movement.** See under *Movement, Forced.* **I., Obturator** (of the pelvis), the transverse diameter multiplied by 100 and divided by the vertical diameter. **I., Palatine,** the ratio of the maximum breadth of the palatine arch to its maximum length. **I., Pelvic.** See *Pelvic Index.* **I. of Refraction,** the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction when a ray of light passing from one medium to another is refracted. **I., Refractive,** the coefficient of refraction. **I., Thoracic,** the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter to the transverse, expressed in percentage. **I., Vertical,** the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

Indian Hemp. See *Cannabis indica.* **I. Tobacco.** See *Lobelia.*

India-rubber. See *Caoutchouc.*

Indican (*in'-dik-an*) [*indigo*]. 1. $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$. A glucosid occurring in indigo-plants, and by the decomposition of which indigo is produced. 2. Potassium indoxyl-sulfate, $C_8H_6NSO_4K$, a substance occurring in urine and sweat, and formed from indol.

Indicanuria (*in-dik-an-u'-re-ah*) [*indican; οὖρον*, urine]. Morbid excess of indican in the urine. See *MacMunn, Obermeyer, Weber.*

Indication (*in-dik-a'-shun*) [*indicare*, to point out]. That which points out; a guide, especially that which points out the course of treatment.

Indicator (*in'-dik-a-tor*). 1. The index-finger. 2. The extensor indicis muscle. 3. In chemistry, a substance used to show by a color-change when a change of reaction has taken place or a chemic affinity has been satisfied. 4. A mechanism like the hand of a dial to register movements or processes.

Indifferent (*in-dif'-er-ent*) [*in-; differens*, different]. 1. Not differentiated; not tending to build up tissue, as *indifferent* cells. 2. Not readily acted upon by agents.

Indigenous (*in-dij'-en-us*) [*indu*, within; *gignere*, to beget]. Native; originating or belonging to a certain locality or country.

Indigestion (*in-di-jes'-chun*) [*in-; digerere*, to digest]. Imperfect digestion.

Indigitation (*in-dij-it-a'-shun*) [*in-; digitus*, a finger]. Intussusception.

Indigo (*in'-dig-o*) [*ἰνδικόν*, indigo], $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A blue pigment formed by the decomposition of the indican contained in various species of *Indigofera* (*Indigofera tinctoria, I. añil, I. argentea*), or in the urine and sweat. **I.-blue,** $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, a blue pigment from indigo. Syn., *Indigotin.* **I.-carmin,** potassium sulfindigotate, used as a stain in microscopy and as a test for sugar. **I.-carmin Paper,** paper charged with indigo-carmin and sodium carbonate used as a test for sugar in urine. **I.-red.** See *Indirubin.*

Indirect (*in'-di-rekt*) [*in-; directus*, straight]. Not direct; not in a direct line; acting through an intervening medium. **I. Cell-division.** See *Karyokinesis.* **I. Vision,** vision by some other part of the retina than the macula.

Indirubin (*in-di-ru'-bin*) [*indigo; rubrum*, red], $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A substance isomeric with indigo-blue and very similar to it. It is produced by condensing indoxyl with isatin by means of a dilute soda solution. Syn., *Indigo-red.* See *Rosenbach, Rosin.*

Indisposition (*in-dis-po-zish'-un*) [*in-; dispositio*, disposition]. A slight illness not confining the patient to bed.

Indol (*in'-dol*) [*indigo*], C_8H_7N. A substance produced in pancreatic digestion, in intestinal putrefaction, and in certain bacterial cultures. It occurs in the feces, giving to them in part their odor, and is eliminated in the urine in the form of indican, being especially increased in intestinal obstruction. See *Baeyer, Nencki, Salkowski.*

Indolent (*in'-do-lent*) [*in-; dolere*, to feel pain]. Sluggish.

Indoxyl (*in-doks'-il*) [*indigo; ὀξύς*, sharp], $C_8H_6(OH)N$. An oil which results on the elimination of carbon dioxid from indoxylic acid.

Indoxylsulfuric Acid (*in-doks-il-sul-ju'-rik*). See *Acid, Indoxylsulfuric,* and *Indican.*

Induced (*in-dusd'*) [see *Induction*]. 1. Produced by induction, as *induced* electricity. 2. Produced artificially, as *induced* labor.

Induction (*in-duk'-shun*) [*inducere*, to lead in]. 1. The act of bringing on. 2. The process of drawing general conclusions from special facts. 3. The production of electricity or magnetism in a body by proximity to another body, which is electrified or magnetized, but not in direct contact with it. **I.-balance,** an instrument used for detecting the presence of metallic bodies by the electric disturbance which they cause. **I.-coil,** a wire wound around a bobbin, used for conducting a galvanic current, by means of which electricity is induced in a second coil.

Inductogram (*in-duk'-to-gram*). See *Skiagram.*

Inductometer (*in-duk-tom'-et-er*) [*induction; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for estimating the degree of electric induction.

Inductorium (*in-duk-to'-re-um*) [L., "a covering"]. An apparatus for producing induced currents. **I., DuBois-Reymond's,** an induction apparatus with a primary and secondary coil in which the primary current is never opened, it being short-circuited. It is used in physiologic laboratories.

Indurated (*in'-du-ra-ted*) [see *Induration*]. Hardened, as *indurated* chancre.

Induration (*in-du-ra'-shun*) [*in-; durus*, hard]. Hardening; the state of being or becoming hard; a hardened mass or lump. **I., Brown,** a form of interstitial pneumonia in which there is, in addition to the newgrowth of fibrous tissue, a deposit of altered blood-pigment. **I., Fibroid.** See *I., Gray,* and *Cirrhosis.* **I., Gray,** the appearance of the lung in chronic pneumonia, the cut surface being smooth, glistening, gray, and dense. **I., Red,** an interstitial pneumonia in which the lung is red from congestion.

Indurescent (*in-du-res'-ent*). Gradually becoming hardened.

Inebriant (*in-e'-bre-ant*) [see *Inebriety*]. 1. Intoxicant; causing inebriation. 2. An agent that causes inebriation.

Inebriation (*in-e-bre-a'-shun*) [see *Inebriety*]. The condition of drunkenness.

Inebriety (*in-e-bri'-et-e*) [*inebriare*, to make drunk]. Habitual drunkenness.

Inertia (*in-er'-she-ah*) [*iners*, inactive]. Sluggishness; inability to move except by means of an external force. In physics, that property of matter by virtue of which it is incapable of changing its condition of rest or motion. **I., Uterine,** sluggishness of uterine contractions during labor.

In extremis (*in eks-tre'-mis*) [L.]. At the end; at the last; at the point of death.

Infant (*in'-fant*) [*infans*, a little child]. 1. A babe. 2. According to English law, one not having attained the age of 21.

Infanticide (*in-fant'-is-īd*) [*infant; cædere*, to kill]. The murder of an infant.

Infantile (*in'-fan-tīl*) [*infant*]. Pertaining to infancy. **I. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Infantile.*

Infantilism (*in-fant'-il-izm*) [*infantile*]. The persistence of childish characteristics into adult life. **I., Lorain's Type of,** represented by an individual small in stature but of the adult type, with pubic and axillary hair wanting, and with fair intelligence. **I., Myxedematous,** a type characterized by chubby face, prominent lips and abdomen, rudimentary genitals, high-pitched voice, second dentition retarded or absent, and infantile mental state.

Infarct (*in'-farkt*) [*infarcire*, to stuff in]. A wedge-shaped area, either of hemorrhage into an organ (*hemorrhagic infarct*), or of necrosis in an organ (*anemic infarct*), produced by the obstruction of a terminal vessel. **I., Uric-acid,** the deposition of crystals of uric acid in the renal tubules of the newborn.

Infarction (*in-fark'-shun*) [see *Infarct*]. The production of an infarct; also the infarct itself.

Infecting (*in-fek'-ting*) [*infection*]. Causing infection, as an *infecting* embolus.

Infection (*in-fek'-shun*) [*infectio*, from *in*, into; *facere*, to make]. 1. The communication of disease from one body to another, or from one part to another part of the same individual (*autoinfection*). 2. The material conveying the disease; the disease-producing agent. **I.-atrium,** the point of entrance of an infection. **I., Consecutive,** septic infection implanted upon an already established morbid process.

Infectious (*in-fek'-shus*) [see *Infection*]. 1. Communicating disease. 2. Caused by an infection.

Infecundity (*in-fe-kun'-dit-e*) [*in-; fecundus*, fruitful]. Sterility; barrenness.

Inferior (*in-fe'-re-or*) [comp. of *inferus*, low]. Lower.

Inferocostal (*in-fer-o-kos'-tal*) [*inferior; costa*, a rib]. Relating to the lower border of a rib or the region beneath it.

Inferofrontal (*in - fer - o - front' - al*) [*inferior; frons*, the forehead]. Relating to the inferior part of the frontal lobe.

Infibulation (*in-fib-u-la'-shun*) [*in-; fibula*, a clasp]. The operation of fastening the prepuce over the glans penis, or of fastening together the labia of the vagina.

Infiltrate (*in'-fil-trāt*) [see *Infiltration*]. 1. To ooze into the spaces of a tissue. 2. The substance that has oozed out.

Infiltration (*in-fil-tra'-shun*) [*in-; filtrare*, to strain]. 1. The entrance into the tissue-spaces or into the tissue-elements of some abnormal substance or of a normal substance in excess. 2. The material thus deposited. **I., Calcareous,** the deposit of lime and magnesium salts in the tissues. **I., Cellular,** an infiltration of the tissues with round-cells. **I., Circumferential,** in surgery, cutting off the area of operation from all nerve communication with surrounding parts by a wall of anesthetizing edema. **I., Fatty,** the deposit of fat in the tissues; the presence of oil- or fat-globules in the interior of a cell. **I., Glycogenic,** the deposit of glycogen-granules in the cells. **I., Pigmentary,** the deposit of pigment in the tissues, derived either from without or from within. **I., Serous,** an infiltration of the tissues with diluted lymph. **I., Tuberculous,** a confluence of tuberculous nodules.

Infinite (*in'-fin-it*) [*in-; finis*, boundary]. Immeasurable or innumerable; unlimited, when compared with any known or conceivable quantity. **I. Distance,** a term in optics practically taken as twenty feet. Rays from an object at that distance and entering the eye are practically parallel, as they would be completely if coming from a point at a really infinite distance.

Infirm (*in-ferm'*) [*in-; firmus*, firm]. Weak or feeble.

Infirmary (*in-fer'-ma-re*) [*infirmarium*, an infirmary]. A hospital; an institution where ill and infirm persons are maintained during the period of treatment.

Infirmity (*in-fer'-mit-e*) [*infirm*]. 1. Weakness; feebleness. 2. A disease producing feebleness.

Inflammation (*in-flam-a'-shun*) [*inflammare*, to set on fire; to inflame]. A term applied to those tissue-changes by which irritants are eliminated, and which include overfilling of the blood-vessels, alteration in the blood-vessel walls, outwandering of leukocytes, exudation of plasma, and multiplication of the cells of the surrounding connective tissue. **I., Acute,** that in which the processes are active; usually this form is characterized by the cardinal symptoms of inflammation—heat, redness, swelling, and pain. **I., Catarrhal,** one occurring on a mucous surface and causing the shedding of its epithelium. **I., Chronic,** that in which there is a building-up of new connective tissue. **I., Interstitial,** one affecting chiefly the connective tissue of an organ. **I., Parenchymatous,** one affecting chiefly the parenchyma of an organ. **I., Reactive,** an inflammation set up around a focus of degeneration to limit the spread of the degenerative process; also the inflammation around a foreign body. **I., Specific,** one due to a special microorganism, and characterized by the formation of a tumor-like nodule that tends to degenerate. **I., Suppurative,** that attended by the formation of pus.

Inflation (*in-fla'-shun*) [*inflare*, to pull up]. The act of distending with air.

Influenza (*in-flu-en'-zah*) [Ital., "an influence"]. An epidemic affection characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, accom-

panied by a mucopurulent discharge, fever, pain in the muscles, and prostration. At times symptoms referable to the gastrointestinal system predominate; at others the symptoms are mainly referred to the nervous system. The cause of the disease is *Bacillus influenzæ*, discovered by Pfeiffer and Canon. Complications are common, pneumonia being the most frequent; pleurisy, otitis media, and neuritis also occur. An occasional sequel is insanity. Syn., *Grip; La grippe.*

Infra- (*in-frah-*) [*infra*, below]. A prefix meaning below or beneath.

Infraaxillary (*in - frah - aks' - il - a - re*) [*infra-; axilla*, the armpit]. Below the armpit.

Infraclavicular (*in-frah-klav-ik'-u-lar*) [*infra-; clavicula*, the collar-bone]. Below the collar-bone.

Infracortical (*in-frah-kor'-tik-al*) [*infra-; cortex*, a bark]. Lying beneath the cortical substance of the brain.

Infracostal (*in-frah-kos'-tal*) [*infra-; costa*, a rib]. Below the ribs.

Infraction (*in-frak'-shun*) [*in-; fractio*, breaking]. Incomplete fracture of a bone.

Infragenual (*in-frah-jen'-u-al*) [*infra-; genu*, the knee]. Subpatellar.

Infralemniscc (*in-frah-lem'-nisk*) [*infra-; lemniscus*, a pendent ribbon]. Wilder's term for the lower lamina of the lemniscus.

Inframammary (*in - frah - mam'-ar-e*) [*infra-; mamma*, the breast]. Situated beneath the mamma.

Inframarginal (*in - frah - mar' - jin - al*). See *Submarginal.*

Inframaxillary (*in-frah-maks'-il-a-re*) [*infra-; maxilla*, the jaw]. Below or under the jaw.

Infraoccipital (*in-frah-ok-sip'-et-al*). See *Suboccipital.*

Infraorbital (*in-frah-or'-bit-al*) [*infra-; orbita*, orbit]. Beneath or below the floor of the orbit. **I. Canal,** the canal in the superior maxillary bone that transmits the infraorbital vessels and nerve. **I. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Infraorbital.*

Infrascapular (*in - frah - skap' - u - lar*) [*infra-; scapula*]. Below the shoulder-blade.

Infraspinous (*in-frah-spi'-nus*) [*infra-; spina*, a spine]. Beneath a spine, as of the scapula or a vertebra. **I. Fascia,** the dense membranous fascia covering the infraspinous muscle. **I. Fossa,** the shallow depression on the dorsal surface of the scapula, below the spine, and lodging the infraspinatus muscle. **I. Muscle.** See *Infraspinatus* under *Muscle.*

Infrastapedial (*in-frah-sta-pe'-de-al*) [*infra-; stapes*]. Below the stapes.

Infrasternal (*in-frah-ster'-nal*) [*infra-; sternum*]. Below the sternum. **I. Depression,** the depression of the ensiform cartilage.

Infratonsillar (*in-frah-ton'-sil-ar*) [*infra-; tonsilla*, the tonsil]. Below the tonsil.

Infratrochlear (*in-frah-trok'-le-ar*). See *Subtrochlear.*

Infriction (*in-frik'-shun*) [*infrictio*, a rubbing in]. The rubbing in of oily substances.

Infundibular (*in-fun-dib'-u-lar*) [*infundibulum*]. Pertaining to a funnel or resembling one; infundibuliform.

Infundibuliform (*in-fun-dib-u'-le-form*) [*infundibulum; forma*, a form]. Funnel-shaped. **I. Fascia,** the funnel-shaped membranous layer that invests the spermatic cord.

Infundibuloovarian (*in - fun - dib - u - lo - o-va'-re-an*) [*infundibulum; ovarium*, ovary]. Relating to the oviduct and to the ovary.

Infundibulopelvic (*in-fun-dib-u-lo-pel'-vik*). Relating to the oviduct and the pelvis.

Infundibulum (*in-fun-dib'-u-lum*) [L., "a funnel"]. A funnel-shaped passage or part. **I. of Brain,** a tubular mass of gray matter attached to the pituitary body. **I. of Ethmoid Bone,** a canal connecting the anterior ethmoid cells with the middle meatus of the nose. **I. of Heart,** the arterial cone from which the pulmonary artery arises. **I. of Kidney,** one of the primary divisions of the pelvis of the kidney. **I. of Lung,** one of the air-spaces into which a terminal bronchiole divides, and which is composed of an aggregation of air-vesicles.

Infusion (*in-fu'-zhun*) [*infusum*]. 1. The process of extracting the active principles of a substance by means of water, but without boiling. 2. The product of such a process, known in pharmacy as infusum (*q. v.*). **I., Dural,** the use of the lumbar puncture for immediate applications in cerebrospinal diseases.

Infusodecoction, Infusodecoctum (*in-fu-zo-de-kok'-shun, -tum*). A combination of a decoction of a substance with an infusion of it.

Infusoria (*in-fu-zo'-re-ah*) [*infusum*]. A class of *Protozoa* so called because they often develop in great numbers in organic infusions.

Infusum (*in-fu'-zum*) [*in-; fundere*, to pour]. An infusion. **I. digitalis** (U. S. P.), infusion of digitalis. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **I. pruni virginianæ** (U. S. P.), infusion of wild cherry. Dose 2 oz. (60 Cc.). **I. sennæ compositum** (U. S. P.), compound infusion of senna; black draught. Dose 4 oz. (128 Cc.).

Ingesta (*in-jes'-tah*) [*in-; gerere*, to carry]. Substances introduced into the body, especially foods.

Ingestion (*in-jes'-chun*) [*ingesta*]. The act of taking substances, especially food, into the body.

Ingestol (*in-jes'-tol*). A proprietary remedy for use in gastric diseases. Syn., *Amarol.*

Ingluvies (*in-glu'-ve-ēz*) [L.]. 1. The crop or craw of birds. 2. The paunch or rumen of ruminating mammals.

Ingluvin (*in'-glu-vin*) [*ingluvies*]. A preparation obtained from the gizzard of a fowl, *Pullus gallinaceus*, used as a substitute for pepsin and pancreatin, and also in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.).

Ingrassias, Processes of, I., Wings of [*Ingrassias*, an Italian physician of the sixteenth century]. The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ingravescent (*in-grav-es'-ent*) [*ingravescere*, to become heavier]. Increasing in severity, as *ingravescent* apoplexy.

Ingrowing Nail. See *Nail, Ingrowing.*

Inguen (*in'-gwen*) [L.]. The groin.

Inguinal (*in'-gwin-al*) [*inguen*]. Pertaining to the groin. **I. Canal,** the canal transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. It is situated parallel to and just above Poupart's ligament. **I. Glands,** the superficial and the deep glands of the groin. **I. Hernia.** See *Hernia, Inguinal.*

Inguinodynia (*in-gwin-o-din'-e-ah*) [*inguen;* ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the groin.

Inguinointerstitial (*in-gwin-o-in-ter-stish'-al*) [*inguen; interstes*, that stands between]. Within the tissues of the inguinal region.

Ingulation (*in-gu-la'-shun*) [*in*, into; *gula*, the throat]. The introduction of anything into the throat.

Inhalant, Inhalent (*in-ha'-lant, -lent*). 1. See *Inhalation* (2). 2. Useful for inhalation.

Inhalation (*in-ha-la'-shun*) [*inhalare*, to draw in]. 1. The breathing in of air or other vapor. 2. A medicinal substance to be used by inhalation. **I.-diseases**, those due to the inspiration of air containing dust or any finely divided matter. **I.-therapy,** treatment of a disease by inspiration of medicated vapors.

Inhaler (*in-ha'-ler*). An instrument for inhaling a gas or vapor.

Inherent (*in-her'-ent*) [*in*, to; *hærere*, to cleave]. Innate; natural to the organism.

Inhibition (*in - hib - ish' - un*) [*inhibere*, to check]. The act of checking or restraining; a restraint.

Inhibitory (*in-hib'-it-o-re*) [see *Inhibition*]. Checking; restraining.

Inhumation (*in-hu-ma'-shun*) [*inhumare*, to put in the ground]. Burial of the dead in the ground.

Iniac, Inial (*in'-e-ak, in'-e-al*) [*inion*]. Pertaining to the inion.

Iniencephalus (*in-e-en-sef'-al-us*) [*inion;* ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A fetal monstrosity in which there is a posterior fissure of the skull, with protrusion of the brain-substance, combined with spinal fissure.

Iniomesial (*in-e-o-me'-ze-al*). Relating to the inion and to the meson.

Inion (*in'-e-on*) [ἰνίον, occiput]. The external protuberance of the occipital bone. See under *Craniometric Point.*

Initial (*in-ish'-al*) [*in*, into; *ire*, to go]. Beginning; early; primary, as the *initial* lesion of syphilis—the chancre. **I. Cells,** germ-cells. **I. Sclerosis,** the hard chancre.

Initis (*in-i'-tis*) [ἴς, muscle; fiber; *itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of fibrous or muscular tissue. 2. Inflammation of a tendon; tenontitis.

Inject (*in-jekt'*) [see *Injection*]. To throw or force in, as to *inject* fluids into the tissues; also, to fill the vessels of an organ. In pathology, to produce a condition of distention of the capillaries with blood.

Injection (*in-jek'-shun*) [*in*, into; *jacere*, to throw]. 1. The act of injecting or throwing in. 2. The substance injected. According to the organ into which the injection is made, different terms are employed, as *urethral, intramuscular, uterine, vaginal* injection, etc. In the British Pharmacopeia *injectiones* are solutions of active substances used for hypodermatic injection. **I., Hypodermatic,** an injection made under the skin.

Injector (*in-jek'-tor*). An apparatus used in injecting.

Injury (*in'-ju-re*) [*in*, not; *jus*, law]. A harm or hurt to the body.

Inlet of the Pelvis. The heart-shaped space within the brim of the pelvis; the superior pelvic strait.

Inman's Disease. Myalgia.

Innervation (*in-er-va'-shun*) [*in*, in; *nervus*, nerve]. Nerve-supply.

Innocuous (*in-ok'-u-us*) [*innocuus*, harmless]. Not injurious.

Innominate (*in-om'-in-āt*) [see *Innominatum*]. Unnamed; unnamable. **I. Artery.** See under *Artery.* **I. Bone,** the irregular bone forming the sides and anterior wall of the pelvic cavity, and composed of the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

Innominatum (*in-om-in-a'-tum*) [L., "nameless"; *os*, bone, understood]. The innominate bone.

Innutrition (*in-u-trish'-un*) [*in*, not; *nutrition*]. Want of nutrition or nourishment.

Inoblast (*in'-o-blast*) [ἴς, fiber; βλαστός, germ]. Any one of the cells from which connective tissue is derived.

Inoculability (*in-ok-u-la-bil'-it-e*) [see *Inoculation*]. The quality of being inoculable.

Inoculable (*in-ok'-u-la-bl*) [see *Inoculation*]. Capable of being inoculated; communicable by inoculation.

Inoculation (*in - ok - u - la' - shun*) [*in*, into; *oculus*, a bud]. 1. The act of introducing the virus of a disease into the body. 2. Specifically, the intentional introduction of a virus for the purpose of producing a mild form of a disease which is severe when spontaneously introduced, as the *inoculation* of smallpox virus. This is known as *preventive inoculation.*

Inoepithelioma (*in-o-ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah*) [ἴς, fiber; *epithelioma*]. Medullary carcinoma containing fibrous tissue.

Inogen (*in'-o-jen*) [ἴς, fiber; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A hypothetic substance believed to occur in muscular tissue and to be decomposed, during contraction, into carbon dioxid, sarcolactic acid, and myosin.

Inohymenitis (*in-o-hi-men-i'-tis*) [ἴς, fiber; ὑμήν, membrane; *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inoleiomyoma (*in-o-li-o-mi-o'-mah*) [ἴς, fiber; λεῖος, smooth; *myoma*]. Myoma made up of or containing unstriped muscular fibers.

Inolith (*in'-o-lith*) [ἴς, fiber; λίθος, a stone]. A fibrous concretion.

Inoma (*in-o'-mah*). See *Fibroma.*

Inopexia (*in-o-peks'-e-ah*) [ἴς, fiber; πῆξις, coagulation]. A tendency in the blood toward spontaneous coagulation.

Inopolypus (*in-o-pol'-ip-us*) [ἴς, fiber; *polypus*]. A fibrous polyp.

Inorganic (*in-or-gan'-ik*). Not organic; not produced by animal or vegetal organisms, as an *inorganic* compound. **I. Chemistry,** chemistry dealing with inorganic compounds.

Inoscleroma (*in-o-skle-ro'-mah*) [ἴς, fiber; σκλήρωμα, induration]. Hardened fibrous tissue.

Inoscopy (*in-os'-ko-pe*) [ἴς, fiber; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A method of bacterial investigation designed to set free microorganisms which have become entangled in the fibrin of organic fluids by dissolving the fibrin with a pepsin digestive mixture, when they may be centrifuged for examination.

Inosculate (*in-os'-ku-lāt*) [see *Inosculation*]. To unite by small openings.

Inosculation (*in-os-ku-la'-shun*) [*in*, in; *osculum*, a small mouth]. The joining of blood-vessels by direct communication.

Inosit, Inosite (*in'-o-sit*) [ἶνος, fiber], $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$. Muscle-sugar; a saccharine substance occurring in muscles, rarely in urine. For tests for, see *Gallois, Scherer, Seidel.*

Inosituria (*in-o-sit-u'-re-ah*) [*inosit;* οὖρον, urine]. The presence of inosit in the urine.

Inosteatoma (*in-o-ste-at-o'-mah*) [ἴς, fiber; *steatoma*]. A steatoma with fibrous elements.

Inosuria (*in-o-su'-re-ah*). See *Inosituria.*

Inotropic (*in-o-trop'-ik*) [*in*, in; τρέπειν, to turn]. Applied to a supposed set of fibers in the cardiac nerves which influence the amount of mechanic work performed by the heart.

Inquest (*in'-kwest*) [*in*, into; *quærere*, to ask]. A judicial inquiry, especially one for the purpose of determining the cause of death of one who has died by violence or in some unknown way.

Inquisition (*in-kwiz-ish'-un*) [see *Inquest*]. An inquiry, especially one into the sanity or lunacy of a person.

Insalivation (*in-sal-iv-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; *saliva*, the spittle]. The mixture of the food with saliva during mastication.

Insane (*in-sān'*) [*in*, not; *sanus*, sound]. Deranged or diseased in mind. **I. Ear.** See *Hæmatoma auris* under *Hematoma.*

Insanitary (*in-san'-it-a-re*) [*in*, not; *sanitas*, health]. Not sanitary; not in a proper condition as respects the preservation of health.

Insanity (*in-san'-it-e*) [see *Insane*]. A derangement of the mental faculties, with or without loss of volition and of consciousness. Insanity may be due to defective development, to acquired disease, or to natural decay. It is characterized, according to its form, by a variety of symptoms, the most common of which are change of character and habits, moroseness, confusion, elation, melancholia, mania, delusions, and hallucinations. Melancholia, mania, delusional insanity, and dementia are the four principal types of the affection. **I., Acquired,** that arising after a long period of life of mental integrity. **I., Affective,** a form affecting only the emotions, as melancholia. **I., Alcoholic,** that induced by alcoholic excess, usually a result of hereditary tendencies. **I., Alternating.** See *I., Circular.* **I., Circular,** a form of insanity recurring in cycles varying in length from a few days to many months. The arrangement of the cycle varies in different individuals, but is constant in a given case. Thus melancholia may be followed by mania, and this by a lucid interval, the passage from one mental condition to the other being abrupt or gradual. Syn., *Alternating insanity; Cyclothymia.* **I., Climacteric,** insanity occurring at or near the menopause. **I., Communicated,** that transmitted by association with an insane person. **I., Confusional,** an acute insanity produced by nervous shock or exhausting disease, without distinct emotional depression or exaltation, with marked failure of mental power or complete imbecility, often accompanied by hallucinations and loss of physical power. Recovery is usually complete. **I., Consecutive,** that following some disease or injury not of the brain. **I., Constitutional,** insanity due to some pathologic or physiologic condition affecting the general system. **I., Cyclic.** Same as *I., Circular.* **I., Depressive,** melancholia. **I., Deuteropathic,** that caused by disorders of or developmental changes in organs other than the brain. **I., Doubting,** a form closely allied to delusional insanity, consisting in an uncontrollable doubt and indecision regarding the occupations, duties, or events of the day, of religion, etc. **I., Emotional,** insanity characterized by derangement of the emotions, either depressing or exalting in character. **I., Epidemic,** a form occasionally manifested among a number of persons in common association, as in convents or schools. **I., General,** a general term for mania and melancholia. **I., Hereditary,** that transmitted from parent to child, and not induced by other apparent cause. **I., Hysterical,** chronic insanity secondary to hysteria and preserving the simulative tendencies of hysteria. **I., Ideal,** a general term embracing all the forms in which ideas dependent upon the senses are perverted. **I., Imitative,** a form of communicated insanity marked by mimicry of the insane characteristics of another. **I., Imposed,** delirious ideas imposed by one maniac upon another individual weaker than himself. **I., Impulsive,** a form in which the patient possesses an uncontrollable desire to commit acts of violence. **I., Menstrual.** See *I., Periodic.* **I., Moral,** a form marked by perversion and depravity of the moral sense, apparently without impairment of the reasoning and intellectual faculties. **I., Notional,** a form in which the patient sees objects as they exist, but conceives grossly erroneous ideas concerning them. **I., Perceptional,** a form characterized

by illusions. **I., Periodic,** a condition dependent upon original or acquired psychopathy, in which attacks of insanity occur at regular or irregular intervals. If occurring in women at the menstrual epoch, it is called *menstrual insanity*. **I. of Pregnancy,** a form occurring during pregnancy, characterized by melancholia, suicidal intent, and abhorrence of friends and relatives. **I., Primary,** a form, often congenital, that arises with the development of the body. It may also proceed from injury or disease of the brain in early life. **I. of Puberty.** See *Hebephrenia*. **I., Puerperal,** a term sometimes applied to the delirium of childbirth, but more properly to the insanity occurring after delivery. **I., Recurrent,** that marked by recurrent attacks of mental aberration with intervening lucid intervals. **I., Religious,** that associated with religious subjects. **I., Stuporous,** a primary acute form of dementia, characterized by a tendency to stupor; a disease chiefly met in youth and early maturity. **I., Surgical,** that coming on after surgical operations. **I., Toxic,** an acute form due to systemic poisoning by certain drugs. **I., Traumatic,** insanity marked by perversity, violence, and brief spells of maniacal self-exaltation, progressing slowly with remissions to dementia; it is attributed to injury.

Inscriptiones tendineæ (*in-skrip-te-o'-nēz ten-din'-e-e*). The lineæ transversæ of the rectus abdominis muscle.

Insect (*in'-sekt*) [*in*, into; *secare*, to cut]. Any member of the class of animals called *Insecta*. **I.-powder,** a powder employed to destroy or ward off insects, and consisting usually of the powdered flowers of species of *Pyrethrum*.

Insecticide (*in-sek'-tis-īd*) [*insect;* *cædere*, to kill]. A substance that is destructive to insects.

Insemination (*in-sem-in-a'-shun*) [*inseminare*, to plant seed]. 1. The planting of seed. 2. The introduction of semen.

Insensible (*in-sen'-sib-l*) [*in*, not; *sentire*, to feel]. 1. Incapable of being perceived or recognized by the senses. 2. Unconscious.

Insertion (*in-ser'-shun*) [*inserere*, to set in]. 1. The act of setting or placing in. 2. That which is set in. 3. The point at which anything, as a muscle, is attached; the place or the mode of attachment of an organ to its support.

Insidious (*in - sid' - e - us*) [*insidiæ*, ambush]. Coming on stealthily or imperceptibly. **I. Disease,** one the onset of which is gradual or inappreciable.

In situ (*in si'-tu*) [*in*, in; *situs*, position]. In a given or natural position.

Insolation (*in-so-la'-shun*) [*in*, in; *sol*, sun]. 1. Exposure to the rays of the sun. 2. Sunstroke or heatstroke; a condition of prostration and fever due to exposure to the direct rays of the sun or to extreme heat.

Insoluble (*in-sol'-u-bl*) [*in*, not; *solubilis*, that can be loosed]. Incapable of dissolving.

Insomnia (*in-som'-ne-ah*) [*in*, not; *somnus*, sleep]. Want of sleep; inability to sleep.

Inspection (*in-spek'-shun*) [*inspicere*, to look]. In medicine, the examination of the body or any part of it by the eye.

Inspergation (*in-sper-ga'-shun*) [*inspergere*, to sprinkle upon]. The act of sprinkling or dusting with fine powder.

Inspiration (*in-spir-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; *spirare*, to breathe]. The drawing in of the breath.

Inspiratory (*in-spi'-ra-to-re*) [see *Inspiration*]. Pertaining to the act of inspiration.

Inspissate (*in'-spis-āt*) [*inspissare*, to thicken]. To make thick by evaporation or by absorption of fluid.

Instep (*in'-step*) [*in*, in; *step*]. The arch on the upper surface of the foot.

Instillation (*in-stil-a'-shun*) [*instillare*, to put in little by little]. The pouring of a liquid into a cavity drop by drop.

Instinct (*in'-stingkt*) [*instinguere*, to impel]. A natural impulse, which, though unassociated with reason, prompts a useful act.

Instinctive (*in - stingk' - tiv*) [see *Instinct*]. Prompted or determined by instinct; of the nature of instinct.

Institutes of Medicine. The philosophy of the science of medicine, of physiology, pathology, therapeutics, and hygiene, or the general and elementary principles of the same. The term is used sometimes as a synonym of physiology.

Instrument (*in'-stru-ment*) [*in*, in; *struere*, to build]. Any mechanic tool or device used to assist in the performance of a certain act.

Instrumental (*in-stru-men'-tal*) [*instrument*]. Pertaining to or performed with instruments, as *instrumental* labor.

Instrumentation (*in-stru-men-ta'-shun*) [*instrument*]. The care or employment of instruments.

Insufficiency (*in-suf-fish'-en-se*) [*insufficiens*, insufficient]. The state of being inadequate; incapacity to perform a normal function. **I. of the Cardiac Valves,** imperfect closure of the valves, permitting regurgitation. Depending upon the valve affected, the insufficiency may be aortic, mitral, tricuspid, or pulmonary. **I. of a Muscle,** inability on a part of a muscle to contract sufficiently to produce the normal effect. The term is applied especially to the eye muscles. *Insufficiency of the externi*, a condition in which the contraction of the externi muscles of the eye is weak and is overbalanced by that of the interni, producing esophoria. *Insufficiency of the interni*, defective power on the part of the interni muscles, producing exophoria.

Insufflation (*in-suf-fla'-shun*) [*in*, in; *sufflare*, to puff]. The act of blowing into, as the *insufflation* of a powder into a cavity; also, the blowing of air into a cavity, as *insufflation* of the middle ear. **I., Mouth-to-mouth,** the blowing of air into the mouth of a person, usually a newborn infant, to distend the lungs and counteract asphyxia.

Insufflator (*in'-suf-la-tor*) [see *Insufflation*].

An instrument for blowing air or powders into a cavity.

Insula (*in'-su-lah*) [L., "an island"]. The island of Reil.

Insular (*in'-su-lar*) [*insula*]. 1. Pertaining to the island of Reil. 2. Isolated; occurring in patches. **I. Sclerosis.** See *Sclerosis, Multiple*.

Insulate (*in'-su-lāt*) [*insula*]. To isolate or separate from surroundings. In electricity, to surround a conductor with a nonconducting substance.

Integument (*in-teg'-u-ment*) [*in*, upon; *tegere*, to cover]. A covering, especially the skin. **I., Fetal,** the fetal membranes.

Intellect (*in'-tel-ekt*) [*intellectus*, understanding] The mind or the reasoning power.

Intemperance (*in - tem' - per - ans*) [*in*, not; *temperare*, to moderate]. Want of moderation; immoderate indulgence, especially in alcoholic beverages.

Intensification (*in - ten - sif - ik - a'-shun*) [see *Intensity*]. The act of making intense or of increasing the strength of anything.

Intensity (*in-ten'-sit-e*) [*intensus*, stretched tight]. 1. The state of being intense or high-strung. 2. The degree to which a force is capable of rising. 3. A high degree of energy or power.

Intensive (*in-ten'-siv*) [see *Intensity*]. Gradually increased in force or intensity, as the *intensive* method of inoculation.

Intention (*in-ten'-shun*) [*intentus*, intend]. The end or purpose. See under *Healing*. **I.-tremor,** a tremor coming on when attempts at voluntary motion are made.

Inter- (*in-ter-*). A prefix signifying between.

Interacinous (*in-ter-as'-in-us*) [*inter-; acinus*, a berry]. Situated between acini.

Interannular (*in-ter-an'-u-lar*). Located between rings or constrictions.

Interarticular (*in - ter - ar - tik'-u - lar*) [*inter-; articulus*, a joint]. Situated between joints. **I. Fibrocartilage,** the flattened cartilaginous plates between the articular cartilages of certain joints.

Interauricular (*in-ter-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*inter-; auricula*, auricle]. Situated between the auricles.

Interbrain (*in'-ter-brān*). See *Thalamencephalon*.

Intercadence (*in - ter - ka' - dens*) [*inter-; cadere*, to fall]. An irregular beating of the pulse, in which an additional beat is interposed between two pulsations.

Intercadent (*in-ter-ka'-dent*). Exhibiting the quality of intercadence.

Intercalary, Intercalated (*in-ter-kal'-a-re, inter-kal-a'-ted*) [*inter-; calare*, to insert]. Placed or inserted between.

Intercarotid (*in-ter-kar-ot'-id*) [*inter-; carotid*]. Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries, as the *intercarotid* ganglion.

Intercartilaginous (*in-ter-kar-til-aj'-in-us*). See *Interchondral*.

Intercellular (*in-ter-sel'-u-lar*) [*inter-; cellula*, a small cell]. Between cells, as *intercellular* substance of tissue.

Intercentral (*in-ter-sen'-tral*) [*inter-; centrum*, a center]. Between centers.

Interchondral (*in - ter - kon' - dral*) [*inter-; χόνδρος*, cartilage]. Between cartilages.

Intercident (*in-ter'-sid-ent*). 1. See *Intercalary*. 2. See *Intercadent*.

Interclavicular (*in-ter-klav-ik'-u-lar*) [*inter-; clavicula*, the collar-bone]. Between the clavicles.

Intercolumnar (*in - ter - kol - um' - nar*) [*inter-; columna*, column]. Between pillars, as the *intercolumnar* fascia, between the pillars of the external abdominal ring.

Intercondyloid (*in-ter-kon'-dil-oid*) [*inter-; condyle*]. Between condyles. **I. Fossa,** the notch between the condyles of the femur.

Intercoronoideal (*in - ter - kor - o - noid' - e - al*). Lying between the coronoid processes.

Intercostal (*in-ter-kos'-tal*) [*inter-; costa*, a rib]. Between the ribs. **I. Arteries,** the arteries of the intercostal spaces. See under *Artery*. **I. Muscles.** See under *Muscle*. **I. Nerves,** the anterior divisions of the dorsospinal nerves. **I. Spaces,** spaces between adjacent ribs.

Intercostohumeral (*in-ter-kos-to-hu'-mer-al*) [*inter-; costa*, rib; *humerus*]. Pertaining to the arm and the space between the ribs, as the *intercostohumeral* nerve.

Intercranial (*in-ter-kra'-ne-al*)). Endocranial, relating to the interior of the skull or to the endocranium.

Intercristal (*in-ter-kris'-tal*) [*inter-; crista*, crest]. Between the surmounting ridges of a bone, organ, or process.

Intercrural (*in-ter-kru'-ral*) [*inter-; crus*, the leg]. Situated between the legs or the crura.

Intercurrent (*in-ter-kur'-ent*) [*inter-; currere*, to run]. Occurring or taking place between. **I. Disease,** a disease arising or progressing during the existence of another disease in the same person.

Intercus (*in-ter'-kus*) [L.; pl., *intercutes*]. 1. See *Anasarca*. 2. Subcutaneous.

Intercutaneomucous (*in-ter-ku-ta-ne-o-mu'-kus*). Between the skin and mucosa.

Intercutaneous (*in-ter-ku-ta'-ne-us*). Subcutaneous.

Interdigital (*in-ter-dij'-it-al*) [*inter-; digitus*, a finger]. Between the fingers.

Interdigitation (*in-ter-dij-it-a'-shun*) [see *Interdigital*]. The locking or dovetailing of similar parts, as the fingers of one hand with those of the other; or of the ends of the obliquus externus muscle with those of the serratus magnus.

Intereruptive (*in-ter-e-rup'-tiv*). Between two outbreaks of eruption.

Interfascicular (*in - ter - fas - ik'-u - lar*) [*inter-; fasciculus*, a bundle]. Situated between fasciculi.

Interference (*in-ter-fe'-rens*) [*inter-; ferire*, to strike]. The act of interfering or preventing. **I. of Light,** the mutual neutralization of waves of light, when the crest of one wave

falls upon the trough of another. **I. of Sound,** the neutralization of two sound-waves, one by the other.

Interfibrillar (*in-ter-fi'-bril-ar*) [*inter-; fibrilla*, a small fiber]. Situated between the fibrils of tissues.

Interganglionic (*in-ter-gan-gle-on'-ik*) [*inter-; γάγγλιον*, a ganglion]. Connecting one ganglion with another; lying between ganglions.

Intergonial (*in-ter-go'-ne-al*) [*inter-; γωνία*, an angle]. Between the two gonia (angles of the lower jaws).

Interhemal (*in-ter-hem'-al*) [*inter-; αἷμα*, blood]. Between the hemal processes.

Interhuman (*in-ter-hu'-man*) [*inter-; humanus*, human]. Applied to infection transmitted from one human being to another.

Interlamellar (*in-ter-lam-el'-ar*) [*inter-; lamella*, a layer]. Between the lamellas.

Interligamentous (*in-ter-lig-a-ment'-us*) [*inter-; ligamentum*, a ligament]. Between ligaments.

Interlobar (*in-ter-lo'-bar*) [*inter-; lobus*, a lobe]. Situated between lobes, as *interlobar* pleurisy.

Interlobular (*in-ter-lob'-u-lar*) [*inter-; lobulus*, a lobule]. Between lobules.

Intermarginal (*in-ter-mar'-jin-al*) [*inter-; margo*, a margin]. Lying between two margins.

Intermarriage (*in-ter-mar'-āj*) [*inter-; maritare*, to marry]. 1. Marriage between persons related by consanguinity. 2. Marriage between persons of different races.

Intermaxillary (*in-ter-maks'-il-a-re*) [*inter-; maxilla*, jaw-bone]. Between the maxillary bones. **I. Bone,** the small bone that receives the incisors, situated between the superior maxillary bones of the fetus.

Intermediate (*in-ter-me'-de-āt*) [*inter-; medius*, middle]. Situated between. **I. Body,** the complementary substance essential to the proper performance of a physiologic function —such as enabling the "*end-body*" or bactericidal substance to combine with the bacteria in typhoid in the production of immunity. Cf. *Body, Immune.*

Intermediolateral (*in-ter-me-de-o-lat'-er-al*) [*inter-; medius*, middle; *latus*, side]. Both lateral and intermediate, as the *intermediolateral* tract of the spinal cord.

Intermeningeal (*in-ter-men-in'-je-al*) [*inter-; μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. Between the dura and the arachnoid, or between the latter and the pia. **I. Hemorrhage,** a hemorrhage between the meninges of the brain or spinal cord.

Intermenstrual (*in - ter - men'-stru - al*) [*inter-; mensis*, month]. Between the menstrual periods.

Intermesoblastic (*in-ter-mes-o-blast'-ik*). Between the layers or between the lateral plates of the mesoblast.

Intermetacarpal (*in-ter-met-a-kar'-pal*) [*inter-; metacarpus*]. Between the metacarpal bones.

Intermission (*in-ter-mish'-un*) [see *Intermittent*]. An interval, as between the paroxysms of a fever or between the beats of the pulse.

Intermittent (*in-ter-mit'-ent*) [*inter-; mittere*, to send or occur]. Occurring at intervals; characterized by intermissions or intervals, as *intermittent* fever, *intermittent* insanity, *intermittent* pulse, *intermittent* sterilization.

Intermural (*in-ter-mu'-ral*) [*inter-; murus*, a wall]. Occurring or lying between the walls of an organ.

Intermuscular (*in-ter-mus'-ku-lar*) [*inter-; musculus*, a muscle]. Situated between muscles.

Internal (*in-ter'-nal*) [*internus*, inward]. Situated within or on the inside. **I. Capsule,** the band of white nerve-matter between the optic thalamus and caudate nucleus on the inner, and the lenticular nucleus on the outer, side. It is the continuation of the crus cerebri, and consists of an anterior and a posterior limb joined at an angle, termed the knee. It is composed of fibers coming from and going to the cortex cerebri. **I. Medicine,** that branch of medicine which treats of disease affecting the internal organs. **I. Oblique.** See *Obliquus internus* under *Muscle.* **I. Rectus.** See *Rectus internus* under *Muscle.* **I. Resistance.** See *Resistance, Internal.*

Internasal (*in-ter-na'-zal*) [*inter-; nasus*, the nose]. Between the nasal bones.

Interne (*in'-tern*) [Fr.]. An indoor or resident physician in a hospital.

Internodal (*in-ter-no'-dal*). Situated between two nodes. See *Internode.*

Internode (*in'-ter-nōd*) [*inter-; nodus*, a knot]. The space between two nodes of a nerve-fiber, as the *internode* between the nodes of Ranvier. Syn., *Internodal segment.*

Internuncial (*in-ter-nun'-she-al*) [*inter-; nuncius*, a messenger]. Serving as a connecting or announcing medium, as *internuncial* fibers, nerve-fibers connecting nerve-cells.

Internus (*in-ter'-nus*). 1. See *Internal.* 2. The rectus internus muscle of the eye.

Interorbital (*in-ter-or'-bit-al*) [*inter-; orbita*, the orbit]. Situated between the orbits.

Interosseous (*in-ter-os'-e-us*) [*inter-; os*, a bone]. Between bones, as *interosseous* arteries, membrane, muscles, or nerves.

Interparietal (*in-ter-par-i'-e-tal*) [*inter-; paries*, a wall]. Between walls; between the parietal bones, as *interparietal* suture; between parts of the parietal lobe, as *interparietal* fissure. **I. Bone,** a name sometimes given to the upper, squamous, and noncartilaginous part of the occipital bone.

Interpeduncular (*in-ter-pe-dung'-ku-lar*) [*inter-; pedunculus*, a little foot]. Situated between the cerebral or cerebellar peduncles. **I. Space,** the pons tarini, or posterior perforated space that forms the posterior portion of the floor of the third ventricle.

Interphalangeal (*in - ter - fa - lan'-je-al*) [*inter-; φάλαγξ*, a finger]. Between the fingers or the toes.

Interpleuricostal (*in-ter-plu-re-kos'-tal*). Between the pleura and ribs. **I. Muscles,** the internal pleuricostal muscles.

Interpolar (*in-ter-po'-lar*). 1. See *Intrapolar.* 2. Between the poes of an electric battery; applied to the effect of the current acting through the whole region of the body between the two poles as contrasted with the polar

effect taking place at the point of application of the electrode.

Interposition (*in-ter-po-zish'-un*) [*interpositio*, a placing between]. The development of anatomic structures between existing ones.

Interproximal (*in-ter-prok'-sim-al*) [*inter-; proximus*, next]. Between adjoining surfaces.

Interpubic (*in-ter-pu'-bik*) [*inter-; pubis*]. Situated between the pubic bones.

Interradial (*in-ter-ra'-de-al*) [*inter-; radius*, a ray]. Situated between two rays.

Interrupted (*in-ter-up'-ted*) [see *Interrupter*]. Discontinuous; broken; irregular.

Interrupter (*in-ter-up'-ter*) [*interrumpere*, to break apart]. That which interrupts; specifically, a device for breaking an electric current.

Interscapular (*in-ter-skap'-u-lar*) [*inter-; scapula*, the shoulder-blade]. Between the shoulder-blades.

Interstices (*in-ter'-stis-ēz*) [*interstitium*, a space between]. Spaces or intervals; also, pores.

Interstitial (*in-ter-stish'-al*) [see *Interstices*]. 1. Situated between important parts; occupying the interspaces or interstices of a part. 2. Pertaining to the interstitial or connective tissue. **I. Inflammation,** inflammation of the interstitial or connective tissue. **I. Keratitis.** See *Keratitis, Interstitial.* **I. Nephritis.** See *Nephritis, Interstitial.* **I. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia, Interstitial.*

Intersystole (*in-ter-sis'-to-le*). The interval between the end of the auricular systole and the beginning of the ventricular one.

Intertransversales (*in-ter-trans-ver-sa'-lēs*) [see *Intertransverse*]. Short bundles of muscular fibers extending between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebras.

Intertransverse (*in-ter-trans-vers'*) [*inter-; transversus*, turned across]. Connecting the transverse processes of contiguous vertebras.

Intertrigo (*in-ter-tri'-go*) [*inter-; terere*, to rub]. An erythematous eruption of the skin produced by friction of adjacent parts.

Intertrochanteric (*in-ter-tro-kan-ter'-ik*) [*inter-; trochanter*] Between the trochanters. **I. Line.** See *Line, Intertrochanteric.*

Intertubular (*in-ter-tu'-bu-lar*) [*inter-; tubulus*, a tube]. Between tubes. **I. Substance,** the translucent, granular substance of the dentin of the tooth.

Interureteric (*in-ter-u-re-ter'-ik*) [*inter-; οὐρητήρ*, ureter]. Situated between the ureters.

Interval (*in'-ter-val*) [*inter-; vallum*, a rampart]. A space or lapse, either of time or distance, as the *interval* between the paroxysms of a fever. **I., Cardioaortic,** the interval between the apex-beat and the arterial pulse. **I., Focal,** the distance between the anterior and posterior focal points.

Intervallary (*in-ter-val'-a-re*) [see *Interval*]. Occurring between paroxysms of a disease.

Intervascular (*in-ter-vas'-ku-lar*) [*inter-; vasculum*, a small vessel]. Located between vessels.

Interventricular (*in-ter-ven-trik'-u-lar*) [*inter-; ventriculum*, a ventricle]. Situated between ventricles. **I. Septum,** the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Intervertebral (*in-ter-ver'-te-bral*) [*inter-; vertebra*, a bone of the spine]. Between the vertebras. **I. Discs,** the discs of fibrocartilage between the adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebras. **I. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Intervertebral.* **I. Notch,** the notch at the base of the pedicle on the sides of the body of each vertebra.

Intervillous (*in-ter-vil'-us*) [*inter-; villus*, a tuft of hair]. Situated between villi.

Intestinal (*in-tes'-tin-al*) [see *Intestine*]. Pertaining to the intestine. **I. Absorption,** the absorption of the products of digestion by the capillaries, veins, and lacteals of the mucous membrane of the intestine. **I. Anastomosis.** See *Anastomosis, Intestinal.* **I. Canal,** the entire intestinal passage from the beginning of the duodenum to the anus. **I. Concretion.** See *Enterolith.* **I. Juice,** the secretion of the intestinal glands, a pale-yellow fluid, alkaline in reaction, having a specific gravity of 1011, and possessing diastasic and proteolytic properties. It also, to a certain extent, emulsifies and decomposes fats. Syn., *Succus entericus.*

Intestine (*in-tes'-tin*) [*intestinus*, intestine, from *intus*, within]. The part of the digestive tube extending from the beginning of the pylorus to the anus. It consists of the small and large intestine. The former is about 6¾ meters (20 feet) in length, and extends from the pylorus to its junction with the large intestine at the cecum. Three divisions are described—the *duodenum*, 22 cm. long, is the most important; the *jejunum*, 2.2 meters long, and the *ileum*, 4 meters long. The large intestine is about 1.6 meters (5 feet) long, and consists of the cecum (with the vermiform appendix), the colon, and the rectum. The wall of the intestine is made up of four coats—a serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. Embedded in the wall are minute glands, and projecting from the surface, in the small intestine, are the villi. The function of the intestine is to continue and complete the changes begun in the mouth and stomach and to remove the waste-matter, or feces.

Intima (*in'-tim-ah*) [*intimus*, inmost]. The innermost of the three coats of an artery.

Intolerance (*in-tol'-er-ans*) [*in*, not; *tolerare*, to bear]. The inability to endure the effect of anything, as a drug.

Intort (*in'-tort*). To turn inward.

Intoxication (*in - toks - ik - a' - shun*) [*in*, in; *τοξικόν*, poison]. 1. Poisoning. 2. The acute state produced by overindulgence in alcohol.

Intoxications (*in-toks-ik-a'-shuns*) [see *Intoxication*]. A general name for the group of diseases due to the administration of poisons generated entirely outside of the body.

Intra- (*in-trah-*). A prefix signifying within.

Intraabdominal (*in-trah-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*intra-; abdomen*]. Within the cavity of the abdomen.

Intraacinar, Intraacinous (*in-trah-as'-in-ar, -us*) [*intra-; acinus*, a berry]. Situated or occurring within an acinus.

Intraarterial (*in-trah-ar-te'-re-al*). See *Endarterial.*

Intraarticular (*in-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*intra-; articulus*, a joint]. Within a joint.

Intrabronchial (*in-trah-brong'-ke-al*). Within a bronchus.

Intracapsular (*in-trah-kap'-su-lar*) [*intra-; capsula*, a capsule]. Within the capsular ligament of a joint, as *intracapsular* fracture.

Intracartilaginous (*in-trah-kar-til-aj'-in-us*) [*intra-; cartilago*, cartilage]. Within a cartilage, as *intracartilaginous* ossification; endochondral.

Intracellular (*in-trah-sel'-u-lar*) [*intra-; cellula*, a little cell]. Within a cell.

Intracerebellar (*in-trah-ser-e-bel'-ar*). Within the cerebellum.

Intracerebral (*in-trah-ser'-e-bral*) [*intra-; cerebrum*]. Within the cerebrum.

Intracervical (*in-trah-ser'-vik-al*) [*intra-; cervix*]. Within the cervical canal of the uterus.

Intracisor (*in-trah-si'-zor*) [*intra-; cadere*, to cut]. A hemostatic forceps which cuts or crushes the intima of an artery and removes the necessity of a ligature.

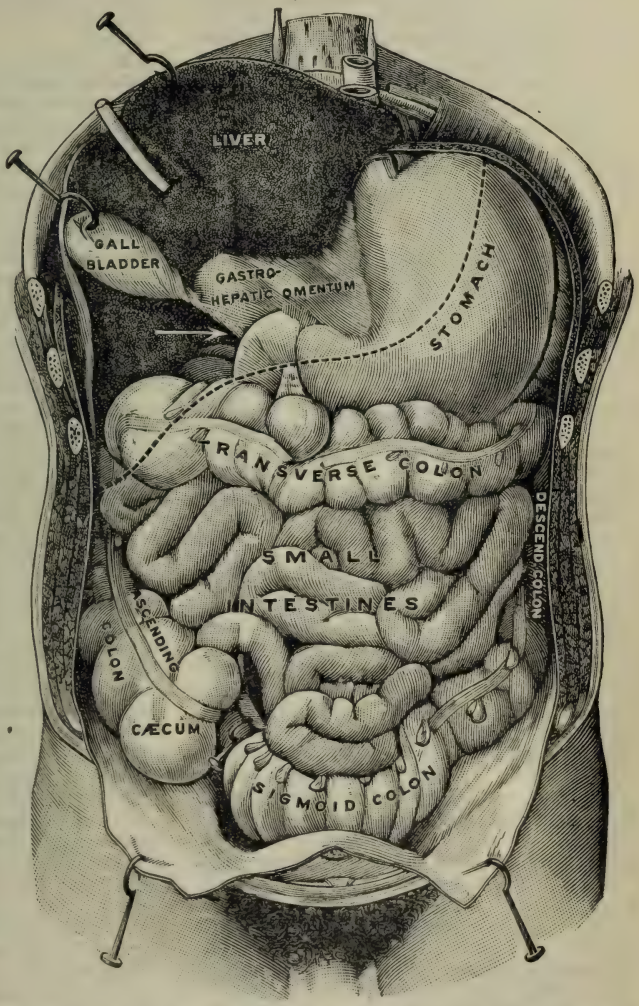
Intracranial (*in-trah-kra'-ne-al*) [*intra-; κρανίον*, the skull]. Within the skull.

Intrad (*in'-trad*). See *Entad.*

Intradermic (*in-trah-der'-mik*) [*intra-; δέρμα*, skin]. Within the skin.

Intradilated (*in-trah-di-la'-ted*) [*intra-; dilare*, to expand]. Expanded within.

Intradural (*in-trah-du'-ral*) [*intra-; dura*]. Situated or occurring within the dura.



THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE, FRONT VIEW, THE GREAT OMENTUM HAVING BEEN REMOVED, AND THE LIVER TURNED UP AND TO THE RIGHT.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)

The dotted line shows the normal position of the anterior border of the liver. The dart points to the foramen of Winslow.

Intraepidermal, Intraepidermic (*in-trah-ep-i-derm'-al, -ik*). Within the substance of the epidermis.

Intrafaradization (*in-trah-far-ad-i-za'-shun*). Faradization applied to the inner surface of a body-cavity.

Intrafusal (*in-trah-ju'-zal*) [*intra-; fusus*, a spindle]. Pertaining to the striated muscular fibers contained in a muscle-spindle.

Intragalvanization (*in-trah-gal-van-i-za'-shun*). The application of galvanism to the inner surface of an organ.

Intragastric (*in-trah-gas'-trik*). Located or occurring within the stomach.

Intrajugular (*in-trah-ju'-gu-lar*). Within or internal to the jugular foramen, vein, or process.

Intraligamentous (*in-trah-lig-am-en'-tus*) [*intra-; ligamentum*, a ligament]. Within or between the folds of a ligament, as an *intraligamentous* cyst.

Intralobular (*in-trah-lob'-u-lar*) [*intra-; lobulus*, a little lobe]. Within a lobule, as the *intralobular* vein of the liver.

Intramedullary (*in-trah-med'-ul-a-re*) [*intra-; medulla*, marrow]. Within the medulla.

Intramembranous (*in - trah - mem' - bran - us*) [*intra-; membrana*, a membrane]. Developed or taking place within a membrane, as *intramembranous* ossification.

Intrameningeal (*in-trah-men-in'-je-al*) [*intra-; μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. Situated within the substance of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Intramural (*in-trah-mu'-ral*) [*intra-; mura*, a wall]. Within the substance of the walls of an organ, as *intramural* fibroid of the uterus.

Intramuscular (*in-trah-mus'-ku-lar*) [*intra-; musculus*, a muscle]. Within the substance of a muscle.

Intranasal (*in-trah-na'-sal*) [*intra-; nasus*, nose]. Within the cavity of the nose.

Intraocular (*in-trah-ok'-u-lar*) [*intra-; oculus*, eye]. Within the globe of the eye, as *intraocular* hemorrhage.

Intraorbital (*in-trah-or'-bit-al*) [*intra-; orbita*, orbit]. Within the orbit.

Intraparenchymatous (*in - trah - par - en - ki'-mat-us*) [*intra-; parenchyma*]. Within the parenchyma; between the elements of a tissue.

Intraparietal (*in - trah - par - i' - e - tal*) [*intra-; paries*, a wall]. 1. Within the wall of an organ. 2. Within the parietal region of the cerebrum, as the *intraparietal* fissure.

Intrapelvic (*in-trah-pel'-vik*) [*intra-; pelvis*, basin]. Within the pelvic cavity.

Intraperitoneal (*in-trah-per-it-on-e'-al*) [*intra-; peritoneum*]. Within the peritoneum.

Intrapleural (*in-trah-plu'-ral*) [*intra-; pleura*]. Within the pleural cavity.

Intrapolar (*in-trah-po'-lar*) [*intra-; polus*, pole]. Between two poles.

Intrapulmonary (*in-trah-pul'-mon-a-re*) [*intra-; pulmonary*]. Within the substance of the lung.

Intrarachidian (*in-trah-rak-id'-e-an*). Intraspinal.

Intraspinal (*in-trah-spi'-nal*) [*intra-; spina*, spine]. Within the spinal canal.

Intrathoracic (*in-trah-tho-ras'-ik*) [*intra-; θώραξ*, chest]. Situated or occurring within the thorax.

Intratubal (*in-trah-tu'-bal*) [*intra-; tuba*, a trumpet]. Within a fallopian tube.

Intratympanic (*in - trah - tim - pan'-ik*) [*intra-; tympanum*]. Within the tympanic cavity.

Intrauterine (*in-trah-u'-ter-in*) [*intra-; uterus*]. Within the uterus.

Intravaginal (*in-trah-vaj'-in-al*). Within the vagina.

Intravascular (*in-trah-vas'-ku-lar*) [*intra-; vasculum*, a small vessel]. Within the blood-vessels.

Intravenous (*in-trah-ve'-nus*) [*intra-; vena*, a vein]. Within or into the veins. **I. Injection,** the introduction of a solution directly into a vein.

Intravesical (*in-trah-ves'-ik-al*) [*intra-; vesica*, bladder]. Within the bladder.

Intravital, Intravitam (*in-trah-vi'-tal, -tam*) [*intra-; vita*, life]. Occurring during life. **I. Stain,** one that will act upon living material.

Intrinsic (*in - trin' - sik*) [*intrinsecus*, on the inside]. Inherent; situated within; peculiar to a part, as the *intrinsic* muscles of the larynx.

Intro- (*in-tro-*). A prefix signifying within.

Introitus (*in-tro'-it-us*) [*intro-; ire*, to go]. An aperture or entrance. **I. pelvis,** the inlet of the pelvis. **I. vaginæ,** the entrance to the vagina.

Intromission (*in-tro-mish'-un*) [*intro-; mittere*, to send]. The introduction of one body into another.

Introsusception (*in-tro-sus-sep'-shun*) [*intro-; suscipere*, to receive]. Intussusception.

Introversion (*in-tro-ver'-shun*) [*intro-; vertere*, to turn]. A turning within, as a sinking within itself of the uterus.

Intubation (*in-tu-ba'-shun*) [*in*, in; *tubus*, a pipe]. 1. The introduction of a tube into a part, particularly of a tube into the larynx, to allow the entrance of air into the lungs, as in diphtheria. 2. Catheterism.

Intubator (*in'-tu-ba-tor*). An instrument used in introducing a tube in intubation.

Intumescence (*in-tu-mes'-ens*) [*intumescere*, to swell]. A swelling.

Intumescentia (*in-tu-mes-en'-she-ah*) [L.]. A swelling. **I. gangliformis,** the reddish, gangliform swelling of the facial nerve in the aqueduct of Fallopius. **I. semilunaris.** See *Ganglion, Gasserian.*

Intussusception (*in-tus-sus-ep'-shun*) [*intus*, within; *suscipere*, to receive]. Invagination or slipping of one part of the intestine into the part beyond. It is most frequent in the young, occurring, as a rule, on the right side, the ileum slipping into the ascending colon, carrying the ileocecal valve in front of it. The condition is characterized by pain, tenesmus, frequent small bloody stools, the presence of a sausage-shaped tumor in the flank, and often, on rectal examination, of a mass in the rectum. **I., Ascending, I., Regressive, I., Retrograde,** that form in which the lower part of the intestine is invaginated in the upper. **I., Descending, I., Progressive,** that form in which the upper part of the intestine is invaginated in the lower.

Intussusceptum (*in-tus-sus-sep'-tum*) [see *Intussusception*]. In intussusception, the invaginated portion of intestine.

Intussuscipiens (*in-tus-sus-sip'-e-enz*). In intussusception, the invaginating segment of the intestine.

Inula (*in'-u-lah*) [L.]. Elecampane. The root of *I. helenium*, a plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, containing a principle resembling starch and termed *inulin*, a crystalline body. alantic acid ($C_{15}H_{20}O_2$), alantol ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), and helenin (C_6H_8O). Elecam-

pane is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagog, and expectorant, and has been used in amenorrhea, dropsy, and in scaly skin diseases. Dose 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.).

Inulase (*in'-u-lāz*). An enzym found in the roots of *Inula helenium* and in the bulb of squill. It decomposes inulin, but has no action on starch, and is destroyed by excessive alkalinity or acidity.

Inulin (*in'-u-lin*) [*inula*]. 1. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A carbohydrate from elecampane and other plants. 2. A precipitate from the tincture of the root of *Inula helenium;* an aromatic stimulant, tonic, and expectorant. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.06–0.2 Gm.).

Inulol (*in'-u-lol*). See *Alantol.*

Inunction (*in-ungk'-shun*) [*inungere*, to anoint]. The act of rubbing an oily or fatty substance into the skin; also, the substance used.

Invagination (*in-vaj-in-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; *vagina*, a sheath]. The act of insheathing or becoming insheathed.

Invalid (*in'-val-id*) [*in*, not; *validus*, strong]. 1. Not well. 2. One who is not well, especially one who is chronically ill or whose convalescence is slow. 3. Suitable for an invalid person, as *invalid* diet, *invalid* chair.

Invasion (*in-va'-zhun*) [*in*, upon; *vadere*, to go]. The onset, especially that of a disease; also, the manner in which the disease begins its attack.

Inversion (*in-ver'-shun*) [*in*, in; *vertere*, to turn]. 1. The act of turning inward. 2. A turning upside down. 3. In chemistry, the conversion of a dextrorotatory compound into one that is levorotatory. **I. of Bladder,** a condition, occurring only in females, in which the bladder is in part or completely pushed into the dilated urethra.

Invertase (*in-ver'-tāz*). Same as *Invertin.*

Invertebrata (*in-ver-te-bra'-tah*) [*in*, not; *vertebra*]. Animals that have no spinal column.

Invertin (*in-ver'-tin*) [*in*, not; *vertere*, to turn]. A ferment found in the intestinal juice, and produced by several species of yeast-plant; it converts cane-sugar in solution into invert-sugar.

Invert-sugar. A sugar that turns rays of polarized light to the left. The term is usually applied to levulose or to a mixture of dextrose and levulose.

Investing (*in-ves'-ting*). Insheathing; surrounding.

Investiture, Investment (*in-vest'-i-chur, in-vest'-ment*) [*in*, in; *vestere*, to clothe]. A sheath; a covering. **I., Fibrous** (of the suprarenal capsule), a sheath of connective tissue composed of an outer loose portion and an inner part adhering closely to the capsule; its deeper layers contain unstriped muscle-fiber. Syn., *Involucrum renis succenturiati.* **I., Myelin,** the medullary sheath.

Inveterate (*in-vet'-er-at*) [*in*, with an intensive force; *vetus*, old]. Long established; obstinate, as an *inveterate* skin disease.

Invious (*in'-ve-us*) [*in*, not; *via*, a way]. Impenetrable; impervious.

Inviscation (*in-vis-ka'-shun*) [*in*, in; *viscum*, bird-lime]. Insalivation.

In vitro (*in vit'-ro*) [L.]. Within glass, especially within test-tubes.

Involucrum (*in-vol-u'-krum*) [*involvere*, to inwrap]. The covering of a part. The sheath of bone enveloping a sequestrum.

Involuntary (*in-vol'-un-ta-re*) [*in*, not; *voluntarius*, willing]. Performed or acting independently of the will. **I. Muscles,** those that are not governed by the will.

Involution (*in-vo-lu'-shun*) [*involvere*, to roll upon]. 1. A turning or rolling inward. 2. The retrogressive change to their normal condition that certain organs undergo after fulfilling their functional purposes. **I.-forms,** a term applied to microorganisms that have undergone degenerative changes as a result of unfavorable environment. **I. of the Uterus,** the return of the uterus after gestation to its normal weight and condition.

Inymenitis (*in-im-en-i'-tis*). See *Inohymenitis.*

Iodacetyl (*i-o-das'-et-il*). See *Acetyl Iodid.*

Iodalbacid (*i-o-dal-bas'-id*). Iodin (10%) combined with albumin. In treatment of syphilis, dose, 15 gr. (1 Gm.) 3 to 6 times daily.

Iodamyl (*i-o-dam'-il*). 1. See *Amyl Iodid.* 2. See *Iodamylum.* **I.-formol,** a combination of formaldehyd, starch, thymol, and iodin.

Iodamylum (*i-od-am'-il-um*). Iodized starch; employed internally in the proportion of 5 parts of iodin to 95 parts of starch. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.6 Gm.); externally in sluggish ulcers.

Iodanitin, Iodanitol (*i-od-an'-it-in, -ol*). A combination of iodin and anitin; a bactericid.

Iodethane, Iodethyl (*i-od'-eth-ān, -il*). See *Ethyl Iodid.*

Iodethylformin (*i-od-eth-il-form'-in*), $C_6H_{12}N_4(C_2H_5I)$. A proposed substitute for iodids for internal use.

Iodic (*i-od'-ik*). Obtained from or containing iodin; also due to the use of iodin. **I. Acid.** See *Acid, Iodic.*

Iodid (*i'-o-did*) [see *Iodin*]. A compound of iodin with a base.

Iodin, Iodum (*i'-o-din, i-o'-dum*) [ἰώδης, violet-colored, from ἴον, a violet; εἶδος, like]. Symbol I; atomic weight 126.53; quantivalence 1; specific gravity 4.948 at 17° C. (62.6° F.). A nonmetallic element with metallic luster, volatilizing at a low temperature, and giving off an irritating, crimson-purple vapor. It occurs in most marine plants, in shell-fish, and in cod-liver oil. It is soluble in alcohol and in solutions of potassium iodid and of sodium chlorid. It is a powerful irritant, and is used chiefly as an alterative in scrofula and rickets; as an absorbent in goiter and lymphatic enlargements; as a counterirritant, and to produce

inflammatory reaction in hydrocele and other cysts. The long-continued use of iodin and its preparations produces a form of poisoning termed *iodism*. See *Iodism*. **I.-green,** a green pigment derived from coal-tar, used in histologic work. **I. Liniment** (*linimentum iodi*, B. P.), is used locally. **I. Ointment** (*unguentum iodi*, U. S. P.), used locally as an absorbent. **I. Pentoxid.** See *Acid, Iodic*. **I.-phosphor,** a combination of phosphorus, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr., in 20 min. of iodipin of 25% strength. It is used hypodermatically in neurasthenia, spinal sclerosis, gout, etc. Dose 20 min. (1.2 Cc.). **I. Reaction,** iodophilia developed by exposing a dried blood-smear to the action of a solution containing 3 parts of potassium iodid and 1 part of iodin in 100 parts of water, brought to syrupy consistence by adding lumps of gum-arabic. **I., Solution of, Compound** (*liquor iodi compositus*, U. S. P.), Lugol's solution. Dose 1–10 min. (0.065–0.65 Cc.). **I., Tincture of** (*tinctura iodi*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). It is chiefly used locally. **I. Tribromid,** IBr_3, a dark-brown fluid recommended for spraying in diphtheric sore throat of children: 1 part in 300 of water. **I. Vapor** (*vapor iodi*, B. P.), is used for inhalation.

Iodinophil (*i-o-din'-o-fil*) [*iodin; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Having an affinity for iodin stain. A histologic element staining readily with iodin.

Iodinophilia (*i-o-din-o-fil'-e-ah*). See *Iodophilia*.

Iodiodoformin (*i-o-di-o-do-form'-in*), $C_6H_{12}N_4$. CHI_3. A light-brown, insoluble powder obtained from hexamethylentetramin by action of iodin; it is recommended as a substitute for iodin.

Iodipin (*i-o'-di-pin*). An addition-product of iodin, 10 to 25%, and sesame oil; used in syphilis, sciatica, etc. Dose, by mouth, 1–4 dr. (3.7–15.0 Cc.) of 10% solution; enema, 5–7 oz. (148–207 Cc.); subcutaneous injection, 1–2 dr. (3.7–7.5 Cc.) of 25% solution.

Iodism (*i'-o-dizm*) [*iodin*]. A condition arising from the prolonged use of iodin or iodin compounds, marked by frontal headache, coryza, ptyalism, and various skin-eruptions, especially acne; rarely by a cachexia with atrophy of the sexual organs and marked nervous symptoms.

Iodized (*i'-o-dīzd*) [*iodin*]. Impregnated with iodin.

Iodoalbumin (*i-o-do-al'-bu-min*). A compound of iodin and albuminoids used in myxedema.

Iodocaffein (*i-o-do-kaf'-e-in*). Colorless crystals, soluble in water, decomposing in hot water, obtained from a solution of potassium iodid and caffein by action of sulfureted hydrogen.

Iodocasein (*i-o-do-ka'-se-in*). An antiseptic yellow powder with odor of iodin, prepared from iodin and casein; it is used as a vulnerary.

Iodochloroxyquinolin (*i-o-do-klor-oks-e-kwin'-ol-in*). A bactericide used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Vioform*.

Iodocol, Iodokol (*i-o'-do-kol*). A compound of iodin and guaiacol; used in tuberculosis, croupous pneumonia, etc. Dose 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.) 4 or 5 times daily.

Iodocresol (*i-o-do-kre'-sol*), C_7H_7IO. A compound of iodin and cresol; an odorless yellow powder proposed as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Traumatol*.

Iodocyanid (*i-o-do-si'-an-id*). A double salt made up of a cyanid and an iodid of the same base.

Iododerma (*i-o-do-derm'-ah*) [*iodin; δέρμα*, skin]. Skin diseases due to use of iodin and its preparations.

Iodoeugenol (*i-o-do-u'-jen-ol*), $C_{10}H_{11}IO_2$. A compound of iodin and eugenol-sodium; a yellow, inodorous, insoluble powder, melting at 150° C. It is used as an antiseptic.

Iodoform, Iodoformum (*i-o'-do-form, i-o-do-form'-um*) [*iodin; forma*, form], CHI_3. A yellow, finely crystalline substance having a peculiar penetrating odor, and containing about 96.7% of iodin by weight. It is readily soluble in chloroform and ether, less readily in alcohol, and but slightly in water. Iodoform is antiseptic and anesthetic, and is used as a dressing to wounds and syphilitic and chancroidal ulcers, either in powder or in the form of iodoform gauze. In tuberculous affections, when it can be directly introduced, it has yielded good results, being in such cases usually employed in the form of an emulsion in olive-oil or as an ethereal solution. Internally it has been used as an alterative in goiter, rickets, pulmonary tuberculosis, and syphilis. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). The use of large quantities locally has led to the production of toxic symptoms, which resemble those of meningitis, and to fatty degeneration of the internal organs. Syn., *Formyl triiodid; Triiodomethane*. **I., Deodorous,** a combination of iodoform and thymol. Syn., *Anozol*. **I. Gauze,** gauze impregnated with iodoform. **I. Ointment** (*unguentum iodoformi*, U. S. P.), used as a local antiseptic and stimulant. **I. Oleate,** a mixture of 2% of iodoform in oleic acid. It is used as an external antiseptic on ulcers and abrasions. **I.-salol,** a mixture of iodoform and phenyl salicylate; used as an antiseptic in old wounds and in cavities. **I. Suppositories** (*suppositoria iodoformi*, B. P.), used after rectal operations and in fissure of the anus.

Iodoformal (*i-o-do-form'-al*), $C_6H_{12}N_4 . C_2H_5I . CHI_3$. A yellow powder produced by the combination of ethyl-hexamethylentetramin hydriodid and iodoform. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

Iodoformin (*i-o-do-form'-in*), $(CH_2)_6N_4$. CHI_3. An inodorous compound of iodoform, 75%, with hexamethylentetramin. **I.-mercury,** a yellowish, insoluble powder recommended as an antiseptic.

Iodoformogen (*i-o-do-form'-o-jen*). A compound of iodoform, 10%, and albumin, forming a bright yellow, very light powder, insoluble in water and sterilizable at 100° C.

Iodogene, Iodogenin (*i-o'-do-jēn, i-o-do'-je-nin*). A disinfectant, said to be a mixture of charcoal and potassium iodate, molded into cones. Iodin is liberated on combustion.

Iodogenol (*i-o-do'-jen-ol*). A compound of iodin and peptonized albumin proposed as a succedaneum for the iodin preparations ordinarily employed internally.

Iodoglandin (*i-o-do-gland'-in*). A preparation of thyroid gland said to contain no thyroidin.

Iodoglobulin (*i-o-do-glob'-u-lin*). A substance derived from the thyroid gland, said to be more soluble than thyroidin.

Iodol, Iodolum (*i'-o-dol, i-o'-do-lum*), C_4I_4NH. An odorless, grayish-brown powder, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and used as a substitute for iodoform, and also in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Dose ½–5 gr. (0.032–0.32 Gm.). Syn., *Tetraiodopyrrol.* **I.-caffein,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.C_4I_4NH$, a light-gray, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, containing 74.6% of iodol and 25.4% of caffein. It is a surgical antiseptic. Syn., *Caffeinated iodol.* **I.-menthol,** a mixture of 1 part of menthol with 99 parts of iodol.

Iodolen, Iodolene, Iodoline (*i-o'-do-len, -lēn*). An iodol albumin compound said to contain 36% of iodin. It is a yellowish, granular powder, without odor or taste, soluble in hot alkaline solutions. It is a succedaneum for iodids internally and a nonirritant external antiseptic. In tertiary syphilis, dose, 30 gr. (2 Gm.) 6 to 10 times daily.

Iodomethane (*i-o-do-meth'-ān*). Methyl iodid.

Iodometric (*i-o-do-met'-rik*) 1. Relating to iodometry. 2. In chemic analysis, relating to the process or act of determining the quantity of a substance by its reaction with a standard solution of iodin.

Iodometry (*i-o-dom'-et-re*) [*iodin; μέτρον*, a measure]. The estimation of the iodin-content in a compound.

Iodomuth (*i-o'-do-muth*), $Bi_8C_7H_7I_2O_5$. A reddish-brown powder containing bismuth and 25% of iodin. It is siccative, antiseptic, and alterative. Dose 1–10 gr. (0.06–0.6 Gm.).

Iodonaftan (*i-o-do-naf'-tan*). An ointment-base containing 3% of iodin.

Iodophen (*i-o'-do-jen*). See *Nosophen.*

Iodophenacetin (*i-o-do-fe-nas'-et-in*). See *Iodophenin.*

Iodophenin (*i-o-do-fe'-nin*) [*iodin; phenyl*], $C_{20}H_{25}I_3N_2O_4$. A combination of iodin and acetphenetidin. It is an effective bactericide.

Iodophenochloral (*i-o-do-fe-no-klo'-ral*). A brown fluid used in skin diseases due to parasites; it is said to consist of equal parts of phenol, tincture of iodin, and chloral hydrate.

Iodophenol (*i-o-do-fe'-nol*). A solution of 20 parts of iodin in 76 parts of fused phenol with 4 parts of glycerol.

Iodophil (*i-o'-do-fil*). See *Iodinophil.*

Iodophilia (*i-o-do-fil'-e-ah*) [*iodin; φιλεῖν*, to love]. A pronounced affinity for iodin; the term is applied to the protoplasm of leukocytes in purulent conditions.

Iodophosphid (*i-o-do-fos'-fid*). A combination of an iodid with a phosphid.

Iodoserum (*i-o-do-se'-rum*). A solution of sodium chlorid, 6 parts, and potassium iodid, 2 parts, in 1000 Cc. of water; it is used as a sedative and in syphilis.

Iodosin, Iodosinum (*i-o'-do-sin, i-o-do-si'-num*). A compound of iodin, 15%, and albumin; it is proposed as a succedaneum for iodothyrin.

Iodoterpin (*i-o-do-ter'-pin*), $C_{10}H_{16}I$. A combination of iodin, 50%, and terpin; a dark-brown liquid with the odor of turpentine. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

Iodothein (*i-o-do-the'-in*). Colorless crystals or white powder obtained from sodium iodid with thein by action of sulfureted hydrogen; it is soluble in water, decomposes in hot water. It is used to increase systolic action and arterial pressure of the heart. Dose 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 Gm.) 2 to 6 times daily in cachets.

Iodotheobromin (*i-o-do-the-o-bro'-min*). A reaction-product of theobromin, a solution of potassium iodid and sulfureted hydrogen. It is diuretic, stimulant, and alterative, and is used in cardiac affections. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.32–0.52 Gm.).

Iodothymoform (*i-o-do-thi'-mo-form*). Iodothymol formaldehyd, a condensation-product of thymol and formaldehyd; it is used as a wound antiseptic.

Iodothymol (*i-o-do-thi'-mol*). See *Aristol.*

Iodothyrin (*i-o-do-thi'-rin*). A lactose trituration of the active constituents of thyroid glands of sheep. One grain contains 0.3 mg. of iodin. It is alterative and discutient. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Thyrein; Thyreoiodin; Thyroiodin.*

Iodovasogen (*i-o-do-vaz'-o-jen*). A solution of iodin in vasogen; it is recommended in infiltrated and spreading ulcers of the cornea.

Iodozen (*i-o'-do-zen*), $C_6H_2I_2(COOCH_3.ONa)$. An iodin derivative of methyl salicylate used as an external antiseptic and discutient.

Iodozone (*i-o'-do-zōn*). A combination of iodin and ozone; it is used as a mouth-wash and as an inhalation in tuberculosis.

Iodum (*i-o'-dum*). See *Iodin.*

Ioduret (*i-od'-u-ret*) [*iodin*]. An iodid.

Ion (*i'-on*) [*ἰόν*, going]. An element set free by electrolysis, and classified as an anion or kation, according as it is set free at the positive or negative pole.

Ionization (*i-on-i-za'-shun*) [*ion*]. Electrolytic dissociation; the production of ions.

Iophobia (*i-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*ἰός*, poison; *φόβια*, fear]. A morbid dread of poisons.

Iotacism (*i-o'-tas-izm*) [*ἰῶτα*, the Greek letter I]. Inability to pronounce distinctly the proper sound of the letter *i.*

Ipecac, Ipecacuanha (*ip'-e-kak, ip-e-kak-u-an'-ah*) [Braz., *ipecaaguen*]. The dried root

of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*, a plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, containing an alkaloid, *emetin*, $C_{28}H_{40}N_2O_5$, and ipecacuanhic acid. In large doses ipecac is emetic; in small doses, diaphoretic and expectorant; and in minute doses, a gastric stimulant. It is used as an emetic, especially in narcotic poisoning, and, in children, to dislodge membranes and secretions in croup and capillary bronchitis; as a diaphoretic in acute colds, as an expectorant in bronchitis, as a sedative (in minute doses in vomiting), and in dyspepsia as a stimulant. It is said to be a specific in tropical dysentery. Emetin is emetic in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.008–0.016 Gm.), but irritant in large doses. **I., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum ipecacuanhæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **I. and Opium, Powder of** (*pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U. S. P.; *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, B. P.), Dover's powder. Dose 2–15 gr. (0.13–1.0 Gm.). **I. and Opium, Tincture of** (*tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–10 min. (0.32–0.65 Cc.). **I., Syrup of** (*syrupus ipecacuanhæ*, U. S. P.). Dose, as an emetic, 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.) for a child; $\frac{1}{2}$–1 oz. (16–32 Cc.) for an adult; as an expectorant, 5 min.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Cc.). **I., Wine of** (*vinum ipecacuanhæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 min.–1 dr. (0.065–4.0 Cc.).

Ipomein (*ip-o-me'-in*). A glucosid, $C_{78}H_{132}O_{36}$, from the root of *Ipomœa fastigiata*.

Ipsilene (*ip'-sil-ēn*). A gas used as a disinfectant, obtained from iodoform by action of ethyl chlorid with heat and pressure.

Iretol (*i'-ret-ol*) [*Iris*, a genus of plants], $C_7H_8O_4$. A phenol obtained by fusing irigenin with potash; it melts at 186° C. Syn., *Methoxyphloroglucin*.

Iridadenosis (*ir-id-ad-en-o'-sis*) [*iris; ἀδήν*, gland]. A glandular affection of the iris.

Iridal (*ir'-id-al*) [*iris*]. Relating to the iris.

Iridectomize (*ir-id-ek'-tom-īz*) [*iridectomy*]. To excise a part of the iris; to perform iridectomy.

Iridectomy (*ir-id-ek'-to-me*) [*iris; ἐκτομή*, excision]. The cutting out of a part of the iris.

Iridencleisis, Iridenkleisis (*i-rid-en-kli'-sis*). See *Iridodesis*.

Irideremia (*i-rid-er-e'-me-ah*) [*iris; ἐρημία*, lack]. Absence of one or both irises.

Iridescence (*ir-id-es'-ens*) [*iridescere*, to shine with rainbow-colors]. The property of breaking up light into the spectral colors.

Iridesis (*i-rid-e'-sis*). See *Iridodesis*.

Iridic (*i-rid'-ik*) [*iris*]. Pertaining to the iris.

Iridin (*i'-rid-in*) [*iris*]. 1. A precipitated extract of blue flag. See *Iris* (2). 2. A glucosid from the rhizome of *Iris florentina*.

Iridium (*i-rid'-e-um*) [*iris*]. A platinoid metal; alloyed in small percentage with platinum it confers rigidity upon the latter. The alloy is used as plate in mechanic dentistry.

Irido- (*i-rid-o-*) [*iris*]. A prefix meaning relating to the iris.

Iridocapsulitis (*i-rid-o-kap-su-li'-tis*). Inflammation involving the iris and the capsule of the lens.

Iridocele (*i-rid'-o-sēl*) [*irido-; κήλη*, hernia]. Protrusion of part of the iris through a wound or ulcer.

Iridochoroiditis (*i-rid-o-ko-roid-i'-tis*) [*irido-; choroid; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both the iris and the choroid of the eye.

Iridocoloboma (*i-rid-o-kol-o-bo'-mah*) [*irido-; κολόβωμα*, a mutilation]. 1. The portion of iris removed in iridectomy. 2. See *Coloboma*.

Iridocyclectomy (*i-rid-o-si-klek'-to-me*) [*irido-; κύκλος*, circle; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the iris and of the ciliary body.

Iridocyclitis (*i-rid-o-sik-li'-tis*) [*irido-; κύκλος*, a circle; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body.

Iridocystectomy (*i-rid-o-sist-ek'-to-me*) [*irido-; κύστις*, bladder; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Knapp's operation for making a new pupil when iridocyclitis or iridocapsulitis following cataract operations or trauma has closed the old.

Iridodesis (*i-rid-od'-es-is*) [*irido-; δέσις*, a binding together]. An operation for the purpose of altering the position of the pupil by drawing the iris into one or two small openings in the cornea and preventing its return by a loop of silk placed around it.

Iridodialysis (*i-rid-o-di-al'-is-is*). 1. See *Coredialysis*. 2. The separation of the iris from its attachments.

Iridodonesis (*i-rid-o-do-ne'-sis*) [*irido-; δόνησις*, a trembling]. Tremulousness of the iris; hippus.

Iridol (*i'-rid-ol*) [*Iris*, a genus of plants], $C_7H_5(OCH_3)_2OH$. A phenol obtained from distillation of iridic acid ($C_{10}H_{12}O_6$) from orris-root.

Iridoleptynsis (*i-rid-o-lep-tin'-sis*) [*irido-; λέπτυνσις*, attenuation]. Attenuation or atrophy of the iris.

Iridoparelkysis (*i-rid-o-par-el'-kis-is*) [*irido-; παρέλκειν*, to draw aside]. An induced prolapse of the iris to effect displacement of the pupil.

Iridoplatinum (*i-rid-o-plat'-in-um*). An alloy of iridium and platinum; used in making electrodes, etc.

Iridoplegia (*i-rid-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*irido-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of the sphincter of the iris.

Iridorhexis (*i-rid-o-reks'-is*) [*irido-; ῥῆξις*, a breaking]. Rupture of the iris.

Iridosclerotomy (*i-rid-o-skler-ot'-o-me*) [*irido-; σκληρός*, hard; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Puncture of the sclera with division of the iris.

Iridosis (*i-rid-o'-sis*). See *Iridodesis*.

Iridosteresis (*i-rid-o-ster-e'-sis*). See *Aniridia* and *Irideremia*.

Iridotomy (*i-rid-ot'-o-me*) [*irido-; τομή*, section]. An incision into the iris.

Irigenin (*i-rij'-en-in*), $C_{10}H_{16}O_8$. A resolution-product of the glucosid iridin by action of dilute sulfuric acid. It has the properties of a phenol, forms crystals melting at 186° C., and gives an intense violet color with ferric chlorid.

Iris (*i'-ris*) [ἶρις, a halo or rainbow]. 1. A colored circular membrane placed between the cornea and the lens, and having a central perforation, the *pupil*. It is about half an inch in breadth, and consists principally of two sets of unstriped muscular fibers, the sphincter of the iris, or *sphincter pupillæ*, a narrow zone of circular fibers surrounding the pupil, and the dilator of the iris, or *dilator pupillæ*, a radiate band of fibers extending from the pupil to the border of the iris. 2. A genus of plants of the natural order *Irideæ*. The rhizome of *Iris versicolor* (blue flag) is cathartic, emetic, and diuretic. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **I.-contraction.** See under *Reflex*. **I., Florentine,** orris-root, the root of *Iris florentina*, emetocathartic and diuretic. At present it is used chiefly as an ingredient of tooth-powders. **I.-pigment,** the chemically pure pigment of the bovine eye; triturated with water it is used for tattooing corneal opacities.

Irish Moss. See *Chondrus*.

Irisin (*i'-ris-in*). Same as *Iridin*.

Iritic (*i-rit'-ik*) [*iritis*]. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with iritis.

Iritis (*i-ri'-tis*) [*iris*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the iris.

Iritoectomy (*i-rit-o-ek'-to-me*) [*iris*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. The removal of a portion of the iris and iritic membrane for occlusion of the pupil.

Iritomy (*i-rit'-o-me*). See *Iridotomy*.

Iron (*i'-ern*). See *Ferrum*. **I. Albuminate,** contains 5 % ferric oxid or 10 % ferric chlorid. Dose 10–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.). **I. and Ammonium Acetate, Solution of** (*liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis*, U. S. P.). Dose 4 dr. (16 Cc.). **I. Ammonium Alum.** See *Ferric Ammonium Sulfate*. **I. and Ammonium Citrate.** See *Ferric Citrate, Soluble*. **I. and Ammonium Tartrate.** See *Ferric Ammonium Tartrate*. **I. Arseniate** (*ferri arsenias*, B. P.), chiefly valuable for the arsenic it contains. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.006–0.008 Gm.). **I. Bromid,** used in solution in doses of 20 min. (1.2 Cc.) 3 times daily, as an alterative tonic in chorea and scrofula. **I. Cacodylate,** used in chlorosis, etc. Dose 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 Gm.) daily; hypodermatically $\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.03–0.09 Gm.). **I.-casein, I. Caseinate,** a flesh-colored precipitate without taste or odor, obtained from casein of milk with iron lactate, containing 5.2 % of ferric oxid; it is used as a nutritive. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Ferrum caseinatum; Iron nucleoalbuminate*. **I. Ferrocyanid,** dark-blue powder or lumps obtained from ferric salts with potassium ferrocyanid; it is used as a tonic, antiperiodic, and cholagog. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). Syn., *Berlin blue; Ferric ferrocyanid; Insoluble iron cyanid; Prussian blue*. **I. Glycerinophosphate,** $FePO_4C_3H_5(OH.)_2+2H_2O$, yellow scales, soluble in water. It is used in neurasthenia, phosphaturia, Addison's disease, etc. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.) 3 times daily. **I. Lactate,** ferrous lactate, a salt occurring in minute whitish-green crystals. Dose 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.). **I. Mixture, Compound** (*mistura ferri composita*, U. S. P.), Griffith's mixture. Dose 1–2 oz. (30–60 Cc.). **I. Nucleoalbuminate.** See *I.-casein*. **I. Oleate,** a brownish-green, sticky substance containing $Fe(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$. It is soluble in ether and is used as a tonic inunction. **I. Oxalate.** Dose 2–3 gr. (0.13–0.2 Gm.). **I. Oxid, Hydrated.** See *Ferric Hydroxid*. **I., Oxid of, Magnetic** (*ferri oxidum magneticum*, B. P.). Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **I. Paranucleinate,** a nutritive preparation of casein of cows' milk, containing 22 % of iron and 2.5 % of phosphorus. Dose 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Triferrin*. **I. Peptonate,** contains 5 % of red iron oxid with peptone; a fine yellow-brown powder. Dose 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 Gm.). **I. Perchlorid.** See *Ferric Chlorid*. **I. Persulfate.** See *I. Sulfate, Ferric*. **I. Phosphate** (*ferri phosphas*, B. P.). Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **I. Phosphate, Ferric,** $Fe_2(PO_4)_2$, white powder, soluble in acids; used externally in solution with dilute phosphoric acid for carious teeth. Ointment 10 to 20 % in carcinoma. **I. Phosphate, Soluble.** See *Ferric Phosphate, Soluble*. **I. Phosphosarcolactate.** See *Carnijerrin*. **I. and Potassium Tartrate** (*ferri et potassii tartras*, U. S. P.). Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.). **I. and Quinin Citrate** (*ferri et quininæ citras*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **I. and Quinin Citrate, Soluble** (*ferri et quininæ citras solubilis*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **I., Quinin, and Strychnin, Glycerite of the Phosphates of** (*glyceritum ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum*, U. S. P.). Dose 15 min. (1 Cc.). **I., Quinin, and Strychnin Phosphates, Elixir of** (*elixir ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **I., Quinin, and Strychnin Phosphates, Syrup of** (*syrupus ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **I., Reduced.** See *Ferrum reductum*. **I. and Strychnin Citrate** (*ferri et strychninæ citras*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). **I. Succinate,** $Fe(OH)C_4H_4O_4$, amorphous, reddish-brown powder, tonic and alterative, used as solvent in biliary calculi. Dose 1 teaspoonful of the salt with 10 drops of chloroform 4 to 6 times daily. Syn., *Ferric succinate*. **I. Sulfate, Ferric,** $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, a grayish-white powder used as a disinfectant and bactericide. Syn., *Iron persulfate; Iron sesquisulfate; Iron tersulfate; Normal ferric sulfate*. **I. Tannate,** a salt in crimson scales. Dose 8–30 gr. (0.52–2.0 Gm.) in 24 hours. **I. Valerianate,** a dark-red, amorphous powder. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **I. Vitellinate,** a preparation of iron and yolk of egg. **I., Wine of** (*vinum ferri*, U. S. P.). Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **I., Wine of, Bitter** (*vinum ferri amarum*, U. S. P.), made from the soluble citrate of iron and quinin. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). See also under *Ferric, Ferrous*, and *Ferrum*.

Ironal, Ironol (*i'-ron-al,-ol*). A preparation said to contain 80% of absorbable iron.

Irone (*i'-rōn*) [*Iris*, a genus of plants; *-one*, suffix signifying keton], $C_{13}H_{20}O$. A substance isolated from *Iris florentina*, believed to be the mother-substance of the odorous constituents of orris-root.

Irradiation (*ir-a-de-a'-shun*) [*in*, on; *radiare*, to radiate]. 1. A phenomenon in which, owing to the difference in the illumination of the field of vision or its background, objects appear much larger than they really are. 2. Diffusion in all directions from a common center; applied to nerve impulses, stellate fractures, pains felt in some position in undemonstrable anatomic connection with an affected organ, etc

Irreducible (*ir-e-du'-si-bl*) [*in*, not; *reducere*, to lead back]. Not reducible; not capable of being replaced in a normal position, as an *irreducible* hernia.

Irregular (*ir-eg'-u-lar*) [*in*, not; *regula*, rule]. Not regular; not normal or according to rule; not rhythmic; not recurring at proper intervals, as an *irregular* pulse.

Irrespirable (*ir-es-pi'-ra-bl*) [*in*, not; *respirare*, to breathe]. Not capable of being breathed.

Irrigation (*ir-ig-a'-shun*) [*irrigare*, to lead water to]. The act of washing out by a stream of water, as *irrigation* of the bladder. **I., Continuous,** the continuous passage of a stream of water over a surface in order to reduce or limit inflammation.

Irrigator (*ir'-ig-a-tor*) [see *Irrigation*]. An apparatus for performing irrigation.

Irritability (*ir-it-ab-il'-it-e*) [*irritare*, to excite]. 1. The state of being irritable or of responding to stimuli. 2. A functional disturbance of a part on account of which it reacts excessively to slight stimulation, as *irritability* of the bladder, a condition in which the urine is voided in small quantities at short intervals. **I., Contact,** a phenomenon shown by Loeb in muscular movement by action of various salts, *e. g.*, a frog's muscle previously treated with a Na salt the anion of which precipitates Ca is excited by contact with such substances as oil, water, air, etc., unlike a normal muscle. **I., Faradic,** the state in which the faradic current will cause muscular contraction. **I., Galvanic,** the state in which the galvanic current will cause muscular contraction. **I., Muscular,** the inherent contractile quality of a muscle. **I., Nervous,** the property of a nerve to transmit impulses upon stimulation.

Irritable (*ir'-it-a-bl*) [see *Irritability*]. 1. Reacting to stimuli. 2. Easily excited. **I. Bladder,** a condition of the bladder marked by constant desire to void urine. **I. Heart,** a peculiar condition of the heart characterized by precordial pain, dyspnea on exertion, palpitation, and irregularity of the heart's action.

Irritant (*ir'-it-ant*) [see *Irritability*]. 1. Causing or giving rise to irritation. 2. An agent that induces irritation.

Irritation (*ir-it-a'-shun*) [see *Irritability*]. 1. A condition of undue excitement. 2. The act of irritating or stimulating. 3. The stimulus necessary to the performance of a function.

Irritative (*ir'-it-a-tiv*) [see *Irritability*]. Characterized by or dependent on irritation. **I. Fever,** a febrile condition dependent upon the presence in the body of irritating substances.

Isambert's Disease. Tuberculous ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and pharynx.

Isapiol (*is-ap'-e-ol*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *apiol*], $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$. An isomer of apiol obtained from it by action of alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxid with heat. In physiologic properties it differs but slightly from apiol.

Isatin (*i'-sat-in*) [*ἰσάτις*, woad], $C_8H_5NO_2$. A substance obtained by the oxidation of indigo with HNO_3.

Ischemia (*is-ke'-me-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to check; *αἷμα*, blood]. Local anemia.

Ischemic (*is-kem'-ik*) [see *Ischemia*]. Affected with or relating to ischemia.

Ischeocele (*is'-ke-o-sēl*). See *Ischiocele*.

Ischialgia (*is-ke-al'-je-ah*) [*ischium; ἄλγος*, pain]. Sciatica; neuralgia of the hip.

Ischias, Ischiasis (*is'-ke-as, is-ki'-a-sis*). See *Ischialgia*.

Ischiatic (*is-ke-at'-ik*) [*ischium*]. Pertaining to the ischium.

Ischidrosis (*is-kid-ro'-sis*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Suppression of sweat.

Ischio- (*is-ke-o-*) [*ischium*]. A prefix indicating relationship to the ischium or the hip.

Ischioanal (*is-ke-o-a'-nal*) [*ischio-; anus*]. Pertaining to the ischium and anus.

Ischiobulbar (*is-ke-o-bul'-bar*) [*ischio-; βόλβος*, a bulb]. Pertaining to the ischium and the bulb of the urethra.

Ischiocapsular (*is-ke-o-kap'-su-lar*) [*ischio-; capsula*, a capsule]. Pertaining to the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip.

Ischiocavernosus (*is-ke-o-kav-er-no'-sus*) [*ischio-; caverna*, cavern]. The erector penis (or erector clitoridis).

Ischiocele (*is'-ke-o-sēl*) [*ischio-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia through the sciatic notch.

Ischiofemoral (*is-ke-o-fem'-o-ral*) [*ischio-; femur*]. 1. Pertaining to the ischium and the femur. 2. The adductor magnus muscle.

Ischioneuralgia (*is-ke-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*) [*ischio-; neuralgia*]. Sciatica.

Ischiopagy (*is-ke-op'-aj-e*) [*ischio-; πάγος*, anything which has become solid]. A double monstrosity in which the two bodies are united at the coccyx and sacrum.

Ischioperineal (*is-ke-o-per-in-e'-al*) [*ischio-; perineum*]. 1. Pertaining to both ischium and perineum; pertaining to the space between the anus and the scrotum. 2. See *Transversus perinæi* under *Muscle*.

Ischioprostatic (*is-ke-o-pros-tat'-ik*). 1. Relating to the ischium and the prostate. 2. The transversus perinæi muscle.

Ischiopubic (*is-ke-o-pu'-bik*). Relating to the ischium and the pubes.

Ischiorectal (*is-ke-o-rek'-tal*) [*ischio-; rectum*]. Pertaining to both ischium and rectum. **I. Abscess,** an inflammation of the areolar tissue of the ischiorectal fossa. **I. Fossa.** See *Fossa, Ischiorectal.*

Ischium (*is'-ke-um*) [*ἰσχίον*, hip]. The inferior part of the os innominatum; the bone upon which the body rests in sitting.

Ischochymia (*is-ko-ki'-me-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *χύμος*, juice]. Dilation of the stomach.

Ischogalactia (*is-ko-gal-ak'-te-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *γάλα*, milk]. Suppression of the natural flow of milk.

Ischomenia (*is-ko-me'-ne-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *μήν*, month; menses]. Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Ischuretic (*is-ku-ret'-ik*) [see *Ischuria*]. 1. Relating to or relieving ischuria. 2. A remedy or agent that relieves retention or suppression of urine.

Ischuria (*is-ku'-re-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *οὖρον*, urine]. Retention or suppression of urine.

Isinglass (*i'-zing-glas*). See *Ichthyocolla.* **I., Vegetable.** See *Agar.*

Island (*i'-land*). See *Insula* and *Blood-islands.* **I.s, Langerhans',** little cellular masses in the interstitial connective tissue of the pancreas, subject to various interpretations. **I. of Reil,** a group of five or six small convolutions (gyri operti) situated at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius.

Iso- (*i-so-*) [*ἴσος*, equal]. A prefix signifying equal, or, in chemic nomenclature, isomeric.

Isoagglutinin (*i-so-ag-lu'-tin-in*) [*iso-; agglutinin*]. An agglutinin in the blood of an individual capable of agglutinating the blood-corpuscles of another individual of the same species.

Isoamylamin (*i-so-am-il'-am-in*) [*iso-; amylum*, starch; *amin*]. A ptomain obtained in the distillation of horn with potassium hydroxid; it also occurs in the putrefaction of yeast.

Iso-bodies (*i-so-bod'-ēz*). See *Isoagglutinin, Isocytolysin, Isohemolysin,* etc.

Isochromatic (*i-so-kro-mat'-ik*) [*iso-; χρῶμα*, color]. Having the same color throughout.

Isochronous (*i-sok'-ro-nus*) [*iso-; χρόνος*, time]. Occurring at or occupying equal intervals of time.

Isocoria (*i-so-ko'-re-ah*) [*iso-; κόρη*, pupil] Equality in diameter of the two pupils.

Isocreatinin (*i-so-kre-at'-in-in*), $C_4H_7N_3O$. An isomer of creatinin isolated from decomposing flesh.

Isocytolysin (*i-so-si-tol'-is-in*) [*iso-; κύτος*, cell; *λύειν*, to loose]. A cytolysin from the blood of an animal, capable of acting against the cells of other animals of the same species. Cf. *Isohemolysin.*

Isodiametric (*i-so-di-am-et'-rik*) [*iso-; διά*, through; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Having equal diameters.

Isodynamic (*i-so-di-nam'-ik*) [*iso-; δύναμις*, force]. Having or generating equal amounts of force. **I. Foods,** those that produce an equal amount of heat in undergoing the chemic changes of digestion.

Isoelectric (*i-so-e-lek'-trik*) [*iso-; ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. Having the same electric properties throughout.

Isoerythroagglutinin (*i-so-er-ith-ro-ag-lu'-tin-in*). See *Isoagglutinin.*

Isohemoagglutinin (*i-so-hem-o-ag-lu'-tin-in*). See *Isoagglutinin.*

Isohemolysin (*i-so-hem-ol'-is-in*) [*iso-; αἷμα*, blood; *λύειν*, to loose]. In Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory, a hemolysin capable of acting against the blood of other animals of the same species as the one producing it, but capable of hemolizing the red blood-corpuscles only of such as have red blood-corpuscle receptors very similar to or identical with the receptors of the blood giving rise to the hemolysin. Cf. *Isocytolysin.*

Isoidiolysin (*i-so-id-e-ol'-is-in*). See *Idioisolysin.*

Isolactose (*i-so-lak'-tōz*). A disaccharid or true sugar formed by the action of an enzym on lactose or milk-sugar.

Isolate (*is'-o-lāt*) [*isola*, from *insula*, an island]. To separate; to place apart.

Isolysin (*i-sol'-is-in*) [*iso-; λύειν*, to loose]. A lysin produced in the blood of an animal by the blood-cells of another animal of the same species.

Isolysis (*i-sol'-is-is*). The hemolytic action of the blood-serum of an animal of one species upon the corpuscles of another individual of the same species.

Isomaltose (*i-so-mawl'-tōz*), $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A saccharose formed by the action on starch of an enzym capable of producing maltose. It occurs in small quantity in the urine.

Isomer (*i'-som-er*) [*iso-; μέρος*, a part]. An isomeric body. See *Isomeric.*

Isomeric (*i-so-mer'-ik*) [see *Isomer*]. Of a chemic substance, composed of the same elements united in the same proportions by weight; in a restricted sense, composed of the same elements and having the same molecular weight as another substance.

Isomerism (*i-som'-er-izm*) [see *Isomer*]. The quality of being isomeric. Isomerism is of two kinds—(1) substances may have the same percentage-composition and the same molecular weights; these are termed *metameric;* (2) they may have the same percentage-composition, but different molecular weights; these are termed *polymeric.* Ammonium cyanate, $CON.NH_4$, and urea, CON_2H_4, are metameric; acetylene, C_2H_2, benzene, C_6H_6, and styrene, C_8H_8, are polymeric. **I., Physical,** the form in which bodies that are isomeric and do not differ chemically present different physical properties, such as their action toward polarized light.

Isometric (*i-so-met'-rik*) [*iso-; μέτρον*, a measure]. Of the same dimensions. **I. Muscular Act,** the preservation of the length of a muscle when stimulated, the muscle undergoing change in tension only.

Isometropia (*i-so-met-ro'-pe-ah*) [*iso-; μέτρον*, a measure; *ὤψ*, eye]. Equality of kind and degree in the refraction of the two eyes.

Isomorphic (*i-so-mor'-fik*) [*iso-; μορφή*, form]. Having the same form; of crystals, crystallizing in the same form.

Isomorphism (*i-so-mor'-fizm*) [see *Isomorphic*]. Similarity in crystalline form.

Isomorphous (*i-so-mor'-fus*). See *Isomorphic*.

Isopathy (*i-sop'-ath-e*) [*iso-; πάθος*, suffering]. The treatment of disease by the administration of the causative agent or of its products, as the treatment of smallpox by the administration of variolous matter.

Isopelletierin (*i-so-pel-et'-e-er-in*). See *Pelletierin*.

Isopepsin (*i-so-pep'-sin*) [*iso-; pepsin*]. 1. A body formed by heating pepsin to a point between 104° and 140° F. (40°–60° C.). It changes albumin into parapeptone. 2. Same as *Parapeptone*.

Isophoria (*i-so-fo'-re-ah*) [*iso-; φόρος*, a tending]. A condition in which the eyes lie in the same horizontal plane, the tension of the vertical muscles of each eye being equal, and the visual lines lying in the same plane.

Isopilocarpin (*i-so-pi-lo-kar'-pin*). An alkaloid from jaborandi isomeric with pilocarpin and similar to it in physiologic effect, but weaker.

Isopral (*i'-so-pral*). Trichlorisopropyl alcohol. A hypnotic substance with odor of camphor.

Isopters (*i-sop'-terz*) [*iso-; ὀπτήρ*, observer]. The curves of relative visual acuity of the retina, at different distances from the macula, for form and for color.

Isothermal (*i-so-ther'-mal*) [*iso-; θέρμη*, heat]. Of equal or uniform temperature. **I. Lines,** lines drawn through places having the same average temperature for a given period of time.

Isotonic (*i-so-ton'-ik*) [*iso-; τόνος*, tension]. 1. Having uniform tension or tonicity. 2. Applied to a solution of equal density, as the blood or some other fluid taken as a standard. **I. Salt Solution,** one having the same osmotic tension as the blood-serum; a 0.9% or "normal salt solution."

Isotoxin (*i-so-toks'-in*) [*iso-; τοξικόν*, poison]. A toxin elaborated in the blood of an animal and toxic for animals of the same species.

Isotropic, Isotropous (*i-so-trop'-ik, i-sot'-ro-pus*) [see *Isotropy*]. 1. Having the same shape and appearance, from whatever point observed. 2. Being singly refractive.

Isotropy (*i-sot'-ro-pe*) [*iso-; τροπή*, turning]. 1. The condition of having equal or uniform properties throughout. 2. In embryology, Pflüger's term for absence of predetermined axes.

Issue (*ish'-u*) [Fr., *issue*, from *exire*, to go out]. 1. An ulcer or fistulous passage made and kept up artificially for purposes of counter-irritation. 2. Offspring. 3. A discharge or flux. **I. Pea,** a pea-shaped foreign body, as of ivy-wood or orris-root, inserted into an issue to keep up suppuration.

Isthmocholosis (*is-mo-kol-o'-sis*) [*isthmus; χολή*, bile]. Angina accompanied with bilious disorder.

Isthmopyra (*is-mo-pi'-rah*) [*isthmus; πῦρ*, fire]. Inflammation of the mucosa of the fauces.

Isthmus (*is'-mus*) [*ἰσθμός*, isthmus]. 1. A narrow, contracted part uniting two larger parts of an organ. 2. See *Brain-axis*. **I. of the Fauces,** the space between the arches of the palate. **I. of the Thyroid Gland,** the narrow part connecting the lobes of the thyroid body.

Italian Leprosy. See *Pellagra*. **I. Rhinoplasty.** See *Operation, Italian*.

Itch (*ich*) [AS., *giccan*, to itch]. 1. An irritating sensation in the skin. 2. A name for various skin diseases accompanied by itching, particularly scabies. **I., Barber's.** See *Sycosis parasitaria*. **I., Coolie,** a superficial vesicular dermatitis confined entirely to the lower extremities, caused by the larvas of *Uncinaria duodenalis*. It is endemic in Assam and other tropical regions among the laborers in tea-gardens and in damp soil. **I., Cuban,** a disease supposed to be a mild form of smallpox introduced by soldiers returning from the Cuban war. **I., Dhobie,** a form of ringworm locating itself under the arms and between the legs when the skin is moist; very troublesome to soldiers in the tropics. Syn., *Manila itch*. **I., Frost,** pruritus hiemalis. **I.-mite.** See *Acarus scabiei*.

-ite (*-it*). 1. A suffix employed in mineralogy to denote a mineral or of mineral origin. 2. A suffix employed in chemistry for the salt of an acid that has the suffix *-ous*.

Iter (*i'-ter*) [L.]. A passageway. **I. ad infundibulum,** the passage between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. **I. a tertio ad quartum ventriculum,** the aqueduct of Sylvius, extending from the third ventricle to the fourth. **I. chordæ anterius,** the aperture through which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the tympanum. **I. chordæ posterius,** the aperture through which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum.

Iteral (*i'-ter-al*) [*iter*]. Relating to a passage, particularly the sylvian aqueduct.

Ithycyphes, Ithycyphos (*ith-e-si'-fez, -fos*) [*ἰθυκυφής*, curved directly outward]. Having a backward angular projection of the spinal column.

Itinerarium (*i-tin-er-a'-re-um*) [*iter*]. A lithotomy staff.

-itis (*-i-tis*) [*ιτις*, inflammation]. A suffix used to denote inflammation.

Itrol (*it'-rol*). Silver citrate. See under *Silver*.

Itrosyl (*it'-ro-sil*). Concentrated nitrous ether.

Ivory (*i'-vor-e*) [*eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory]. The hard, bone-like substance chiefly obtained from the tusks of elephants. **I.-black,** animal charcoal. **I., Decalcified,**

ivory treated with acid and deprived of inorganic constituents. **I., Dental,** dentin.

Ixodes (*iks-o'-dēz*) [*ἰξός*, bird-lime; *εἶδος*, form]. A genus of the order *Acarida*, including most of the parasitic ticks.

Ixodic (*iks-od'-ik*) [see *Ixodes*]. Due to or derived from ticks.

Ixodin (*iks'-od-in*) [see *Ixodes*]. A ferment found in an extract of wood-ticks, obtained by means of a physiologic salt solution. This substance injected intravenously in large quantities reduces blood-pressure and arrests cardiac action.

Ixyomyelitis (*iks-e-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*ἰξύς*, waist; *μυελός*, marrow; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.

J

J. Symbol of *Joule's equivalent.*

Jaborandi (*jab-or-an'-de*). See *Pilocarpus.*

Jaborandin (*jab-o-ran'-din*). Synonym of *Pilocarpin.*

Jacaranda (*jak-ar-an'-dah*). A genus of bignoniaceous plants of tropical America, several species of which are employed in syphilis in Brazil. *J. carabo* is antisyphilitic and is of service in the treatment of urethritis, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Dose of the *fluidextract* 16 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.). *J. lancifoliata* is used by the natives of Brazil in urethritis. Dose of a 1 : 8 tincture 15 min. (1 Cc.); of the *fluidextract* 16–30 min. (1–2 Cc.). *J. procera* is indigenous to South America, and furnishes Caraiba bark, used in diarrhea and dysentery. The leaves are tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and used in gonorrhea, gout, etc.

Jaccoud's Dissociated Fever. Fever with irregularity and slowness of the pulse in tuberculous meningitis of adults. **J.'s Sign.** 1. A lateral displacement and rolling movement of a portion of the thoracic wall in adherent pericardium, especially when this is associated with extrapericardiac adhesions. 2. Prominence of the aorta in the region of the suprasternal notch in cases of aortic dilation.

Jackson's Syndrome. Associated paralysis of the soft palate and larynx, accompanied by paralysis of the trapezius, the sternomastoid, and one-half of the tongue.

Jacksonian Epilepsy. Cortical epilepsy.

Jacob's Membrane. The layer of rods and cones of the retina. **J.'s Ulcer,** rodent ulcer of the face occurring most commonly near the inner canthus.

Jacobson's Anastomosis. The tympanic plexus. **J.'s Canal,** the tympanic canal that opens on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and transmits Jacobson's nerve. **J.'s Cartilage,** a strip of hyaline cartilage extending from the nasal spine upward and backward between the nasal septum and vomer; it is well developed in certain animals, but rudimentary in man. **J.'s Nerve,** the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **J.'s Organ,** a short, rudimentary canal, extending along the septum of Stenson's duct, and ending in a culdesac. **J.'s Retinitis,** diffuse syphilitic retinitis. **J.'s Sulcus,** the vertical sulcus for the tympanic nerve on the promontory of the tympanum.

Jacquemier's Sign. Blue coloration of the vaginal mucosa appearing about the twelfth week of pregnancy.

Jacquemin's Test for Phenol. Add to the solution an equal amount of anilin and then a solution of sodium hypochlorite; a blue color is produced.

Jactitation (*jak-tit-a'-shun*) [*jactitare*, to pour forth]. A tossing about, a condition at times present in grave diseases.

Jadelot's Lines, J.'s Furrows. Certain furrows of the face observed in conditions of disease. Three sets are distinguished: The *genal* and *nasal furrows* are said to indicate disease of the gastrointestinal tract or abdominal viscera; the former runs from the mouth toward the malar bone, the latter from the nasal alas in a semicircle about the mouth; the *labial furrow*, from the angle of the mouth outward to the lower part of the face, indicates disease of the lungs; the *oculozygomatic furrow*, beginning at the inner canthus of the eye, and passing outward below the lower lid, to be lost on the cheek; it is said to point to disorders of the nervous system.

Jaffé's Reaction for Creatinin. Add to the solution a solution of picric acid and a few drops of sodium hydroxid solution, and warm. The presence of creatinin is evinced by a red coloration, which changes to yellow if acid is added. Acetone and glucose give a similar reaction. **J.'s Sign,** the flow of pus from a tube inserted into a subdiaphragmatic abscess is more abundant during inspiration than during expiration; if the collection is thoracic, the inverse holds true. Paralysis of the diaphragm prevents the manifestation of this sign.

Jail-fever. Typhus fever.

(von) Jaksch's Disease. Infantile pseudoleukemia. **v. J.'s Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice,** saturate filter-paper with a solution of benzopurpurin 6 B, and dry; this gives, with dilute solutions of HCl, a beautiful violet color. If it assumes

a dark-blue color, the solution contains more than 0.4 Gm. of HCl in 100 Cc. of the solution. **v. J.'s Test for Glucose in Urine,** to 6–8 Cc. of urine add 2 parts of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate and 3 parts of sodium acetate; warm, place the tube in boiling water for from 20 to 30 minutes, then in cold water. The presence of glucose is shown by a precipitate consisting of groups of yellow needles of phenylglucosazone. In doubtful cases determine the melting-point of these crystals to be 204°–205° C. **v. J.'s Test for Melanin,** treat the liquid to be tested with a few drops of a concentrated solution of ferric chlorid. If melanin is present, it will turn gray, and more ferric chlorid being added, the precipitate, consisting of the coloring-matter and the phosphates, is redissolved. **v. J.'s Test for Uric Acid,** allow the powder to heat gently on a watch-glass with a drop or two of chlorin or bromin water. A red residue is formed which, when cold, turns a purple red when ammonia is added.

Jalap, Jalapa (*jal'-ap, -ah*) [from *Jalapa*, a city of Mexico]. The tuberous root of *Exogonium purga*, a plant of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*. Its active principle is a resin which contains a glucosid, *convolvulin*, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. Jalap is an active hydragog cathartic, and is used to remove dropsical effusions by the bowel. Combined with calomel it is a favorite remedy in bilious fever. Dose of *powdered jalap* 5–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **J., Compound Powder of** (*pulvis jalapæ compositus*, U. S. P.). Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). **J., Resin of** (*resina jalapæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 Gm.).

Jalapin (*jal'-ap-in*) [*jalap*]. A purgative glucosid from various kinds of jalap.

Jamaica Dogwood. See *Piscidia erythrina*.

James' Powder. A prompt diaphoretic, consisting of antimonious oxid, 33, and calcium phosphate, 67 parts.

Jamestown Weed. See *Stramonium*.

Jamieson's Salve. Lanolin, 3 parts; oil of sweet almond, ½ part; distilled water, ½ part. A base for eye-ointments.

Janiceps (*jan'-is-eps*) [*Janus*, a two-faced divinity; *caput*, head]. A syncephalic monstrosity with two faces.

Japaconin (*jap-ak'-on-in*), $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{10}$. A decomposition-product of japaconitin.

Japaconitin (*jap-ak-on'-it-in*), $C_{66}H_{88}N_2O_{21}$, A base; the most poisonous of the known aconite alkaloids. It is obtained from *Aconitum japonicum*. On saponification it splits up into benzoic acid and japaconin.

Jarjavay's Muscle. The depressor urethræ, a fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ that passes transversely over the urethra and joins the fibers of the constrictor vaginæ.

Jasmine (*jas'-min*). See *Gelsemium*.

Jatropha (*jat'-ro-fah*) [*ἰατρός*, a physician; *τροφή*, nourishment]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. *J. curcas* is the source of purging-nuts. *J. gossypifolia*, the tua-tua plant, indigenous to South America, West Indies, and Africa, has purgative leaves used in colic and bilious affections. It is highly extolled in Venezuela as a cure for leprosy. *J. manihot* yields tapioca.

Jaundice (*jawn'-dis*) [Fr., *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow]. A yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and secretions, due to the presence of bile-pigments in the blood. See *Icterus*. **J., Acathectic, J., Akathektic,** a name given by Liebermeister to the majority of cases usually classified as hematogenous icterus, but which he holds to be due to a disturbed activity of the liver-cells, which, in consequence of injury, lose their ability to secrete bile in the direction of the bile-ducts, a consequence of which is the diffusion of the bile into the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels of the liver. Syn., *Diffusion icterus; Functional jaundice.* **J., Catarrhal,** that due to swelling of the bile-ducts from catarrh. **J., Hematogenous,** that form due to excessive destruction of blood-corpuscles. **J., Hepatogenous,** that due to obstruction to the flow of bile from the liver. By some all forms of jaundice are considered hepatogenous, since bile is made only in the liver. **J., Malignant,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver. See *Icterus gravis*. **J., Murphy's Law of,** jaundice due to gall-stone is always preceded by colic; jaundice due to malignant disease, or catarrh of the ducts accompanied by infection, is never preceded by colic. **J. of the Newborn.** See *Icterus neonatorum*. **J., Obstructive,** that due to permanent obstruction of the common bile-duct. It is persistent and deep, and accompanied by irritability, depression, and later coma, delirium or convulsions, a slow pulse, and subcutaneous hemorrhages. **J., Paradoxic,** Addison's disease. **J., Saturnine,** jaundice occurring in lead-poisoning.

Jaw [ME.]. 1. Either of the two parts of the face (upper or lower jaw) serving the purpose of seizing or masticating the food. 2. Also the bone (jaw-bone or jaw) that forms the framework of the jaw. **J.-jerk, J.-clonus,** a reflex contraction of the muscles of mastication produced by suddenly depressing the lower jaw. See under *Reflex*. **J., Lock-, J., Locked.** See *Lockjaw*. **J., Lumpy,** actinomycosis of cattle.

Jaworski's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Jaworski's*.

Jecorin (*jek'-or-in*) [*jecur*]. 1. $C_{105}H_{186}N_5SP_3$. A body found in liver-substance; it resembles lecithin, but reduces Fehling's solution. It occurs also in the spleen, muscle, brain, etc. 2. A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.

Jecur (*je'-ker*) [L.]. The liver.

Jejunal (*je-ju'-nal*) [*jejunum*]. Pertaining to the jejunum.

Jejunocolostomy (*je-ju-no-ko-los'-to-me*) [*jejunum; κόλον*, colon; *στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an artificial passage between the jejunum and the colon.

Jejunoileostomy (*je-ju-no-il-e-os'-to-me*) [*jejunum; ileum; στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an artificial communication between the jejunum and the ileum.

Jejunostomy (*je-ju-nos'-to-me*) [*jejunum; στόμα*, mouth]. The making of an artificial opening through the abdominal wall into the jejunum.

Jejunotomy (*je-ju-not'-o-me*) [*jejunum; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Partial excision of the jejunum.

Jejunum (*je-ju'-num*) [*jejunus*, empty, because usually found empty after death]. The second division of the small intestine extending between the duodenum and the ileum, and measuring about 8 feet (2.2 meters) in length.

Jelly (*jel'-e*) [*gelare*, to freeze]. A soft, gelatinous, tremulous substance. **J., Bacterial,** the gelatinous matrix which causes certain bacteria to adhere to one another in masses or pellicles. See *Zooglea*. **J.-leaf,** the mucilaginous leaf of *Sida rhombifolia*, used in making poultices. **J., Oat-,** a dietetic preparation used in infant-feeding. It is prepared by soaking 4 ounces of coarse oatmeal in a quart of cold water for 12 hours. The mixture is then boiled down to 1 pint and allowed to cool. **J., Wharton's.** See *Wharton's Jelly*.

Jendrassik's Maneuver. Interlocking of the fingers and forcible drawing apart of the hands, to facilitate the production of the knee-jerk.

Jennerian (*jen-e'-re-an*). Pertaining to Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination against smallpox.

Jequiritol (*je-kwir'-it-ol*). A sterile solution of abrin used in corneal affections.

Jequirity (*je-kwir'-it-e*). See *Abrus*.

Jervin (*jer'-vin*). See *Veratrum*.

Jesuits' Bark. Peruvian bark; the bark of several species of cinchona.

Jez's Antityphoid Extract. An extract obtained from thymus gland, spleen, bone-marrow, brain, and spinal cord of rabbits immunized by frequent inoculations with cultures of typhoid bacilli; this is triturated in a solution of sodium chlorid, alcohol, glycerol, and a minute quantity of phenol; a more recent formula contains peptone.

Jigger. See *Pulex*.

Jimson-weed (*jim'-son-wēd*). See *Stramonium*.

Jobert's Fossa. One formed in the popliteal region, above, by the adductor magnus, below, by the sartorius and gracilis. It is well seen when the knee is bent and the thigh rotated strongly outward.

Joffroy's Symptom. 1. Absence of facial contraction when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward; seen in exophthalmic goiter. 2. Rhythmic twitching of the glutei on pressure upon the gluteal region in cases of spastic paraplegia and sciatica. Syn., *Phénomène de la hanche*.

Johnson's Test for Albumin in Urine. A concentrated solution of picric acid is poured upon the surface of the urine in a test-tube. A ring of white precipitate occurs at the junction of the two liquids; this increases on heating. Peptones and albumoses are precipitated by this reagent, but the precipitate redissolves on heating.

Johnstoni Area. See *Celsus' Area*.

Joint. See *Articulation*. **J., Charcot's.** See *Charcot's Disease* (2).

Jolly's Electric Reaction. When the contractility of a muscle is exhausted by the faradic current, it can still be excited by the influence of the will, and, inversely, when voluntary movements are impossible, the muscle can contract itself by faradization. This phenomenon is observed in certain amyotrophies.

Jones' Solution for the Detection of Albumin in the Urine. Corrosive sublimate, 10 parts; sodium chlorid, 10 parts; succinic acid, 20 parts; distilled water, 500 parts. **J.'s Test for Bile-pigments in Urine,** put in a stopper cylinder 50 Cc. of urine, and add a few drops of 10% hydrochloric acid and an excess of a barium chlorid solution with 5 Cc. chloroform, and shake for several minutes. Then, by means of a pipet, remove the chloroform and the precipitate, place in a test-tube, and heat on the water-bath to about 80° C. When the chloroform has evaporated, decant the liquid from the precipitate carefully and let three drops of concentrated sulfuric acid, containing one-third fuming nitric acid, flow down the sides of the test-tube. If bile-pigments are present, the characteristic coloration results.

Jorissen's Test for Formaldehyd in Milk. To several drops of a 10% aqueous solution of phloroglucinol add 10 Cc. of the suspected milk in a test-tube, shake well, and add a few drops of caustic soda or caustic potash. In the presence of formaldehyd a delicate red color appears.

Jorissenne's Sign. During the early stage of pregnancy the change of position of the woman from the horizontal to the erect does not increase the pulse-rate.

Josseraud's Sign. A peculiar loud, metallic sound, heard over the pulmonic area, and preceding the friction-sound in acute pericarditis.

Joule (*jowl*) [after J. P. *Joule*, an English physicist]. 1. A unit of electric energy, equivalent to the work expended when a current of one ampere flows for one second against a resistance of one ohm. 2. A small calory—the amount of heat required to raise the gram of water 1° C.

Joule's Equivalent. The mechanic equivalent of heat or the amount of work that, converted into heat, will raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1° F. It is equivalent to 772 foot-pounds.

Jugal (*ju'-gal*) [*jugum*]. Connecting or uniting, as by a yoke. **J. Bone,** the malar bone. **J. Process,** the zygomatic process.

Jugate (*ju'-gāt*) [*jugum*]. 1. Having ridges. 2. Coupled together; yoked.

Juglans (*ju'-glanz*) [L., "walnut"]. Butternut. The bark of the root of *J. cinerea*, of the natural order *Juglandaceæ*. It is a mild cathartic, and has also been used in intermittent and remittent fever.

Jugomaxillary (*ju-go-maks'-il-a-re*) [*jugum; maxilla*, the jaw]. Relating to the jugular vein and the maxilla.

Jugular (*ju'-gu-lar*) [*jugulum*]. Pertaining to the throat. **J. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Jugular.* **J. Fossa,** a notch in the posterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, which, with a similar notch in the occipital bone, forms the foramen lacerum posterius. **J. Ganglion,** the superior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **J. Process,** a rough process external to the condyle of the occipital bone **J. Veins,** the *internal jugular vein* collects the blood from the brain, part of the face and neck, and unites with the subclavian vein to form the vena innominata; the *external jugular vein* carries the blood from the exterior of the cranium and parts of the face and empties into the subclavian vein.

Jugulate (*ju'-gu-lāt*) [*jugulum*]. To check or stop any process promptly.

Jugulation (*ju-gu-la'-shun*) [*jugulatio*, a killing]. The swift arrest of disease by therapeutic means; also the arrest of an epidemic by prompt and effective measures.

Jugulum (*ju'-gu-lum*) [L.]. The collar-bone; also the throat.

Jugum (*ju'-gum*) [L.]. 1. A yoke. 2. A ridge.

Juice (*jūs*) [*jus*, broth]. 1. The liquid contained in vegetal or animal tissues. 2. Any of the secretions of the body, as the *intestinal* or *pancreatic juice.*

Jujube (*ju'-jūb*) [L., *jujuba*]. The fruit of the jujube tree, *Zizyphus jujuba.* **J.-paste,** a paste containing the pulp of jujubes and used in pulmonary disorders. It is now made of gum-arabic or of gelatin, variously flavored.

Julep (*ju'-lep*) [Pers., *jūlāb*, a sweet drink]. A sweetened drink containing aromatic or medicinal substances.

Jumentous (*ju-men'-tus*) [*jumentum*, a beast of burden]. Like a beast of burden; horselike: applied to the odor of urine.

Jumpers (*jum'-perz*) [Scand., *gumpa*, to jump]. Persons afflicted with a peculiar neurosis by reason of which they do whatever they are told, and perform sudden leaping or jumping movements. See *Lata; Palmus.*

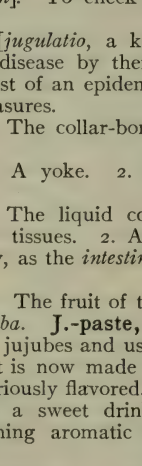
Jungbluth's Vessels. Nutrient vessels lying immediately beneath the amnion and disappearing usually at an early period of embryonic life.

Juniper, Juniperus (*ju'-nip-er, ju-nip'-er-us*). 1. An evergreen shrub or tree belonging to the genus *Juniperus. Juniperus sabina* yields savin (*sabina*, U. S. P.). The tops of *J. virginiana*, red cedar, are used as a substitute for savin. 2. The fruit or berry of *J. communis*, containing a volatile oil and an amorphous substance, *juniperin.* The oil is a stimulant to the genitourinary mucous membrane and is used in nephritis, pyelitis, and cystitis. **J., Oil of** (*oleum juniperi*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–4 min. (0.065–0.26 Cc.). **J., Spirit of** (*spiritus juniperi*, U. S. P.). Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **J., Spirit of, Compound** (*spiritus juniperi compositus*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **J. Tar, Oil of.** See *Cade, Oil of.*

Junket (*junk'-et*) [*jonke*, a rush]. "Curds and whey," prepared by coagulating milk with rennet.

Junod's Boot (*ju'-nō*). A boot-shaped case, usually of stiff leather, made to inclose the leg, so that, the air being exhausted, the blood rushes to the inclosed part. It has been employed to relieve inflammation and congestion of the viscera.

Jurisprudence (*ju-ris-pru'-dens*) [*jus*, law; *prudentia*, skill]. The science of the interpretation and application of the law. **J., Medical,** the application of medical knowledge to the principles of common law.



JURY-MAST.—(*Sayre.*)

Jury-mast (*ju'-re-mast*) [*jury*, from Dan. *kiöre*, a driving; *mast*]. A steel shaft with curved iron rods attached, employed to support the head in disease of the upper vertebras.

Justo (*jus'-to*). Ablative of *justum*, that which is right. **J. major,** more than is right; larger in all dimensions than normal; applied to a pelvis. **J. minor,** abnormally small.

Justus' Test. Transient reduction of hemoglobin following the administration of mercury by inunction or hypodermatic injection in syphilis.

Jute (*jūt*) [Beng., *jūt*, matted hair]. The bast-fiber of several species of the genus *Corchorus*, grown chiefly in India and Ceylon. Jute is used as an absorbent dressing.

Juvantia (*ju-van'-she-ah*) [L., "aiding"]. Adjuvant remedies or medicines.

Juxtaarticular (*juks-tah-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*juxta*, near; *articulus*, a joint]. Near a joint.

Juxtaposition (*juks-tah-po-zish'-un*) [*juxta; positio*, position]. Situation adjacent to another; the act of placing near; apposition.

K

K. The symbol for potassium (*kalium*).

K., Ka. Abbreviations of *kathode* or of *kathodic.*

Kaes-Bechterew's Layer. See *Bechterew's Layer.*

Kahlbaum's Disease. Katatonia; a form of insanity progressing to imbecility.

Kahler's Disease. A constitutional affection characterized by the formation of round-celled neoplasms in the skeleton, paroxysms of pain, a tendency to spontaneous fractures, especially of the ribs, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and the presence of Bence Jones' bodies in the urine. **K.'s Law,** the ascending branches of the posterior spinal nerve-roots, after entering the cord, pass successively from the root-zone toward the mesial plane.

Kahler-Singer's Law. See *Kahler's Law.*

Kairin (*ki'-rin*) [*καιρός*, the right time], $C_{10}H_{13}NO \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$. Oxychinolin-ethyl hydrochlorate; antipyretic, diaphoretic, and emetic, and has been used as a substitute for quinin. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **K., Ethyl, Kairin A,** $C_9H_{10}(C_2H_5)NO \cdot HCl$, recommended as antipyretic in doses of 8–25 gr. (0.5–1.6 Gm.).

Kairolin (*ki'-ro-lin*) [*kairin*], $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Methyl-quinolin hydrid. An antipyretic resembling kairin, but less efficient.

Kaki (*kak'-e*). The fruit of *Diospyros kaki,* Japanese persimmon; used in vomiting of pregnancy and in diarrhea.

Kakidrosis (*kak-id-ro'-sis*) [*κακός*, bad; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Fetid perspiration.

Kakké (*kak'-ka*) [Chinese for "leg disease"]. Epidemic and endemic multiple neuritis, or beriberi.

Kakodyl (*kak'-o-dil*). See *Cacodyl.*

Kakosmia (*kak-oz'-me-ah*). See *Cacosmia.*

Kala-azar. An obscure fatal disease, prevalent in Assam, supposed to be due to the effects of uncinariasis upon a population poisoned by malaria.

Kali (*ka'-li*) [Ar., *qali,* potash]. Potash.

Kaligenous (*kal-ij'-en-us*) [*kali; generare,* to produce]. Yielding potash.

Kalimeter (*ka-lim'-et-er*). See *Alkalimeter.*

Kalium (*ka'-le-um*). Potassium.

Kamila, Kamala (*kam-i'-lah, -a'-lah*) [Hind., *kamīla*]. Rottlera. The glands and hairs from the capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*), native to southern Asia and Abyssinia. It is purgative and anthelmintic, and is used for the expulsion of lumbricoid worms and tape-worms.

Kamilin, Kamalin. See *Rottlerin.*

Kangaroo. A marsupial mammal of Australia and the neighboring islands. **K. Tendon,** a tendon derived from the tail of the kangaroo and used for surgical ligatures.

Kaolin, Kaolinum (*ka'-o-lin, ka-o-li'-num*) [Chin., *kaoling,* "high ridge"]. Aluminium silicate. The *kaolinum* of the U. S. P. is obtained from the decomposition of feldspar. It is sometimes used as a protective application in eczema and as a coating for pills. Syn., *China-clay; White clay.*

Kaposi's Disease. See *Xeroderma pigmentosum.*

Karnoid (*kar'-noid*). See *Carnoid.*

Karyaster (*kar-e-as'-ter*) [*karyon; ἀστήρ*, a star]. The radiate arrangement of the chromosome during karyokinesis. Syn., *Aster.*

Karyenchyma (*kar-e-en'-ke-mah*) [*karyon; ἐν*, in; *χεῖν*, to pour]. The clear ground-substance occupying the meshes of the nuclear reticulum. Syn., *Karyolymph; Nuclear sap.*

Karyo- (*kar-e-o-*) [*karyon*]. A prefix signifying relating to the karyon or cell-nucleus.

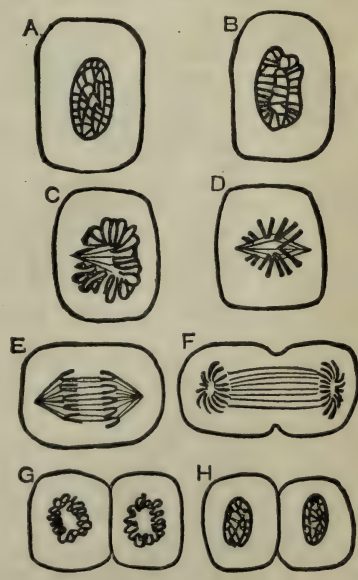
Karyochromatophil (*kar-e-o-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [*karyo-; χρῶμα*, color; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. 1. Having a stainable nucleus. 2. A stainable nucleus.

Karyochrome (*kar'-e-o-krōm*) [*karyo-; χρῶμα*, color]. A nerve-cell the nucleus of which stains best.

Karyoclasis (*kar-e-ok'-las-is*). See *Karyorrhexis.*

Karyogamy (*kar-e-og'-am-e*) [*karyo-; γάμος*, marriage]. A conjugation of cells characterized by a fusion of the nuclei. Cf. *Plastogamy.*

Karyokinesis (*kar-e-o-kin-e'-sis*) [*karyo-; κίνησις*, movement; change]. Indirect cell-



KARYOKINESIS.

A. Nuclear reticulum, resting stage. B. Preparing for division. C. Wreath stage. D. Monaster with achromatic spindle. E. Barrel or pithode stage, or metakinesis, *i. e.*, chromatin fibrils traveling along the achromatic spindle toward the poles. F. Diaster. G. Daughter-wreath stage. H. Daughter-cells passing to resting stage.

division, the common mode of reproduction of cells. It depends upon complicated changes in the mitome of the cell-nucleus that may be divided into the following steps: 1. The nucleus becomes larger; the mitome filaments thicken and form a close skein, or *spirem*. 2. The fibrils become less convoluted and more widely separated, forming the loose skein; at the same time the nuclear spindles, two cone-shaped striated bodies, appear in the achromatin. 3. The mitome fibrils split longitudinally. 4. The segments migrate toward the poles of the new nuclei, constituting daughter-wreaths, or *asters*. 5. Transformation of asters into fully developed nuclei. 6. Division of the cell-protoplasm.

Karyokinetic (*kar-e-o-kin-et'-ik*) [see *Karyokinesis*]. Pertaining to karyokinesis, as *karyokinetic* figures, the forms assumed by the mitome in karyokinesis.

Karyolymph (*kar'-e-o-limf*). See *Karyenchyma*.

Karyolysis (*kar-e-ol'-is-is*) [*karyo-*; λύειν, to loose]. The segmentation of the nucleus of the cell.

Karyomite (*kar'-e-o-mīt*). See *Chromosome*.

Karyomitome (*kar-e-om'-it-ōm*) [*karyo-*; μίτος, thread]. The mitome threads of the nucleus.

Karyomitosis (*kar-e-o-mit-o'-sis*) [see *Karyomitome*]. Karyokinesis.

Karyomitotic (*kar-e-o-mit-ot'-ik*) [see *Karyomitome*]. Relating to karyomitosis.

Karyon (*kar'-e-on*) [κάρυον, nucleus]. The cell-nucleus.

Karyophagus (*kar-e-of'-ag-us*) [*karyo-*; φαγεῖν, to eat; pl., *karyophagi*]. A cytozoon which destroys the nucleus of the infected cell.

Karyoplasm (*kar'-e-o-plazm*) [*karyo-*; πλάσσειν, to form]. 1. The nuclear substance of a cell. 2. The more fluid material in the meshes of the chromoplasm.

Karyorrhexis (*kar-e-or-ek'-sis*) [*karyo-*; ῥῆξις, rupture]. Fragmentation or splitting up of a nucleus into a number of chromatin particles which become scattered in the cytoplasm; it occurs in the cells of the disappearing follicles of the ovary.

Karyota (*kar-e-o'-tah*) [*karyon*]. Nucleated cells.

Karyotheca (*kar-e-o-the'-ka*) [*karyo-*; θήκη, case]. Nuclear membrane.

Kasagra (*kas-ag'-rah*). A proprietary preparation of cascara sagrada.

Kasena (*kas'-e-nah*). An aromatic preparation of cascara and senna. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Kata- (*kat-ah-*). A prefix denoting down or intensive. For words thus beginning and not found under *K* see *Cata-*.

Katabiotic (*kat-ah-bi-ot'-ik*) [*kata-*; βιός, life]. Applied to the power of growing structures which causes the development of approximate cells to be harmonious with the primary structure.

Katabolergy (*kat-ab-ol'-er-je*) [*kata-*; βάλλειν, to throw; ἔργον, work]. Energy extended in katabolic processes.

Katabolic (*kat-ab-ol'-ik*) [*kata-*; βάλλειν, to throw]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, katabolism.

Katabolin, Katabolite (*kat-ab'-o-lin, -lite*) [see *Katabolic*]. Any product of katabolism.

Katabolism (*kat-ab'-ol-izm*) [see *Katabolic*]. Destructive metamorphosis; disassimilation; physiologic disintegration.

Katacrotic (*kat-ah-krot'-ik*) [*kata-*; κρότος, a striking]. Interrupting the line of descent in a sphygmogram.

Katadicrotic (*kat-ah-di-krot'-ik*). Having one or more secondary expansions, as a pulse.

Katadioptric (*kat-ah-di-op'-trik*) [*kata-*; διοπτήρ, a watchman]. Applied to optical instruments which have the power of reflecting and refracting light at the same time.

Katadrome (*kat-ad'-ro-me*) [κατατρέχειν, to run at or over]. 1. The onset of a disease. 2. The decline of a disease.

Katalysis (*kat-al'-is-is*) [*kata-*; λύειν, to dissolve]. In chemistry, a reaction that appears to take place owing to the mere presence of another body that apparently undergoes no change.

Katalyst (*kat'-al-ist*). A substance having the power to produce katalysis.

Katalytic (*kat-al-it'-ik*) [see *Katalysis*]. 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, katalysis. 2. Any medicine that is supposed to break down, destroy, or counteract morbid agencies existing within the economy. 3. A retrogressive change.

Katalyzer (*kat'-al-i-zer*). A substance accelerating chemic or physical processes which would occur without it.

Kataphoria (*kat-ah-fo'-re-ah*) [*kata-*; φορός, tending]. A tendency of both eyes to assume too low a plane.

Kataphoric (*kat-af-or'-ik*) [*kataphoria*]. 1. Passing or causing to pass from the anode to the kathode, through a diaphragm or septum. 2. Relating to lethargy or to apoplexy.

Katastaltic (*kat-as-tal'-tik*) [καταστέλλειν, to check; to send downward]. 1. Astringent. 2. Passing from above downward (as a nerve-impulse). 3. An inhibitory or sedative agent.

Katastate (*kat'-as-tāt*) [κατάστατος, settling down]. Any one of a series of successive katabolic substances or conditions, each one of which is less complex, more stable, and exhibits less functional activity than its predecessor.

Katatonia (*kat-at-o'-ne-ah*) [*kata-*; τόνος, tension]. A form of insanity characterized by a pathetic emotional state and verbigeration, combined with a condition of motor tension.

Katatricrotism (*kat-at-ri-krot'-izm*) [*kata-*; τρεῖς, three; κροτός, a striking]. The occurrence of a third pulsation in the downward stroke of the sphygmograph.

Katatropia (*kat-ah-tro'-pe-ah*) [*kata-*; τρόπος, a turn]. An actual turning of both eyes downward.

Katelectrotonus (*kat-el-ek-trot'-o-nus*) [*kata-*; ἤλεκτρον, amber; τόνος, tension]. The state

of increased irritability of a nerve near the kathode. See *Anelectrotonus.*

Katex. (*kat'-eks.*). An abbreviation of *kathode excitation.*

Kathodal (*kath-o'-dal*). Of or pertaining to the kathode.

Kathode (*kath'-ōd*) [*kata-; ὁδός*, way]. The negative electrode or pole of a galvanic circuit.

Kathodic (*kath-od'-ik*). See *Kathodal.*

Kation (*kat'-e-on*). See *Cation.*

Katochus (*kat-o'-kus*) [*κάτοχος*, catalepsy]. An unconscious condition, resembling sleep with open eyes, observed in intermittent fever, etc.

Kava, Kava-kava (*kah'-vah*) [Hawaiian]. 1. An intoxicating beverage prepared in the Sandwich Islands from the root of *Piper methysticum.* 2. The root of *Piper methysticum,* containing a resin, *kavin,* and an alkaloid, *kavain.* The resin is a motor depressant, locally at first an irritant, later an anesthetic; it is also a cardiac stimulant. Kava-root has been used in gonorrhea, leukorrhea, and incontinence of urine. Dose of *fluidextract* 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.).

Kédani Disease. A disease common in Japan, due to inoculation with *Proteus hauseri* by the bite of a mite called kédani. The symptoms resemble those of abdominal typhus.

Keen's Sign. Increased diameter through the leg at the malleoli in Pott's fracture.

Kefir, Kefyr (*kef'-ir*). See *Kephir.*

Kelectome (*ke'-lek-tōm*) [*κήλη*, a tumor; *ἐκ*, out; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. A cutting instrument introduced into a tumor, by means of a cannula, in order to obtain a part of the substance for examination.

Kelene (*kel'-ēn*). Purified ethyl chlorid.

Kelis (*ke'-lis*) [*κηλίς*, scar]. Keloid.

Kellock's Sign. Increased vibration of the ribs on sharply percussing them with the right hand, the left hand being placed flatly and firmly on the lower part of the thoracic wall, just below the nipple; it is elicited in pleural effusion.

Keloid (*ke'-loid*) [from *κηλίς*, a scar, or *χηλή*, a claw; *εἶδος*, likeness]. A tumor-like fibrous outgrowth, usually occurring at the site of a scar. It is elevated, whitish or pink in color, and sends prolongations into the surrounding tissues resembling the claws of a crab. By many it is not considered a true tumor, but merely a hyperplastic scar. It affects the colored race more frequently than the white. Syn., *Alibert's keloid; Cheloid; Kelis.* **K. of Addison,** morphea.

Keloplasty (*kel-o-plas'-te*). See *Chiloplasty.*

Kelosoma (*kel-o-so'-mah*). See *Celosomá.*

Kelotomy (*ke-lot'-o-me*). Herniotomy.

Kelpion (*kelp'-e-on*) [*kelp*, seaweed yielding iodin]. An ointment containing iodin, which is volatilized when the ointment is warmed.

Kenencephalocele (*ken-en-sef'-al-o-sēl*) [*κενός*, empty; *encephalocele*]. A protrusion of brain-substance through a cranial fissure.

Kenesthesia (*ken-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*κενός*, destitute; *esthesia*]. Hysteric loss of consciousness of identity.

Kenesthesis (*ken-es-the'-sis*) [*kenesthesia*]. A feeling of depression or exaltation the result of the subconscious perceptions from the whole organism.

Kenophobia (*ken-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*κενός*, empty; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of large empty spaces.

Kenosis (*ken-o'-sis*) [*κένωσις*, a draining]. 1. An evacuation. 2. Inanition.

Kenotic (*ken-ot'-ik*) [*kenosis*]. 1. Causing kenosis; drastic, purgative. 2. A drastic drug or agent.

Kentmann's Test for Formaldehyd. Morphin hydrochlorid 0.1 Gm. is dissolved in 1 Cc. of sulfuric acid in a test-tube, and an equal volume of the solution to be examined is added without mixing; in the presence of formaldehyd the aqueous solution will be clear red violet in color after a lapse of a few minutes. The reaction is sensitive to 1:6000 to 1:5000.

Kephir (*kef'-ir*) [Caucasian]. A nutritious substance obtained by a peculiar fermentation of cow's milk produced by certain fungi. **K., Arsenical,** a combination of kephir and Fowler's solution. **K., Iodo-,** a combination of kephir and sodium iodid. **K.-seed,** a substance containing the ferment (*Bacillus caucasicus*) of kephir. It is used in preparing the genuine kephir.

Kerat-, Kerato- (*ker-at-, ker-at-o-*) [*κέρας*, horn; cornea]. Prefixes denoting relation to the cornea or to horn.

Keratalgia (*ker-at-al'-je-ah*) [*kerat-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the cornea.

Keratectasia (*ker-at-ek-ta'-se-ah*) [*kerat-; ἔκτασις*, extension]. A bulging forward of the cornea.

Keratin (*ker'-at-in*) [*κέρας*, horn]. The basis of horny epithelium, hair, nails, feathers, etc. It contains sulfur, and on decomposition yields leucin and tyrosin.

Keratitis (*ker-at-i'-tis*) [*kerat-; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cornea. **K. arborescens, K., Dendritic, K., Furrow, K., Mycotic,** a superficial form attributed to a specific organism and characterized by a line of infiltration of the corneal tissue near the surface and developing later into an arborescent formation. **K. bullosa,** the formation of large or small blebs upon the cornea of an eye, the seat of iridocyclitis, interstitial keratitis, or glaucoma. **K., Interstitial,** a form of keratitis in which the entire cornea is invested with a diffuse haziness, almost completely hiding the iris. The surface of the cornea presents a ground-glass appearance. Later, from ciliary injection, blood-vessels form in the superficial layers of the cornea, and produce a dull-red color—the "salmon patch" of Hutchinson. The entire cornea may become cherry-red. The disease is most frequent between the ages of 5 and 15, and occurs in syphilitic individuals. **K. neuroparalytica,** keratitis following lesion

of the trifacial nerve. Its cause is loss of trophic influence, aided by mechanic irritation and drying of the cornea. **K., Phlyctenular,** a variety characterized by the formation of small papules or pustules, often associated with similar lesions upon the conjunctiva. It is marked by severe local congestion, lacrimation, and intense photophobia. **K. punctata,** a secondary affection of the cornea in association with affections of the iris, choroid, and vitreous. It is characterized by the formation of opaque dots, generally arranged in a triangular manner upon the posterior elastic lamina of the cornea. It is sometimes designated as descemetitis. **K. purulenta,** that accompanied by the formation of pus. **K., Trachomatous.** See *Pannus.* **K., Traumatic,** that consequent upon wounds or other injury of the cornea.

Keratocele (*ker'-at-o-sēl*) [*kerato-; κήλη*, hernia]. A hernia of Descemet's membrane through the cornea.

Keratocentesis (*ker-at-o-sen-te'-sis*) [*kerato-; κέντησις*, a pricking]. Corneal puncture.

Keratoconus (*ker-at-o-ko'-nus*) [*kerato-; κῶνος*, cone]. A conic protrusion of the cornea.

Keratocricoid (*ker-at-o-kri'-koid*) [*kerato-; κρίκος*, ring; *εἶδος*, like]. The cricothyroid muscle.

Keratogenesis (*ker-at-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*kerato-; γενᾶν*, to produce]. The formation of horny material or growths.

Keratogenous (*ker-at-oj'-en-us*) [see *Keratogenesis*]. Producing a horny or horn-like substance.

Keratoglobus (*ker-at-o-glo'-bus*) [*kerato-; globus*, a ball]. A globular protrusion of the cornea.

Keratoglossus (*ker-at-o-glos'-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Keratohelcosis (*ker-at-o-hel-ko'-sis*) [*kerato-; ἕλκωσις*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the cornea.

Keratohyal (*ker-at-o-hi'-al*) [*kerato-; hyoid*]. Relating to a cornu of the hyoid bone.

Keratohyalin (*ker-at-o-hi'-al-in*) [*kerato-; ὕαλος*, glass]. A peculiar substance occurring in granules in the deeper layers of the skin.

Keratohyaline (*ker-at-o-hi'-al-ēn*). Both horny and hyaline in structure.

Keratoid (*ker'-at-oid*) [*kerato-; εἶδος*, like]. Horn-like.

Keratoiritis (*ker-at-o-i-ri'-tis*) [*kerato-; iritis*]. Combined inflammation of the cornea and the iris.

Keratolysis (*ker-at-ol'-is-is*) [*kerato-; λύσις*, solution]. A shedding of the skin; a rare condition in which the skin is shed periodically, that of the limbs coming off as a glove or stocking.

Keratoma (*ker-at-o'-mah*) [*kerato-; ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. See *Callosity.* 2. Congenital ichthyosis; the presence of horny plates upon the integument.

Keratomalacia (*ker-at-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*kerato-; μαλακία*, softness]. A softening of the cornea.

Keratome (*ker'-at-ōm*) [*kerato-; τομή*, a cutting]. A knife with a peculiar trowel-like blade, used for making the incision into the cornea in the operation of iridectomy.

Keratometer (*ker-at-om'-et-er*) [*kerato-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument formeasuring the curves of the cornea.



KERATOMETER.—(*Thorington.*)

Keratometry (*ker-at-om'-et-re*) [see *Keratometer*]. The measurement of curves of the cornea.

Keratomycosis (*ker-at-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*kerato-; mycosis*]. A fungoid growth of the cornea.

Keratonyxis (*ker-at-o-niks'-is*) [*kerato-; νύξις*, a pricking]. The needling of a soft cataract by puncture through the cornea; also, the old operation of couching a cataract with the needle.

Keratophagia (*ker-at-of-a'-je-ah*). See *Onychomycosis.*

Keratoplasty (*ker'-at-o-plas-te*) [*kerato-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the cornea, especially the transplantation of a portion of cornea from the eye of a lower animal to that of man.

Keratoscope (*ker'-at-o-skōp*) [*kerato-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for examining the cornea and testing the symmetry of its meridians of curvature.

Keratoscopy (*ker-at-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Keratoscope*]. 1. Examination of the cornea with the keratoscope. 2. Retinoscopy or skiascopy.

Keratosis (*ker-at-o'-sis*) [*κέρας*, cornea]. Any disease of the skin characterized by an overgrowth of the horny epithelium. **K. follicularis,** a form of acne in which horny, prominent projections occur about the sebaceous follicles; they are firmly adherent and produce a roughness comparable to that of a nutmeg-grater. **K. pilaris,** a chronic affection of the skin marked by hard, conic elevations investing the hair-follicles, and somewhat resembling gooseflesh. **K. senilis,** a cornification of the skin of old people, often limited to certain definite regions, as the face and dorsal surfaces of the hands and feet.

Keratotome (*ker'-at-o-tōm*). See *Keratome.*

Keratotomy (*ker-at-ot'-o-me*) [*kerato-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the cornea.

Keraunoneurosis (*ker-aw-no-nu-ro'-sis*) [*κεραυνός*, lightning; *νεῦρον*, nerve; *νόσος*, disease]. Nervous disease due to lightning-stroke.

Keraunophobia (*ker-aw-no-fo'-be-ah*) [*κεραυνός*, lightning; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of lightning.

Kerion (*ke'-re-on*). See *Tinea kerion.*

Kerkring's Ossicle. A point of ossification

in the occipital bone, immediately behind the foramen magnum. **K.'s Valves,** the valvulæ conniventes of the small intestine.

Kermes (*ker'-mēz*) [Pers., *qirmiz*, crimson]. A red dyestuff resembling cochineal, made from the bodies of the dried insects, *Coccus ilicis*, found on the kermes-oak. **K.-mineral,** a mixture of antimony teroxid and tersulfid.

Kerner's Reaction for Creatinin. Add to a solution of creatinin acidified with a mineral acid a solution of phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid; a crystalline precipitate will be formed.

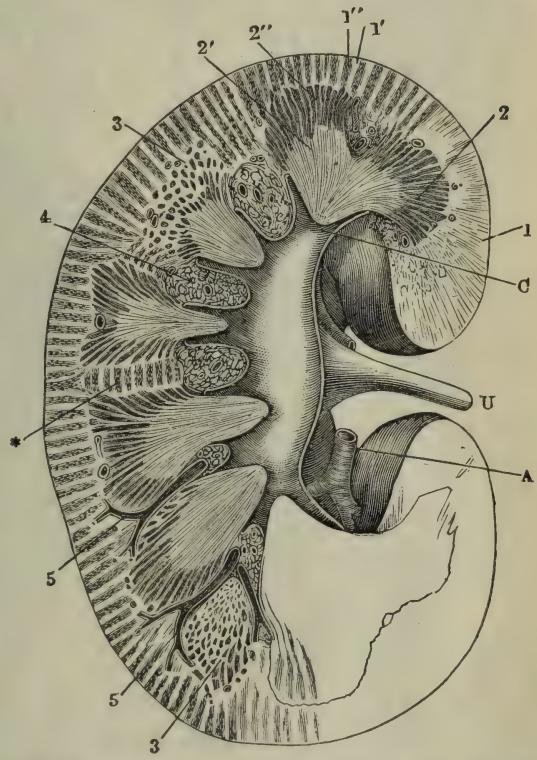
Kernig's Sign. Contracture or flexion of the knee- and hip-joint, at times also of the elbow, when the patient is made to assume the sitting posture; it is noted in meningitis.

Ketone (*ke'-tōn*) [an arbitrary variation of *acetone*]. An organic compound consisting of the unsaturated radicle =C=O united to two alcohol radicles.

Key (*kē*) [ME., *keye*]. 1. An instrument for opening or fastening a lock. 2. A device for making and breaking an electric current. **K., DuBois Reymond's,** an electric switch by means of which the circuit may be closed or the current short-circuited. Syn., *Tetanizing key*.

Key and Retzius' Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Key and Retzius'*. **K. and R.'s Foramens.** See *Luschka's Foramens*.

Kidney (*kid'-nē*) [ME., *kidnere*]. One of the two large glandular organs situated in the upper and posterior portion of the abdominal cavity, and concerned in the excretion of the urine. It consists of an outer cortical substance and an inner medullary substance. The *medulla* consists of from 8 to 18 pyramids (*pyramids of Malpighi*), the apexes of which, the *papillas*, project into the calyces of the ureter. The pyramids are striated, and in places send narrow projections into the cortex—the *medullary rays*, or *pyramids of Ferrein*. Between the pyramids are extensions from the cortex—*the columns of Bertini*. The *cortex*, by the penetration into it of the medullary rays, is divided into *medullary rays* and the *labyrinth*. The secreting structure of the kidney consists of long tubes, beginning in an expanded extremity—the *capsule of Bowman*—which invests a tuft of blood-vessels, the *glomerulus*, and constitutes, together with this, a *Malpighian body;* extending from this is the *proximal convoluted tubule;* then comes the *spiral tubule*, then the *loop of Henle*, consisting of a descending and an ascending limb; then the *distal convoluted tubule*, which terminates in the *collecting tubule*. The blood-vessels of the kidney divide into two sets of branches, one supplying the cortex, the other the medulla. The kidney weighs about 150 Gm. **K., Amyloid,** a kidney the seat of amyloid degeneration. **K., Confluent,** a single kidney formed by fusion of twin kidneys or other congenital malformation. **K., Fatty,** one the seat of extensive fatty degeneration. **K., Floating.**



Longitudinal Section through the Kidney.—(*Tyson, after Henle.*) 2''. Boundary layer of medulla. 2'. Papillary portion of medulla. 3, 3. Transverse section of tubules in boundary layer. 4. Fat of renal sinus. * Transversely coursing medullary rays. 5. 5. Artery. 1''. Labyrinth. 1'. Medullary rays. 2. Medulla. 1. Cortex. C. Renal calyx. U. Ureter. A. Branch of renal artery.

See *Floating Kidney*. **K., Gouty, K., Granular,** the small kidney resulting from chronic interstitial nephritis. **K., Horseshoe-.** See *Horseshoe-kidney*. **K., Large White,** that of the advanced stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. **K., Massage,** a state of uremia and renal incompetence due to improper massage of the kidney. **K., Pigback,** the large congested kidney found in alcoholic subjects. **K. of Pregnancy,** an anemic kidney with fatty infiltration of the epithelial cells, but without any acute or chronic

inflammation, occurring in pregnant women. **K., Red Contracted.** See *K., Gouty.* **K., Sacculated,** a condition due to hydronephrosis and absorption of the chief part of the kidney, leaving the irregularly ex-

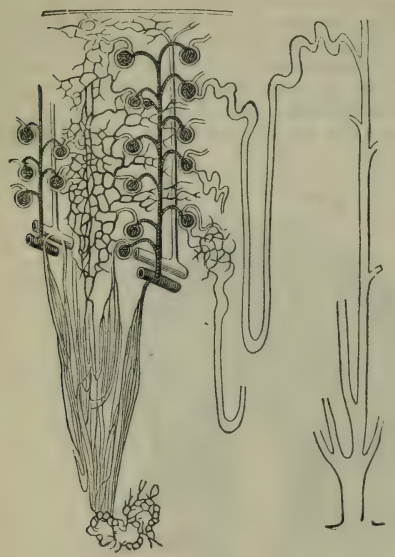


Diagram Showing the Relation Borne by the Blood-vessels to the Tubules of the Kidney.

The upper half corresponds to the cortical, the lower half to the medullary, part of the organ. The plain tubes are shown separately on the right, and the vessels on the left. The darkly shaded arteries send off straight branches to the pyramids and larger interlobular branches to the glomerules, the efferent vessels of which form the plexus around the convoluted tubes.

panded capsule. **K., Small White,** the final stage of the large white kidney after loss of its substance from atrophy or degeneration. **K., Surgical,** pyelonephritis. **K., Waxy.** Same as *K., Amyloid.*

Kiernan's Spaces. The interlobular spaces of the liver.

Kiesselbach's Place. The point at which the nasal septum, owing to its thinness, is especially liable to perforation.

Kiesselbachii, Locus. See *Kiesselbach's Place.*

Kilian's Line. The line of the promontory of the sacrum. **K.'s Pelvis,** the osteomalacic (halisteretic) pelvis.

Kilo (*kil'-o*). A contraction of *kilogram.*

Kilocalory (*kil-o-kal'-or-e*). See *Calory, Great.*

Kilogram (*kil'-o-gram*) [*χίλιοι*, a thousand; *γράμμα*, an inscription]. One thousand grams, or 2.2 pounds avoirdupois.

Kiloliter (*kil'-o-le-ter*) [*kilo; λίτρα*, a pound]. One thousand liters, or 35.31 cubic feet.

Kilometer (*kil'-o-me-ter*) [*kilo; μέτρον*, a measure]. One thousand meters, or 1093.6 yards.

Kilostere (*kil'-o-stēr*) [*kilo; στερεός*, solid]. One thousand cubic meters.

Kinæsthesia (*kin-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Kinesthesia.*

Kinematics (*kin-em-at'-iks*) [*κινεῖν*, to move]. The science of motion.

Kinesalgia (*kin-es-al'-je-ah*) [*kinesis; ἄλγος*, pain]. Local pain following muscular contraction.

Kinescope (*kin'-es-kōp*) [*κινεῖν*, to move; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A device to regulate with accuracy the width of an aperture through which rays of light are allowed to pass in measuring ametropia.

Kinescopy (*kin-es'-ko-pe*). A form of retinoscopy requiring cooperation on the part of the patient; subjective retinoscopy.

Kinesiesthesiometer (*kin-es-e-es-the-ze-om'-et-er*) [*kinesis; αἴσθησις*, perception; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for testing the muscular sense. It consists of wooden balls of the same size but of different weights.

Kinesiology (*kin-es-e-ol'-o-je*) [*kinesis; λόγος*, science]. The science of movements, considered especially as therapeutic or hygienic agencies.

Kinesiometer (*kin - es - e - om' - et - er*) [*kinesis; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining quantitatively the motion of a part.

Kinesioneurosis (*kin-es-e-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*kinesis; neurosis*]. A functional nervous disease associated with disorders of motion. **K., External,** that affecting the external muscles. **K., Internal, K., Visceral,** that affecting the muscles of the viscera.

Kinesiotherapy (*kin-es-e-o-ther'-ap-e*). See *Kinetotherapy.*

Kinesipathy (*kin-es-ip'-ath-e*) [*kinesis; πάθος*, disease]. Kinetotherapy.

Kinesis (*kin-e'-sis*) [*κίνησις*, motion]. The general term for all physical forms of energy.

Kinesodic (*kin-es-od'-ik*) [*kinesis; ὁδός*, way]. Pertaining to the motor pathways.

Kinesthesia, Kinesthesis (*kin-es-the'-ze-ah, kin-es-the'-sis*) [*kinesis; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. 1. That quality of sensations whereby we become aware of our position in space, our movements, and that gives us our impression of weight and resistance. 2. The morbid impulse that impels one looking from a height to throw himself down.

Kinetic (*kin-et'-ik*) [*kinesis*]. Pertaining to motion; producing motion, as *kinetic* energy.

Kinetoplasm (*kin-et'-o-plazm*). See *Hyaloplasm.*

Kinetotherapeutic (*kin - et - o - ther - ap-u'-tik*) [*kinetotherapy*]. Relating to the therapeutic use of systematic movements and exercises.

Kinetotherapy (*kin-et-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*kinesis; θεραπεία*, therapy]. The treatment of disease by systematic active or passive movements.

King's Evil. Scrofula, on account of a belief that it could be cured by the touch of the king. **K.'s Yellow.** See *Arsenic Trisulfid.*

Kino (*ki'-no*) [E. Ind.]. 1. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, found in India, and similar in action to tannic acid; it is used mainly as a constituent of gargles and diarrhea mixtures. 2. A general term for the astringent inspissated juice of a tree,

as furnished by many species of *Eucalyptus*.

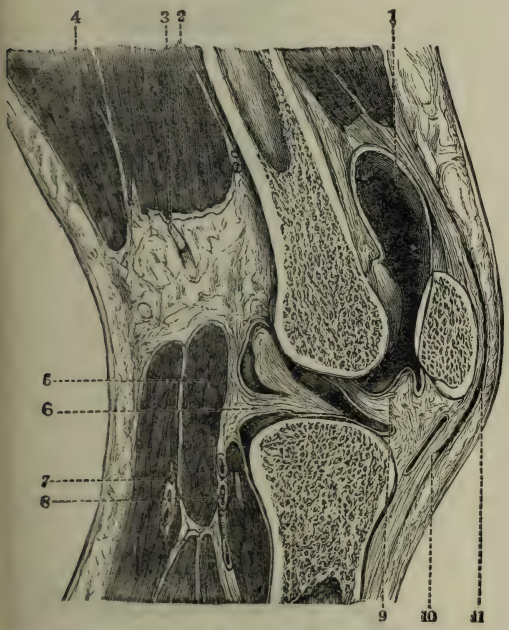
K., Tincture of (*tinctura kino*, U. S. P.). Dose 10 min.–2 dr. (0.65–8.0 Cc.).

Kinone (*kin'-ōn*). See *Quinone*.

Kinoplasm (*kin'-o-plazm*) [κινεῖν, to move; πλάσμα, a thing molded]. Strasburger's term for the protoplasm peculiar to the centrosome; the archoplasm of Boveri.

Kinotannic Acid. A variety of tannic acid found in kino.

Kiotome (*ki'-ot'-o-me*) [see *Kiotome*]. Excision of the uvula.



Vertical Section of Knee-joint.—(*Braune.*)

1. Synovial membrane. 2. Short head of biceps. 3. Peroneal nerve. 4. Long head of biceps. 5. Plantaris. 6. External semilunar cartilage. 7. Sural vessels. 8. Popliteal vessels. 9. Anterior crucial ligament with bursa subpatellaris. 10. Ligamentum patellæ. 11. Bursa præpatellaris.

Kissingen Salts (*kis'-ing-en*) [Ger.]. Effervescing salts from the mineral springs of Kissingen. **K. Water,** a laxative tonic mineral water of Kissingen, in Bavaria.

Klatsch-preparation (*klatch-prep-ar-a'-shun*) [Ger., *Klatschpräparat*]. A cover-glass preparation made by pressing the cover-glass lightly on a bacterial colony in plate-culture.

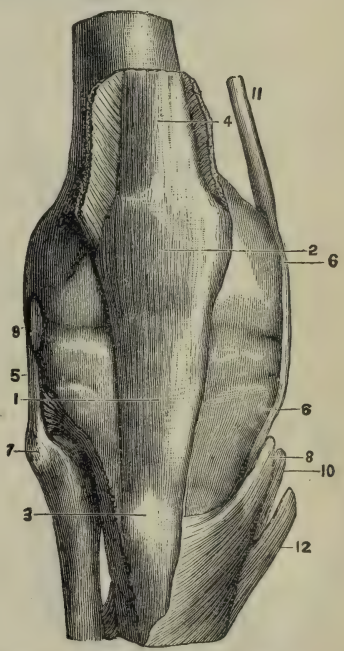
Kleptomania (*klep-to-ma'-ne-ah*) [κλέπτειν, to steal; μανία, madness]. A form of emotional insanity manifested by a morbid desire to commit theft.

Klinocephalus. See *Clinocephalus*.

Klumpke's Paralysis. Paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the forearm and hand, with sensory and oculopupillary disturbances; it is due to a lesion of the seventh and eighth cervical and first dorsal nerve-roots.

Knapp's Angioid Streaks. Pigment streaks appearing occasionally in the retina after hemorrhage. **K.'s Test for Glucose in Urine,** a solution is made of 10 Gm. of mercuric cyanid dissolved in 100 Cc. of caustic soda solution, of a specific gravity of 1.145, and diluted to one liter. When this solution is diluted with water and heated with a glucose solution, a reduction of metallic mercury takes place. Ten Cc. of this solution are reduced by 0.025 Gm. of glucose.

Knee (*nē*) [AS., *cneów*]. The articulation between the femur and the tibia. **K.-cap,** the patella. **K., Housemaid's.** See *Housemaid's Knee*. **K., In-.** See *Genu valgum*. **K. of Internal Capsule,** the angle of junction of the anterior and posterior limbs of the internal capsule. **K.-jerk, K.-reflex, K.-phenomenon,** a contraction of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle

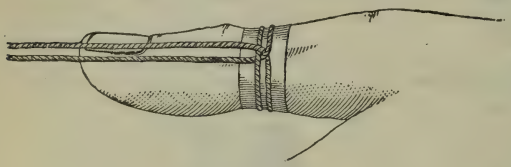


Anterior View of the Ligaments of the Knee-joint.—(*Sappey.*)

1. Ligamentum patellæ (the lateral patellar ligaments have been removed). 2. Patella covered by tendinous fibers derived from the rectus and vasti. 3. Tubercle of tibia. 4. Tendon of rectus with vasti. 5. Long external lateral ligament. 6, 6. Internal lateral ligament. 7. Bicipital tuberosity of head of fibula receiving attachment of long external lateral ligament. 8. Insertion of sartorius. 9. Tendon of popliteus. 10. Insertion of gracilis. 11. Tendon of adductor magnus prolonged into internal lateral ligament. 12. Insertion of semitendinosus.

as a result of a light blow on the patellar tendon. Syn., *Patellar tendon-reflex*. See also under *Reflex*. **K.-joint,** a hinge-joint consisting of the articulation of the condyles of the femur with the upper extremity of the tibia and the posterior surface of the patella. **K., Knock-.** See *Genu valgum*. **K., Out-.** See *Genu varum*. **K.-pan,** the patella.

Kneippism (*nī'-pizm*). Hydrotherapy applied in a great variety of ways—baths, lotions, wet



Clove-hitch knot.



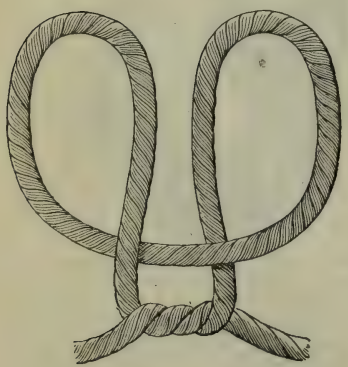
Surgical knot.



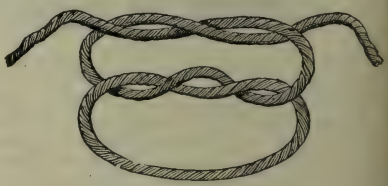
Granny, false, or double knot.



Reef or sailor's knot.



Staffordshire or Tait's knot.



Combined surgeon's and reef knot.

The Principal Surgical Knots.

compresses, packs, cold affusions, and walking barefooted in the morning dew.

Knife (*nīf*) [AS., *cnīf*]. An instrument for cutting. In surgery, knives are of various shapes and sizes, according to their use.

Knot (*not*) [ME., *knotte*]. An interlacement of ends or parts of one or more cords or threads so that they cannot be readily separated. **K., Clove-hitch,** a knot consisting of two single, contiguous loops, the free ends toward each other. **K., Double.** Same as *K., Friction*. **K., False.** Same as *K., Granny*. **K., Friction,** one in which the ends are wound twice around each other before they are tied. **K., Gerdy's Extension,** resembles the clove-hitch. **K., Granny,** a tie of a cord in which in the second loop the end of one cord is over, and the other under, its fellow, so that the two loops do not lie in the same line. **K., Reef,** a knot so formed that the ends come out alongside of the standing parts and the knot does not jam. **K., Sailor's.** Same as *K., Reef*. **K., Square.** Same as *K., Reef*. **K., Staffordshire,** a knot used in ligating the pedicle in ovariotomy. The ligature is passed through the pedicle, and withdrawn so as to leave a loop, which is passed over the tumor, and one of the free ends is then drawn through the loop; both ends are then passed through the pedicle, tightened, and tied. **K., Stay,** formed by two or more ligatures in the following way: on each ligature separately is made the first hitch of a reef knot, which is tightened so

that the loop lies in contact with the vessel, without constricting it; then taking the two ends on one side together in one hand, and the two ends on the other side in the other hand, the vessel is constricted sufficiently to occlude it, after which the reef knot is completed. **K., Surgical,** a double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same loop. **K., Tait's.** See *K., Staffordshire.*

Knuckle (*nuk'-l*) [ME., *knokil,* a knuckle or joint]. 1. An articulation of the phalanges with the metacarpal bones or with each other. 2. A loop of intestine.

Kobelt's Cyst. See *Cyst, Kobelt's.* **K.'s Tubes,** the upper ducts of the wolffian body which end in a culdesac.

Kobert's Test for Hemoglobin. Treat the solution with one of zinc sulfate or shake it with zinc powder, when a precipitate of zinc hemoglobin is formed. Alkalis color this precipitate red.

Koch's Eruption. A morbilliform eruption following the injection of tuberculin. **K.'s Law, K.'s Postulates,** the specificity of a microorganism is conclusively demonstrated when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) The microorganism must be present in all cases of the disease; (2) it must be cultivated in pure culture; (3) its inoculation must produce the disease in susceptible animals; (4) from such animals it must be obtained and again cultivated in pure culture. **K.'s Lymph.** See *Tuberculin.* **K.'s Method of Sterilization,** a method of interrupted heating. The culture-mediums are heated for a short time daily for from three to five successive days, usually in the steam sterilizer.

Kodozonol (*kod-o-zo'-nol*). Ozonized cod-liver oil, an antiseptic dressing for wounds, burns, etc.

Koebner's Multiple Papillary Tumors. See *Mycosis fungoides.*

(von) Koelliker's Fibrous Layer. The layer of fibrous connective tissue which forms the substantia propria of the iris. **v. K.'s Glands.** See *Bowman's Glands.* **v. K.'s Muscle-buds.** See *Kuehne's Muscle-spindles.* **v. K.'s Reticulum,** the neuroglia. **v. K.'s Tract-cells,** ganglion-cells, the axons of which pass as longitudinal fibers into the white columns of the spinal cord.

Koenig's Symptom. Blue-blindness in granular kidney. **K.'s Symptom-complex,** alternation, for a long period, of constipation and diarrhea, and irregular attacks of colic, which are generally of short duration and terminate suddenly. During these attacks the abdomen is distended, there exists frequently a visible peristalsis, and a loud gurgling is heard in the ileocecal region. These symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous stenosis of the cecum.

Kohlrausch's Fold. A semilunar, transverse fold of the rectal mucosa, situated about 6 cm. above the anus in the anterior and right wall of the rectum. **K.'s Veins,** the superficial veins that pass from the surface of the penis upward to empty into the dorsal vein.

Kola (*ko'-lah*). See *K.-nut.* **K.-cardinette,** a proprietary cordial containing from 30 to 60 gr. of kola-nut to each fluidounce. A nerve-tonic and stimulant. Dose 1–4 tablespoonfuls (16–60 Cc.) 5 or 6 times daily. **K.-nut,** the seed of *Cola acuminata,* used in Central Africa as a substitute for tea and coffee. It contains an alkaloid similar to caffein, and is a cerebral stimulant and cardiac tonic. **K.-tannin,** a compound of caffein and tannin obtained from kola-nut.

Kolabon (*ko'-lah-bon*) [*kola; bonbon*]. A confection prepared from undried kola-nut, containing kolanin, caffein, and theobromin. It is recommended in treatment of sea-sickness.

Kolanin (*ko'-lan-in*). The physiologically active glucosid from kola-nut; a thick extract, containing 80 to 90% of the pure glucosid, is used in the treatment of neurasthenia and neurasthenic weakness of the heart.

Kolk's (Schroeder van der) Law. A spinal nerve endows the muscles with motion through its motor branches and the parts moved with sensation through its sensory branches.

Kolpo- (*kol-po-*). See *Colpo-.*

Kolypeptic (*ko-le-pep'-tik*) [κωλῦν, to hinder; πεπτικός, conducive to digestion]. Hindering or checking digestive processes.

Kolyseptic (*ko-le-sep'-tik*) [κωλῦν, to hinder; σήπτειν, to putrefy]. 1. Preventing putrefaction. 2. An agent that hinders a septic process.

Kombé (*kom'-ba*) [African]. An African arrow-poison (*kombé inée*) extracted from *Strophanthus kombé.*

Koniosis (*kon-e-o'-sis*) [κόνις, dust]. A morbid condition due to inhalation of dust.

Koniscope (*kon'-is-kōp*) [κόνις, dust; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for determining the quantity of dust in the atmosphere.

Kopftetanus (*kopf'-tet-an-us*) [Ger.]. Cephalic tetanus. See *Tetanus, Cephalic.*

Kopiopia (*kop-e-o'-pe-ah*) [κόπος, a straining; ὤψ, eye]. Eye-strain; weariness of the eyes. **K. hysterica,** a term applied to those symptoms that indicate hyperesthesia of the trigeminus and optic nerves.

Koplik's Sign, K.'s Spots. Minute bluish-white spots surrounded by a reddish areola; they are observed on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips of the patient during the prodromal stage of measles.

Kopp's Asthma. Laryngismus stridulus. Syn., *Kopp's thymic asthma.*

Koronion (*ko-ro'-ne-on*). The apex of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla.

Koroscopy (*kor-os'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy.*

Korsakoff's Psychosis. Mental derangement, in the form of delirium, observed in cases of polyneuritis.

Kosotoxin (*ko-so-toks'-in*) [*koso,* the fertile flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica;* τοξικόν, poison], $C_{26}H_{34}O_{10}$. An active principle from

the ethereal extract of cusso flowers. It is a strong muscle poison, but exerts little influence on the central nervous system.

Kossel's Test for Hypoxanthin. Treat the solution with hydrochloric acid and zinc and add an excess of sodium hydroxid. The presence of hypoxanthin is evinced by a ruby-red color.

Koumiss (*koo'-mis*). See *Kumiss.*

Koussin (*koos'-in*). See under *Cusso.*

Kousso (*koos'-o*). See *Cusso.*

Kowalewsky's Canal. See *Canal, Neurenteric.*

Kowarski's Test. See under *Test.*

Koyter's Muscle. The corrugator supercilii. Syn., *Musculus coiteri.*

Krameria (*kra-me'-re-ah*) [after J. G. H. *Kramer*, an Austrian physician]. A genus of polypetalous herbs. The *krameria* of the U. S. P. is the dried root of *K. triandra* (ratany-root) and *K. ixina*, shrubs native to South America; it possesses the same astringent qualities as tannic acid. It is used in serous diarrheas. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **K., Extract of** (*extractum krameriæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **K., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum krameriæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5 min.–½ dr. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **K., Infusion of** (*infusum krameriæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **K., Syrup of** (*syrupus krameriæ*, U. S. P.), contains of the fluidextract, 35; syrup, 65. Dose ½ dr.–½ oz. (2–16 Cc.). **K., Tincture of** (*tinctura krameriæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5 min.–1 dr. (0.32–4.0 Cc.). **K., Troches of** (*trochisci krameriæ*, U. S. P.), each troche contains 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) of the extract.

Kraurosis (*krow-ro'-sis*) [κραῦρος, dry]. Shriveling and dryness, especially of the vulva.

Krause's Corpuscles, K.'s End-bulbs. Spheroid nerve-corpuscles resembling pacinian corpuscles, but having a more delicate investment. They are found especially in the conjunctiva and the genitals. **K.'s Disc, K.'s Membrane.** See *Membrane, Krause's.* **K.'s Glands,** acinous glands found in the conjunctiva near the fornix, especially of the upper lid. **K.'s Muscle,** the coracocervicalis muscle. **K.'s Nerve,** the ulnar collateral branch of the musculospiral nerve that descends along with the ulnar nerve and enters the lower short fibers of the inner head of the triceps. **K.'s Respiratory Tract,** the solitary fascicle of the oblongata. **K.'s Valve.** See *Béraud's Valve.* **K.'s Ventricle,** the terminal ventricle of the spinal cord.

Kreatin (*kre'-at-in*). See *Creatin.*

Kreatinin (*kre-at'-in-in*). See *Creatinin.*

Kreolin (*kre'-o-lin*). See *Creolin.*

Kreosolid (*kre-o-sol'-id*). See *Creasote-magnesia.*

Kreotoxicon (*kre-o-toks'-ik-on*) [κρέας, meat; τοξικόν, poison]. A general term for the active agent in poisonous meat.

Kreotoxin (*kre-o-toks'-in*). Any basic poison generated in meat by bacteria.

Kreotoxism (*kre-o-toks'-izm*) [see *Kreotoxicon*]. Poisoning by infected meat.

Kreozonal (*kre-o-zo'-nal*). Ozonized oil of tar for external use in skin diseases.

Kresamin (*kres'-am-in*). See *Ethylenediamin-tricresol.*

Kresoform (*kres'-o-form*). A condensation-product of formaldehyd and creasote.

Kresofuchsin (*kres-o-jook'-sin*). An amorphous powder of gray-blue color. It is soluble in acetic acid and acetone, less readily but quite soluble in alcohol, only very slightly so in water. The alcoholic solution appears blue, the aqueous red. It is used as a histologic stain.

Kresol (*kre'-sol*). See *Cresol.*

Kretzschmann's Space. A small pocket in the attic of the middle ear situated below Prussak's space.

Kreyssig's Sign. Retraction of the epigastrium and the contiguous portion of the false ribs with each systole, in adherent pericardium.

Krishaber's Disease. A neurosis resembling neurasthenia, and characterized by a rapid onset, predominant cerebral symptoms (insomnia, vertigo, etc.), neuralgia, and circulatory disturbances. Syn., *Neuropathic cérébro-cardiaque.*

Krisowski's Sign. See *Sign, Silex's.*

Kroenlein's Hernia. Properitoneal inguinal hernia.

Kronethyl (*kron-eth'-il*). An ethereal extract of Chinese cantharides. Applied in gout and neuralgia, 6–10 drops on a wet bandage.

Krymotherapy. See *Crymotherapy.*

Kryofin (*kri'-o-fin*). Phenetidin methylglycolate, a condensation-product of paraphenetidin and methylglycolic acid. It is antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.).

Krystallose (*kris'-tal-ōs*). Sodium saccharinate.

Kubisagari, Kubisgari. An endemic paralytic vertigo which prevails in Japan.

Kuehne's Muscle-spindles. Peculiar, fusiform enlargements occurring at the entrance of certain nerves into a muscle-bundle. **K.'s Muscular Phenomenon.** See *Porret's Phenomenon.*

Kuemmell's Disease. Traumatic spondylitis.

Kuester's Sign. A cystic tumor felt in the median line in front of the uterus is a dermoid cyst.

Kuestner's Law. Torsion of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor takes place toward the right if the tumor is left-sided, and toward the left if it is right-sided.

Kuhnt's Spaces. The recesses of the posterior chamber; a series of radial spaces which communicate anteriorly with the posterior chamber of the eye and contain aqueous humor.

Kumiss, Kumyss (*koo'-mis*) [Tartar, *kumiz*, fermented mares' milk]. An alcoholic drink originally made by the fermentation of mares' milk. At present cows' milk is used in making it.

Kupffer's Cells. Stellate endothelial cells of the liver-capillaries having a large round or ovoid nucleus and frequently containing pigmentary matter.

Kussmaul's Coma. Diabetic coma. **K.'s Disease,** acute anterior poliomyelitis; acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **K.'s Paradoxic Pulse,** a pulse which becomes weaker or disappears during deep inspiration; it is observed in cases of adherent pericardium and mediastinal adhesions or tumor. **K.'s Respiration,** the deep, labored respiration of diabetic coma. **K.'s Symptom,** swelling of the cervical veins during inspiration in adherent pericardium and mediastinal tumor.

Kussmaul-Landry's Paralysis. See *Landry's Paralysis.*

Kusso (*koo'-so*). See *Cusso.*

Kuttarasome (*kut-ar'-as-ōm*) [*κότταρος*, any hollow cavity; *σῶμα*, body]. A body found by Ira van Gieson at the neck of the cone of the retina, composed of a series of parallel bars presenting a gridiron appearance. The bars had lateral anastomoses and at the top joined in a semicircular manner.

Kyestein (*ki-es'-te-in*) [*κυεῖν*, to be pregnant; *ἑσθης*, a garment]. A filmy deposit upon decomposing urine, once thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

Kymograph, Kymographion (*ki'-mo-graf, ki-mo-graf'-e-on*) [*κύμα*, a wave; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for reproducing graphically the variations in blood-pressure.

Kymoscope (*ki'-mo-skōp*) [*κύμα*, a wave; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A device used in the observation and study of the blood-current.

Kynurin (*ki-nu'-rin*). See *Cynurin.*

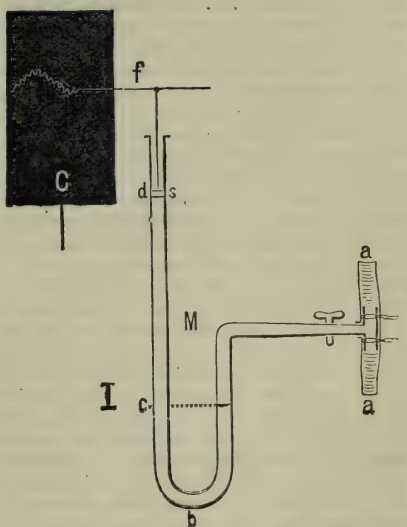
Kyphoscoliosis (*ki-fo-sko-le-o'-sis*) [*kyphosis; scoliosis*]. Kyphosis combined with scoliosis.

Kyphosis (*ki-fo'-sis*) [*κύφωσις*, humpbacked]. Humpback. Angular curvature of the spine, the prominence or convexity turned dorsad.

Kyphotic (*ki-fot'-ik*) [*kyphosis*]. Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with kyphosis.

Kyphotone (*ki'-fo-tōn*) [*κυφός*, a crookedness; *τόνος*, a brace]. An apparatus for the forcible reduction of deformity in Pott's disease.

Kyrtometric (*kir-to-met'-rik*) [*κυρτός*, curved; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Relating to the measurements of the body-curves. Syn., *Cyrtometric.*



KYMOGRAPH.—(*Ludwig.*)

a, a. Artery. C. Revolving cylinder. c. Height of mercury in tube; the difference between this point and d indicates the pressure within the vessel. d, s. Float on mercury in tube. f. Writing-style.

Kysthitis (*kis-thi'-tis*) [*κύσθος*, a hollow; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Vaginitis.

L

L. The symbol for *lithium* and the abbreviation of *left* and of *libra*, a pound.

Lab, Lab-ferment. The ferment of rennet, producing coagulation of milk.

Labarraque's Solution. A solution of sodium carbonate, 10; chlorid of lime, 8; water, 100; it is a disinfectant.

Labbé's Vein. The anastomotic vein that extends from the lateral sinus to Trolard's vein or to the superior longitudinal sinus.

Labial (*la'-be-al*) [*labium*, a lip]. Pertaining to the lips.

Labidometer (*lab-id-om'-et-er*) [*λαβίς*, forceps; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A forceps for measuring the fetal head in the pelvis.

Labile (*lab'-il*) [*labi*, to glide]. 1. Gliding to and fro: applied to an electric current when the electrode is moved from place to place over the skin. 2. In chemistry, unstable.

Lability (*la-bil'-i-te*) [*labile*]. 1. In electrotherapeutics, the quality of being labile. 2. Instability.

Labio- (*la-be-o-*) [*labium*, lip]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the lip.

Labiochorea (*la-be-o-ko-re'-ah*) [*labio-; χορεία*, dancing]. A choreic affection of the lips and the stammering that results from it.

Labioglossolaryngeal (*la-be-o-glos-o-lar-in'-je-al*) [*labio-; γλώσσα*, tongue; *larynx*]. Pertaining conjointly to lips, tongue, and larynx. **L. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Bulbar.*

Labioglossopharyngeal (*la-be-o-glos-o-far-in'-*

je-al) [*labio-; γλῶσσα*, tongue; *pharynx*]. Pertaining conjointly to lips, tongue, and pharynx.

Labiomycosis (*la-be-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*labio-; mycosis*]. Any affection of the lips due to fungal origin.

Labioplasty (*la'-be-o-plas-te*). See *Chiloplasty.*

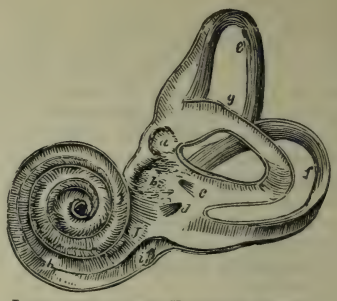
Labium (*la'-be-um*) [L.; pl., *labia*]. A lip. **L. majus, L. pudendi majus,** one of two folds of skin of the female external genital organs, arising just below the mons veneris, surrounding the vulval entrance, and meeting at the anterior part of the perineum. **L. minus, L. pudendi minus,** the nympha; one of two folds of mucous membrane at the inner surfaces of the labia majora. **L. tympanicum,** the portion of the lamina spiralis forming the lower border of the sulcus spiralis. **Labia urethræ,** the lateral margins of the external urinary meatus. **L. vestibulare,** the overhanging extremity of the lamina spiralis that forms the upper part of the sulcus spiralis.

Lablab (*lab'-lab*). The genus *Dolichos.* **L. Seeds,** the seeds of *Dolichos lablab;* used as food and also as a stomachic and antiperiodic.

Labor (*la'-bor*) [L., "work"]. Parturition; the bringing forth of young. **L., Artificial,** that effected or aided by other means than the forces of the maternal organism. **L., Dry,** that in which there is a deficiency of the liquor amnii, or in which there has been a premature rupture of the bag of waters. **L., Induced,** labor brought on by artificial means. **L., Instrumental,** one requiring instrumental means to extract the child. **L., Mechanism of,** the mechanism by which a fetus and its appendages traverse the birth-canal and are expelled. **L., Missed,** retention of the dead fetus in the uterus beyond the period of normal gestation. **L.-pains,** the pains consequent upon the contractions of the uterus during labor. **L., Precipitate,** labor in which the expulsion of the fetus and its appendages takes place with undue celerity. **L., Premature,** labor taking place before the normal period of gestation, but when the fetus is viable. **L., Protracted,** labor prolonged beyond the usual limit (10–20 hours in primiparas, 2–6 hours in multiparas). **L., Stages of,** arbitrary divisions of the period of labor—the first begins with dilation of the os and ends with complete dilation; the second ends with the expulsion of the child; the third (*placental*) consists in the expulsion of the placenta.

Laboratory (*lab'-or-a-to-re*) [*laborare*, to work]. A room or place designed for experimental scientific work.

Labyrinth (*lab'-ir-inth*) [*λαβύρινθος*, a maze]. 1. A name given to the series of cavities of the internal ear, comprising the vestibule, cochlea, and the semicircular canals. 2. The parts of the cortex of the kidney between the medullary rays. See *Kidney.* **L., Bony.** See *L., Osseous.* **L., Ethmoid, L., Olfactory,** the lateral portions of the ethmoid bone. **L., Membranous,** the membranous cavity within the osseous labyrinth, from which it is partly separated by the perilymph. **L., Osseous,** the bony portion of the internal ear.



Labyrinth of the Ear Laid Open.

a. Fovea elliptica. *b*. Fovea hemisphærica. *c*. Common entrance of the posterior and superior semicircular canals. *d*. Opening of the aqueduct of the vestibule. *e*. Superior semicircular canal. *f*. Posterior. *g*. Inferior semicircular canal. *h*. Spiral canal of cochlea. *i*. Opening of the aqueduct of the cochlea. *j*. Lamina spiralis.

Labyrinthal, Labyrinthic, Labyrinthine (*lab-er-in'-thal, lab-er-in'-thik, lab-er-in'-thin*) [*labyrinth*]. Pertaining to a labyrinth. **L. Vertigo.** See *Ménière's Disease.*

Labyrinthitis (*lab-ir-in-thi'-tis*) [*labyrinth; ειτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the labyrinth; otitis interna. **L., Primary.** See *Voltolini's Disease.*

Lac (*lak*) [L.]. Milk. **L. sulphuris,** milk of sulfur, or precipitated sulfur.

Laceration (*las-er-a'-shun*) [*lacerare*, to tear]. A tear. **L. of Perineum,** a tearing through the wall separating the lower extremity of the vagina and rectum, occurring occasionally during childbirth.

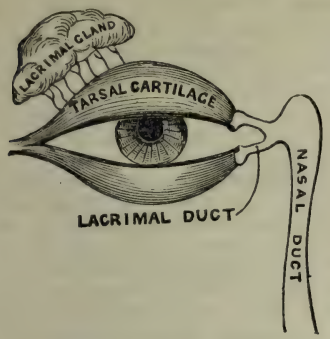
Lacertus (*las-er'-tus*) [L.]. 1. The muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. A muscle or fibrous fascicle.

Lachrymal (*lak'-rim-al*). See *Lacrimal.*

Lacmus (*lak'-mus*). See *Litmus.*

Lacrimal (*lak'-rim-al*) [*lacrima*, a tear]. Pertaining to the tears or to the organs secreting and conveying the tears. **L. Apparatus,** the lacrimal gland, ducts, canal, sac, and nasal duct. **L. Artery,** the first branch of the ophthalmic artery, supplying the gland. **L. Bone,** a bone upon the nasal side of the orbit, articulating with the frontal, the ethmoid, and superior maxillary bones, in which begin the lacrimal groove and nasal duct. **L. Canals, L. Canaliculi,** superior and inferior, extend from the lacrimal punctums to the sac, and serve to convey the excess of tears from the eye to the nose. **L. Caruncle.** See *Caruncle, Lacrimal.* **L. Ducts,** 7 to 14 ducts extending obliquely from the gland to the fornix conjunctivæ, carrying the tears to the conjunctival surface of the eyeball. **L. Fistula,** a fistula communicating with a lacrimal duct. **L. Fossa,** a depression at the upper and outer angle of the orbit. **L. Gland,** the gland secreting the tears, situated in a depression of the frontal bone. **L. Lake,** the

inward prolongation of the palpebral fissure of the eyelids. **L. Papilla.** See *Papilla, Lacrimal.* **L. Probe,** a probe for exploring or dilating the canaliculi and nasal duct. **L. Puncta,** the minute orifices of the canaliculi upon the



LACRIMAL APPARATUS.—(*Holden.*)

eyelids near the inner canthus. **L. Sac,** a saccular enlargement of the upper part of the nasal duct, into which the canaliculi empty. **L. Style,** a probe used in stricture of the nasal duct.

Lacrimation (*lak-rim-a'-shun*) [see *Lacrimal*]. An excessive secretion of tears.

Lactaciduria (*lak-tas-id-u'-re-ah*) [*lactic acid; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of lactic acid in the urine.

Lactalbumin (*lak - tal' - bu - min*) [*lac; albumin*]. A proteid contained in milk; it resembles serum-albumin, and coagulates at a temperature of from 70° to 80° C.

Lactase (*lak'-tāz*). A soluble enzym found in the animal body which hydrolyzes lactose.

Lactate (*lak'-tāt*). A salt of lactic acid.

Lactation (*lak-ta'-shun*) [*lactare*, to suckle]. Suckling; the period during which the child is nourished from the breast.

Lacteal (*lak' - te - al*) [*lac*]. 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Any one of the lymphatics of the small intestine that take up the chyle.

Lactic (*lak'-tik*). Pertaining to milk or its derivatives. **L. Acid.** See *Acid, Lactic.* **L. Acid, Test for.** See *Uffelmann.*

Lactiferous (*lak-tif'-er-us*) [*lac; ferre*, to carry]. Conveying or secreting milk. **L. Ducts,** the ducts of the mammary gland. **L. Glands,** the mammary glands.

Lactifuge (*lak'-tif-ūj*) [*lac; fugare*, to drive away]. 1. Lessening the secretion of milk. 2. A drug or agent that causes a lessening in the secretion of milk.

Lactigenous (*lak-tij'-en-us*) [*lac; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Milk-producing.

Lactigerous (*lak-tij'-er-us*). See *Lactiferous.*

Lactin (*lak'-tin*). See *Lactose.*

Lactinated (*lak'-tin-a-ted*). Containing lactose.

Lactivorous (*lak-tiv'-or-us*) [*lac; vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on milk.

Lacto- (*lak-to-*) [*lac*, milk]. A prefix denoting relation to milk.

Lactocele (*lak'-to-sēl*). See *Galactocele.*

Lactochrome (*lak'-to-krōm*) [*lacto-; χρῶμα*, color], $C_6H_{18}NO_6$. An alkaloidal substance from milk.

Lactocin (*lak'-to-sin*). A sedative and hypnotic obtained from the juice of *Lactuca virosa*. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.).

Lactoglobulin (*lak-to-glob'-u-lin*) [*lacto-; globulin*]. One of the proteids of colostrum.

Lactoglycose (*lak-to-gli'-kōs*) [*lacto-; γλυκύς*, sweet]. A dry powder prepared from Mellin's food and milk, free from starch, and with the casein mechanically broken up.

Lactol (*lak'-tol*), $C_{10}H_7O.OC.CH(OH)CH_3$, betanaphthol lactate, an intestinal antiseptic used as a substitute for benzonaphthol. It is decomposed in the intestine into lactic acid and naphthol. Dose 3½–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 Gm.). Syn., *Lactonaphthol.*

Lactola (*lak-to'-lah*). A factitious milk made from skimmed milk, sugar, and a slight percentage of cotton-seed oil.

Lactometer (*lak-tom'-et-er*) [*lacto-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of milk.



LACTOMETER.—(*Bartley.*)

Lactonaphthol (*lak - to - naf' - thol*). See *Lactol.*

Lactone (*lak'-tōn*), $C_{10}H_8O_4$. An aromatic, colorless, inflammable fluid, obtained in the dry distillation of lactic acid.

Lactophenin (*lak - to - fe' - nin*) [*lacto-; φοῖνιξ*, purple red]. A derivative of phenetidin with lactic acid. It is a white powder used as an antipyretic and analgesic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.).

Lactophosphate (*lak-to-fos'-fāt*) [*lacto-; phosphate*]. A salt composed of a base united to lactic and phosphoric acid.

Lactoprotein (*lak-to-pro'-te-in*) [*lacto-; protein*]. A proteid said to exist in milk.

Lactoscope (*lak'-to-skōp*) [*lacto-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for estimating the proportions of water and fat-globules in milk.

Lactose (*lak'-tōs*) [*lac*], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$. Milk-sugar (*saccharum lactis*, U. S. P.): a sugar found in the milk of mammals, and at times in the urine of nursing women. It forms white, hard, rhombic crystals, soluble in water, and has a sweetish taste. Its chief use is as a vehicle. Syn., *Lactin.*

Lactoserum (*lak-to-se'-rum*) [*lacto-; serum*, whey]. 1. The whey of milk. 2. The blood-serum of an animal inoculated with the milk of another animal, whereby the serum is rendered capable of precipitating casein in the milk of the variety used in the inoculation.

Lactosin (*lak'-to-sin*), $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$. A crystallizable polysaccharid.

Lactosomatose (*lak-to-so'-mat-ōs*). A powder, consisting of the albuminous principles of

milk combined with 5% of tannic acid; used in gastrointestinal disorders. Dose 1–3 teaspoonfuls.

Lactosuria (*lak-to-su'-re-ah*) [*lactose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of lactose in the urine.

Lactuca (*lak-tu'-kah*) [L., "lettuce"]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs, the lettuces. *L. sativa* is the common garden lettuce. *L. virosa* is a European species, the source of lactucarium.

Lactucarium (*lak-tu-ka'-re-um*). The concrete milky juice of *Lactuca virosa*. It contains a substance, *lactucin*, to which its properties are thought to be due, is sedative and anodyne, and has been used in cough and nervous irritability. **L., Syrup of** (*syrupus lactucarii*, U. S. P.). Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **L., Tincture of** (*tinctura lactucarii*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Lactucin (*lak-tu'-sin*). See *Lactocin*.

Lactyl (*lak'-til*), C_3H_4O. A radicle found in lactic acid. **L.-phenetidin.** See *Lactophenin*. **L.-tropein,** $C_8H_{14}NO \cdot CO \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_3$, obtained from tropin by action of lactic acid or ethyl lactate. It is a cardiac tonic.

Lacuna (*la-ku'-nah*) [*lacus*]. A hollow space. **L.s of Bone.** See under *Bone*. **L.s, Howship's.** 1. Depressions on the surface of bone beneath the periosteum. 2. Carious excavations in bone filled with granulation tissue. **L. magna,** the largest of the orifices of the glands of Littré, situated on the upper surface of the fossa navicularis. **L.s of Urethra,** follicular depressions in the mucous membrane of the urethra, most abundant along the floor, especially in the region of the bulb. Their mouths are directed forward.

Lacunar (*la-ku'-nar*) [*lacuna*]. 1. Pertaining to the lacunas, as *lacunar* tonsillitis. See *Tonsillitis, Lacunar*. 2. See *Valve of Vieussens*. **L. orbitæ,** the roof of the orbit. **L. ventriculi quarti, L. vieussenii.** See *Valve of Vieussens*.

Lacunose (*la-ku'-nōs*) [*lacuna*]. The condition of having pits, depressions, or spaces.

Lacunoreticulate (*la-ku-no-so-re-tik'- u - lāt*) [*lacuna; reticulum*, a network]. Both reticulate and lacunose.

Lacunula (*la-ku'-nu-lah*) [dim. of *lacuna*, a lake]. A small lacuna.

Lacus (*la'-kus*) [L., "lake"]. A small cavity. **L. lacrimalis,** the space at the inner canthus of the eye, near the punctum, in which the tears collect.

Ladendorff's Test for Blood. Treat the liquid with tincture of guaiacum and then with oil of eucalyptus; in the presence of blood the upper layer becomes violet and the lower layer blue.

Lady Webster's Pills. Laxative pills of aloes and mastic.

Laennec's Catarrh. A form of asthmatic bronchitis with scanty, viscous, "pearly" expectoration. See *L.'s Perles*. **L.'s Disease,** alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver; hobnail liver. **L.'s Perles,** roundish, gelatinous masses forming the sputum in bronchial asthma. **L.'s Rale,** a modified subcrepitant rale due to mucus in the bronchioles; it is heard in pulmonary emphysema. **L.'s Thrombus,** a globular thrombus formed in the heart, especially when the heart is the seat of fatty degeneration.

Lafayette Mixture. A mixture employed in gonorrhea. It contains copaiba, cubeb, solution of potassium hydroxid, sweet spirit of niter, and is known also as the compound copaiba mixture.

Lagmi (*lag'-me*). A fermented wine or liquor made by the Arabs from the juice of the date-palm.

Lagophthalmos (*lag-of-thal'-mos*) [*λαγώς*, hare; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: from the popular notion that a hare sleeps with open eyes]. A condition in which the eyes cannot be closed.

La Grippe (*lah grēp*). See *Influenza*.

Laiose (*li'-ōz*). A body found by Leo in diabetic urine in certain cases and regarded by him as a sugar. Syn., *Leo's sugar*.

Lake-colored, Laky [Fr., *laque*, rose-colored, from Pers. *lāk*]. Applied to blood that is dark red and transparent from a solution of the hemoglobin in the serum.

Lallation (*lal-a'-shun*) [*λάλος*, prattle]. Any unintelligible stammering of speech, such as the prattling of a babe.

Lallemand-Trousseau's Bodies. Gelatinous masses found in the secretion of the seminal vesicles.

Laloneurosis (*lal-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*λάλος*, prattle; *neurosis*]. An impairment of speech arising from spasmodic action of the muscles. It includes stammering and aphthongia.

Lalopathy (*lal-op'-ath-e*) [*λάλος*, prattle; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disorder of speech.

Lalophobia (*lal-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*λάλος*, prattle; *φόβος*, fear]. Stutter-spasm, leading to or complicated with a dislike of speaking.

Lalouette's Pyramid. A prolongation of the upper portion of the thyroid gland, generally to the left of the median line; it is not constant.

Lambda (*lam'-dah*) [*λάμβδα*, the Greek letter Λ or *λ*]. The angle of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures.

Lambdacism (*lam'-das-izm*) [*λαμβδακισμός*, a fault in pronunciation of the letter "*l*"]. 1. Difficulty in uttering the sound of the letter *l*. 2. Too frequent use of the *l* sound, or its substitution for the *r* sound.

Lambdoid, Lambdoidal (*lam'-doid, lam-doi'-dal*) [*lambda; εἶδος*, resemblance]. Resembling the Greek letter *λ*. **L. Suture,** the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones.

Lamella (*lam-el'-ah*) [dim. of *lamina*, a plate]. A thin scale or plate. **L.s of Bone,** the concentric rings surrounding the haversian canals. **L., Concentric,** one of the plates of bone surrounding the haversian canal. **L., Intermediate,** one of the plates filling the spaces between the concentric layers of bone. **L., Periosteal, L., Peripheral,** a superficial lamella of bone lying under the periosteum.

Lamellar (*lam-el'-ar*). Having the nature of

or resembling a thin plate; composed of lamellas or thin plates. **L. Cataract.** See *Cataract, Lamellar.*

Lameness (*lām'-nes*) [ME., *lame*]. Limping; weakness of a limb. **L., Intermittent.** See *Claudication, Intermittent.*

Lamin (*la'-min*) [*lamium*, the dead-nettle]. An alkaloid from *Lamium album*. The sulfate is used hypodermatically as a powerful hemostatic in uterine and other internal hemorrhages.

Lamina (*lam'-in-ah*) [L., "a plate or scale"]. A thin plate or layer. **L. basilaris,** the decidua serotina. **L. cinerea,** the connecting layer of gray matter between the corpus callosum and the optic chiasm. **L., Cribriform,** the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **L. cribrosa.** 1. That portion of the choroid which is perforated for the passage of the optic nerve. 2. The fascia covering the saphenous opening. 3. The anterior or posterior perforated space of the brain. 4. The perforated plates of bone through which branches of the cochlear or auditory nerve pass. **L., Dental,** an epithelial sheet formed by a flattening of the base of the dental band, from which the buds forming the enamel-organs of the teeth are given off. **L., External Elastic,** the innermost layer of the adventitia, consisting of fibers of elastic tissue blending externally with the adventitia proper. **L. fusca,** the pigmentary tissue of the inner layer of the sclera, forming the outer layer of the perichoroid sinus. **L.s, Muscle.** See *Myocomma.* **L. propria,** the middle or fibrous layer of the tympanic membrane. **L., Reticular,** the hyaline membrane of the inner ear, extending between the conjoined head of Corti's rods and the supporting cells. **L. spiralis,** a thin plate in the ear, osseous in the inner part and membranous in the outer, which divides the spiral tube of the cochlea into the scala tympani and the scala vestibuli. **L. suprachoroidea,** the delicate connective-tissue membrane uniting the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye. **L. vasculosa chorioidea,** the layers of large vessels and of capillaries of the choroid considered as one. **L. velamentosa,** the organ of Corti. **L., Vitreous,** a homogeneous membrane covering the inner surface of the choroid. Syn., *Membrane of Bruch.*

Laminar (*lam'-in-ar*). Composed of laminas; having the form of a lamina.

Laminaria (*lam-in-a'-re-ah*) [*lamina*]. 1. A genus of seaweeds of the order *Laminariaceæ.* 2. The stems of *L. cloustoni* or *L. digitata.* **L. Tent,** a tent made of the stem of the laminaria plant, for dilation of the cervix uteri and other canals.

Laminated (*lam'-in-a-ted*). See *Laminar.*

Lamination (*lam-in-a'-shun*) [*lamina*]. 1. Arrangement in plates or layers. 2. An operation in embryotomy consisting in cutting the skull in slices.

Laminectomy (*lam-in-ek'-to-me*) [*lamina; ἐκτομή*, excision]. The operation of removing the posterior vertebral arches.

Laminiform (*lam-in'-e-form*). See *Laminar.*

Laminoids (*lam'-in-oidz*). Blaud's tablets, made in two layers—one of ferrous sulfate and one of sodium bicarbonate—united by pressure.

Lamium (*la'-me-um*) [L., "dead-nettle"]. A genus of plants. *L. album* is a species furnishing the alkaloid lamin.

Lampblack (*lamp'-blak*). A fine black substance, almost pure carbon, made by burning coal-oils in an atmosphere deficient in oxygen, or by allowing a gas-flame to impinge on a cold surface.

Lanain (*lan'-a-in*) [*lana*, wool]. Purified wool-fat.

Lancereaux's Interstitial Nephritis. Interstitial nephritis due to rheumatism. **L.'s Law,** marantic thromboses always occur at the points where there is the greatest tendency to stasis; that is, where the influence of the cardiac propulsion and of thoracic aspiration is least. **L.'s Treatment** (in aneurysm of the aorta), consists in subcutaneous injections of serum gelatin.

Lancet (*lan'-set*) [dim. of *lancea*, a lance]. A knife having a double-edged, lance-shaped blade, for incising tumors, abscesses, etc. **L., Gum-,** a small lancet in which the cutting portion has a convex edge and is at right angles to the shaft; it is used for cutting the gums. **L., Spring,** one in which the blade is thrust out by means of a spring controlled by a trigger. **L., Thumb,** one with a double-edged, broad blade.

Lancinating (*lan'-sin-a-ting*) [*lancinare*, to tear]. Tearing; shooting. **L. Pains,** rending, tearing, or sharply cutting pains, common in posterior spinal sclerosis.

Lancisi, Nerves of. The slight ridges of the corpus callosum on each side of the raphe. Syn., *Striæ longitudinales.*

Landau's Form of Enteroptosis. Enteroptosis due to relaxation of the abdominal walls and pelvic floor.

Landolt's Bodies. Small, elongated, clavate bodies lying between the rods and cones and resting upon the outer nuclear layer of the retina. **L.'s Test for Phenol,** treat the solution with bromin water; a white, crystalline precipitate of tribromphenol is produced.

Landouzy's Ischialgia. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, with atrophy of the muscles of all or part of the affected leg. **L.'s Purpura,** a form of purpura with grave systemic symptoms.

Landouzy-Déjérine's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. A form in which there is atrophy of the muscles of the face and those of the scapulohumeral group.

Landry's Disease, L.'s Paralysis. A form of paralysis characterized by loss of motor power in the lower extremities, gradually extending to the upper extremities and to the centers of circulation and respiration without sensory manifestations, trophic changes, etc. Syn., *Acute ascending paralysis.*

Land-scurvy. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Landzert's Fossa. A fossa in the peritoneal cavity that is bounded behind by the parietal peritoneum covering the psoas, the renal vessels, the ureter, and a part of the left kidney, and below by the mesocolic fold. Syn., *Paraduodenal fossa; Recessus venosus.*

Lang's Reaction for Taurin. A white combination appearing as a precipitate on boiling a solution of taurin with freshly precipitated mercuric acid.

Langer's Axillary Arch. The thickened border of fascia which forms a bridge across the bicipital groove.

Langerhans' Bodies. See *Cells, Centroacinar.* **L.'s Granular Layer,** the stratum granulosum; the layer of epidermal cells above the rete mucosum. **L.'s Stellate Corpuscles.** See *Corpuscles, Langerhans' Stellate.*

Langhans' Cells. The polygonal epithelial cells, with distinct nuclei and cell-walls, constituting Langhans' layer. **L.'s Giant-cell,** the giant-cell of a tubercular granuloma. **L.'s Layer,** the inner of the two layers of cells covering the chorion; it is derived from the ectoderm.

Lanichol (*lan'-ik-ol*). A proprietary preparation of wool-fat.

Laniol (*lan'-e-ol*). A proprietary wool-fat.

Lannaiol (*lan-a-i'-ol*) An iodocresol proposed as a substitute for iodoform.

Lannelongue's Tibia. The deformed tibia of inherited syphilis.

Lanoform (*lan'-o-form*). An antiseptic preparation of lanolin and 1% of formaldehyd.

Lanolin (*lan'-o-lin*) [*lana*, wool; *oleum*, oil]. A cholesterin fat (*adeps lanæ*, U. S. P.) obtained from sheep's wool, and used as a basis for ointments. **L.-milk,** a mixture of lanolin, 10 parts; borax, 1 part; rose-water, 100 parts, and medicated soap, 2.5 parts. **L. Powder,** lanolin combined with zinc oxid, magnesium carbonate, and starch. **L., Sulfurated,** thilanin.

Lantanin (*lan'-tan-in*). An alkaloid from *Lantana braziliensis*. It is a white, bitter powder, used as an antipyretic instead of quinin in intermittent fever. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.) daily.

Lantermann's Incisions. Partial or complete interruptions of the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber existing at irregular intervals in an interannular segment. **L.'s Segments,** the cylindric or conic segments of the medullary sheath between Lantermann's incisions.

Lanugo (*lan-u'-go*) [L., "down"]. 1. The down-like hair that appears upon the fetus at about the fifth month of gestation. 2. The downy growth often seen upon the face of women and girls.

Lanulous (*lan'-u-lus*). Covered with short hair.

Lanum (*la'-num*). See *Lanolin.*

Lapactic (*lap-ak'-tik*) [*λαπάσσειν*, to empty]. Emptying; purgative.

Laparo- (*lap-ar-o-*) [*λαπάρα*, loin]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the abdomen; properly, referring to the loin or flank. See *Celiotomy.*

Laparocolostomy (*lap-ar-o-ko-los'-to-me*) [*laparo-; κόλον*, colon; *στόμα*, mouth; *τομή*, a cutting]. Abdominal colostomy: the formation of a permanent opening into the colon by incision through the abdominal wall.

Laparocolotomy (*lap-ar-o-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; κόλον*, colon; *τομή*, a cutting]. Inguinal or abdominal colotomy.

Laparocystectomy (*lap-ar-o-sis-tek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; κύστις*, cyst; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. An operation performed in advanced extra-uterine pregnancy for removal of the fetus and the entire gestation-sac.

Laparocystotomy (*lap-ar-o-sis-tot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; κύστις*, cyst; *τομή*, a cutting]. 1. Suprapubic cystotomy. 2. An operation in advanced extrauterine pregnancy for the removal of the fetus, the sac being allowed to remain.

Laparocystovariohysterotomy (*lap-ar-o-sist-o-va-re-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me*). Combined ovariotomy and hysterotomy through an abdominal incision.

Laparoelytrotomy (*lap-ar-o-el-it-rot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; ἔλυτρον*, sheath; *τομή*, a cutting]. An operation consisting in an incision over Poupart's ligament, dissecting up the peritoneum until the vagina is reached, incising the latter transversely, dilating the cervix, and extracting the child through the os uteri.

Laparoenterostomy (*lap-ar-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*laparo-; ἔντερον*, intestine; *στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an artificial opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Laparoenterotomy (*lap-ar-o-en-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; ἔντερον*, intestine; *τομή*, a cutting]. An opening of the intestine through an abdominal incision.

Laparogastrostomy (*lap-ar-o-gas-tros'-to-me*) [*laparo-; γαστήρ*, stomach; *στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of a permanent gastric fistula through the abdominal wall.

Laparogastrotomy (*lap-ar-o-gas-trot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; γαστήρ*, stomach; *τομή*, a cutting]. The opening of the stomach through an abdominal incision.

Laparohepatomy (*lap-ar-o-hep-at'-o-me*) [*laparo-; ἧπαρ*, liver; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the liver through the abdominal wall.

Laparohysterectomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; ὑστέρα*, womb; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. The removal of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

Laparohysterooophorectomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-o-o-of-or-ek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; ὑστέρα*, womb; *ὠοφόρος*, ovary; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Removal of the uterus and ovaries through an incision in the abdominal wall.

Laparohysteropexy (*lap-ar-o-his'-ter-o-peks-e*) [*laparo-; ὑστέρα*, womb; *πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Ventrofixation.

Laparohysterosalpingooophorectomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-o-sal-pin-go-o-of-or-ek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; ὑστέρα*, womb; *σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ὠοφόρος*, ovary; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries by the abdominal route.

Laparohysterotomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me*)

[*laparo-; ὑστέρα*, uterus; *τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into the uterus through an abdominal incision, as for the purpose of removing a fetus.

Laparoileotomy (*lap-ar-o-il-e-ot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; ileum; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into the ileum through an abdominal incision.

Laparonephrectomy (*lap-ar-o-nef-rek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; νεφρός*, kidney; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Nephrectomy by an abdominal incision.

Laparorrhaphy (*lap-ar-or'-af-e*) [*laparo-; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of the abdominal wall.

Laparosalpingectomy (*lap-ar-o-sal-pin-jek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Removal of a fallopian tube through an abdominal incision.

Laparosalpingooophorectomy (*lap-ar-o-sal-ping-o-o-of-o-rek'-to-me*). The removal of the ovaries and oviducts by an incision through the abdomen.

Laparosalpingotomy (*lap-ar-o-sal-pin-got'-o-me*) [*laparo-; σάλπιγξ*, tube; *τομή*, a cutting]. 1. Cutting into an oviduct through an abdominal incision. 2. Laparosalpingectomy.

Laparoscopy (*lap-ar-os'-ko-pe*) [*laparo-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Examination of the abdomen by instrumental means.

Laparosplenectomy (*lap-ar-o-splen-ek'-to-me*) [*laparo-; σπλήν*, spleen; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Removal of the spleen through an abdominal incision.

Laparosplenotomy (*lap-ar-o-splen-ot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; σπλήν*, spleen; *τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical entrance upon the spleen through the abdominal walls.

Laparotomist (*lap-ar-ot'-o-mist*) [see *Laparotomy*]. A surgeon who performs laparotomies.

Laparotomize (*lap-ar-ot'-om-īz*). To make an incision in the abdominal wall to perform laparotomy.

Laparotomy (*lap-ar-ot'-o-me*) [*laparo-; τομή*, a cutting]. 1. An incision through the abdominal wall; celiotomy is the preferable term. 2. The operation of cutting into the abdominal cavity through the loin or flank.

Laparouterotomy (*lap-ar-o-u-ter-ot'-o-me*). Incision of the uterus through the abdomen; laparohysterotomy.

Lapathin (*lap'-ath-in*) [*Lapathum*, the genus *Rumex*]. Chrysophanic acid.

Lapilliform (*lap-il'-i-form*) [*lapillus*, a little stone; *forma*, form]. Presenting the appearance of little stones.

Lapis (*la'-pis*) [L.]. A stone; an alchemic term applied to any nonvolatile substance. **L. divinus,** aluminated copper. **L. imperialis, L. lunaris,** silver nitrate. **L. lazuli,** a beautiful blue stone of complex composition, formerly employed as a purgative and emetic and in epilepsy. **L. mitigatus,** diluted silver nitrate.

Lappa (*lap'-ah*) [L.]. The root of the common burdock, *Arctium lappa*, containing a bitter principle, a resin, and tannin. It is aperient, diuretic, and alterative, and has been employed in gout, scorbutus, syphilis, and various skin diseases. The dose of the *root* is 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.); in *infusion* or *tincture* 10 min.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). **L., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum lappæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Laquear (*lak'-we-ar*) [L., "a fretted ceiling"; pl., *laquearia*]. **L. vaginæ,** the vaginal vault.

Laqueus (*lak'-we-us*) [L., "a noose"]. 1. A noose-shaped bandage. 2. See *Fillet* (2).

Larch. See *Larix*.

Lard [*lardum*, lard]. The fat of the interior of the abdominal cavity of the hog, constituting *adeps* (U. S. P.). Lard is much used in pharmacy as a basis for ointments. See *Adeps*.

Lardacein (*lar-da'-se-in*) [*lard*]. An amyloid substance, formed in amyloid degeneration of various organs, particularly the liver, kidney, and spleen. It is a proteid, but insoluble in the ordinary solvents, is not acted upon by the gastric juice, does not readily undergo putrefaction, and gives a mahogany-brown color with iodin and a blue color with iodin and sulfuric acid.

Lardaceous (*lar-da'-se-us*) [*lard*]. Amyloid. **L. Kidney.** See *Bright's Disease*.

Lardeous, Lardiform (*lar'-de-us, -form*) [*lard; forma*, form]. Having a fatty appearance.

Lardum, Laridum (*lard'-um, lar'-id-um*) [L.]. Lard.

Largin (*lar'-jin*). Silver protalbin, a compound containing 11% of silver. It is a grayish-white powder, readily soluble in water and glycerol. It is a bactericide, used in gastric ulcers and gonorrhea. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.33–0.5 Gm.) in pill; in gonorrhea a 0.25 to 1.5% solution is employed.

Larix (*lar'-iks*) [L.]. Larch. A genus of coniferous, deciduous trees. The cortex (*laricis cortex*, B. P.) is astringent and stimulant, and has been used in purpura, hemoptysis, bronchitis, and locally in skin diseases. Dose of the *tincture* 20–30 min. (1.3–2.0 Cc.). Unof.

Larkspur (*lark'-spur*). The plant *Delphinium consolida*, the seeds of which are diuretic and emmenagog. Dose of the *fluidextract* 1–10 min. (0.065–0.65 Cc.). Unof.

Larrey's Amputation. Double-flap amputation at the shoulder-joint or hip-joint. **L.'s Spaces,** spaces between the parts of the diaphragm attached to the sternum and those that are attached to the ribs.

Larvicide (*lar'-vis-īd*) [*larva; cædere*, to kill]. Any agent destroying insect larva.

Laryngeal (*lar-in'-je-al*) [*larynx*]. Pertaining to the larynx. **L. Crisis,** an acute laryngeal spasm occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis. **L. Edema,** edema caused by infiltration of a fluid or semifluid into the submucous connective tissue of the larynx. **L. Mirror,** a small circular mirror affixed to a long handle, used in laryngoscopy.

Laryngectomy (*lar-in-jek'-to-me*) [*larynx; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Extirpation of the larynx.

Laryngismus (*lar-in-jiz'-mus*) [*larynx*]. A spasm of the larynx. **L. stridulus,** a spas-

modic affection of the larynx, characterized by sudden arrest of respiration, with increasing cyanosis, followed by long, loud, crowing inspirations. It is most common in rachitic children, but may also occur as a symptom of laryngeal catarrh.

Laryngitis (*lar-in-ji'-tis*) [*larynx; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the larynx. It may be acute or chronic, catarrhal, suppurative, croupous (diphtheric), tuberculous, or syphilitic. Chronic catarrhal laryngitis is divided into a hypertrophic and an atrophic stage. The symptoms of acute catarrhal laryngitis, the most common form, are hoarseness, pain, dryness of the throat, dysphagia, and cough. **L., Dry,** a form characterized by heat and fatigue in the throat, persistent cough, and sometimes aphonia. Syn., *Laryngitis sicca.*

Laryngo- (*lar-in-go-*) [*larynx*]. A prefix denoting relation to the larynx.

Laryngocatarrh (*lar-in-go-kat-ar'*). Catarrh of the larynx.

Laryngocele (*lar-in'-go-sēl*) [*laryngo-; κήλη*, a tumor]. A saccular dilation of the mucosa of the larynx between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage.

Laryngocentesis (*lar-in-go-sen-te'-sis*) [*laryngo-; κέντησις*, puncture]. Puncture of the larynx.

Laryngocrisis (*lar-in-go-kri'-sis*). The paroxysmal laryngeal cramp occurring in tabes dorsalis.

Laryngofissure (*lar-in-go-fish'-ūr*) [*laryngo-; findere*, to cleave]. 1. Division of the larynx for the removal of tumors or foreign bodies. 2. The aperture made in the operation of laryngofissure.

Laryngology (*lar-in-gol'-o-je*) [*laryngo-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the larynx.

Laryngoparalysis (*lar-in-go-par-al'-is-is*) [*laryngo-; παράλυσις*, palsy]. Paralysis of the laryngeal muscles.

Laryngopathy (*lar-in-gop'-ath-e*) [*laryngo-; πάθος*, suffering]. Any disease of the larynx.

Laryngophantom (*lar-in-go-jan'-tom*) [*laryngo-; φάντασμα*, an apparition]. An artificial larynx designed for illustrative purposes.

Laryngopharyngeal (*lar-in-go-far-in'-je-al*). Pertaining conjointly to the larynx and pharynx.

Laryngopharynx (*lar-in-go-far'-inks*) [*laryngo-; φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. The inferior portion of the pharynx. It extends from the greater cornua of the hyoid bone to the inferior border of the cricoid cartilage.

Laryngophony (*lar-in-gof'-o-ne*) [*laryngo-; φωνή*, voice]. The sound of the voice observed in auscultation of the larynx.

Laryngophthisis (*lar-in-go-ti'-sis*) [*laryngo-; φθίσις*, wasting]. Laryngeal tuberculosis.

Laryngoplasty (*lar-in'-go-plas-te*) [*laryngo-; πλάσσειν*, to shape]. Plastic operation upon the larynx.

Laryngoplegia (*lar-in-go-ple'-je-ah*) [*laryngo-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of one or more muscles of the larynx.

Laryngorhinology (*lar-in-go-ri-nol'-o-je*). Combined laryngology and rhinology.

Laryngoscleroma (*lar-in-go-skle-ro'-mah*) [*laryngo-; σκλήρωμα*, an induration]. Scleroma affecting the larynx.

Laryngoscope (*lar-in'-go-skōp*) [*laryngo-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. A mirror attached to a long handle for examining the interior of the larynx.

Laryngoscopist (*lar-in-gos'-ko-pist*) [see *Laryngoscope*]. An expert in laryngoscopy.

Laryngoscopy (*lar-in-gos'-ko-pe*) [see *Laryngoscope*]. Examination of the interior of the larynx by means of the laryngoscope.

Laryngospasm (*lar-in'-go-spazm*) [*laryngo-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Laryngostenosis (*lar-in-go-sten-o'-sis*) [*laryngo-; στένωσις*, contraction]. Contraction or stricture of the larynx.

Laryngostroboscope (*lar-in-go-stro'-bo-skōp*) [*laryngo-; στρόβος*, a twisting; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. A laryngoscope combined with an adjustable intermittent source of illumination, used in the observation of the vocal bands.

Laryngotomy (*lar-in-got'-o-me*) [*laryngo-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The operation of incising the larynx. **L., Complete,** incision of the larynx through its whole length. **L., Median,** incision of the larynx through the thyroid cartilage. **L., Subhyoid, L., Superior, L., Thyrohyoid,** incision of the larynx through the thyrohyoid membrane.

Laryngotracheal (*lar-in-go-tra'-ke-al*) [*laryngo-; τραχεῖα*, the windpipe]. Pertaining conjointly to the larynx and the trachea.

Laryngotracheitis (*lar-in-go-tra-ke-i'-tis*) [*laryngo-; trachea; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the larynx and the trachea.

Laryngotracheotomy (*lar-in-go-tra-ke-ot'-o-me*) [*laryngo-; trachea; τομή*, a cutting]. That form of tracheotomy in which the cricoid cartilage and one or more of the upper rings of the trachea are divided.

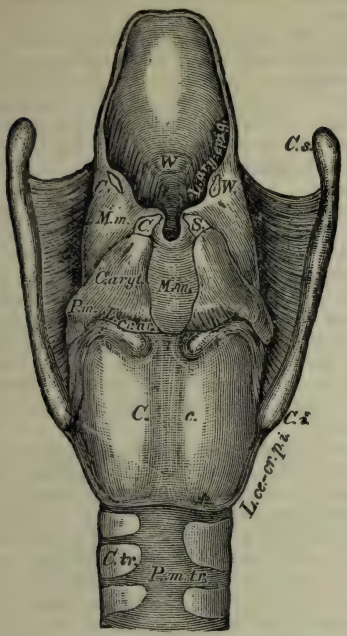
Laryngotyphoid, Laryngotyphus (*lar-in-go-ti'-foid, lar-in-go-ti'-fus*) [*laryngo-; typhoid*]. Typhoid fever associated with marked laryngeal complications.

Laryngoxerosis (*lar-in-go-zer-o'-sis*) [*laryngo-; xerosis*]. Dryness of the larynx.

Laryngydrops (*lar-in'-jid-rops*) [*laryngo-; ὕδρωψ*, dropsy]. Laryngeal edema.

Larynx (*lar'-inks*) [*λάρυγξ*, larynx]. The organ of the voice, situated between the trachea and the base of the tongue. It consists of a series of cartilages—the thyroid, the cricoid, and the epiglottis—and three pairs of cartilages—the arytenoids and those of Santorini and of Wrisberg—which are lined by mucous membrane and are moved by the muscles of the larynx. The mucous membrane is, on each side, thrown into two transverse folds that constitute the vocal bands, the upper being the false, the lower the true, vocal band. By the approximation or separation of the vocal bands the changes in the pitch of the

voice are produced. The space between the vocal bands is termed the glottis.



Posterior View of the Larynx, with the Muscles Removed.—(*Holden.*)

W. Epiglottis cushion. *L. ar.-ep.* Arytenoepiglottic fold or ligament. *M. m.* Membrana mucosæ. *C. W.* Cartilage of Wrisberg, or cuneiform cartilage. *C. S.* Cartilage of Santorini, or cornicula laryngis. *C. aryt.* Arytenoid cartilage. *C. c.* Cricoid cartilage. *P. m.* Muscular process or external angle. *L. cr.-ar.* Cricoarytenoid ligament. *C. s.* Superior cornu. *C. i.* Inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. *L. ce.-cr. p. i.* Posterior inferior keratocricoid ligament. *C. tr.* Tracheal cartilage. *P. m. tr.* Membranous portion of the trachea.

Lasègue's Law. Superficial lesions or simple functional troubles of an organ increase the reflexes, while more or less pronounced organic lesions suppress them. **L.'s Sign.** 1. Incapacity of the anesthetic hysteric individual to move the extremity which he is prevented from seeing. 2. To differentiate sciatica from hip-joint disease: in the case of the former, flexion of the thigh upon the hip is painless or easily accomplished when the knee is bent. **L.'s Type of Mania of Persecution,** typical paranoia.

Lash [LG., *lasche*, a flap]. An eyelash.

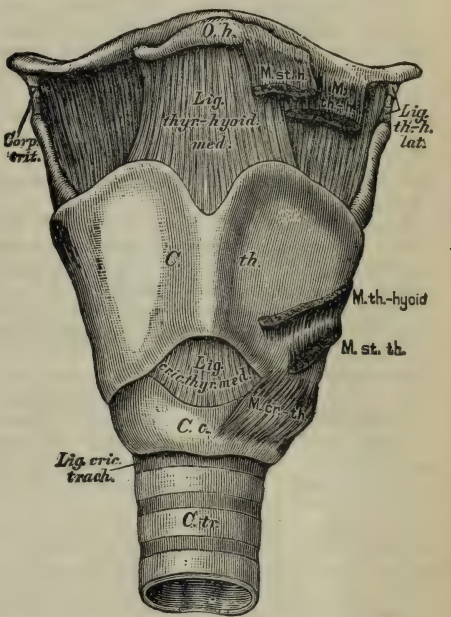
Lassar's Paste. A paste used in the treatment of erythema intertrigo, consisting of salicylic acid, 30 gr.; zinc oxid and powdered starch, each, 6 dr.; vaselin, 2 oz.

Lata, Latah (*la'-tah*) [Jav.]. A hysteric neurosis prevalent in Java, and nearly identical with the disorder of the jumpers in Maine and Canada, and with the miryachit of Siberia.

Latent (*la'-tent*) [*latere*, to be hid]. Concealed; not manifest; potential. **L. Heat,** that which apparently disappears when a liquid is vaporized or a solid melted. **L. Period.** 1. The time required for the incubation of a disease. 2. In physiology, the time intervening between the application of a stimulus and the appearance of the resulting phenomenon.

Laterad (*lat'-er-ad*) [*latus*, the side; *ad*, toward]. Toward the lateral aspect.

Lateral (*lat'-er-al*) [*latus*]. At, belonging to, or pertaining to the side; situated on either side of the median vertical plane. **L. Chain.** See *Receptor*. **L.-chain Theory of Ehrlich,** this theory presupposes that the stimulating substances introduced into the



Larynx, Front View, with the Ligaments and Insertion of Muscles.—(*Holden.*)

O. h. Os hyoides. *C. th.* Thyroid cartilage. *Corp. trit.* Corpus triticeum. *C. c.* Cricoid cartilage. *C. tr.* Tracheal cartilage. *Lig. thyr.-hyoid med.* Middle thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. th.-h. lat.* Lateral thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. cric.-thyr. med.* Middle cricothyroid ligament. *Lig. cric.-trach.* Cricotracheal ligament. *M. st.-h.* Sternohyoid muscle. *M. th.-hyoid.* Thyrohyoid muscle. *M. st.-th.* Sternothyroid muscle. *M. cr.-th.* Cricothyroid muscle.

circulation have the power of combining with certain groups of molecules in the protoplasm of certain cells, which combination is succeeded by a regeneration of the lateral chains. When more of the combining substance is injected and the combining lateral chains again consumed, another still more copious regeneration occurs, and so on until the particular lateral chains are present in great excess and pass out of the cells into the blood, where they are known as antitoxin. See *Immunity, Theory of, Ehrlich's Side-chain.* **L. Column,** that column of the spinal cord between the anterior and posterior horns.

L. Operation, that form of lithotomy in which the opening is made on the right or the left side of the perineum. **L. Sclerosis, Amyotrophic,** a disease of the lateral columns and anterior gray matter of the cord. It is characterized by motor weakness and a spastic condition of the limbs, associated with atrophy of the muscles and final involvement of the nuclei in the medulla oblongata. **L. Sclerosis, Primary,** a sclerotic disease of the crossed pyramidal tracts of the cord, characterized by paralysis of the limbs, with rigidity, increased tendon-reflexes, and absence of sensory and nutritive disorders. A peculiar characteristic jerking gait is produced, and clonus of the lower limbs may be readily excited. **L. Sinuses,** the two veins of the dura mater situated in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli. **L. Ventricles.** See *Ventricles, Lateral.*

Latericeous, Lateritious (*lat-er-ish'-us*) [*later,* a brick]. Resembling brick-dust, as the *latericeous* sediment of the urine.

Latero- [*latus,* side]. A prefix signifying to one side; lateral.

Lateroabdominal (*lat-er-o-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*latero-; abdominalis,* pertaining to the abdomen]. Pertaining both to the side and to the abdomen. **L. Posture,** Sims' posture.

Laterodeviation (*lat-er-o-de-ve-a'-shun*) [*latero-; deviare,* to deviate]. Slight displacement or deviation to one side.

Lateroflexion (*lat-er-o-flek'-shun*) [*latero-; flectere,* to bend]. Flexion or bending to one side.

Lateroposition (*lat-er-o-po-zish'-un*) [*latero-; ponere,* to place]. Displacement to one side.

Lateropulsion (*lat-er-o-pul'-shun*) [*latero-; pellere,* to drive]. An involuntary motion to one side.

Laterotorsion (*lat-er-o-tor'-shun*) [*latero-; torquere,* to turn]. A twisting to one side.

Lateroversion (*lat-er-o-ver'-shun*) [*latero-; vertere,* to turn]. A turning to one side, as *lateroversion* of the uterus.

Lathyrism (*lath'-ir-izm*) [λάθυρος, a kind of pulse]. An affection produced by the use of meal from varieties of vetches, chiefly *Lathyrus sativus* and *L. cicera.* It is a form of spastic paraplegia with tremor, involving chiefly the legs. Syn., *Lupinosis.*

Latissimus (*lat-is'-im-us*) [superl. of *latus,* wide]. An adjective signifying widest. **L. colli.** See under *Muscle.* **L. dorsi.** See under *Muscle.*

Laudable (*law'-da-bl*) [*laudare,* praise]. Praiseworthy. **L. Pus.** See *Pus, Laudable.*

Laudanin (*lawd'-an-in*) [*laudanum*], $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids of opium.

Laudanum (*lawd'-an-um*) [Pers., *lādan,* a shrub]. Tincture of opium. **L., Sydenham's,** wine of opium.

Laughing, Laughter (*lahf'-ing, lahf'-ter*) [AS., *hlehhan,* to laugh]. A succession of rhythmic, spasmodic expirations with open glottis and vibration of the vocal bands, and expressing mirth. **L.-gas,** nitrous oxid or nitrogen protoxid. See *Nitrous Oxid* under *Anesthetic, General.*

Laugier's Hernia. Femoral hernia through a gap in Gimbernat's ligament.

Laumonier's Ganglion. The carotid ganglion.

Laura's Nucleus. See *Deiters' Nucleus.*

Laurel (*law'-rel*). See *Cherry-laurel* and *Laurus.* **L.-water,** a medicinal water distilled from leaves of the cherry-laurel. See *Cherry-laurel.*

Laureol (*law'-re-ol*). The proprietary name for a mixture of cocoanut-oil and palm-oil.

Laurocerasus (*law-ro-ser'-as-us*). See *Cherry-laurel.*

Laurotetanin (*law-ro-tet'-an-in*), $C_{19}H_{23}NO_5$. An alkaloid from the bark of *Litsea citrata* and a number of other plants of the order *Laurineæ.* It is said to be a powerful poison, acting like strychnin on the spinal cord.

Laurus (*law'-rus*) [L.]. A tree of the *Laurineæ. L. nobilis,* the true laurel, is indigenous in the south of Europe. Its fragrant oils (one essential, from the leaves, and the other fixed, from the berries) are chiefly used in liniments. Unof.

Lauth's Canal. See *Canal of Schlemm.*

Lautissimus (*law-tis'-im-us*) [*lautus,* washed]. Most thoroughly purified or rectified.

Lavage (*lav-ahzh*) [Fr.]. The irrigation or washing out of an organ, such as the stomach, the bowel, etc. **L. of the Blood,** washing toxic products from the blood-stream by intravenous injection of artificial serum in large doses.

Lavation (*lav-a'-shun*) [*lavare,* to wash]. Lavage.

Lavender (*lav'-en-der*) [*lavanda,* a washing]. The flowers of *Lavandula vera,* a plant of the order *Labiatæ.* The active principle is a volatile oil. **L. Flowers, Oil of** (*oleum lavandulæ florum,* U. S. P.), used in the preparation of the spirit. **L., Spirit of** (*spiritus lavandulæ,* U. S. P.). Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **L., Tincture of, Compound** (*tinctura lavandulæ composita,* U. S. P.). Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Both the spirit and tincture are stimulant and carminative.

Laveran's Crescent. The sickle-shaped plasmodium found in the estivoautumnal form of intermittent fever. **L.'s Plasmodium.** See *Plasmodium malariæ.*

Law (*law*) [AS., *lagu,* a law]. A general rule; a constant mode of action of forces or phenomena. A rule of action prescribed by authority. **L., Aran's.** See *Aran's Law.* **L., Bastian's, L., v. Bruns',** when there exists a complete transverse lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, the tendon-reflexes of the lower extremities are abolished. **L., Behring's,** the blood and blood-serum of an individual who has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease may be transferred into another individual with the effect of rendering the latter also immune. **L., Bell's.** See *Bell's Law.* **L., Berthollet's,** when two salts in solution can, by double decomposition, produce a salt less soluble than either, this salt will be produced. **L., Boyle's,** at any

given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure that it bears. Syn., *Mariotte's law.* **L., Charles',** equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas. The increase is $\frac{1}{273}$ of its volume measured at —273° C., which is the zero of absolute temperature. **L., Dalton's.** See *Dalton's Law.* **L. of Definite Proportions,** when two or more chemic substances unite to form a compound, they do so in a fixed and constant proportion. **L., Edinger's.** See under *Neuron.* **L., Fechner's,** with increase of the stimulus the sensation increases only as the logarithm of the stimulus. **L., Flatau's,** "law of the eccentric situation of long tracts." The greater the length of the fibers of the spinal cord, the nearer to the periphery are they situated. **L., Freund's.** See under *Freund.* **L., Gay-Lussac's.** See *L., Charles'.* **L., Giraud-Teulon's,** binocular retinal images are localized at the point of intersection of the primary and secondary axes of projection. **L., Graham's,** the rate of diffusion of gases through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density. **L., Gullstrand's,** when the corneal reflex from either of the eyes of the patient, who is made to turn the head while fixing some distant object, moves in the direction in which the head is turning, it moves toward the weaker muscle. **L., Gull-Toynbee's.** See *Gull-Toynbee's Law.* **L., Henry's.** See *Dalton's Law.* **L., Hilton's,** a nerve-trunk supplying a given joint also supplies the muscles moving that joint and the skin over the insertion of those muscles. **L., Kahler's.** See *Kahler's Law.* **L., Lasègue's.** See *Lasègue's Law.* **L., Leopold's,** insertion of the placenta into the posterior uterine wall pushes the fallopian tubes forward, so that they assume a convergent direction on the anterior wall; insertion into the anterior wall causes them to turn backward and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the recumbent woman. **L., Listing's.** See *Listing's Law.* **L., Magendie's.** See *Bell's Law.* **L., Mariotte's.** See *L., Boyle's.* **L., Meyer's.** See *Meyer's Law.* **L. of Multiple Proportions,** two substances uniting to form a series of chemic compounds do so in proportions that are simple multiples of one another or of one common proportion. **L., Murphy's.** See under *Jaundice.* **L., Ohm's,** the current-strength varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance. **L., Profeta's,** a child born of syphilitic parents, though apparently free from syphilis, cannot be infected. **L. of Reciprocal Proportions,** two elements combining with a third do so in proportions that are simple multiples or simple fractions of those in which they combine with each other. **L. of Refraction,** rays of light entering a denser medium are deflected toward a perpendicular drawn through the point of incidence, and those entering a rarer medium are deflected away from the same perpendicular. **L., Ritter-Valli's.** See *Ritter-Valli's Law.* **L., Weber's,** the variation of stimulus that causes the smallest appreciable variation in sensation maintains, approximately, a fixed ratio to the total stimulus.

Laxative (*laks'-a-tiv*) [*laxare*, to loosen]. 1. Aperient; mildly cathartic. 2. An agent that loosens the bowels; a mild purgative.

Laxator (*laks-a'-tor*) [*laxare*]. That which loosens or relaxes. A name applied to various muscles. **L. tympani** See under *Muscle.*

Laxol (*laks'-ol*). Castor-oil combined with saccharin and oil of peppermint.

Layer (*la'-er*) [ME., *leyer*]. A mass of uniform, or nearly uniform, thickness, spread over a considerable area. **L., Bacillar, L., Bacillary,** the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **L., Cellular,** the endothelial layer of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, composed of flattened nucleated cells. **L., Cortical,** the cerebral cortex. **L., Cuticular,** a striated, hyaline, refractive layer at the free end of a columnar cell. **L., Ganglionic,** a layer of angular cells of the cerebral cortex, best developed in the motor area. **L., Horny,** the superficial layer of the skin. **L., Large Pyramid-cell,** the third layer of the cerebral cortex, composed of pyramidal cells larger than those of the small pyramid-cell layer, increasing in size from above downward and attaining a diameter of 40 μ. **L., Molecular,** the outermost layer of the cerebral cortex, made up of neuroglia, a few small ganglion-cells, and a reticulum of medullated and nonmedullated nerve-fibers. **L., Oophorous,** the outer portion of the ovary, in which the ovules are formed. **L., Osteoblastic, L., Osteogenetic,** the lower layer of periosteum, connected with the formation of bone. **L. of Rods and Cones.** See *L., Bacillar.* **L., Serous,** the inner layer of the pericardium. **L., Small Pyramid-cell,** the second layer of the cerebral cortex, made up of small pyramidal cells, with a diameter of about 10 μ. **L., Waldeyer's,** the internal or vascular layer of the ovary.

Layman (*la'-man*) [*λαός*, the people]. A member of the laity; a person not a physician or not professionally educated.

Lazaretto (*laz-ar-et'-o*) [Ital., "a pest-house," from *lazar*, a leper]. A quarantine establishment; a pest-house; also, a place for fumigation and disinfection.

Leaching (*le'-ching*). The process of causing water or any fluid to percolate through some substance.

Lead (*led*) [AS.]. See *Plumbum.* **L., Black-,** graphite. **L.-colic.** See *Colic, Lead-.* **L.-encephalopathy,** the cerebral manifestations of chronic lead-poisoning. They consist of epilepsy, acute delirium, and hallucinations, and may terminate in insanity. **L.-line,** the line of discoloration on the gums in cases of chronic lead-poisoning. Syn., *Blue line.* **L.-pipe Contraction,** the condition of the limbs in the

cataleptic state, in which they maintain any position that is given them. **L.-poisoning,** a form of poisoning due to the introduction of lead into the system. The symptoms are disturbed nutrition, anemia, a blue line on the gums, lead-colic, constipation, pains in the limbs, local muscular paralysis (wrist-drop) and wasting, lead-encephalopathy, etc. Syn., *Plumbism; Saturnism.* **L., Test for, in System,** paint a small area of the skin with a 6% solution of sulfite. If lead is present, the painted area will darken after a few days. [Cicconardi.] **L., Test for, in the Urine,** administer potassium iodid for four days, collecting the urine. Evaporate to a pint (500 Cc.) and filter. Pass hydrogen sulfid gas through the urine thus concentrated, when a black precipitate will form if lead is present. [White.] **L., Test for, in Water.** See *Blythe.*

Leader (*le'-der*) [AS., *lædere*]. A sinew or tendon.

Leathery (*leth'-er-e*) [AS., *lether*]. Resembling leather, as *leathery* arteries, arteries thickened and feeling like cords of leather.

Lebbin's Test. See under *Test.*

Leber's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Gierke's.* **L.'s Disease,** hereditary optic atrophy. **L.'s Plexus,** a plexus of venules in front of Schlemm's canal, with which it communicates.

Lecat's Gulf. The dilated bulbous portion of the urethra.

Lecithalbumins (*les-ith-al'-bu-minz*). More or less stable compounds of albumin and lecithin, found in the mucosa of the stomach, in the lungs, liver, kidney, and spleen, differing from nucleoproteids and nucleoalbumins in that there is no metaphosphoric acid split off and that they yield no xanthin bases.

Lecithin (*les'-ith-in*) [λέκιθος, yolk of egg], $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$. A complex nitrogenous fatty substance, occurring widely spread throughout the animal body. It is found in the blood, bile, serous fluids, brain, nerves, yolk of egg, semen, pus, and white blood-corpuscles. It is a colorless, slightly crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, and chemically is looked upon as the glycerophosphate of neurin, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two atoms of stearic, palmitic, or oleic acid. It is used as a nutritive in tuberculosis. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 Gm.).

Lecithoblast (*les-ith'-o-blast*) [*lecithin;* βλαστός, a germ]. One of the cells of the yolk-cavity in the mammalian ovum. Syn., *Lecithophore.*

Lecithophore (*les-ith'-o-for*). See *Lecithoblast.*

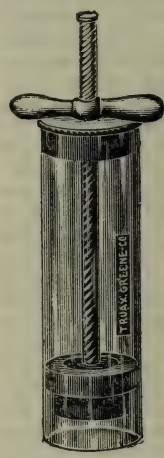
Leech (*lēch*) [AS., *læce*, physician]. A blood-sucking worm, the *Sanguisuga* or *Hirudo medicinalis*, found in Europe, and the *Hirudo decora*, the American leech. Leeches are used for the local abstraction of blood. A European leech draws from ½–1 oz. (16–32 Cc.) of blood. **L., Artificial,** an apparatus for cupping.

Lees (*lēz*) [Fr., *lie*, dregs]. The dregs of vinous liquors.

Leg [Icel., *leggr*]. The lower extremity, especially that part from the knee to the ankle. **L., Barbados,** elephantiasis of the leg. **L., Bayonet,** uncorrected backward displacement of the knee-bones. **L., Black-.** See *Black-leg.* **L., Bow-,** a curving outward of the legs. **L., Milk-,** phlegmasia alba dolens.

Legal's Disease. Paroxysmal pains and tenderness of the scalp in the region supplied by the auriculotemporal nerve, associated with pharyngotympanic catarrh. Syn., *Cephalalgia pharyngotympanica.* **L.'s Test for Acetone in Urine,** acidulate the urine with hydrochloric acid and distil. To the distillate add a few drops each of sodium nitroprussid and solution of potassium hydroxid. This produces a ruby-red color, which changes to purple on the addition of acetic acid. Creatinin gives a similar color, but it disappears when acetic acid is added.

Le Gendre's Nodosities. See *Bouchard's Nodosities.*



Artificial Leech.

Legitimacy (*le-jit'-im-as-e*) [*legitimus*, lawful]. 1. The condition of being within the bounds of the law. 2. The state of a child born within wedlock, or within a period of time necessary to gestation, which may elapse after the death of the father.

Legroux's Remissions. Lengthy remissions which sometimes occur in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis. Syn., *Trêves de Legroux.*

Legumelin (*leg-u'-mel-in*) [*legumin*]. An albumin found in most leguminous seeds.

Legumin (*leg-u'-min*) [*legumen*, pulse]. A proteid found in the seeds of many plants belonging to the natural order of *Leguminosæ.*

Lehman's Sign. In the administration of chloroform, to prognosticate as to a ready or difficult anesthesia, if the eyelids closed by the anesthetizer reopen at once, wholly or in part, the anesthesia will be difficult. The eyelids will remain closed from the beginning in those who take chloroform well.

Leiodermia (*li-o-der'-me-ah*). See *Liodermia.*

Leiomyoma (*li-o-mi-o'-mah*). See *Liomyoma.*

Leipodermia (*li-po-der'-me-ah*) [λείπειν, to leave; δέρμα, skin]. Deficiency of the skin.

Leiter's Coil, L.'s Tubes. Tubes of soft, flexible metal designed for application about any part of the body. Cold water is passed through the tubes, thereby reducing the temperature of the parts incased.

Lembert's Suture. See *Suture, Lembert's.*

Lemniscus (*lem-nis'-kus*). See *Fillet* (2).

Lemon (*lem'-on*). See *Limo.*

Lemonade (*lem-on-ād'*) [*lemon*]. An acidulous, refrigerant drink made from the juice of the

lemon. **L., Sulfuric-acid,** a solution of sugar in water containing sulfuric acid. It is used in lead manufactories to prevent lead-poisoning.

Lemostenosis (*le-mo-ste-no'-sis*) [*λαιμός*, gullet; *στένωσις*, stricture]. Constriction of the pharynx or esophagus.

Lenigallol (*len-e-gal'-ol*). Pyrogallol triacetate; a white, nontoxic powder, soluble in aqueous alkaline solutions. It is used in psoriasis and eczema in 0.5 to 5% ointment; it does not affect the healthy skin.

Lenirobin (*len-ir-o'-bin*). Chrysarobin tetracetate. It is used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Lenitive (*len'-i-tiv*) [*lenitivus*, soothing]. Emollient or demulcent; laxative or aperient.

Lennesin (*len'-es-in*). A cholagog, said to be a glucosid from a species of *Conyza*.

Lennhoff's Sign. In cases of echinococcus-cyst on deep inspiration a furrow forms above the tumor between it and the edge of the ribs.

Lens (*lenz*) [L., "a lentil"]. 1. A piece of glass or crystal for the refraction of rays of light. 2. The crystalline lens of the eye. **L., Achromatic.** See *Achromatic Lens*. **L., Apochromatic.** See *Apochromatic Lens*. **L., Biconcave** (negative or minus (—) lens), a thick-edged lens having concave spheric surfaces upon its opposite sides; it is used in spectacles to correct myopia. **L., Biconvex** (positive or plus (+) lens), a thin-edged lens; it has two convex surfaces, and is used to correct hyperopia. **L., Bifocal.** See *Bifocal Lens*. **L., Convergent, L., Converging,** a double convex or planoconvex lens that focuses rays of light. **L., Convexoconcave,** a lens having a convex and a concave surface, which would not meet if continued. Its properties are those of a convex lens of the same focal distance. **L., Crystalline,** the lens of the eye, a biconvex transparent body lying in its capsule immediately behind the pupil of the eye and kept in place by its suspensory ligament. It serves to refract the rays of light entering the pupil and impinging on its surface so as to bring them to a focus upon the retina. **L., Cylindric** (either minus or plus), one with a plane surface in one axis and a concave or convex surface in the axis at right angles to the first. **L., Dispersing,** a concave lens. **L., Periscopic,** one with concavoconvex or convexoconcave surfaces, the opposite sides being of different curvatures; such lenses are called meniscus lenses. **L., Spheric,** one the curved surface of which, either concave or convex, is a segment of a sphere. **L., Stokes',** a device for measuring astigmatism, consisting of a plus and a minus cylindric lens of equal refractive powers revolving upon each other.

Lenticonus (*len-tik-o'-nus*) [*lens; conus*, a cone]. A rare, usually congenital, anomaly of the lens in which there is a conic prominence upon its anterior or, more rarely, upon its posterior, surface.

Lenticula (*len-tik'-u-lah*) [L., "a lentil"]. The lenticular nucleus.

Lenticular (*len-tik'-u-lar*) [*lenticula*]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a lens. 2. Pertaining to the crystalline lens. 3. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus of the brain. 4. Having the shape of a lentil; lentiform. **L. Nucleus,** a mass of gray matter, the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum, situated to the outer side of the internal capsule of the brain. Syn., *Lenticula*.

Lenticulate (*len-tik'-u-lāt*) [*lens*]. Lens-shaped; lentil-shaped.

Lenticulooptic (*len-tik-u-lo-op'-tik*) [*lenticula; optic*]. Relating to the lenticular nucleus and the thalamus.

Lenticulostriate (*len-tik-u-lo-stri'-āt*) [*lenticula; striatus*, striated]. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus of the corpus striatum, as *lenticulostriate* artery.

Lenticulothalamic (*len-tik-u-lo-thal'-am-ik*). See *Lenticulooptic*.

Lentiform (*len'-tij-orm*) [*lens; forma*, form]. Lens-shaped or lentil-shaped.

Lentigo (*len-ti'-go*) [L., "a lentil-shaped spot"; pl., *lentigines*]. A freckle; a circumscribed patch of pigment, small in size, occurring mainly on face and hands, and due to exposure to the sun. **L. æstiva,** summer freckles.

Leo's Sugar. See *Laiose*.

Leontiasis (*le-on-ti'-as-is*) [*λέων*, a lion]. A lion-like appearance of the face, seen in leprosy, elephantiasis, and leontiasis ossea. **L. ossea, L. ossium,** an overgrowth of the bones of the face, through which the features acquire a lion-like appearance. Syn., *Megalocephaly*.

Leontodin (*le-on'-to-din*) [*λέων*, a lion; *ὀδούς*, a tooth]. The precipitate from a tincture of the root of dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum;* it is a tonic, diuretic, aperient, and hepatic stimulant. Dose 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 Gm.). Unof.

Leontodon (*le-on'-to-don*). See *Taraxacum*.

Leopold's Law. See *Law, Leopold's*.

Leper (*lep'-er*) [*λεπρός*, scaly]. One affected with leprosy.

Lepidic (*lep-id'-ik*) [*λεπίς*, a scale; a husk]. Applied to the tissues of lining membranes characterized by absence of definite stroma between the individual cells.

Lepido- (*lep-id-o-*) [*λεπίς*, a scale]. A prefix signifying a scale or scaly.

Lepidosarcoma (*lep-id-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A sarcoma covered with scales, occurring in the mouth.

Lepidosis (*lep-id-o'-sis*). Same as *Ichthyosis*. Also a synonym of *Lepra* and of *Pityriasis*.

Lepine (*le'-pēn*). An antiseptic fluid said to consist of mercuric chlorid, 0.001 Gm.; phenol and salicylic acid, each, 0.1 Gm.; benzoic acid and calcium chlorid, each, 0.05 Gm.; bromin, 0.01 Gm.; quinin hydrobromid, 0.2 Gm.; chloroform, 0.2 Gm.; distilled water, 100 parts.

Lepothrix (*lep'-o-thriks*) [*λέπος*, a scale; *θριξ*, a hair]. A condition in which the hairs of the axillas or scrotum are incased in a sheath of hardened sebaceous matter.

Lepra (*lep'-rah*) [*λέπρα*, leprosy]. 1. Leprosy.

2. A form of psoriasis. **L. anæsthetica.** See *Leprosy*. **L. maculosa,** the stage of true leprosy characterized by the presence of pigment-spots. **L. mutilans,** the final stage of true leprosy, in which there is a marked loss of tissue.

Leprid (*lep'-rid*). A skin-lesion of leprosy.

Leproma (*lep-ro'-mah*) [*lepra*]. The specific lesion of tubercular leprosy.

Leprosis (*lep-ro'-sis*). Leprosy.

Leprosy (*lep'-ro-se*) [*lepra*]. An endemic, chronic, infectious disease, due to *Bacillus lepræ*. Two forms of leprosy are described—a tubercular and an anesthetic form. The first begins with a well-defined erythema (*macular leprosy*), which is succeeded by the formation of papules, and later of nodules, although in some cases the erythematous stage is followed by a disappearance of the pigment without nodulation (*lepra alba*). The nodules eventually break down and ulcerate. The anesthetic form begins with pains and hyperesthesia; a macular eruption appears, but later subsides, leaving spots of anesthesia; trophic lesions develop and lead to the loss of the fingers or toes, with the production of marked deformity.

Leptandra (*lep-tan'-drah*) [λεπτός, thin; ἀνήρ, male]. A former genus of plants. The *leptandra* of the U. S. P. is the rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica virginica*. Its properties are thought to be due to a glucosid, *leptandrin*. It is tonic, laxative, and cholagog, and is used in indigestion and chronic constipation. Syn., *Culver's-root*. **L., Extract of** (*extractum leptandræ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). **L., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum leptandræ*, U. S. P.). Dose 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.).

Lepto- (*lep-to-*) [λεπτός, thin]. A prefix meaning thin.

Leptocephalus (*lep-to-sef'-al-us*) [*lepto-*; κεφαλή, head]. A monster with an abnormally small head from premature union of the frontal and sphenoid bones.

Leptomeningitis (*lep-to-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*lepto-*; μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid of the brain or the spinal cord.

Leptorhine (*lep'-tor-in*) [*lepto-*; ῥίς, nose]. Having a slender nose or proboscis.

Leptothrix (*lep'-to-thriks*) [*lepto-*; θρίξ, hair]. A genus of bacteria, the elements of which form straight filaments, often of great length. See under *Bacteria*.

Leptus (*lep'-tus*) [λεπτός, thin]. A genus of beetles. **L. autumnalis,** a parasite that burrows under the skin, causing lesions similar to those of itch. Syn., *Harvest-bug; Mower's mite*.

Leptystic (*lep-tis'-tik*) [λεπτύνειν, to make thin]. Relating to or affected with emaciation.

Lesion (*le'-zhun*) [*læsio*, an injury]. An injury, wound, or morbid structural change. **L., Discharging,** a brain lesion that causes sudden discharge of nervous motor impulses. **L., Ebstein's,** hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes. **L., Focal,** in the nervous system, a circumscribed lesion giving rise to distinctive and localizing symptoms. **L., Functional, L., Molecular,** a very fine lesion, not discernible by the microscope or discoverable by chemistry, but causing loss or excess of functional activity and attributed to alteration of the molecular equilibrium of that part. **L., Initial, of Syphilis,** the chancre. **L., Irritative,** in the nervous system, a lesion exciting the functions of the part wherein it is situated. **L., Peripheral,** a lesion of the nerve-trunks or of their terminations. **L., Primary, of the Skin,** the change in the skin occurring in the developing stage of a skin disease. **L., Secondary.** 1. In the skin, the change occurring in the primary lesion, due to irritation or other causes. It comprises erosions, ulcers, rhagades, squamas, cicatrices or scars, crusts, and pigmentation. 2. One of the secondary manifestations of syphilis. **L., Structural,** one working a manifest change in tissue. **L., Toxic,** a change in the tissues due to sepsis. **L., Vascular,** a lesion of a blood-vessel.

Lesser's Triangle. A triangular space bounded above by the hypoglossal nerve, its sides being formed by the bellies of the digastric.

Lesshaft's Space. A locus minoris resistentiæ existing in the region of the twelfth rib in some individuals, which allows the pointing of an abscess or the protrusion of a hernia. It is bounded, in front, by the external oblique; behind, by the latissimus dorsi; above, by the serratus posticus inferior; and below, by the internal oblique. Syn., *Lesshafti rhombus*.

Lethal (*le'-thal*) [*letum*, death]. Deadly; pertaining to or producing death.

Lethargy (*leth'-ar-je*) [λήθη, forgetfulness]. A condition of drowsiness or stupor that cannot be overcome by the will; also, a stage of hypnotism. **L., African.** See *African Lethargy*.

Lethin (*le'-thin*). The proprietary name for an alcoholic solution of camphor, acetic acid, ethereal oils, and chloroform.

Lettuce (*let'-us*). See *Lactucarium*.

Leucemia (*lu-se'-me-ah*). See *Leukemia*.

Leucic (*lu'-sik*). Relating to or derived from leucin, as *leucic* acid.

Leucin (*lu'-sin*) [λευκός, white], $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A substance formed during pancreatic digestion, and also found in the urine, together with tyrosin, in acute yellow atrophy of the liver. Leucin crystallizes from the urine in the form of yellowish-brown balls. See *Hofmeister, Scherer*.

Leucinuria (*lu-sin-u'-re-ah*) [*leucin*; οὖρον, urine]. The occurrence of leucin in the urine.

Leucitis (*lu-si'-tis*). Same as *Scleritis*.

Leuco- (*lu-ko-*). For words beginning thus see *Leuko-*.

Leudet's Bruit. A fine crackling sound in the ear, audible to both the observer and the patient, in catarrhal and nervous affections of the ear. It is attributed to spasm of the external peristaphylinus muscle.

Leukemia (*lu-ke'-me-ah*) [λευκός, white; αἷμα,

blood]. A disease of the blood and the blood-making organs, characterized by a permanent increase in the number of white blood-corpuscles and by enlargement of the spleen, the lymphatic glands, and the marrow of bone, together or separately. The etiology is obscure; by some the disease is considered to be infectious. **L., Acute,** a generally fatal form, characterized by rapid development, high temperature, great enlargement of the spleen and lymphatics, and softening of the bone-marrow. **Leukæmia cutis, L. of the Skin,** a state of the skin characterized by formation of lymphatic enlargements of its deeper layers. **Leukæmia lienalis,** splenic leukemia. **L., Lienomedullary, L., Lienomyelogenous.** See *L., Splenomedullary.* **L., Lymphatic,** the most common form, characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, with perhaps slight changes in the spleen. **L., Medullary, L., Myelogenous, L., Osseous, L., Polymorphocyte,** a form in which the tissue of the bone-marrow is principally affected and obliteration of many of the small blood-vessels takes place. Syn., *Myelemia.* **L., Pseudo-, L., Pseudosplenic.** See *Pseudoleukemia.* **L., Splenic,** that in which the blood-changes are principally due to disorders of the spleen. **L., Splenomedullary,** the form characterized by excessive enlargement of the spleen and proliferation of the marrow of the bones without manifest change in the lymphatic glands.

Leukemic (*lu-kem'-ik* or *lu-ke'-mik*) [*leukemia*]. Pertaining to leukemia.

Leukethiopia (*lu-ke-the-o'-pe-ah*) [*λευκός*, white; *Αἰθίοψ*, Ethiopian]. Albinism in an African.

Leuko- (*lu-ko-*) [*λευκός*, white]. A prefix meaning white.

Leukoblast (*lu'-ko-blast*) [*leuko-; βλαστός*, a germ]. 1. The germ of a leukocyte. 2. A cell in bone-marrow, of a type which is believed to develop into a red blood-corpuscle.

Leukocidin (*lu-ko'-sid-in*) [*leukocyte; cædere*, to kill]. A poison destroying leukocytes, discovered in exudates caused by infection with *Staphylococcus aureus.*

Leukocyte (*lu'-ko-sīt*) [*leuko-; κύτος*, cell]. The colorless or white corpuscle of the blood. Leukocytes have ameboid movement and are formed in the lymphadenoid tissue of the spleen, lymphatic glands, intestinal tract, bone-marrow, etc., and probably also in the lymph and blood. Their average diameter is 0.01 mm. ($\frac{1}{2500}$ inch). In normal blood several forms are distinguished: lymphocytes, large uninuclear leukocytes, transitional forms, and multinuclear cells; according to the granules contained in their protoplasm, three varieties are described—the neutrophil, the eosinophil, and the basophil. **L.s, Ehrlich's Theory Concerning,** all varieties may be classed into two groups having separate origins, functions, and relations. The first group would comprise all lymphocytes, which are produced solely by the lymphatic tissues; and the second, the mononuclear leukocytes and transitional forms, the polynuclear neutrophils, the eosinophils, and the basophils, all of which cells are produced exclusively by the marrow. **L., Polymorphonucleic, L., Polynuclear-neutrophilic,** one derived primarily from lymphocytes and secondarily from a myelocyte; originating in red bone-marrow, in the lymph-glands, or spleen. **L.s, Polymorphous, L.s, Polynuclear,** cells in which the nucleus is either lobed or made up of several portions united by such delicate nuclear filaments as to give the impression of a multinucleated cell in distinction to mononuclear, eosinophil, and neutrophil leukocytes and lymphocytes. **L., Uskow's Theory Concerning,** all leukocytes except the basophilic cells are but different developmental stages of the same cell. The youngest form of leukocyte, the small lymphocyte, originates in the lymph-glands, the lymphocytic bone-marrow, and the spleen.

Leukocythemia (*lu-ko-si-the'-me-ah*). See *Leukemia.*

Leukocytic (*lu-ko-sit'-ik*) [*leukocyte*]. Relating to or characterized by leukocytes.

Leukocytogenesis (*lu-ko-si-to-jen'-es-is*) [*leukocyte; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The formation of leukocytes.

Leukocytolysin (*lu-ko-si-tol'-is-in*) [see *Leukocytolysis*]. A cytolysin produced by inoculation with leukocytes.

Leukocytolysis (*lu-ko-si-tol'-is-is*) [*leukocyte; λύσις*, solution]. The destruction of leukocytes.

Leukocytolytic (*lu-ko-si-to-lit'-ik*). Relating to the destruction of leukocytes.

Leukocytoma (*lu-ko-si-to'-mah*) [*leukocyte; ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor-like mass composed of leukocytes, as the tubercle, the gumma, etc.

Leukocytometer (*lu-ko-si-tom'-et-er*) [*leukocyte; μέτρον*, a measure]. A graduated capillary tube used for counting leukocytes.

Leukocytopenia (*lu-ko-si-to-pe'-ne-ah*). See *Leukopenia.*

Leukocytoplania. See *Leukoplania.*

Leukocytosis (*lu-ko-si-to'-sis*) [*leukocyte*]. An increase in the number of colorless blood-corpuscles in the blood. It is physiologic during digestion and pregnancy; pathologic in certain anemias, especially leukemia, in some of the infectious fevers, in cachexias, and after hemorrhage. **L., Inflammatory,** that in which the lymph is concentrated in the cells while the blood is normal. **L., Pure,** a leukocytosis in which the increase of white cells affects the multinuclear form.

Leukocytotaxis (*leu-ko-si-to-tak'-sis*). See *Leukotaxis.*

Leukocytozoa (*lu-ko-si-to-zo'-ah*) [*leukocyte; ζῷον*, animal]. Infusorian parasites of the white blood-corpuscles.

Leukoderma (*lu-ko-der'-mah*) [*leuko-; δέρμα*, skin]. A condition of defective pigmentation of the skin, especially a congenital absence of pigment in patches or bands.

Leukokeratosis (*lu-ko-ker-at-o'-sis*). See *Leukoplakia.*

Leukolin (*lu-ko'-lin*). See *Quinolin.*

Leukolysis (*lu-kol'-is-is*). See *Leukocytolysis.*

Leukoma (*lu-ko'-mah*) [λεύκωμα, a white spot in the eye]. 1. An opacity of the cornea the result of an ulcer, wound, or inflammation, and presenting an appearance of ground glass. 2. The term has also been used for albumin. See *Leukoplakia.*

Leukomain (*lu-ko'-mah-in*) [λεύκωμα, a whiteness]. The name applied to any one of the nitrogenous bases or alkaloids normally developed by the metabolic activity of living organisms, as distinguished from the alkaloidal bodies developed in dead bodies, and called ptomains. From their chemic affinities leukomains may be divided into two groups—the *uric-acid group,* comprising adenin, carnin, guanin, heteroxanthin, hypoxanthin, paraxanthin, pseudoxanthin, spermin, xanthin; and the *creatinin group,* in which are classed amphicreatinin, crusocreatinin, xanthocreatinin, and others. The appended list of leukomains is modified from the work of Vaughan and Novy: *Amphicreatin* ($C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$), discovered by Gautier in muscle. *Carnin* ($C_7H_8N_4O_3$), discovered by Weidel in meat-extract; nonpoisonous. *Crusocreatin* ($C_5H_8N_4O$), discovered by Gautier in muscle. *Gerontin* ($C_5H_{14}N_2$), discovered by Grandis in dog liver; it paralyzes the nerve-centers. *Guanin* ($C_5H_5N_5O$), discovered by Unger in animal and vegetal tissues and in guano; nonpoisonous. *Heteroxanthin* ($C_6H_6N_4O_2$), discovered by Salomon in urine. *Hypoxanthin* ($C_5H_4N_4O$), discovered by Scherer in brain, muscle, kidney, liver, spleen, certain plants, etc.; nonpoisonous; excitomotor. *Methylhydantoin* ($C_4H_6N_2O$), discovered by Guaretchi and Mosso in fresh meat. *Parareducin* ($C_6H_9N_3O$), discovered by Thudichum in urine. *Paraxanthin* ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$), discovered by Thudichum and Salomon in urine; poisonous. *Protarin,* discovered by Miescher in spawn of salmon. *Pseudoxanthin* ($C_4H_5N_5O$), discovered by Gautier in muscle. *Reducin* ($C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$), discovered by Thudichum in urine. *Salamandarin* ($C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$), discovered by Zalesky in salamander; poisonous. *Sarcin or Sarkin.* See *Hypoxanthin* in this list. *Spermin* (C_2H_5N ?), discovered by Schreiner in semen, testicles, Charcot-Leyden crystals, and in the tissues in leukemia; nonpoisonous. "*Unnamed*" (1) ($C_3H_5NO_2$), discovered by Pouchet in urine; (2) ($C_7H_{12}N_4O_2$), discovered by Pouchet in urine; (3) ($C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_5$), discovered by Gautier in muscle; (4) ($C_{12}H_{25}N_{11}O_5$), discovered by Gautier in muscle; (5) $C_{13}H_{24}N_2O_2(C_{52}H_{96}N_8O_8PS)$, discovered by Eliacheff in normal urine and slightly poisonous; (6) ($C_{14}H_{25}N_3O_3$), a poisonous leukomain discovered by Eliacheff in urine in tuberculosis. *Urethrobromin.* See *Paraxanthin,* in this list. *Xanthin* ($C_5H_4N_4O_2$), discovered by Marcet in most animal tissues, and in certain plants and calculi; slightly poisonous and a muscle stimulant. *Xanthocreatin* ($C_5H_{10}N_4O$), discovered by Gautier in muscle; poisonous.

Leukomatous (*lu-ko'-mat-us*) [*leukoma*]. Having the nature of or affected with leukoma.

Leukomyelitis (*lu-ko-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*leuko-;* μυελός, marrow; *-itis,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord.

Leukonecrosis (*lu-ko-ne-kro'-sis*) [*leuko-; necrosis*]. A form of dry gangrene, the slough having a light color.

Leukonostoc (*lu-ko-nos'-tok*) [*leuko-; nostoc*]. A genus of schizomycetes having its elements disposed in chains and enveloped in a sheath of tough jelly. See under *Bacteria.*

Leukonuclein (*lu-ko-nu'-kle-in*). A decomposition-product of nucleohiston by action of hydrochloric acid.

Leukonychia (*lu-kon-ik'-e-ah*) [*leuko-;* ὄνυξ, nail]. A whitish discoloration of the nails owing to the presence of air beneath them.

Leukopathy, Leukopathia (*lu-kop'-ath-e, lu-ko-pa'-the-ah*) [*leuko-;* πάθος, suffering]. Any deficiency of coloring-matter; albinism. See *Leukoderma.*

Leukopenia (*lu-ko-pe'-ne-ah*) [*leuko-;* πενία, poverty]. A decrease below the normal standard in the number of leukocytes in the peripheral blood.

Leukophlegmasia (*lu-ko-fleg-ma'-ze-ah*) [*leuko-;* φλέγμα, phlegm]. 1. A condition marked by a tendency to dropsy, accompanied by a pale flabby skin and general edema of the whole body; solid edema. 2. Phlegmasia alba dolens. **L. dolens puerperarum,** phlegmasia alba dolens.

Leukoplakia (*lu-ko-pla'-ke-ah*) [*leuko-;* πλάξ, surface]. Whitening of a surface. **L. buccalis, L. lingualis,** a disease characterized by the presence of pearly-white or bluish-white patches on the surface of the tongue or the mucous membrane of the cheeks, due to a hyperplasia of the epithelium.

Leukoplania (*lu-ko-pla'-ne-ah*) [*leuko-;* πλάνη, a wandering]. The wandering of leukocytes or their passage through a membrane.

Leukoplasia (*lu-ko-pla'-ze-ah*). See *Leukoplakia.*

Leukorrhea (*lu-kor-e'-ah*) [*leuko-;* ῥοία, a flow]. A whitish, mucopurulent discharge from the female genital canal, popularly called "the whites."

Leukorrheal (*lu-kor-e'-al*) [*leukorrhea*]. Of the nature of or pertaining to leukorrhea.

Leukosarcoma (*lu-ko-sar-ko'-mah*) [*leuko-; sarcoma*]. A nonpigmented sarcoma.

Leukosis (*lu-ko'-sis*) [λευκός, white]. 1. Any disease of the lymphatics. 2. Abnormal pallor of the skin. 3. The development and progress of leukoma.

Leukotactic (*lu-ko-tak'-tik*) [*leuko-;* τάξις, arrangement]. Relating to leukotaxis.

Leukotaxis (*lu-ko-taks'-is*). The arranging and ordering function of leukocytes.

Leukotoxic (*lu-ko-toks'-ik*). Destructive to leukocytes.

Leukotoxin (*lu-ko-toks'-in*) [*leuko-*; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A cytotoxin obtained by Metchnikoff from lymphatic ganglions.

Leukotrichia (*lu-ko-trik'-e-ah*) [*leuko-*; *θρίξ*, hair]. Whiteness of the hair; canities.

Leukourobilin (*lu-ko-u-ro-bil'-in*) [*leuko-*; *οὖρον*, urine; *bilis*, bile]. A colorless decomposition-product of bilirubin.

Levant Wormseed. See *Santonica.*

Levator (*le-va'-tor*) [L., "a lifter"]. 1. That which raises or elevates, as certain muscles having such a function. See under *Muscle.*

Levicoochre (*lev-ik-o-o'-ker*). A mud containing iron and arsenic, obtained from the springs at Levico in the Tyrol. It is applied in the form of a hot poultice in chronic inflammation.

Levigate (*lev'-ig-āt*) [*lævigare*, to make smooth]. 1. To reduce to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding; to triturate. 2. Smooth. 3. Uniform: applied to the reddening in skin diseases.

Levisticum (*lev-is'-tik-um*). A genus of plants containing but one species, *L. officinale*, indigenous to middle Europe. The root, plant, and fruit are diuretic and are used in dropsy and amenorrhea. Dose of *fluidextract* 15–60 min. (0.9–3.7 Cc.). See *Lovage.*

Levogyrate (*le-vo-ji'-rāt*). See *Levorotatory.*

Levophoria (*le-vo-fo'-re-ah*) [*lævus*, left; *φέρειν*, to bear]. A tending of the visual lines to the left.

Levorotatory (*le-vo-ro'-tat-o-re*) [*lævus*, left; *rotare*, to turn]. Causing to turn toward the left hand: applied to substances that turn the rays of polarized light to the left.

Levotorsion (*le-vo-tor'-shun*) [*lævus*, left; *torquere*, to twist]. A turning or twisting toward the left.

Levoversion (*le-vo-ver'-shun*). See *Levotorsion.*

Levret's Law. Marginal insertion of the umbilical cord in placenta prævia.

Levulinic Acid (*lev-u-lin'-ik*). See *Acid, Levulinic.*

Levulosan (*lev-u-lo'-san*) [*levulose*], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A carbohydrate prepared by heating levulose.

Levulose (*lev'-u-lōs*) [*lævus*, left], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Fruit-sugar, the natural sugar of fruits. It is a colorless, syrupy liquid, and rotates the plane of polarized light to the left. It occurs normally in the intestine, and rarely in the urine in disease. See *Invert-sugar.*

Levulosemia (*lev-u-lo-se'-me-ah*) [*levulose; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of levulose in the blood.

Levulosuria (*lev-u-lo-su'-re-ah*) [*levulose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of levulose in the urine.

Levuretin (*lev-u'-re-tin*) [Fr., *levure*, yeast]. A preparation of dried brewers' yeast used in skin diseases. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) in milk 3 times daily.

Levurin (*lev'-u-rin*) [see *Levuretin*]. A dried extract of beer-yeast; used in cases of sepsis. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) 3 times daily.

Lewin's Erythema of the Larynx. Simple syphilitic catarrh of the larynx.

Lewinin (*lu'-in-in*) [after Dr. *Lewin*]. A local anesthetic resin from kava.

Leyden Jar (*li'-den*) [*Leyden*, a town in Holland]. A glass jar coated within and without with tin-foil, reaching nearly to the neck, and surmounted by a knobbed conductor in connection with the inner coating. It is designed for the temporary accumulation of electricity, with which the inner foil may be charged.

Leyden's Ataxia. Pseudotabes. **L.'s Cells,** large, mononuclear epithelioid cells found in the anterior horns of the spinal cord in cases of anterior poliomyelitis. They are also met in other inflammatory affections of the cord. **L.'s Crystals.** See *Crystals, Charcot-Leyden's.* **L.'s Neuritis,** a variety of neuritis in which the nerve-fibers are replaced by fatty tissue. Syn., *Lipomatous neuritis.* **L.'s Sign,** in cases of subphrenic pyopneumothorax manometric observation shows that the pressure in the abscess-cavity rises during inspiration and falls during expiration. The reverse was held by Leyden to occur in true pneumothorax.

Leyden-Charcot's Crystals. See *Crystals, Charcot-Leyden's.*

Leyden-Moebius' Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. A type commencing in the calves and often assuming the character of Duchenne's paralysis.

Leydenia gemmipara. The large round or polymorphous cells with lively ameboid movement discovered by v. Leyden in the ascitic fluid in cancer patients.

Leydig's Cells. See *Henle's Cells.* **L.'s Duct,** the wolffian duct.

Lichen (*li'-ken*) [*λειχήν*, a lichen]. A generic term for a group of inflammatory affections of the skin in which the lesions consist of solid papules. **L. acuminatus,** a variety of lichen ruber in which the papules are acuminate. It is usually very acute, and is accompanied by grave constitutional symptoms (rigors, pyrexia, sweats, prostration) and by itching. **L. pilaris,** an inflammatory disease of the hair-follicles in which a spinous epidermic peg occupies the center of the papule. **L. planus,** an inflammatory skin disease, with an eruption made up of papules that are broad and angular at the base, flat and apparently glazed on the summit, slightly umbilicated, and of a dull, purplish-red color. The papules may be discrete or may coalesce, and itching may be slight or severe. **L. ruber,** a rare skin disease, with lesions consisting, in the beginning, of discrete, miliary, conic papules, but, as the disease advances, becoming aggregated and forming continuous red, infiltrated, and scaly patches. The whole surface may eventually become involved. The nails of the fingers and toes become affected, being of a dirty-brown color, rough, flaky, and breaking off short. The etiology and pathology are obscure. **L. scrofulosus,** a form occurring in strumous children. The eruption is situated on the trunk, especially upon the back, either diffusely or in patches. The papules are very small, pale, conic, and surmounted

by fine scales; they cause no itching, and on fading leave a rather persistent yellowish pigmentation. **L. tropicus,** prickly heat.

Licorice (*lik'-or-is*). See *Glycyrrhiza.*

Lid. See *Eyelid.*

Lieben's Test for Acetone in Urine (modified by Ralfe). Dissolve 20 gr. of potassium iodid in a dram of solution of potassium hydroxid and boil; then carefully float the urine on its surface in a test-tube. A precipitation of phosphates occurs at the point of contact which, in the presence of acetone, will become yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform.

Lieberkühn's Ampulla. A cavity that was supposed by Lieberkühn to exist in an intestinal villus and to communicate at the apex with the lumen of the intestine and at the base with the lacteals. **L.'s Crypts.** See *Crypts, Lieberkühn's.* **L.'s Follicles, L.'s Glands.** Same as *Crypts, Lieberkühn's.*

Liebermann's Test for Proteids. Wash the proteid with alcohol and ether, and treat with fuming hydrochloric acid; a beautiful violet-blue coloration is produced.

Liebermann-Buchard's Test for Cholesterin. Allow the substance to dissolve in acetic anhydrid, then add a few drops of concentrated sulfuric acid, when a beautiful violet coloration is produced, changing quickly to green if cholesterin is present.

Liebig's Extract. A variety of beef-extract. **L.'s Test for Cystin,** boil the substance with caustic alkali containing lead oxid. In the presence of cystin a precipitate of black lead sulfid is formed.

Lien (*li'-en*) [L.]. The spleen.

Lienaden (*li-en'-ad-en*) [*lien; ἀδήν*, gland]. The proprietary name of a preparation made from the spleen of animals.

Lienal (*li'-en-al*) [*lien*]. Relating to the spleen.

Lienculus (*li-en'-ku-lus*) [dim. of *lien*]. A detached part or exclave of the spleen.

Lienitis (*li-en-i'-tis*) [*lien; ιτις*, inflammation]. Splenitis.

Lieno- (*li-en-o-*) [*lien*]. A prefix meaning relating to the spleen.

Lienointestinal (*li-en-o-in-tes'-tin-al*) [*lieno-; intestine*]. Relating to the spleen and intestine.

Lienomalacia (*li-en-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*lieno-; μαλακία*, softening]. Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lienomedullary (*li-en-o-med'-ul-ar-e*). See *Lienomyelogenous.*

Lienomyelogenous (*li-en-o-mi-el-oj'-en-us*) [*lieno-; μυελός*, marrow; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Derived from both spleen and marrow.

Lienomyelomalacia (*li-en-o-mi-el-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*lieno-; μυελός*, marrow; *μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of the spleen and bone-marrow.

Lienorenal (*li-en-o-re'-nal*) [*lieno-; ren*, kidney]. Relating to the spleen and the kidney.

Lienteric (*li-en-ter'-ik*) [*lientery*]. Pertaining to or affected with lientery.

Lientery (*li'-en-ter-e*) [*λεῖος*, smooth; *ἔντερον*, intestine]. A form of diarrhea in which the food passes rapidly through the bowel without undergoing digestion.

Lieutaud's Sinus. The straight sinus. **L.'s Triangle,** the trigonum vesicæ.

Life (*līf*) [AS., *līf*]. 1. The sum of properties that enables an organism to adapt itself to surrounding conditions. 2. The characteristic phenomena manifested by living beings. 3. The force or principle underlying or causing the phenomena presented by organized beings. **L., Animal,** the manifestations depending directly on the cerebrospinal nervous system and the voluntary muscles, as distinguished from vegetative life—that is, the functions of digestion, respiration, reproduction, etc. **L., Change of,** that period in the life of a woman at which menstruation ceases. Syn., *Climacteric; Menopause.* **L., Expectation of,** the average number of years a person has to live, as calculated from life-tables.

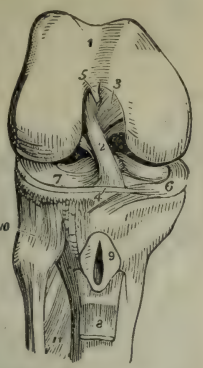
Ligament, Ligamentum (*lig'-am-ent, lig-am-en'-tum*) [*ligare*, to bind]. A band of flexible, compact connective tissue connecting the articular ends of the bones, and sometimes enveloping them in a capsule. **L., Acromioclavicular,** a ligament covering the acromioclavicular articulation and extending from the clavicle to the acromial process of the scapula. **L., Adipose,** the mucous ligament of the knee-joint. **L., Alar.** 1. One of the two folds of synovial membrane on each side of the mucous ligament of the knee-joint. 2. See *L., Odontoid.* **L., Annular (of Ankle),** the broad ligament covering the anterior surface of the ankle-joint. **L., Annular (of Wrist),** a strong ligament extending from the trapezium to the unciform bone, confining the flexor tendons. **L., Arcuate,** one of the arched ligaments extending from the body of the diaphragm to the last rib and to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra. **L., Atloaxoid,** that joining the atlas and the axis. **L., Atlooccipital,** that joining the atlas and the occiput. **L. of Bigelow.** See *L., Iliofemoral.* **L., Broad** (of uterus), a fold of peritoneum extending laterally from the uterus to the pelvic wall. **L., Capsular,** a heavy fibrous structure surrounding an articulation, and lined by synovial membrane. **L., Check.** See *L., Odontoid.* **Ligamenta coli,** three longitudinal bands on the surface of the large intestine, due to thickening of the longitudinal muscle-fibers. **L., Conoid,**



LIGAMENTS OF ELBOW-JOINT.

1. Humerus. 2. Ulna. 3. Radius. 4. External lateral ligament. 5. Orbicular ligament. 6. Posterior ligament. 7, 8. Condyles of humerus. 9. Interosseous membrane.

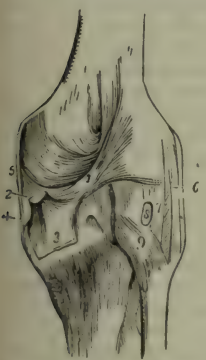
the inner portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. It is attached to the coracoid process of the scapula and the conoid tubercle of the clavicle. **L., Coracoclavicular,** one extending from the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle. **L., Coronary** (of liver), a peritoneal fold extending from the posterior edge of the liver to the diaphragm. **L., Costoclavicular.** See *L., Rhomboid.* **L., Costocoracoid,** that joining the first rib and the coracoid process of the scapula. **L., Cotyloid,** a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue at the margin of the acetabulum. **L., Crucial, Anterior,** the smaller crucial ligament of the knee, extending from the upper surface of the tibia to the inner surface of the external condyle of the femur.



Right Knee-joint, Internal Ligaments (Anterior View).

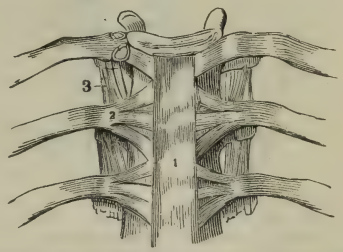
1. Lower extremity of femur. 2. Anterior crucial ligament. 3. Posterior crucial ligament. 4. Transverse ligament. 5. Intercondylar fossa. 6. Semilunar fibrocartilages (internal). 7. Semilunar fibrocartilages (external). 8. Ligamentum patellæ. 9. Tubercle of tibia. 10. Capsular ligament. 11. Interosseous membrane.

L., Crucial, Posterior, one attached below to the back part of the depression behind the spine of the tibia, to the popliteal notch, and to the external semilunar fibrocartilage, and above to the inner condyle of the femur. **L., Crural.** See *L., Poupart's.* **L., Denucé's.** See *Denucé's Ligament.* **L.s, Elastic,** yellow, highly elastic ligaments lying at the back of the spinal canal, appearing in pairs between the laminas of contiguous vertebras from the axis to the interval between the last lumbar vertebra and the sacrum. **L., Falciform,** a sickle-shaped expansion of the great sacrosciatic ligament, extending along the inner margin of the tuberosity and inferior ramus of the ischium. **L., Femoral.** See *L., Hey's.* **L., Flood's,** the glenohumeral ligament. **L.s, Funicular,** band-like ligaments accessory to capsular ligaments surrounding movable joints; they are made up of parallel bundles of flexible fibrous tissue, but without elasticity. **L., Gimbernat's,** the triangular portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique that is attached to the lower end of Poupart's ligament in front and to the iliopectineal line behind and externally. **L., Glenohumeral,**



Ligaments of Right Knee-joint (Posterior View).

1. Posterior ligaments or ligamentum winslowii (oblique fasciculus). 2. Tendon of semimembranosus muscle. 3. Tibia. 4. Bursa. 5. Internal lateral ligament. 6. Long external lateral ligament. 7. Short external lateral ligament. 8. Popliteus muscle. 9. Posterior or internal crucial ligament.



Ligaments of the Costovertebral Articulations.

1. Anterior common ligament. 2. Anterior costovertebral or stellate ligament. 3. Anterior costotransverse ligament.

a portion of the coracohumeral ligament, attached to the inner and upper portion of the bicipital groove. **L., Glenoid** (of scapula), a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue attached to the rim of the glenoid fossa. **L., Glenoideobrachial,** the thickened part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder which is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. **L., Hey's,** a sickle-shaped expansion of the fascia lata. Syn., *Femoral ligament.* **L.,**



Ligaments of the Occipitoatloid Joint.

a. Anterior common ligament. *b.* Anterior occipitoatloid ligament. *c.* Anterior common ligament (continuation). *d.* Anterior atloaxial ligament. *e.* Capsular ligament. *f.* Synovial membrane. *g.* Lateral occipitoatloid ligament.

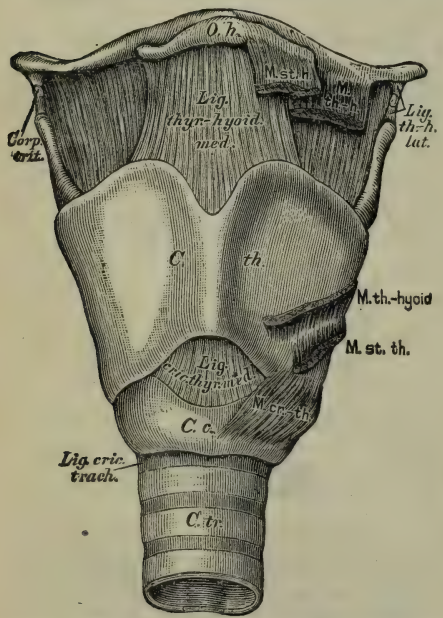
Iliofemoral, a strong ligament extending from the anterior inferior iliac spine to the lesser trochanter and the intertrochanteric line. **L., Iliotibial.** See *Maissiat's Band.* **L., Interclavicular,** one joining the clavicles and the sternum. **L., Interfoveolar,** a thin, fibrous band extending from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis, near the plica semilunaris, to the pubic bone and Gimbernat's ligament; it forms part of

the conjoined tendon. **L., Lateral** (of liver), one of the peritoneal folds between the sides



LIGAMENTS OF THE SHOULDER-JOINT.

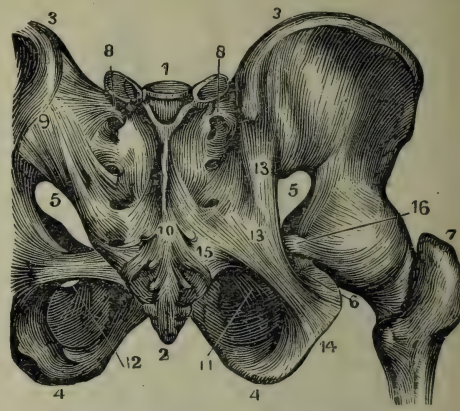
1. Superior acromioclavicular ligament. 2. Coracoclavicular. 3. Coracoacromial. 4. Transverse. 5. Capsular. 6. Coracohumeral. 7. Tendon of long head of biceps.



LARYNX, FRONT VIEW, SHOWING THE LIGAMENTS AND INSERTION OF MUSCLES.—(*Holden.*)

O. h. Os hyoides. *C. th.* Thyroid cartilage. *Corp. trit.* Corpus triticeum, or lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. *C. c.* Cricoid carilage. *C. tr.* Tracheal cartilage. *Lig. thyr.-hyoid med.* Middle thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. th.-h. lat.* Lateral thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. cric.-thyr. med.* Middle cricothyroid ligament. *Lig. cric.-trach.* Cricotracheal ligament. *M. st.-h.* Sternohyoid muscle. *M. th.-hyoid.* Thyrohyoid muscle. *M. st. th.* Sternothyroid muscle. *M. cr.-th.* Cricothyroid muscle.

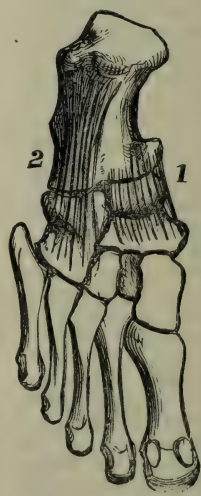
of the liver and the inferior surface of the diaphragm. **L., Lockwood's.** See *Lockwood's Ligament.* **L., Mauchart's.** See *Mauchart's Ligament.* **L., Mucous** (of the knee-joint), a fold of synovial membrane extending from the intercondyloid fossa to the



LIGAMENTS OF THE PELVIS (POSTERIOR VIEW).

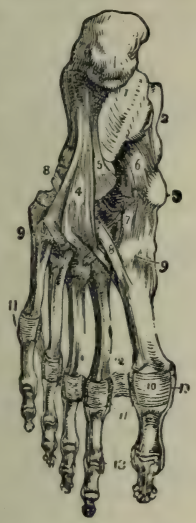
1. Articular surface of sacrum for last lumbar vertebra. 2. Coccyx. 3, 3. Crest of ilium. 4, 4. Tuberosity of ischium. 5, 5. Great sacrosciatic foramen. 6. Lesser sacrosciatic foramen. 7. Great trochanter. 8, 8. Posterior sacroiliac ligament. 9. Posterior inferior spine of ilium. 10. Supraspinous ligament. 11. Obturator membrane. 12. Lesser sacrosciatic foramen. 13, 13, 14. Great sacrosciatic ligament. 15. Lesser sacrosciatic ligament. 16. Spine of ischium.

lower margin of the patella. **L., Nuchal,** one at the nape of the neck, connecting the two trapezius muscles. **L., Odontoid,** any one of the broad, strong ligaments arising on each side of the apex of the odontoid process and connecting the atlas with the skull. **L., Palpebral, External,** that joining the outer margin of the orbit and the tissues of the eyelid. **L., Palpebral, Internal,** one extending from the nasal process of the superior maxilla to the lacrimal spine of the lacrimal bone and the inner end of the tarsal cartilage. **Ligamentum patellæ,** a strong fibrous structure, extending from the tubercle of the tibia upward to become the tendon of the quadriceps extensor muscle; it embraces the patella. **Ligamentum pectinatum,** the spongy tissue at the junction of the cornea and sclera in the sinus of the anterior chamber of the eye. It forms the root of the iris. **L., Poupart's,** the ligament extending from the an-



1. Calcaneoscaphoid ligament. 2. Calcaneocuboid ligament.—(*Holden.*)

terior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis and the pectineal line. It is the lower portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. **L., Pterygomaxillary,** one joining the apex of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw. **L., Pterygospinous,** a ligamentous band extending from the external pterygoid plate to the spine of the sphenoid. **L., Pubic, Inferior,** a triangular ligament extending from the symphysis pubis to the rami of the pubic bones. **L., Pylorocolic,** Glénard's name for the attachment of the transverse colon to the pylorus. **L., Reticular,** one holding a muscle to a bone. **L., Rhomboid,** one joining the cartilage of the first rib and the tuberosity of the clavicle. **L., Round (of Hip).** See *Ligamentum teres.* **L., Round (of Liver),** a fibrous cord running from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver. It represents the remains of the obliterated umbilical vein. **L., Round (of Uterus),** a ligament running from the anterior surface of the cornu of the uterus through the inguinal canal to the mons veneris. **L., Sacrosciatic, Great,** a ligament extending from the sacrum, coccyx, and inferior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium. **L., Spinoglenoid,** one extending between the spine of the scapula and the glenoid cavity. **L., Splenophrenic,** the suspensory ligament of the spleen. **L., Sternoclavicular,** the capsular ligament of the articulation between the sternum and clavicle. **L.s, Sternopericardiac,** connecting bands between the sternum and the pericardium. **L., Stylohyoid,** a fibrous cord extending from the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. **L., Stylomaxillary,** a ligament joining the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inferior surface of the posterior margin of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. **L., Subpubic.** See *L., Pubic, Inferior.* **L., Supraspinal Cervical.** See *L., Nuchal.* **L. Suspensory (of Crystalline Lens),** the zonule of Zinn. **L., Suspensory (of Eyeball).** See *Lockwood's Ligament.* **L., Sutural.** 1. A thin lamina of fiber occurring in the cranial sutures. 2. A thin lamina of fibrous tissue often interposed between the articulating surfaces of bones united by suture. **L.s, Synovial,** synovial folds resembling ligaments. **Ligamentum teres,** a rounded fibrous cord attached to the center of the articular surface of the head of the femur, and extending to the margin of the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum. **L.s, Thyroarytenoid,** the vocal bands. **L., Thyroarytenoid, Inferior,** one of the inferior or true vocal bands. **L., Thyroarytenoid, Superior,** one extending between the inner surface of the upper portion of the thyroid cartilage and the anterior surfaces of the apexes of the arytenoid cartilages. **L., Transverse (of Atlas),** one attached to two small tubercles on the inner surface of the atlas, and surrounding the odontoid process of the axis. **L., Transverse (of Hip-joint),** one extending across the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum. **L., Transverse (of Knee-joint),** one extending from the anterior margin of the external semilunar fibrocartilage to the anterior extremity of the internal fibrocartilage. **L., Trapezoid,** the anterior or external portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, extending from the upper surface of the coracoid process of the scapula to the under surface of the clavicle. **L., Triangular** (of the urethra), a tendinous band of triangular shape, attached by its apex to the reflected portion of Poupart's ligament, and passing inward beneath the spermatic cord and behind the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring, to join the tendon of the opposite side. **L., Winslow's,** the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. **L., Y-shaped** (of Bigelow), the iliofemoral ligament.



LIGAMENTS OF THE SOLE OF THE FOOT.—(*Holden.*)

1. Os calcis. 2. Astragalus. 3. Tuberosity of the scaphoid. 4. Long calcaneocuboid ligament. 5. Part of the short calcaneocuboid ligament. 6. Calcaneoscaphoid ligament. 7. Plantar tarsal ligament. 8, 8. Tendon of the peroneus longus muscle. 9, 9. Plantar tarsometatarsal ligament. 10. Metatarsophalangeal ligament. 11, 11, 11. Lateral metatarsophalangeal. 12. Transverse. 13. Lateral of the phalanges of the great toe.

Ligamentopexis (*lig-am-en-to-peks'-is*) [*ligament; πῆξις,* fixation]. Beck's operation of suspension of the uterus on the round ligaments.

Ligamentous (*lig-am-en'-tus*) [*ligament*]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a ligament.

Ligamentum (*lig-am-en'-tum*). See *Ligament.*

Ligar's Line. 1. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to a point midway between the tuberosity of the ischium and greater trochanter; the upper point of trisection of this line corresponds to the point of emergence of the gluteal artery. 2. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to the inner point of trisection of a line between the tuberosity of the ischium and the greater trochanter; the middle of this line indicates the point of emergence of the sciatic artery.

Ligate (*lī'-gāt*) [*ligare,* to bind]. To apply a ligature.

Ligation (*li-ga'-shun*) [*ligate*]. The operation of tying, especially of tying arteries.

Ligature (*lig'-at-ūr*) [*ligatura*, a band]. 1. A cord or thread used for tying about arteries or other parts. 2. Ligation. **L., Double,** the application of two ligatures to a vessel, between which it is divided. **L., Elastic,** a narrow band or thread of rubber applied tightly to a part so as to destroy the tissues and by compression to lead to separation. It is used in the treatment of hemorrhoids, anal fistula, and in the removal of pedunculated growths. **L., Erichsen's,** one consisting of a double thread, one half of which is white, the other half black; it is used in the ligation of nevi. **L., Interlacing, L., Interlocking,** one for securing a pedicle in which several loops interlace. **L., Intermittent,** a tourniquet applied above a poisoned wound to interrupt the blood-current; it is occasionally relaxed to allow of renewal of the circulation. **L., Lateral,** partial occlusion of the lumen of a vessel by a loose ligature. **L., Provisional,** a ligature applied during an operation, with the intention of removing it before the completion of the operation. **L., Woodridge's,** the isolation of the ventricles by drawing a silk ligature tightly about the auricles at their junction with the ventricles.

Light (*līt*) [AS., *leóht*]. Ethereal waves of the vibrational frequencies that give rise to the sensation of vision when the rays impinge upon the retina. **L., Axial,** light-rays that are parallel to each other and to the optic axis. **L., Central.** See *L., Axial.* **L.-difference,** the difference between the two eyes in respect to their sensitiveness to light. **L., Diffused,** that reflected simultaneously from an infinite number of surfaces, or that which has been scattered by means of a concave mirror or lens. **L., Finsen,** light from which the heat-rays are excluded and only the blue and violet rays remain; it is used in phototherapy. **L., Oblique,** light falling obliquely on a surface. **L., Reflected,** light thrown back from an illuminated object. **L., Refracted,** light-rays that have passed through an object and have been bent from their original course. **L., Refrigerated.** See *L., Finsen.* **L.-sense,** sensibility of the retina to luminous impressions. **L., Transmitted,** the light passing through an object. **L.-treatment.** See *Actinotherapy, Phototherapy,* and *Radiotherapy.*

Lighterman's Bottom. Inflammation of the bursa over the tuberosity of the ischium, from prolonged sitting.

Lightning Pains. The lancinating pains of locomotor ataxia, coming on and disappearing with lightning-like rapidity.

Lignin (*lig'-nin*) [*lignum*], $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$ (?). A modification of cellulose, constituting the greater part of the weight of most dry wood.

Lignosulfin (*lig-no-sul'-fin*). A product occurring in the manufacture of sulfocellulose, containing free sulfurous acid combined with the volatile products of wood. It is used in the disinfection of dwellings.

Lignosulfite (*lig-no-sul'-fīt*). A liquid by-product obtained in the manufacture of cellulose from pine wood; used in laryngeal tuberculosis in inhalations of 10 to 30% solution.

Lignum (*lig'-num*) [L.]. Wood. **L. benedictum,** guaiac-wood. **L. cedrium,** cedar-wood. **L.-vitæ,** the tree, *Guaiacum officinale.* See *Guaiacum.*

Ligroin (*lig'-ro-in*). A product obtained from petroleum; it is used in pharmacy as a solvent and for burning in sponge-lamps.

Ligula (*lig'-u-lah*) [dim. of *lingua*, a tongue]. 1. A small tongue-shaped organ. 2. The strip of white matter on the margin of the fourth ventricle. See *Lingula.*

Ligusticum (*li-gus'-tik-um*). See *Lovage.*

Lilienfeld's Theory of Blood-coagulation. This attributes to the nucleoproteid the power of splitting the fibrinogen into globulin and thrombosin, the thrombosin uniting with lime to form fibrin.

Lily-of-the-valley. See under *Convallaria.*

Liman (*lī'-man*) [λειμήν, a marshy lake]. A sheet of water isolated from the sea and converted into a salt lake. **L. Cure,** the treatment of diseases by bathing in limans at Odessa.

Limanol (*lī'-man-ol*). An extract obtained from boiling the mud of the limans at Odessa. It is used as an application in gout.

Limatura (*lim-at-u'-rah*) [*limare*, to file]. Filings. **L. chalybis, L. ferri,** iron filings.

Limb (*lim*) [AS., *lim*]. 1. One of the extremities attached to the sides of the trunk and used for prehension or locomotion. 2. An elongated structure resembling a limb, as the *limbs* of the internal capsule.

Limbic (*lim'-bik*) [*limbus*]. Marginal.

Limbus (*lim'-bus*) [L.]. A border; the circumferential edge of any flat organ or part. **L. conjunctivæ,** the rim of conjunctiva that overlaps the corneal epithelium. **L. corneæ,** the edge of the cornea at its junction with the sclerotic coat. **L. laminæ spiralis,** the spiral membranous cushion at the border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. **L. luteus.** See *Macula lutea.* **L. sphenoidalis,** the sharp anterior edge of the groove on the sphenoid bone for the optic commissure.

Lime (*līm*) [Pers., *līmū*, a lemon]. 1. The fruit of several species of *Citrus*, as *C. limetta.* 2. [AS., *līm*, cement.] Calcium oxid, CaO (*quicklime*). Calcium oxid has a great affinity for water and for CO_2. On contact with the former, *slaked* lime is formed, with the evolution of heat. On living tissues it acts as a caustic. See also *Calcium* and *Calx.* **L., Chlorinated** (*calx chlorinata*, U. S. P., B. P.), the chlorid of lime of commerce. It is not a distinct chemic compound; its chief constituent, and the one on which its disinfectant properties depend, is calcium hypochlorite, which liberates chlorin. **L.-juice,** the juice of the lime. **L., Milk of,** a milky fluid consisting of calcium hydroxid suspended in water.

L., Slaked, a common term for lime. Syn., *Quicklime.* **L., Sulfurated.** See *Calx sulphurata.* **L., Syrup of** (*syrupus calcis*, U. S. P.), contains 5 % lime, 30 % sugar, 65 % water. It is the antidote to poisoning by phenol or oxalic acid. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **L.-water** (*liquor calcis*, U. S. P.), a solution containing about 1½ parts of lime in 1000 of water. Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). It is used as an antacid.

Limen nasi. The boundary between the osseous and cartilaginous parts of the nasal cavity.

Liminal (*lim'-in-al*) [*limen*, threshold]. Pertaining to the threshold, especially pertaining to the lowest limit of perception.

Limiting Membrane, External. The thin layer between the outer nuclear layer of the retina and that of the rods and cones. **L. Membrane, Internal,** in the eye, the inner layer of the retina.

Limitrophes (*lim-it'-ro-fēz*) [*limes*, a boundary; *τροφή*, nourishment]. The sympathetic ganglions and their connections.

Limo (*li'-mo*) [L.]. Lemon. The fruit of *Citrus limonum*, a tree of the order *Rutaceæ*. The pulp contains a large amount of citric acid. **Limonis cortex** (U. S. P.), the rind of lemon, yields an essential oil and a glucoside, *hesperidin*, $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$. **Limonis, Oleum** (U. S. P.), oil of lemon. Dose 1–5 min. (0.065–0.32 Cc.). **Limonis succus** (U. S. P.), lemon-juice, is refrigerant and antiscorbutic. Locally it has been used in pruritus, sunburn, and as a gargle in diphtheria. **Limonis, Syrupus** (B. P.), is used as a refrigerant and vehicle.

Limonin (*lim'-o-nin*) [*limo*], $C_{26}H_{30}O_8$ (?). A glucosid from seeds of apples and lemons.

Limosis (*lim-o'-sis*) [*λιμός*, hunger]. 1. Unnatural appetite. 2. A disease distinguished by depraved appetite.

Limotherapy (*lim-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*λιμός*, hunger; *θεραπεία*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by partial or total deprivation of food. It has been used in the treatment of aneurysm.

Linadin (*lin'-ad-in*). An insoluble, dark-brown powder containing 1% of iron and 0.023% of iodin, prepared from the spleen of animals. Dose in malarial cachexia 150–385 gr. (10–25 Gm.).

Linamarin (*lin-am-ar'-in*) [*linum*, flax; *amara*, bitter]. The toxic glucosid of common flax.

Lincture (*link'-tūr*) [*lingere*, to lick]. A medicine to be taken by licking; an electuary.

Line, Linea (*līn, lin'-e-ah*) [*linea*, a line]. 1. Extension of dimension having length, but neither breadth nor thickness. 2. The $\frac{1}{12}$ part of an inch. 3. In anatomy, anything resembling a mathematic line in having length without breadth or thickness; a boundary or guide-mark. **Linea alba.** 1. A tendinous raphe extending in the median line of the abdomen from the pubes to the ensiform cartilage; it is formed by the blending of the aponeuroses of the oblique and transversalis muscles. 2. Hunter's line, the anterior peduncles of the pineal gland. **Lineæ albicantes,** glistening white lines in either iliac region of the abdomen, seen in distention of the abdomen from pregnancy, ascites, or tumors. **L., Alveolobasilar,** a line joining the basion and the alveolar point. **L., Alveonasal,** a line joining the nasal and alveolar points. **Linea aspera,** a rough longitudinal ridge on the posterior surface of the middle third of the femur, dividing below into two and above into three ridges. **L., Auriculobregmatic,** a line passing from the auricular point to the bregma, and dividing the preauricular from the postauricular part of the cranium. **L.s, Axillary, Anterior and Posterior,** vertical lines extending downward from the axilla on the side of the trunk. **L., Base,** a line running backward from the infraorbital ridge through the middle of the external auditory meatus, and prolonged to the middle line of the head posteriorly. **L., Basiobregmatic,** the line joining the basion and the bregma. **L., Baudelocque's,** the external conjugate diameter of the pelvis. **L.s, Beau's,** the transverse ridges seen on the finger-nails after convalescence from exhausting diseases. **L., Biauricular,** the line separating the anterior from the posterior portion of the skull; it extends from one auditory foramen over the vertex to the other. **L., Blue,** the blue line at the dental margin of the gums in chronic lead-poisoning. **L., Bryant's.** See *L., Test-*. **L., Camper's,** a line running from the external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine. **L., Clapton's,** a green line at the margin of the gums, with a similar green stain extending for some distance on the teeth in chronic copper-poisoning. **L., Conradi's,** a line from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, marking, under normal conditions, the upper limit of percussion-dulness of the left lobe of the liver. **L., Corrigan's,** a purple line at the junction of the teeth and gums in chronic copper-poisoning. **L., Costoarticular,** a line drawn between the sternoclavicular articulation and the point of the eleventh rib. **L., Costoclavicular.** See *L., Parasternal.* **L., Curved, Inferior (of the Ilium),** a line extending from the upper part of the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium, and terminating at the middle of the great sciatic notch. **L., Curved, Inferior (of the Occipital Bone),** a ridge extending transversely across the outer surface of the occipital bone a short distance below the superior curved line. **L., Curved, Middle (of the Ilium),** a line commencing about an inch or an inch and a half behind the anterior superior spine of the ilium and arching backward and downward to the upper margin of the great sciatic notch. **L., Curved, Superior (of the Ilium),** a line commencing about two inches in front of the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium and curving downward and forward toward the posterior part of the great sciatic notch. **L., Curved, Superior (of the Occip-**

ital Bone), a semicircular line, passing outward and forward from the external occipital protuberance. **L. of Demarcation,** a line of division between healthy and gangrenous tissues. **L.s, Eberth's.** See *Eberth's Lines.* **L., Ellis',** the curved line followed by the upper border of a pleuritic effusion or a hydrothorax. **L., Embryonic,** the primitive trace in the center of the germinal area of the ovum. **Linea eminens (of the Cricoid Cartilage),** a mesial ridge on the dorsal half of the cricoid cartilage. **Linea eminens (of the Patella),** a ridge on the posterior surface of the patella, dividing that surface into two unequal parts, the outer of which is the larger. **L., Epiphyseal,** the thin layer of cartilage at first separating the borders of the diaphysis and epiphysis. **L., Facial.** 1. A straight line tangential to the glabella and some point at the lower portion of the face. 2. See *L., Camper's.* **L. of Fixation,** an imaginary line drawn from the object viewed through the center of rotation of the eye. **L.s, Fraunhofer's,** the black lines that cross the solar spectrum; they are produced by the light from the lower portions of the solar surface passing through certain incandescent metallic vapors in the luminiferous envelop of the sun, and through the aqueous vapor and gases of the earth's atmosphere. **L.s, Frommann's,** transverse lines or strias appearing on the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibers, near the nodes of Ranvier, after the fibers have been stained with silver nitrate. **L., Genal,** a line seen in the faces of children, in certain diseases, running downward from the region of the malar bone to join the nasal line. See *Jadelot's Lines.* **L., Gingival, Burton's,** a reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums. **L. of Haller.** See *Linea splendens of Haller.* **L., Hilton's,** a white line marking the point of junction of the skin of the perineum with the mucosa of the anus, and also the point of separation of the external from the internal sphincter. **L., Holden's,** a sulcus below the fold of the groin, starting from the femoroscrotal furrow, and fading away between the great trochanter and the anterior superior iliac spine; it crosses the middle of the capsule of the hip. **L., Hunter's.** See *Linea alba* (2). **L., Iliopectineal,** the bony ridge marking the brim of the true pelvis, situated partly on the ilium and partly on the pubis. **L., Incremental, Salter's,** a curved line in dentin, supposed to indicate the laminar structure, and to correspond to the successive laminas or stratums of dentin. **L., Intertrochanteric, Anterior,** a line upon the anterior surface of the femur, separating the neck and shaft, extending between the tubercle and a point close to and in front of the lesser trochanter. **L., Intertrochanteric, Posterior,** a ridge on the posterior surface of the femur, extending between the greater and lesser trochanters. **L.s, Jadelot's.** See *Jadelot's Lines.* **L.s, Kirchoff's.** See *L.s, Fraunhofer's.* **L., Ligar's.** See *Ligar's Line.* **L., Mammillary,** a vertical line passing through the center of the nipple. **L., Mylohyoidean.** See *L., Oblique, Internal (of the Inferior Maxilla).* **L., Nasobasilar,** the line drawn through the basion and the nasal point. **L., Nélaton's,** a line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium; in dislocation of the femur backward the trochanter is always found above this line. **L., Nipple-.** Same as *L., Mammillary.* **L., Nuchal, Inferior,** the inferior curved line of the occiput. **L., Nuchal, Median,** the external occipital protuberance. **L., Nuchal, Superior,** the superior curved line of the occiput. **L., Oblique (of the Fibula),** a prominent ridge on the internal surface of the shaft of the fibula, commencing above at the inner side of the head, and terminating in the interosseous ridge at the lower fourth of the bone. **L., Oblique (of the Radius),** a prominent ridge running from the lower part of the bicipital tuberosity, downward and outward, to form the anterior border of the bone. **L., Oblique (of the Thyroid Cartilage),** a line extending downward and outward from the tubercle of the thyroid cartilage. **L., Oblique (of the Tibia),** a rough ridge that crosses the posterior surface of the tibia obliquely downward from the back part of the articular facet for the fibula to the internal border. **L., Oblique, External (of the Inferior Maxilla),** a prominent ridge on the external surface of the inferior maxilla just below the mental foramen, from which it runs outward, upward, and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus. **L., Oblique, Internal (of the Inferior Maxilla),** a ridge on the internal surface of the lower jaw, commencing at the posterior portion of the sublingual fossa, continuing upward and outward so as to pass just below the last two molar teeth. **L., Ogston's,** the line for the tendon of the adductor magnus, running from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondyloid notch. **L., Parasternal,** a line midway between the nipple-line and the border of the sternum. **L., Pectineal,** the portion of the iliopectineal line that is formed by the pubic bone. **L., Primitive,** the primitive streak of the embryo. **L., Profile, of Camper.** See *L., Camper's.* **L., Quadrate,** an eminence on the femur commencing about the middle of the posterior intertrochanteric line, and descending vertically for about two inches along the posterior surface of the shaft. **L. of Regard,** in optics, the line connecting the center of rotation of the eye with the point of fixation or of regard. **L., Respiratory,** the line connecting the bases of the upward strokes in a tracing of the pulse. **L., Roser's.** Same as *L., Nélaton's.* **L., Salter's.** See *L., Incremental.* **L., Scapular,** a vertical line downward from the lower angle of the

scapula. **L., Semicircular, Douglas',** the curved lower edge of the internal layer of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, where it ceases to cover the posterior surface of the rectus muscle. **L., Semilunar, of Spigelius,** a curved tendinous condensation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, running along the outer border of the rectus abdominis. **L. of Sight,** an imaginary line drawn from the object viewed to the center of the pupil. **Linea splendens of Haller,** a longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the anterior surface of the spinal pia mater. **L., Sternal,** the median line of the sternum. **L., Sternomastoid,** a line drawn from a point between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle to the mastoid process. **L., Supraorbital,** a line extending horizontally across the forehead immediately above the root of the external angular process of the frontal bone. **L., Test-,** a line for detecting shortening of the neck of the femur. If two lines are drawn to meet at right angles, one of them backward from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and the other upward from the top of the trochanter major, the latter is the test-line; its length is to be compared with the same line on the uninjured side. Syn., *Bryant's line.* **L., Thompson's,** a red line of vascular tissue along the margin of the gums frequently noticeable in pulmonary tuberculosis. **L., Transverse (of the Abdomen),** the tendinous intersections in the course of the rectus abdominis muscle. **L., Trapezoid,** the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament on the inferior surface of the outer portion of the clavicle. **L., Virchow's,** the line extending from the root of the nose to the lambda. **L., Visual,** an imaginary line, drawn from a point looked at, through the nodal point of the eye, to the macula lutea.

Linear (*lin'-e-ar*) [*line*]. Resembling or pertaining to a line.

Ling's System. A method of treatment of disease by gymnastic and other rhythmic movements of the body, employed by Ling, a Swedish physician. Syn., *Kinetotherapy.*

Lingua (*ling'-gwah*) [L.]. The tongue. **L. exertoria,** prolapse and hypertrophy of the tongue. **L. exigua,** the epiglottis. **L. frænata,** tongue-tie. **L. geographica,** the geographic tongue. See *Tongue, Geographic.* **L. nigra.** See *Glossophytia.*

Lingual (*ling'-gwal*) [*lingua*]. Pertaining to or shaped like the tongue. **L. Artery.** See under *Artery.* **L. Lobule.** See *Subcalcarine Convolution.* **L. Nerve.** See under *Nerve.*

Lingula (*ling'-gu-lah*) [dim. of *lingua*]. A small lobule between the valve of Vieussens and the central lobule of the cerebellum. Syn., *Linguetta laminosa.* **L. auriculæ,** the cartilaginous projection toward or into the upper portion of the lobe of the ear. **L. mandibularis,** the prominent, thin scale of bone partly surrounding the inferior dental foramen of the lower jaw. **L. sphenoidalis,** a small, tongue-like process extending backward in the angle formed by the body of the sphenoid and one of its greater wings. **L. of Wrisberg,** the connecting fibers of the motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

Lingulate (*ling'-gu-lāt*) [*lingula*]. Tongue-shaped.

Liniment, Linimentum (*lin'-i-ment, lin-im-en'-tum*) [*linere,* to smear]. A liquid intended for application to the skin by gentle friction. The following are official in the U. S. P.: *Linimentum ammoniæ* or volatile liniment; *L. belladonnæ; L. calcis* or carron oil; *L. camphoræ* or camphorated oil; *L. chloroformi; L. saponis; L. saponis mollis* or tincture of green soap; *L. terebinthinæ.* **L., St. John Long's,** liniment of turpentine and acetic acid (*linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum,* B. P.).

Linition (*lin-ish'-un*) [see *Liniment*]. The process of applying a liniment.

Linitis (*li-ni'-tis*) [λίνον, web; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the network of filamentous areolar tissue surrounding the gastric vessels. **L. plastica,** fibrinous infiltration of the pylorus.

Linolein (*lin-o'-le-in*) [*linum; oleum,* oil]. The neutral fat contained in linseed-oil, and to which its drying property is due.

Linseed (*lin'-sēd*). See *Linum.* **L.-oil.** See *Lini, Oleum,* under *Linum.*

Lint [*linum*]. A loosely woven or partly felted mass of broken linen fibers, made by scraping or picking linen cloth. It is used as a dressing for wounds. **L., Common,** lint that is twilled on one side and woolly on the other. In the spreading of an ointment the twilled side is used. **L., Patent,** lint that is scraped on both sides, a soft finish being thus given the two surfaces. Syn., *English charpie.*

Lintin (*lin'-tin*). Absorbent cotton rolled or compressed into sheets.

Linum (*li'-num*) [L.]. The seed of *L. usitatissimum,* a plant of the order *Lineæ,* containing a fatty substance, *linolein,* which is the glycerid of linoleic acid. It is a demulcent, emollient, and expectorant, useful in inflammations of mucous membranes. Syn., *Flaxseed; Linseed.* **Lini, Cataplasma** (B. P.), a poultice made from linseed meal. **L. cathartícum,** an active purgative and vermifuge. **Lini farina** (B. P.), flaxseed meal, used as a poultice. **Lini, Infusum** (B. P.), flaxseed tea. Dose indefinite. **Lini, Oleum** (U. S. P.), the fixed oil of flaxseed, a glycerid of linoleic acid. Dose ½–2 oz. (16–64 Cc.). **Lini semina** (B. P.), linseed or flaxseed.

Liodermia (*li-o-der'-me-ah*) [λεῖος, smooth; δέρμα, skin]. A condition of abnormal smoothness and glossiness of the skin.

Liomyofibroma (*li-o-mi-o-fi-bro'-mah*) [*liomyoma; fibroma*]. A tumor presenting the characteristics of a liomyoma and a fibroma.

Liomyoma (*li-o-mi-o'-mah*) [λεῖος, smooth; *myoma*]. A tumor composed of unstriped muscular tissue.

Liouville's Icterus. Icterus neonatorum.

Lip [AS., *lippa*]. 1. One of the two fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth. 2. One of the labia majora. See *Labium*.

Lipacidemia (*lip-as-id-e'-me-ah*) [λίπος, fat; *acidum*, blood]. The presence of fatty acids in the blood.

Lipaciduria (*lip-as-id-u'-re-ah*) [λίπος, fat; *acidum*; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of fatty acids in the urine.

Lipæmia (*lip-e'-me-ah*). See *Lipemia*.

Lipanin (*lip'-an-in*). A substitute for cod-liver oil, consisting of pure olive-oil and 6% of oleic acid. The dose is from 2 to 6 tablespoonfuls daily.

Liparocele (*lip'-ar-o-sēl*) [λίπος, fat; κήλη, a tumor]. A fatty tumor or cyst; a hernia containing fatty tissue.

Lipase (*lip'-āz*) [λίπος, fat]. A fat-splitting enzym contained in the pancreatic juice, blood-plasma, and in many plants.

Lipemia (*lip-e'-me-ah*) [λίπος, fat; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of an emulsion of fine oil-globules in the blood, a condition sometimes found in diabetes.

Liphemia, Liphæmia (*li-fe'-me-ah*). See *Oligemia*.

Lipiodol (*lip-i'-o-dol*). An oil containing 40% of iodin in each cubic centimeter.

Lipliawsky's Test. See under *Test*.

Lipo- (*lip-o-*) [λίπος, fat]. A prefix meaning fat or fatty.

Lipobromol (*lip-o-bro'-mol*). Oil of poppy-seed combined with 33.3% of bromin; a bland, almost tasteless preparation.

Lipocardiac (*lip-o-kar'-de-ak*) [*lipo-*; καρδία, the heart]. Pertaining to a fatty heart.

Lipochrome (*lip'-o-krōm*) [*lipo-*; χρῶμα, color]. Any one of a special group of fatty pigments found in animal tissues.

Lipofibroma (*lip-o-fi-bro'-mah*) [*lipo-*; *fibroma*]. A combined fatty and fibrous tumor.

Lipogenesis (*lip-o-jen'-es-is*) [*lipo-*; γένεσις, birth]. The formation or deposit of fat.

Lipogenin (*lip-oj'-en-in*). An ointment-base occurring in solid and liquid form, said to consist of a mixture of fatty acids.

Lipolysis (*lip-ol'-is-is*) [*lipo-*; λύειν, to loose]. The decomposition of fat.

Lipolytic (*lip-ol-it'-ik*). Fat-splitting.

Lipoma (*lip-o'-mah*) [*lipo-*; ὄμα, a tumor]. A fatty tumor. **L., Diffuse,** a tumor consisting of an irregular mass of fatty tissue without a capsule. **L. mixtum,** a fatty tumor, the thick capsule of which causes it to resemble fibrous growths. **L., Osseous,** a fatty tumor the fibrous septums of which have become ossified.

Lipomatosis (*lip-o-mat-o'-sis*) [*lipoma*]. A general deposition of fat; obesity.

Lipomatous (*lip-o'-mat-us*). Of the nature of a lipoma.

Lipomphalus (*lip-om'-fa-lus*) [*lipo-*; ὀμφαλός, the navel]. A fatty umbilical hernia.

Lipomyoma (*lip-o-mi-o'-mah*) [*lipo-*; *myoma*]. A myoma with fatty elements.

Lipomyxoma (*lip-o-miks-o'-mah*) [*lipo-*; *myxoma*]. A myxoma combined with fatty tissues.

Lipophrenia (*lip-o-fre'-ne-ah*) [λείπειν, to fail; φρήν, mind]. Failure of mental capacity.

Lipopsychia (*lip-o-si'-ke-ah*). See *Asthenia*.

Liporhodin (*lip-o-ro'-din*) [*lipo-*; ῥόδον, a rose]. A red-colored lipochrome.

Liposarcoma (*lip-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*lipo-*; *sarcoma*]. Sarcoma with fatty elements.

Liposic (*lip'-o-sik*). See *Lipolytic*.

Lipothymia (*lip-o-thi'-me-ah*) [λείπειν, to fail; θυμός, life]. Faintness.

Lipotrichia (*lip-o-trik'-e-ah*) [λείπειν, to fail; θρίξ, hair]. Falling out of the hair.

Lipoxanthin (*lip-o-zan'-thin*) [*lipo-*; *xanthin*]. A yellow lipochrome.

Lipoxeny (*lip-oks'-en-e*) [λείπειν, to fail; ξένος, a host]. Desertion of a host by a parasite.

Lipoxysm (*lip-oks'-izm*) [*lipo-*; ὀξύς, sharp]. Poisoning by means of oleic acid.

Lippitude, Lippitudo (*lip'-e-tūd, lip-e-tu'-do*) [*lippus*, blear-eyed]. The state of being blear-eyed, a condition marked by ulcerative marginal blepharitis.

Lipuria (*lip-u'-re-ah*) [λίπος, fat; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of fat in the urine.

Liquarium (*lik-wa'-re-um*) [*liquarius*, pertaining to liquids]. Simple syrup of sugar.

Liquate (*lik'-wāt*) [*liquare*, to make liquid]. To liquefy.

Liquefacient (*lik-we-fa'-shent*) [*liquefaciens*, liquefying]. 1. Having the power to liquefy or soften. 2. An agent which has the power to liquefy a hard deposit or growth.

Liquefaction (*lik-we-fak'-shun*) [see *Liquefacient*]. The process of changing or being changed into a liquid. **L.-necrosis.** See *Necrosis, Liquefactive*.

Liquefactive (*lik-we-fak'-tiv*) [see *Liquefacient*]. Pertaining to, causing, or characterized by liquefaction.

Liquescent (*lik-wes'-ent*) [*liquescere*, to become liquid]. Becoming, or tending to become, liquid.

Liqueur (*le-ker*) [Fr.]. An aromatic alcoholic drink.

Liquid (*lik'-wid*) [*liquere*, to melt]. 1. Fluid; flowing. 2. A substance that flows readily and takes the shape of the containing vessel.

Liquidambar (*lik-wid-am'-bar*) [*liquid; ambar*, from Ar., *anbar*, ambergris]. A genus of trees of the *Hamamelideæ*. *L. altingia* and *L. orientalis* are species that afford a portion of commercial styrax. *L. styraciflua*, of North America, contains a stimulant gum, and is useful in diarrheas, coughs, and colds. Syn., *Bilsted; Copalm; Sweet-gum*.

Liquor (*li'-kwor, lik'-or*) [L.]. 1. Any liquid. 2. An aqueous solution of a nonvolatile substance. **L. amnii,** the liquid contained in the amniotic sac. **L. amnii spurius,** the oxidation products formed by the wolffian bodies contained as a fluid in the sac of the allantois. Syn., *Allantoic fluid*. **L. carbonis detergens,** a mixture of coal-tar and tincture of soap-bark. **L. carnis ferropeptonatus.** See *Carniferrol*. **L. cotunnii,** the perilymph

of the internal ear. **L. folliculi,** the fluid filling the follicle or space about the developing ovum in the ovary. **L. sanguinis,** the blood-plasma.

Lirellate (*lir'-el-āt*) [*lira*, a ridge]. Marked with linear ridges or furrows; ridge-like; furrow-like.

Lirelliform, Lirelline, Lirellous (*līr'-el-e-form, lir'-el-ēn, -us*). See *Lirellate*.

Lisfranc's Amputation [*Lisfranc*, a French surgeon]. A disarticulation of the metatarsal bones from the tarsus. **L.'s Joint,** the tarsometatarsal articulation. **L.'s Tubercle,** a rough spot on the anterior surface of the first rib near the superior border. It serves for the attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

Lisping (*lisp'-ing*) [AS., *wlispian*, to lisp]. A defect of speech in which sibilant letters are sounded like linguals, especially *s* as *th*.

Lissauer's Tract [*Lissauer*, a German scientist]. The narrow bridge of white substance between the apex of the posterior horn and the periphery of the spinal cord; it is traversed by some of the root-fibers. Syn., *Lissauer's marginal zone*.

Lissencephalous (*lis-en-sef-al'-us*) [λισσός, smooth; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain]. Having a brain with few or no convolutions.

Listerine (*lis'-ter-in*) [*Lister*, an English physician]. A proprietary antiseptic preparation said to contain thymol, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, mentha arvensis, benzoic and boric acids. A similar preparation is the *liquor antisepticus* of the U. S. P.

Listerism (*lis'-ter-izm*). A general name for the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds according to the principles first enunciated by Lister, an English physician.

Listing's Law [*Listing*, a German scientist]. When the line of sight passes from its primary position into any other position, the angle of rotation of the eyeball in this second position is the same as if the eyeball had been rotated about a fixed axis, perpendicular to both the first and the second direction of the line of sight. **L.'s Plane,** the vertical transverse plane perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eyeball, which passes through the center of motion of the eyes and in which lie the vertical and transverse axes of normal voluntary rotation. **L.'s Reduced Eye.** See *Eye, Diagrammatic*.

Listol (*lis'-tol*). An antiseptic said to consist of thymol and iodin.

Liter (*le'-ter*) [*litra*, a pound]. The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 0.88036 of an imperial quart, or 1.056 U. S. quarts; it is the volume of one kilogram of water at its maximum density.

Lithagog (*lith'-ag-og*) [λίθος, a stone; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Expelling calculi. 2. Any agent tending to expel calculi from the bladder.

Lithangiuria (*lith-an-je-u'-re-ah*) [λίθος, a stone; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; οὖρον, urine]. A diseased condition of the urinary tract due to the presence of calculi.

Litharge (*lith'-arj*). See *Plumbi oxidum* under *Plumbum*.

Lithargyrium (*lith-ar-ji'-re-um*). Litharge.

Lithargyrius (*lith-ar-ji'-re-us*) [L.]. A litharge of a yellowish hue; gold litharge.

Lithargyrum (*lith-ar'-ji-rum*) [L.]. Litharge.

Lithargyrus (*lith-ar'-ji-rus*) [L.]. Litharge, particularly silver litharge.

Lithate (*lith'-āt*) [λίθος, a stone]. A salt of lithic (uric) acid; a urate.

Lithecboly (*lith-ek'-bo-le*) [λίθος, a stone; ἐκβολή, a throwing out]. Expulsion of a calculus by contraction of the bladder and dilation of its neck.

Lithectasy (*lith-ek'-tas-e*) [λίθος, a stone; ἔκτασις, a stretching out]. Dilation of the urethra and neck of the bladder for the removal of calculi.

Lithemia (*lith-e'-me-ah*) [λίθος, a stone; αἷμα, blood]. A condition in which, owing to defective metabolism of the nitrogenous elements, the blood becomes charged with deleterious substances, principally, perhaps, of the uric-acid group, although their exact chemic nature is not determined.

Lithemic (*lith-e'-mik*) [*lithemia*]. Pertaining to or suffering from lithemia.

Lithepsy (*lith-ep'-se*). See *Lithodialysis*.

Lithia (*lith'-e-ah*) [*lithium*], Li_2O. Lithium oxid. **L.-water,** mineral water containing lithium salts in solution.

Lithiasis (*lith-i'-as-is*) [λίθος, a stone]. The formation of calculi in the body.

Lithic (*lith'-ik*). 1. Pertaining to calculi. 2. Pertaining to lithium. **L. Acid.** See *Acid, Uric*.

Lithiopiperazin (*lith-e-o-pip'-er-az-in*). A combination of lithium and piperazin which forms a granular powder readily soluble in water. It is antiarthritic. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) daily.

Lithium (*lith'-e-um*) [λίθος, a stone]. Symbol Li; atomic weight 7; quantivalence 1. A soft, silver-white metal belonging to the group of alkalis. It is the lightest solid element, having a specific gravity of 0.585. The salts of lithium are used in medicine for their solvent power of uric acid, with which they form easily soluble salts. They are, therefore, employed in rheumatic and gouty affections. **L. Acetate,** $LiC_2H_3O_2 + 2H_2O$, colorless crystals soluble in water; diuretic. Dose 8–24 gr. (0.52–1.6 Gm.). **L. Arsenate,** $2Li_3AsO_4 + H_2O$, an alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.001–0.004 Gm.). **L. Benzoate** (*lithii benzoas*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.). **L. Bitartrate,** $LiC_4H_5O_6.H_2O$. It is diuretic and laxative, and is used in gout. Dose 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.). **L. Bromid** (*lithii bromidum*, U. S. P.), has the action of the bromids. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **L. Carbonate** (*lithii carbonas*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **L.-carmin,** a solution of carmin in lithium carbonate, used as a stain for tissue. **L. Citrate** (*lithii citras*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **L. Citrate, Effervescent** (*lithii*

citras effervescens, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Gm.). **L. Dithiosalicylate,** $Li_2C_{14}H_8S_2O_6$, used in gout and rheumatism. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 Gm.). **L.-diuretin.** Same as *Uropherin*. **L. Formate,** $LiCHO_2 + H_2O$; used in rheumatism and gout. Dose ½ oz. (15 Cc.) 1% aqueous solution. **L. Glycerinophosphate, L. Glycerophosphate,** $Li_2PO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2$; a nerve-tonic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). **L. Iodate,** $LiIO_3$, used in gout. Dose 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 Gm.). **L. Iodid,** LiI, used in chronic sciatica and gout. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.32 Gm.). **L. Salicylate** (*lithii salicylas*, U. S. P.). Dose 20–40 gr. (1.3–2.6 Gm.). **L. Sozoiodolate,** $C_6H_2\begin{cases}OH\\=I_2\\SO_3Li,\end{cases}$ white plates; used as an antiseptic. **L. Sulfoichthyolate,** used in rheumatism. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.). **L. Valerate, L. Valerianate,** $LiC_5H_9O_2$, antispasmodic, antilithic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.).

Litho- (*lith-o-*) [*λίθος*, a stone]. A prefix denoting relation to stone or to calculi.

Lithobiotic (*lith-o-bi-ot'-ik*). See *Cryptobiotic*.

Lithocenosis (*lith-o-sen-o'-sis*) [*litho-*; *κένωσις*, evacuation]. The extraction of the fragments of calculi that have been crushed.

Lithoclast (*lith'-o-klast*). See *Lithotrite*.

Lithoclysmia (*lith-o-kliz'-me-ah*) [*litho-*; *κλύσμα*, clyster]. An injection of solvent liquids into the bladder for the removal of calculi.

Lithodialysis (*lith-o-di-al'-is-is*) [*litho-*; *διαλύειν*, to dissolve]. 1. The solution of calculi in the bladder. 2. The operation of breaking a vesical calculus previous to its removal.

Lithofellic (*lith-o-fel'-ik*) [*litho-*; *fel*, the gall-bladder]. Relating to biliary lithiasis.

Litholapaxy (*lith-ol'-ap-ak-se*) [*litho-*; *λάπαξις*, removal]. An operation for crushing a stone in the bladder and removing the fragments at the same sitting.

Lithology (*lith-ol'-o-je*) [*litho-*; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature and treatment of calculi.

Litholysis (*lith-ol'-is-is*). See *Lithodialysis*.

Lithonephrosis (*lith-o-nef-ro'-sis*). See *Nephrolithiasis*.

Lithonephrotomy (*lith-o-nef-rot'-o-me*) [*litho-*; *νεφρός*, kidney; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the kidney for the removal of a renal calculus

Lithopedion (*lith-o-pe'-de-on*) [*litho-*; *παιδίον*, child]. A retained fetus that has undergone calcareous infiltration.

Lithophone (*lith'-o-fōn*) [*litho-*; *φωνή*, sound]. An instrument for detecting by sound the presence of calculi in the bladder.

Lithoscope (*lith'-o-skōp*) [*litho-*; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for the detection and examination of calculi in the bladder.

Lithosis (*lith-o'-sis*) [*λίθος*, a stone]. A diseased condition of the lung caused by the inhalation and deposition in the lung tissue of particles of silica or aluminium silicate. Syn., *Grinders' lung*.

Lithotome (*lith'-o-tōm*) [*litho-*; *τομή*, a cutting]. A cutting-instrument for use in lithotomy.

Lithotomist (*lith-ot'-o-mist*) [see *Lithotome*]. A surgeon who performs lithotomy.

Lithotomy (*lith-ot'-o-me*) [see *Lithotome*]. Incision into the bladder to remove a calculus. **L., Bilateral,** a lithotomy performed by a curved transverse incision just in front of the rectum. **L., Italian,** median lithotomy. **L., Lateral,** one in which the incision is made in front of the rectum and to the left of the raphe. **L., Lithontriptic,** a perineal incision following lithotrity for removal of debris of calculi. **L., Median, L., Marian,** one in which the incision is made in the median line in front of the anus. **L., Mediolateral,** that in which the perineal incision is made in the median line, and the prostatic incision laterally. **L. Position,** a position in which the patient rests on his back with the thighs flexed on the abdomen and the legs flexed on the thighs, the knees being widely abducted. **L., Quadrilateral,** a modification of bilateral lithotomy with four incisions of the prostate. **L., Spontaneous,** expulsion of a calculus by ulceration through the bladder and perineum. **L., Suprapubic,** lithotomy in which the incision is made above the pubis, at a point where the bladder is not covered by peritoneum. **L., Vaginal,** one in which the incision is through the vaginal wall.

Lithotripsy (*lith'-o-trip-se*) [*litho-*; *τρίβειν*, to crush]. The operation of crushing calculi in the bladder.

Lithotriptic (*lith-o-trip'-tik*) [see *Lithotripsy*]. 1. Relating to lithotripsy. 2. Capable of dissolving vesical calculi.

Lithotriptor (*lith-o-trip'-tor*) [see *Lithotripsy*]. An instrument for crushing calculi in the bladder.

Lithotrite (*lith'-o-trīt*) [*litho-*; *terere*, to rub]. An instrument for crushing a vesical calculus.

Lithotrity (*lith-ot'-rit-e*) [see *Lithotrite*]. The process of crushing a stone in the bladder, with the lithotrite, into fragments small enough to pass through the urethral canal.

Lithous (*lith'-us*). Having the nature of a stone.

Lithuresis (*lith-u-re'-sis*) [*λίθος*, a stone; *οὕρησις*, urination]. The voiding of small calculi with the urine.

Lithureteria (*lith-u-re-te'-re-ah*) [*λίθος*, a stone; *οὐρητήρ*, a ureter]. A diseased condition of the ureter due to the presence of calculi.

Lithuria (*lith-u'-re-ah*) [*lithium*; *οὖρον*, urine]. A condition marked by excess of lithic acid or its salts in the urine.

Litmus (*lit'-mus*) [Dutch, *lak*, lac; *moes*, pulp]. A blue pigment obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, a lichen. It is employed for determining the presence of acids and alkalis. **L.-paper, Blue,** unsized paper steeped in a solution of litmus; it turns red on contact with acid solutions. **L.-paper, Red,** unsized colored paper steeped in a solution of

litmus colored red with acid; it turns blue on contact with alkaline solutions.

Litsea (*lit'-se-ah*) [Japanese]. A genus of plants of the order *Laurineæ*. *L. cubeba* is used as a condiment and stomachic. *L. trinervia* is a species resembling myrrh. The entire plant has stimulant and diuretic properties. The root is used as a vermifuge and emmenagog. The berries yield an oil used as a remedy in skin diseases and on old wounds.

Litten's Sign. Retraction of the lateral portion of the thorax, where the diaphragm is inserted, the retracted portions being lowered during inspiration and rising during expiration. It is absent in pleuritic adhesions, effusion into the pleural cavity, emphysema, etc. Syn., *Diaphragmatic phenomenon*.

Litter (*lit'-er*) [*lectus*, a couch]. A stretcher or couch with handles for carrying the sick or wounded.

Little's Disease. Congenital muscular rigidity; spastic cerebral diplegia of infancy.

Littré's Colotomy. The making of an opening into the colon through the left iliac region. **L.'s Glands.** See *Glands, Littré's*. **L.'s Hernia.** See *Hernia, Littré's*. **L.'s Sinus,** the transverse sinus.

Lituate (*lit'-u-āt*) [*lituus*, an augur's staff]. Forked, with the points bent slightly outward.

Livedo (*liv-e'-do*) [*livere*, to grow black]. Same as *Lividity*.

Liver (*liv'-er*) [AS., *lifer*]. The largest gland in the body, situated on the right side of the abdominal cavity, just below the diaphragm, and forming an appendage of the digestive tract. Its functions are: the secretion of bile; the formation and storage of glycogen; the production, at least at a certain period of development, of blood-corpuscles; the destruction of blood-corpuscles; the formation of a large quantity of urea; the retention and destruction of certain poisonous substances absorbed from the intestinal tract. Anatomically, it consists of five lobes—the right, the left, the lobus spigelii, the lobus quadratus, and the lobus caudatus. These lobes are made up of lobules or acini, and these again of hepatic cells, capillaries, arteries, veins, lymphatics, and biliary channels, each lobule being surrounded by connective tissue. The weight of the liver is between 50 and 60 ounces. **L., Albuminoid.** See *L., Amyloid*. **L., Amyloid,** one the seat of amyloid degeneration. **L., Beavertail,** one the left lobe of which resembles in form a beaver's tail. **L., Biliary Cirrhotic,** one the seat of chronic inflammation, the result of obstruction and distention of the bile-ducts. **L., Cardiac,** hepatic congestion with pulsation accompanied by disease of the right side of the heart. **L., Cirrhotic,** one the seat of chronic inflammation, with overgrowth of the connective tissue and atrophy of the parenchyma. **L., Fatty,** one with marked fatty infiltration and degeneration. **L., Floating,** a movable condition of the liver, with displacement. **L., Foam-,** a liver containing many gas-filled cavities which give it a spongy or foamy texture. It is due to *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*. **L., Gin-drinkers',** the liver of atrophic cirrhosis. **L., Hobnail.** See *Hobnail Liver*. **L., Icing-.** See *Icing-liver*. **L., Nutmeg,** a condition of the liver occurring in heart disease, fatty infiltration, and amyloid disease. The surface of a section has a peculiar mottled appearance, the center of the lobules being dark, the periphery light, in color. **L., Scrofulous,** an albuminoid liver. **L.-spot,** chloasma. **L., Syphilitic,** one the seat of gummas, which, on healing, leave scars, or of a diffuse inflammation that may lead to cirrhosis, with atrophy or, especially in hereditary syphilis, enlargement. **L., Tightlace,** one in which the right lobe is thickened vertically from compression, marked by the ribs, and atrophic from constant pressure by tight stays. Syn., *Corset-liver*. **L., Waxy.** See *L., Amyloid*.

Liverwort (*liv'-er-wert*). See *Hepatica*.

Livid (*liv'-id*) [*livere*, to be dark]. Discolored from the effects of congestion or contusion; black and blue; pale lead-color.

Lividity (*liv-id'-it-e*) [*livid*]. The state of being livid. **L., Cadaveric, L., Postmortem,** the reddish or bluish discoloration in the dependent parts of a corpse, due to the gravitation of the blood.

Livor (*li'-vor*) [*livid*]. Lividity.

Lixiviation (*liks-iv-e-a'-shun*) [see *Lixivium*]. The process of leaching ashes. Also, the process of separating by solution any alkaline salt from the insoluble impurities with which it is mixed.

Lixivium (*liks-iv'-e-um*) [*lixivia*, lye]. The filtrate obtained by leaching ashes; practically a solution of an impure potassium hydroxid.

Llareta (*lar-e'-tah*). A remedy recommended in the treatment of blennorrhagia, said to be the fluidextract of *Haplopappus slareta*, of Chili.

Lobar (*lo'-bar*). Pertaining to a lobe. **L. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia, Lobar*.

Lobate (*lo'-bāt*). Having lobes.

Lobe (*lōb*) [*lobus*, a lobe]. A more or less rounded part or projection of an organ, separated from neighboring parts by fissures and constrictions, as the *lobes* of the liver, of the brain, etc. **L.s of the Cerebellum,** each cerebellar hemisphere is divided into the following lobes: on the upper surface, the anterior or square lobe and the posterior or semilunar lobe; on the under surface, the flocculus or subpeduncular lobe, the amygdala or tonsil, the digastric lobe, the slender lobe, and the inferior posterior lobe. **L.s of the Cerebrum,** the primary lobes into which each cerebral hemisphere is divided; they are: the frontal, parietal, occipital, temporosphenoid, and central, or island of Reil. See *Brain* and *Convolution*. **L.s of the Liver.** See *Liver*. **L., Marginal,** the first frontal convolution running along the margin of the

longitudinal fissure. **L.s, Optic,** the corpora quadrigemina.

Lobelia (*lo-be'-le-ah*) [from de *Lobel*, a French botanist]. The *lobelia* of the U. S. P. is the leaves and tops of *L. inflata*, of the order *Lobeliaceæ*. It contains a liquid alkaloid, *lobelin;* an acid, *lobelic acid;* an acrid body, *lobelacrin;* and a crystalline substance, *inflatin*. Lobelia is expectorant, antispasmodic, and emetic, and has been used in asthma, whooping-cough, and other bronchial affections. A North American species, *L. syphilitica*, has been used as an antisyphilitic. **L., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum lobeliæ*, U. S. P.), an acetic acid menstruum. Dose 8 min. (0.5 Cc.). **L., Tincture of** (*tinctura lobeliæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Lobelin (*lo-be'-lin*) [*lobelia*]. 1. A precipitate from the tincture of *Lobelia inflata;* an emetic, nervine, antispasmodic, resolvent, and relaxant. Dose, as an emetic, 1–3 gr. (0.6–0.2 Gm.) in warm water, repeated in 10 minutes if necessary; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.032 Gm.). 2. An actively poisonous alkaloid from *Lobelia inflata*. **L. Hydrobromate,** used in pseudo-angina pectoris and asthma. Dose, adults, $\frac{3}{4}$–6 gr. (0.05–0.4 Gm.) daily; children, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.01–0.05 Gm.) daily. **L. Sulfate,** used in asthma, epilepsy, etc. Dose 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.) daily, gradually increasing to 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 Gm.) daily.

Lobengulism (*lo-ben'-gu-lizm*). A condition marked by a general increase of subcutaneous fat, associated with partial or complete abeyance of sexual function. In men there is an enlargement of the mammary glands with failure of sexual appetite, and in women a cessation of menstruation.

Lobstein's Cancer. Retroperitoneal sarcoma. **L.'s Disease,** osteopsathyrosis; fragility of the bones. **L.'s Ganglion,** a small ganglifform swelling of the great splanchnic nerve a short distance above the diaphragm.

Lobular (*lob'-u-lar*) [*lobulus*]. Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of lobules. **L. Pneumonia,** bronchopneumonia.

Lobulated (*lob'-u-la-ted*) [*lobule*]. Consisting of lobes or lobules.

Lobule (*lob'-ūl*) [see *Lobulus*]. A small lobe. **L., Cuneate.** See *Cuneus*. **L., Fusiform,** the subcollateral gyrus. **L., Paracentral,** the superior connecting convolution of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal gyri. **L., Parietal,** one of the two parts (inferior and superior) into which the parietal lobe is divided by the horizontal portion of the intraparietal fissure.

Lobulus (*lob'-u-lus*) [dim. of *lobus;* pl., *lobulī*]. A lobule. **L. caudatus,** the tailed lobe of the liver that separates the right extremity of the transverse fissure from the commencement of the fissure for the inferior vena cava. **L. quadratus,** the square lobe upon the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. **Lobuli renalis,** the malpighian pyramids. **L. spigelii,** the lobule projecting from the posterior portion of the inferior surface of the liver. **Lobuli testiculi, L. testis,** pyramidal or conoid lobules varying in size and number (250–400) and converging to the mediastinum, which make up the glandular substance of the testis. Each lobule consists of from one to six seminiferous tubules.

Lobus (*lo'-bus*) [L.]. A lobe.

Local (*lo'-kal*). Limited to a part or place; not general.

Localization (*lo-kal-iz-a'-shun*) [*local*]. 1. The determination of the seat of a lesion. 2. The limitation of a process to a particular place; the opposite of generalization. 3. The faculty of locating sensory impressions. **L., Cerebral,** the determination of the position of the centers in the brain that preside over certain physiologic acts or of the seat of pathologic conditions interfering with the proper function of these centers. **L., Experimental,** the localization of brain-centers through experiments on animals.

Localized (*lo'-kal-īzd*). Confined to a particular place.

Lochia (*lo'-ke-ah*) [λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth]. The discharge from the genital organs during the first few weeks (from two to four) after labor. **L. alba,** the whitish flow that takes place from about the seventh day. **L. cruenta, L. rubra,** the sanguineous flow of the first few days. **L. serosa,** the serous discharge taking place about the fifth day.

Lochial (*lo'-ke-al*) [*lochia*]. Pertaining to the lochia.

Lochiometra (*lo-ke-o-me'-trah*) [*lochia;* μήτρα, uterus]. A collection of lochia in the uterus.

Lochiorrhea (*lo-ke-or-e'-ah*) [*lochia;* ῥοία, a flow]. An abnormal flow of the lochia.

Lockard's Treatment of Typhoid. Continuous application of ice-bags to the axillas, popliteal spaces, back of neck, wrist, and ankle, to reduce temperature.

Lock-finger. A peculiar affection of the fingers in which they suddenly become fixed in a flexed position, due to the presence of a small fibrous growth in the sheath of the extensor tendon.

Lockjaw. Tetanus; trismus.

Lock-spasm. A spasm of the fingers in which they become firmly flexed upon the object in their grasp, as upon the pen in writing. It is sometimes seen in writer's cramp.

Lockwood's Ligament. The suspensory ligament of the eyeball, a curved fibrous band connected with Tenon's capsule, and supporting the eyeball on each side of the orbit.

Loco (*lo'-ko*) [Sp., "crazy"]. Loco-weed, various species of leguminous plants poisonous to cattle and horses. **L.-disease,** a local epizootic disease of cattle and horses induced by eating any of the plants called *loco*.

Locoism (*lo'-ko-izm*). See *Loco-disease*.

Locomotive (*lo-ko-mo'-tiv*) [*locus*, a place; *movere*, to move]. Moving from place to place; able to change its place; pertaining to locomotion. **L. Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse*.

Locomotor (*lo-ko-mo'-tor*) [*locus*, a place; *motor*, a mover]. Pertaining to locomotion. **L. Ataxia, L. Ataxy.** See *Ataxia, Locomotor*, and *Tabes*.

Locular, Loculated (*lok'-u-lar, lok'-u-la-ted*) [*loculus*]. Divided into loculi.

Loculus (*lok'-u-lus*) [dim. of *locus;* pl., *loculi*]. A small space or compartment.

Locus (*lo'-kus*) [L.]. A place, spot, or organ. **L. cinereus, L. cæruleus, L. ferrugineus,** a bluish-tinted eminence on the fasciculi teretes of the fourth ventricle of the brain. **L. minoris resistentiæ,** a spot of diminished resistance. **L. niger,** a dark area in the center of a section of the crus cerebri. **L. perforatus,** a name given to the anterior and the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain through which blood-vessels pass. **L. ruber,** the red nucleus of the tegmentum.

Loebisch's Formula. The product obtained by multiplying the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine by 2.2 indicates the number of grams of solids in 1000 Cc. of urine.

Loeffler's Alkaline Solution. A mixture of 30 parts of a concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue and 100 parts of a 1 : 10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydroxid. **L.'s Bacillus,** the bacillus of diphtheria. See under *Bacteria*. **L.'s Blood-serum Mixture,** a mixture consisting of one part of neutral meat-infusion bouillon containing 1% of glucose and three parts of blood-serum; it is used as a culture-medium. **L.'s Toluol Solution,** a solution recommended by Loeffler for the local treatment of diphtheria. It consists of menthol, 10 Gm.; toluol, sufficient to make 36 Cc.; absolute alcohol, 60 Cc.; solution of ferric chlorid, 4 Cc. Another formula is: menthol, 10 Gm.; toluol, sufficient to make 36 Cc.; creolin, 2 Cc.; absolute alcohol, 65 Cc.

Loeffleria (*lef-le'-re-ah*). A disease marked by the presence of *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, Klebs and Loeffler, without diphtheric symptoms.

Loehlein's Diameter. The distance between the center of the subpubic ligament and the anterosuperior angle of the great sacrosciatic foramen.

Lœmology (*lem-ol'-o-je*). See *Loimology*.

Loewe's Ring. A bright circle which may appear in the visual field when the illumination is changed from blue to white. It surrounds the position of the dark ring that marks the macula lutea.

Loewenberg's Canal. See *Canal, Loewenberg's*.

Loewenthal's Reaction. The agglutination of *Spirochætæ obermeieri*, Cohn, by the blood-serum of an individual affected with relapsing fever. **L.'s Test for Glucose,** a glucose solution boiled with a solution of ferric chlorid, dissolved in tartaric acid and sodium carbonate, becomes dark and deposits an abundant precipitate of iron oxid. This test is not applicable to urine. **L.'s Tract,** the descending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord.

Loewitt's Bodies. See *Lymphogonia*.

Logagnosia, Logagnosis (*log-ag-no'-ze-ah, -sis*) [λόγος, a word; ἀ, priv.; γνῶσις, a recognizing]. Aphasia; word-blindness.

Logamnesia (*log-am-ne'-ze-ah*) [λόγος, a word; ἀμνησία, forgetfulness]. Word-deafness; word-blindness.

Logo- (*lo-go-*) [λόγος, a word]. A prefix meaning relating to words or speech.

Logokophosis (*log-o-kof-o'-sis*) [*logo-;* κώφωσις, deafness]. Word-deafness; incapacity to understand spoken language.

Logoneurosis (*log-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*logo-; neurosis*]. 1. A neurosis marked by a speech-defect. 2. A neurosis attended with impairment of the mental powers.

Logopathy (*log-op'-ath-e*) [*logo-;* πάθος, disease]. A disease affecting the speech.

Logoplegia (*log-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*logo-;* πληγή, stroke]. Loss of the power of uttering articulate speech.

Logorrhea (*log-or-e'-ah*) [*logo-;* ῥοία, a flow]. Excessive loquacity.

Logospasm (*log'-o-spazm*) [*logo-;* σπάσμος, spasm]. Spasmodic enunciation of words.

Logwood (*log'-wud*). See *Hematoxylon*.

Loimology (*loi-mol'-o-je*) [λοιμός, plague; λόγος, science]. The science of contagious epidemic diseases.

Loin [*lumbus*, loin]. The lateral and posterior region of the body between the false ribs and the top of the pelvis.

Lóka (*lo'-ka*). An arrow-poison, probably of the nux vomica group.

Lombardy Leprosy. Pellagra.

London Paste. A caustic paste containing equal parts of sodium hydroxid and unslaked lime.

Longevity (*lon-jev'-it-e*) [*longa*, long; *vita*, life]. Long life.

Longissimus (*lon-jis'-im-us*) [superl. of *longus*, long]. Longest. **L. capitis, L. cervicis.** See *Trachelomastoid* under *Muscle*. **L. dorsi.** See under *Muscle*.

Longitudinal (*lon-je-tu'-din-al*) [*longitudo*, length]. Lengthwise; in the direction of the long axis of a body. **L. Fissure.** See *Fissure, Interlobular*.

Long-sightedness (*long-sīt'-ed-nes*). See *Hyperopia*.

Longus (*lon'-gus*) [L.]. Long. **L. capitis,** the rectus capitis anticus major muscle. **L. colli.** See under *Muscle*.

Loop [Irish and Gael., *lub*, a bend]. A bend in a cord or cord-like structure. **L. of Henle.** See *Henle's Loop*.

Lophius (*lo'-fe-us*) [λόφος, a ridge]. The ridge between two furrows or sulci of the ventricular surface of the brain.

Lophocomous (*lo-fok'-om-us*) [λόφος, a tuft; κόμη, the hair of the head]. Having the hair in tufts.

Lophotrichia (*lo-fo-trik'-e-ah*). Bacteria with lophotrichous ciliation.

Lophotrichous (*lo-fot'-rik-us*) [λόφος, tuft; θρίξ, hair]. Applied to that type of ciliation in microorganisms characterized by a tuft of flagella at each pole.

Lordosis (*lor-do'-sis*) [λορδοῦν, to bend back].

A curvature of the spine with a forward convexity.

Lorenz's Bloodless Operation. See *Operation, Lorenz's.* **L. Hip-redresseur,** an apparatus to correct faulty position and contraction of joints and hold the limb while fixation bandages are applied.

Loreta's Operation. 1. The forcible dilation of the pylorus for the relief of stricture. 2. The treatment of aneurysm by the introduction of metal wire into the sac, through which an electric current is then passed.

Loretin (*lor'-et-in*), $C_9H_6IO_4SN$. A nontoxic antiseptic used as a dusting-powder or in 5 to 10% ointment or in 0.1 to 0.2% aqueous solution.

Loripes (*lor'-ip-ēz*) [*lorum*, a thong; *pes*, the foot]. 1. Limber-footed. 2. Crook-footed; bandylegged. 3. Talipes varus.

Losophan (*lo'-so-fan*), $C_7H_5I_2O$. A proprietary powder used in parasitic dermatoses.

Lotio (*lo'-she-o*) [L.]. A lotion. **L. hydrargyri flava** (B. P.), yellow mercurial lotion; yellow wash. **L. hydrargyri nigra** (B. P.), black mercurial lotion; black wash.

Lotion (*lo'-shun*) [*lotio*]. A medicinal solution for bathing a part; a wash.

Lotoflavin (*lo-to-fla'-vin*). A yellow pigment produced by the lysis of lotusin.

Lotus (*lo'-tus*) [λωτός, the lotus]. A genus of leguminous plants. *L. arabicus* yields a toxic glucosid, *lotusin*, and a pigment, *lotoflavin*.

Lotusin (*lo'-tus-in*). A toxic glucosid in *Lotus arabicus;* it is derived from maltose and gives rise to prussic acid when acted upon by a hydrolytic enzym.

Louis' Angle. An angular projection existing in some individuals at the junction of the manubrium and body of the sternum. Syn., *Angulus ludovici.* **L.'s Law,** the lungs always contain tubercles when tuberculosis exists elsewhere in the body.

Louse (*lows*). See *Pediculus.*

Loutrotherapy (*lu-tro-ther'-ap-e*) [λουτρός, a bath; θεραπεία, therapy]. The therapeutic use of artificial carbonated and Nauheim baths.

Lovage (*luv'-aj*) [OF., *levesche*, from *ligusticum*, lovage]. The root of *Ligusticum levisticum* and *Levisticum officinale*, plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*. Lovage is stimulant, aromatic, carminative, and emmenagog. Dose of the *fluidextract* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Lower, Tubercle of. See *Tubercle of Lower.*

Loxa Bark (*loks'-ah*). Pale cinchona; the bark of *Cinchona officinalis.*

Loxopterygium (*loks-o-ter-ij'-e-um*) [λοξός, oblique; πτέρυξ, wing]. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. The bark of *L. lorentzii* and *L. sagotii*, the red quebracho, is used as a substitute for cinchona.

Lozenge (*loz'-enj*) [OF., *losenge*]. A medicated tablet with sugar as a basis.

Lubarsch's Crystals. See *Crystals, Lubarsch's.*

Lubrichondrin (*lu-brik-on'-drin*). A lubricant said to consist of *Chondrus crispus*, oil of eucalyptus, and formaldehyd. It is used in surgery.

Luca's Horizontal Plane. One passing through the axis of the zygomatic arches.

Lucas' Sign. Distention of the abdomen, an early sign of rickets.

Lucas-Championnière's Disease. Chronic pseudomembranous bronchitis.

Lucid (*lu'-sid*) [*lucidus*, clear]. Clear; shining; not obscure. **L. Interval,** the transitory return of the normal mental faculties in insane or delirious conditions.

Lucidification (*lu-sid-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*lucid; facere*, to make]. A clearing-up, especially a clearing-up of the protoplasm of cells.

Lucotherapy (*lu-ko-ther'-ap-e*) [*lux*, light; *therapy*]. Therapeutic use of light-rays.

Ludwig's Angina. Phlegmonous cellulitis of the neck, generally secondary to specific fevers, scurvy, etc. Syn., *Angina ludovici.* **L.'s Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Ludwig's.*

Lueck's Reaction for Hippuric Acid. Add to the substance nitric acid at boiling temperature, and evaporate to dryness; an intense odor of nitrobenzol is produced on heating the residue.

Lues (*lu'-es*) [L.]. Formerly a pestilential disease; at present used as a euphemism for syphilis.

Luetic (*lu-et'-ik*) [*lues*]. Affected with or relating to lues; syphilitic.

Lugol's Caustic. A solution of iodin and potassium iodid, of each, one part, in water two parts. **L.'s Solution,** a compound solution of iodin.

Lukewarm. Tepid; about the temperature of the body.

Lumbago(*lum-ba'-go*)[*lumbus*]. Pain in the loins.

Lumbar (*lum'-bar*) [*lumbus*]. Pertaining to the loins. **L. Colotomy,** colotomy performed in the lumbar region. **L. Puncture.** See *Puncture, Lumbar.* **L. Region.** See under *Abdomen.* **L. Vertebra.** See *Vertebra, Lumbar.*

Lumbo- (*lum-bo-*) [*lumbar*]. A prefix meaning relating to the loins.

Lumbocolostomy (*lum-bo-ko-los'-to-me*). Colostomy after lumbar incision.

Lumbocolotomy (*lum-bo-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*lumbo-; κόλον*, colon; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the colon through the loins.

Lumbocostal (*lum-bo-kos'-tal*) [*lumbo-; costa*, a rib]. Pertaining to the loins and ribs.

Lumbosacral (*lum-bo-sa'-kral*) [*lumbo-; sacrum*]. Pertaining to the lumbar vertebras and to the sacrum.

Lumbrical (*lum'-brik-al*). Relating to or resembling a worm of the genus *Lumbricus.*

Lumbricales (*lum-brik-a'-lēz*). See *Muscle.*

Lumbricoid (*lum'-brik-oid*) [*lumbricus; εἶδος*, likeness]. Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus.

Lumbricus (*lum'-brik-us*) [L.]. A genus of worms, including the common earthworm and certain intestinal worms. The latter are now termed *Ascarides.*

Lumbus [L.]. The loin.

Lumen (*lu'-men*) [L., "light"; pl., *lumina*]. The cavity surrounded by the walls of a tubular vessel.

Luminiferous (*lu-min-if'-er-us*) [*lumen; ferre*, to bear]. Conveying or bearing light.

Lumpy-jaw. See *Actinomycosis*.

Lunacy (*lu'-nas-e*) [*luna*, the moon]. Insanity, from the superstitious belief that it was influenced by the moon.

Lunar (*lu'-nar*) [*luna*]. Pertaining to the moon or to silver (*luna* of the alchemists). **L. Caustic,** silver nitrate.

Lunatic (*lu'-nat-ik*) [see *Lunacy*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with insanity. 2. An insane person.

Lunet, Lunette (*lu-net'*) [Fr.]. A spectacle-lens.

Lung [AS., *lungen*]. The organ of respiration, in which the impure venous blood is oxidized by the air drawn through the trachea and bronchi into the air-vesicles. There are two lungs, a right and a left, the former usually consisting of three, the latter of two, lobes. The lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity, and are enveloped by the pleuras. At the root or hilum the bronchus and its arteries and the pulmonary artery and nerves enter, and the pulmonary and bronchial veins and lymphatics leave. The lung proper consists of minute air-vesicles held in place by connective-tissue trabeculas. Capillaries traverse the walls of the air-vesicles and bring the circulating blood in close proximity to the air. The average weight of the adult right lung is 22 ounces; that of the left, 20 ounces. **L.-capacity,** breathing capacity. **L., Cardiac,** proliferation of the connective tissue of a lung, producing thickening of the alveolar walls and finally obliteration of their cavity, due to organic lesions in certain heart diseases. **L., Carnified,** a lung from which the blood and air have been driven out by effusion, causing it to present a slaty-gray color. **L.-fever,** croupous pneumonia. **L., Saccular,** a condition of the lung marked by globular pouches at the periphery or through the whole or greater part of the lobe.

Lungwort (*lung'-wert*). See *Verbascum*.

Luniferous (*lu-nif'-er-us*) [*luna; ferre*, to bear]. Crescent-shaped.

Luniform (*lu'-ne-form*) [*luna; forma*, form]. Same as *Luniferous*.

Lunula (*lu'-nu-lah*) [dim. of *luna*, moon]. 1. The white semilunar area of a nail near the root. 2. A structure resembling the lunula of a nail.

Lupanin (*lu'-pan-in*), $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$. A bitter liquid alkaloid from the seeds of *Lupinus reticulatus*.

Luperine (*lu'-per-ēn*). A remedy for dipsomania said to be a mixture of powdered gentian, calumba, and quassia.

Lupetazin (*lu-pet-a'-zin*), $HN(CH_2CH \cdot CH_3)_2$-NH. A white, crystalline powder similar to piperazin in action, application, and dosage. **L. Tartrate,** lycetol.

Lupia (*lu'-pe-ah*) [*lupus*]. A name given to several kinds of malignant tumor, phagedenic ulcer, and fungoid growth.

Lupiform (*lu'-pe-form*) [*lupus; forma*, form]. Resembling lupus.

Lupine (*lu'-pin*) [*lupus*]. A plant of the genus *Lupinus*. *Lupinus albus* and other species contain a bitter glucosid, *lupinin* ($C_{29}H_{32}O_{16}$), while from *L. luteus* an alkaloid, *arginin* ($C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$), is obtained. The bruised seeds of *L. albus* have been used as an external application to ulcers.

Lupinidin (*lu-pin'-id-in*) [*lupine*], $C_8H_{15}N$. A liquid alkaloid obtained from *Lupinus luteus*.

Lupinosis (*lu-pin-o'-sis*). See *Lathyrism*.

Lupinus (*lu-pi'-nus*). See *Lupine*.

Lupoid (*lu'-poid*). See *Lupiform*.

Lupoma (*lu-po'-mah*). The primary nodule of lupus.

Lupulin, Lupulinum (*lu'-pu-lin, lu-pu-li'-num*) [*lupulus*, hop]. The *lupulinum* of the U. S. P. is the glandular powder obtained from the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus*. It is antispasmodic and sedative, and is used in sexual excitement, delirium tremens, renal and vesical irritation, and spermatorrhea. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **L., Extract of** (*extractum lupulini*, B. P.). Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **L., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum lupulini*, U. S. P.). Dose 8 min. (0.5 Cc.). **L., Infusion of** (*infusum lupulini*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **L., Oleoresin of** (*oleoresina lupulini*, U. S. P.). Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.).

Lupulus (*lu'-pu-lus*). See *Humulus*.

Lupus (*lu'-pus*) [L., "a wolf"]. A chronic disease of the skin and mucous membranes, characterized by the formation of nodules of granulation tissue. It passes through a number of phases, and terminates by ulceration or atrophy, with scar-formation. The cause of the disease is the tubercle bacillus. Syn., *Lupus exedens; Lupus vulgaris*. **L., Disseminated Follicular,** a variety of lupus confined to the face, especially in the situations usually occupied by acne. The papules are from a large pin-head to a pea in size, conic and deep red. **L. erythematosus,** a form not due to the tubercle bacillus. It occurs, as a rule, in multiple patches, with a tendency to symmetric arrangement, chiefly about the face and head, occasionally on the extremities, and rarely on the trunk. The patches are sharply defined at the border, flat, very slightly raised, and with a tendency to the formation of crusts. The color is bright-red, and there are no nodules. It is most common in women of adult or middle age. Syn., *Cazenave's lupus; Lupus erythematodes*. **L. erythematosus sebaceus,** a form with special involvement of the sebaceous glands. **L. exedens.** Synonym of *Lupus*. **L. hypertrophicus,** that variety of lupus in which new connective-tissue formation predominates over the destructive process, and markedly raised, thick patches result. **L. maculosus,** a variety of lupus characterized by the eruption of very soft, smooth, brownish-red, semitranslucent miliary nodules that develop in the connective tissue of otherwise healthy skin without subjective sensations. **L. nonexedens,** lupus without

ulceration. **L. vegetans, L. verrucosus,** the formation in the lupus process of a warty-looking patch liable to become inflamed. **L. vulgaris,** lupus.

Lupuscarcinoma (*lu-pus-kar-sin-o'-mah*). A carcinoma developing from lupus.

Luschka's Bursa. A crypt, larger and more clearly defined than the neighboring crypts, frequently located in the lower part of the pharyngeal tonsil, and regarded as a vestige of the communication existing during early fetal life between the pharynx and the hypophysis. **L.'s Cartilage,** an inconstant, small, cartilaginous nodule, inclosed in the front part of the true vocal cord. **L.'s Fold.** See *Fold, Ileocolic.* **L.'s Foramens,** two small openings in the lateral recesses of the pia covering the fourth ventricle; they transmit the choroid plexus. **L.'s Fossa,** a narrow fossa bounded by the ileocolic fold in front, and by the enteric mesentery, the ileum, and a small portion of the upper and inner walls of the cecum behind. Syn., *Ileocolic fossa.* **L.'s Gland.** 1. The pharyngeal tonsil. 2. The coccygeal gland. 3. The carotid gland; the intercarotid gland, a minute body of glandular structure and unknown function, situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **L.'s Line,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the first and second molars, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **L.'s Subpharyngeal Cartilage,** a small body of hyaline cartilage situated in the areolar tissue of the lower part of the faucial tonsil. It represents a vestige of the third postoral arch of the embryo and is occasionally the seat of morbid growths. **L.'s Tonsil,** the adenoid tissue normally existing between the orifices of the eustachian tubes, analogous in structure to the lymphoid constituents of the tonsil.

Lusus naturæ (*lu'-sus na-tu'-re*) [*lusus,* a play; *natura,* nature]. A freak of nature.

Lutarious (*lu-ta'-re-us*) [*lutum,* mud]. Relating to, like, or living in mud.

Lutaud's Lotion. A lotion for pruritus of the vulva. It consists of eucalyptus oil, 10 parts; cocain hydrochlorid, 1 part; chloral hydrate, 10 parts; distilled water, 500 parts.

Lute (*lūt*) [*lutum,* mud]. A composition for sealing vessels hermetically or for closing joints in apparatus. It may be made of lime and white of egg, linseed-meal, and starch, or of clay and drying oil.

Lutein (*lu'-te-in*) [*luteus,* yellow]. A yellow pigment obtained from the corpora lutea by extraction with chloroform.

Lutidin (*lu'-tid-in*), C_7H_9N. A toxic liquid distilled from bituminous shale. **L., Beta-,** C_7H_9N, a toxic, colorless liquid obtained by distillation of cinchonin with potassium hydroxid. It is narcotic and antispasmodic, and recommended as an antidote to strychnin.

Lutrexanthema (*lu-treks-an'-the-mah*) [λουτρόν, a bath; *exanthema*]. An eruption due to bathing.

Luttke's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice. The quantitative determination successively of the total chlorin, the chlorin of the fixed chlorids, and that of the free and combined hydrochloric acid.

Luxation (*luks-a'-shun*). See *Dislocation.*

Luxus (*luks'-us*) [L.]. Excess. **L.-consumption,** a term applied to the metabolism of certain surplus proteid material, which, though inside the body, does not form a component part of any of its tissues, but constitutes a kind of reservoir of force upon which the organism may draw.

Luys' Body, L.'s Nucleus. The subthalamus.

Lycanthropy (*li-kan'-thro-pe*) [λύκος, a wolf; ἄνθρωπος, man]. A form of mania in which the patient imagines himself a wild beast.

Lycetal, Lycetol (*lis'-et-al, -ol*), $C_6H_{14}N_2C_4H_6O_6$. A derivative of dimethylpiperazin combined with tartaric acid. It is used in gout. Dose 15–45 gr. (0.97–2.9 Gm.) well diluted in carbonated water.

Lychnis (*lik'-nis*) [λυχνίς, the lampflower]. A genus of plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ. L. githago,* corn-cockle, is a species of Europe naturalized here. The seeds are diuretic, expectorant, and anthelmintic.

Lyciform (*lis'-e-form*). See *Lycoform.*

Lycoform (*li'-ko-form*). A proprietary combination of alcoholic potash soap solution and formaldehyd.

Lycomania (*li-ko-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Lycanthropy.*

Lycoperdon (*li - ko - per' - don*) [λύκος, wolf; πέρδεσθαι, to break wind]. A genus of fungi. *L. bovista,* the fist-ball, puffball, or devil's snuff-box, has been used as a styptic, and is now employed to some extent in nervous diseases.

Lycopodium (*li-ko-po'-de-um*) [λύκος, wolf; πούς, foot]. The spores of *L. clavatum* and other varieties, official in the U. S. P., and occurring in the form of a light, fine, yellowish powder. It is used as a desiccant and absorbent on moist and excoriated surfaces, and as an inert powder in which to embed pills to prevent their adhering to one another. Syn., *Club-moss; Witch-meal; Wolf's-claw.*

Lycresol (*li'-kre-sol*). A soap solution containing crude cresol.

Lye (*lī*) [AS., *leáh*]. 1. The solution of alkaline hydrates obtained by leaching ashes. 2. Any alkaline solution.

Lying-in. 1. Being in confinement. 2. The puerperal state.

Lymph (*limf*) [*lympha,* water]. 1. The fluid in the lymphatic vessels, the product of the filtration of the liquid portion of the blood through the walls of the capillaries. 2. The coagulable exudate on an inflamed surface. 3. The liquid material used for vaccination; vaccine-lymph. **L., Animal,** vaccine-lymph obtained from an animal. **L.-cell, L.-corpuscle,** a leukocyte occurring in the lymph. **L., Fibrinous,** transparent, tenacious

lymph that coagulates spontaneously. It is almost colorless and contains a large amount of fibrin and but few corpuscles. **L.-follicles,** small collections of lymphadenoid tissue occurring in mucous membranes. **L.-hearts,** certain organs found in the frog and in some fishes, which are to the lymph-stream what the blood-heart is to the blood-stream. **L., Humanized,** vaccine from a human being. **L., Inflammatory,** that thrown out as a product of inflammation in wounds, etc. **L., Koch's,** tuberculin. **L., Plastic,** fibrinous lymph; that forming embryonic tissue. **L. Reservoir,** the receptaculum chyli. **L.-scrotum,** an enlarged scrotum due to distention of the lymphatic vessels and hyperplasia of the tissues. **L.-spaces,** the lacunas occurring in connective tissue and containing lymph. **L., Vaccine-.** See *Vaccine-lymph.*

Lymphadenectasis (*lim - fad - en - ek' - tas - is*) [*lymph; ἀδήν,* gland; *ἔκτασις,* distention]. Dilation of the sinuses of a lymph-gland producing a tumor-like mass.

Lymphadenhypertrophy (*lim - fad-en-hi-per'-tro-fe*) [*lymph; ἀδήν,* gland; *hypertrophy*]. Hypertrophy of the lymphatic glands.

Lymphadenitis (*lim-fad-en-i'-tis*) [*lymph; ἀδήν,* gland; *ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. **L. calculosa,** that combined with calcareous degeneration. **L., Scrofulous,** the small-celled caseous or suppurative hyperplasia of the lymph-glands. **L., Tuberculous,** the formation of tubercles in the lymph-glands.

Lymphadenoid (*lim-fad'-en-oid*) [*lymph; adenoid*]. Resembling, or of the nature of, a lymphatic gland or lymphatic tissue.

Lymphadenoma (*lim-fad-en-o'-mah*) [*lymph; adenoma*]. Hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands. See *Hodgkin's Disease.*

Lymphæmia (*lim-fe'-me-ah*). See *Lymphemia.*

Lymphagog (*lim'-fag-og*) [*lymph; ἀγωγός,* leading]. 1. Stimulating the flow of lymph. 2. An agent that stimulates the flow of lymph.

Lymphangiectasis (*lim - fan - je - ek' - tas - is*) [*lymph; ἀγγεῖον,* vessel; *ἔκτασις,* widening]. Dilation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangioendothelioma (*lim-fan-je-o-en-do-the-le-o'-mah*). An endothelioma originating in lymph-vessels.

Lymphangiofibroma (*lim-fan-je-o-fi-bro'-mah*). Lymphangioma combined with fibroma.

Lymphangiology (*lim-fan-je-ol'-o-je*) [*lymph; ἀγγεῖον,* vessel; *λόγος,* science]. The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the lymphatics.

Lymphangioma (*lim-fan-je-o'-mah*) [*lymph; angioma*]. A tumor made up of lymphatic vessels. **L. tuberosum multiplex,** a very rare disease of the skin, probably congenital, characterized by the formation of large, brownish-red papules or tubercles, the size of lentils, scattered indiscriminately over the trunk. On section they prove to be made up of dilated lymphatics.

Lymphangiophlebitis (*lim-fan-je-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [*lymph; ἀγγεῖον,* vessel; *phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels and veins.

Lymphangiosarcoma (*lim - fan - je - o - sar - ko'-mah*). Lymphangioma attended with sarcoma.

Lymphangitis (*lim-fan-ji'-tis*) [*lymph; ἀγγεῖον,* vessel; *ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphatic (*lim-fat'-ik*) [*lymph*]. Pertaining to lymph; containing or characterized by lymph. **L. System,** a system of vessels and glands accessory to the blood-vascular system, conveying lymph. It begins as innumerable capillaries in interspaces of tissues. These form plexuses studded with lymph-glands that act as filters and finally all those below the diaphragm unite in the receptaculum chyli on the second lumbar vertebra. From this the thoracic duct leads upward to empty into the junction of the left subclavian and internal jugular veins. The lymph from the upper right half of the body and head enters the right lymphatic duct, which empties into the junction of the right internal jugular and subclavian veins.

Lymphaticosplenic (*lim - fat - ik - o-splen'-ik*). Relating to the lymphatics and the spleen.

Lymphatics (*lim-fat'-iks*) [*lymph*]. The capillary tubes pervading the body, which convey lymph.

Lymphatism (*lim'-fat-izm*). See *Status lymphaticus.*

Lymphectasia (*lim-fek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*lymph; ἔκτασις,* widening]. Dilation with lymph.

Lymphedema (*lim-fe-de'-mah*) [*lymph; οἴδημα,* edema]. Serous edema.

Lymphemia (*lim-fe'-me-ah*) [*lymph; αἷμα,* blood]. Leukemia characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

Lymphendothelioma (*lim - fen - do - the - li - o'-mah*). A newgrowth characterized by a soft myxomatous tissue containing cysts and tubules lined with flat, scale-like cells, resembling the endothelium of the lymphatics.

Lympho- (*lim-fo-*) [*lymph*]. A prefix meaning relating to lymph or to the lymphatic glands.

Lymphocyte (*lim'-fo-sīt*) [*lympho-; κύτος,* a cell]. 1. A lymph-cell. 2. One of Ehrlich's classes of leukocytes, comprising those small cells having large nuclei and a very small amount of protoplasm. See *Leukocyte.*

Lymphocythemia (*lim-fo-si-the'-me-ah*) [*lymphocyte; αἷμα,* blood]. An excess of lymphocytes in the blood.

Lymphocytosis (*lim-fo-si-to'-sis*). See *Lymphocythemia.*

Lymphocytotoxin (*lim-fo-si-to-toks'-in*) [*lymphocyte; τοξικόν,* poison]. A bacterial product having specific action on the lymphocytes.

Lymphodermia (*lim-fo-der'-me-ah*) [*lympho-; δέρμα,* skin]. An affection of the lymphatics of the skin. **L. perniciosa,** leukemic enlargement of the glands.

Lymphofluxion (*lim-fo-fluk'-shun*) [*lympho-; fluere,* to flow]. The increased flow of lymph induced by certain stomachics.

Lymphogonia (*lim-fo-go'-ne-ah*) [*lympho-; γόνος,*

offspring]. Large lymphocytes having a relatively large nucleus deficient in chromatin, and a faintly basic nongranular protoplasm, observed in lymphatic leukemia.

Lymphoid (*lim'-joid*) [*lympho-*; εἶδος, like]. Having the appearance or character of lymph.

Lymphoma (*lim-fo'-mah*) [*lympho-*; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor composed of lymphadenoid tissue. The term includes also formations not strictly tumors, as hyperplasias of the tissues proper to lymphatic glands. **L., Malignant.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's disease.*

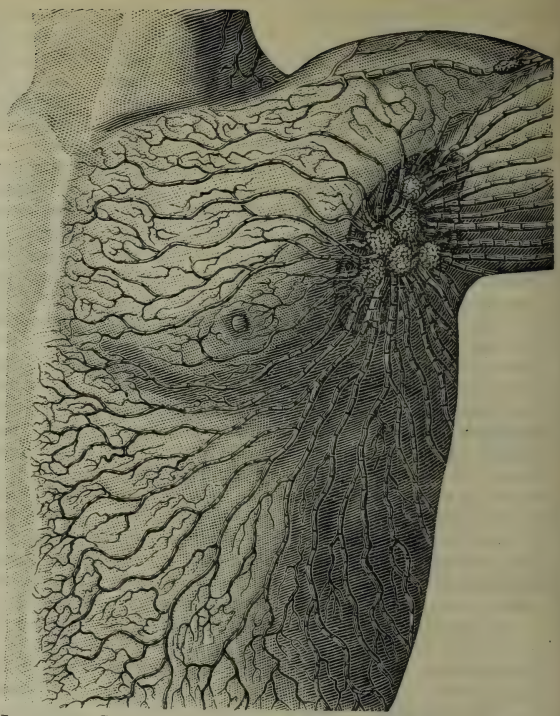
Lymphomatosis (*lim-fo-mat-o'-sis*) [*lymphoma*]. A condition characterized by general lymphatic engorgement. **L. diffusa,** Hodgkin's disease.

Lymphomatous (*lim-fo'-mat-us*) [*lymphoma*]. Of the nature of, or affected with, lymphoma.

Lymphomyeloma (*lim-fo-mi-el-o'-mah*). 1. A myeloma involving the lymphatic system. 2. A sarcoma containing small round-cells.

Lymphomyxoma (*lim-fo-miks-o'-mah*) [*lympho-*; *myxoma*]. A new-growth, usually benign, consisting of adenoid tissue.

Lymphorrhagia (*lim-for-a'-je-ah*) [*lympho-*; ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth].



Lymphatic Glands and Vessels of the Cavity of the Axilla.—(*Holden.*)



Lymphatic Glands and Vessels of the Inguinal Region.—(*Holden.*)

A flow of lymph from a ruptured lymphatic vessel.

Lymphosarcoma (*lim-fo-sar-ko'-mah*). A sarcoma having some of the structural elements of a lymphatic gland. **L. malignum multiplex.** Same as *Lymphadenoma.*

Lymphotome (*lim'-fo-tōm*) [*lympho-*; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument, on the principle of the tonsillotome, with a flexible cutting-blade for removing adenoids.

Lymphotoxemia (*lim-fo-toks-e'-me-ah*). See *Status lymphaticus.*

Lymphotoxic (*lim-fo-toks'-ik*). Pertaining to or characteristic of a substance having toxic action on the lymphatic tissue.

Lymphotoxin (*lim-fo-toks'-in*) [*lympho-*; τοξικόν, poison]. A cytotoxin having specific action on lymphatic tissue.

Lymphotrophy (*lim-fot'-ro-fe*) [*lympho-*; τροφή, nourishment]. Nourishment of the cells by the lymph in regions of imperfect vascularization.

Lypemania (*li-pe-ma'-ne-ah*) [λύπη, sadness; μανία, madness]. A form of dementia accompanied by pro-

found mental depression and refusal to take food.

Lyptol (*lip'-tol*). An ointment said to consist of mercuric chlorid, eucalyptus oil, formaldehyd, and benzoboric acid. It is used as a dressing for ulcers, cutaneous diseases, etc.

Lyra (*li'-rah*). Certain longitudinal, transverse and oblique lines on the inferior surface of the fornix, the arrangement of which bears a fanciful resemblance to a lyre.

Lysatin (*lis'-at-in*). See *Lysatinin*.

Lysatinin (*lis-at'-in-in*), $C_6H_{11}N_3O$ or $C_6H_{13}N_3O_2$. A mixture of equal molecules of arginin and lysin.

Lysidin (*li'-sid-in*), $C_4H_8N_2$. A base obtained from dry distillation of sodium acetate with ethylene diamin hydrochlorid. It is recommended in all cases of uric-acid diathesis. Dose 15–75 gr. (1–5 Gm.) of the crystals daily in a pint of cold water. Syn., *Ethylene-ethenyldiamin; Methylglyoxalidin.*

Lysin (*li'-sin*) [*λύειν*, to loose]. 1. $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$. A histon base discovered among the cleavage-products of casein and produced by the tryptic digestion of fibrin. 2. A cell-dissolving substance found in the blood-serum.

Lysis (*li'-sis*) [see *Lysin*]. The gradual decline of a disease, especially of a fever.

Lysoform (*li'-so-form*). A combination of lysol and formaldehyd, soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as an antiseptic in 1 to 3% solutions.

Lysogenic (*li-so-jen'-ik*) [*lysis; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Giving rise to lysins or producing lysis.

Lysol (*li'-sol*) [*λύειν*, to loose]. A brown liquid substance obtained by boiling tar-oils with alkalis and fats. It is used as an antiseptic in surgery, in lupus, gonorrhea, and as a gargle in sore throat.

Lyssa (*lis'-ah*) [*λύσσα*, madness]. A synonym of *Hydrophobia* or *Rabies*.

Lyssin (*lis'-in*) [*lyssa*]. The specific virus of hydrophobia.

Lyssophobia (*lis-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*lyssa; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of rabies; pseudohydrophobia.

Lysulfol (*lis-ul'-fol*). A compound of sulfur (10%) and lysol forming a black mass. It is used in skin diseases.

Lytic (*lit'-ik*) [*lysis*]. 1. Relating to a lysis or to a solution. 2. Relating to a lysin.

M

M. The abbreviation of *musculus*, *meter*, *myopia*, *mille*, *minim*, and *misce;* as a numeral it represents the number 1000.

McBurney's Point. The point of tenderness in appendicitis, five or six centimeters above the right anterior superior iliac spine, on a line drawn from this point to the umbilicus.

McClintock's Rule. A pulse of 100 or more beats a minute, after parturition, indicates impending postpartum hemorrhage.

Macdowel's Frenum. The intermuscular expansions given off by the posterior layer of the tendon of the pectoralis major.

Mace (*mās*). See *Nutmeg*.

Maceration (*mas-er-a'-shun*) [*macerare*, to make soft]. The process of softening a solid substance, or of converting into a soft mass by soaking in a liquid, as *maceration* of the fetus.

Macewen's Osteotomy. Supracondyloid division of the femur from the inner side for genu valgum. **M.'s Space.** See *M.'s Triangle*. **M.'s Symptom,** increased resonance on combined percussion and auscultation of the skull in certain gross lesions of the intracranial contents—*e. g.*, in cerebral abscess or overdistended lateral ventricles. **M.'s Triangle,** the suprameatal triangle; the triangular space bounded by the upper half of the posterior wall of the external auditory meatus, by the supramastoid crest, and by an imaginary line dropped from the latter at the level of the posteroinferior wall of the external meatus. It is the space selected for trephining in cases of otitic abscess of the temporosphenoid lobe.

Macies (*ma'-se-ēz*) [L., "a wasting"]. Atrophy; leanness; wasting.

Mackenzie's Eye-lotion. Corrosive sublimate, 1 gr.; ammonium chlorid, 6 gr.; cochineal, ½ gr.; alcohol, 1 dr.; water, 8 oz.

Maclayin (*mak-la'-in*), $C_{17}H_{32}O_{11}$. A powerful local irritant said to be a glucosid from *Bassia maclayana*.

McLeod's Capsular Rheumatism. Rheumatoid arthritis attended with considerable effusion into the synovial sacs, sheaths, and bursas.

Macmunn's Test for Indican in the Urine. Boil equal parts of urine and hydrochloric acid and a few drops of nitric acid; cool, and shake with chloroform. The chloroform becomes violet and shows an absorption band before D, due to indigo-blue, and one after D, due to indigo-red.

Macro- (*mak-ro-*) [*μακρός*, large]. A prefix meaning large, long, or great.

Macrobiosis (*mak-ro-bi-o'-sis*) [*macro-; βίος*, life]. Longevity.

Macroblast (*mak'-ro-blast*). See *Megaloblast*.

Macrocephalia (*mak-ro-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*macro-; κεφαλή*, head]. Abnormal largeness of the head.

Macrocephalous (*mak-ro-sef'-al-us*) [see *Macro-*

cephalia]. Characterized by an abnormally large head.

Macrocheilia (*mak-ro-ki'-le-ah*) [*macro-; χεῖλος*, lip]. Excessive development of the lips, a characteristic of certain negro tribes. It occurs also in cretinoid states, when the lips and cheeks are the seat of lymphangioma.

Macrocheiria (*mak-ro-ki'-re-ah*) [*macro-; χείρ*, hand]. Great enlargement of the hands.

Macrocoly (*mak-ro-ko'-le*) [*macro-; κῶλον*, colon]. Simple excessive length of the colon.

Macrocomous (*mak-ro-ko'-mus*) [*macro-; κόμη*, the hair]. Having long hairs or filaments.

Macrocornea (*mak-ro-kor'-ne-ah*) [*macro-; corneus*, horny]. Keratoglobus.

Macrocyst (*mak'-ro-sist*) [*macro-; κύστις*, a cyst]. An abnormally large cyst.

Macrocyte (*mak'-ro-sīt*) [*macro-; κύτος*, cell]. A giant blood-corpuscle found in the blood in certain anemias, especially pernicious anemia.

Macrodactyly (*mak-ro-dak'-til-e*) [*macro-; δάκτυλος*, finger]. Abnormally large size of the fingers or toes.

Macrodirective (*mak-ro-di-rek'-tiv*) [*macro-; dirigere*, to direct]. Applied to mesenteries that are both large or perfect and directive.

Macrodontia (*mak-ro-don'-she-ah*) [*macro-; ὀδούς*, tooth]. Abnormally large size of the teeth.

Macroesthesia (*mak-ro-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*macro-; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. A disturbance of the tactile and stereognostic sense in consequence of which objects touched or handled appear much larger than they really are.

Macrogamete (*mak-ro-gam'-ēt*) [*macro-; γαμέτη*, a wife]. A female sexual cell among sporozoa.

Macroglossia (*mak-ro-glos'-e-ah*) [*macro-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Enlargement of the tongue, a condition seen in cretins, in whom it is probably due to lymphangioma.

Macromania (*mak-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*macro-; μανία*, madness]. A form of mania characterized by the delusion that objects are larger than they really are; or the impression that one's own body or members are much larger than they are.

Macromastia (*mak-ro-mas'-te-ah*) [*macro-; μαστός*, breast]. Abnormal enlargement of the breast.

Macromazia (*mak-ro-ma'-ze-ah*). See *Macromastia*.

Macromelus (*mak-rom'-el-us*) [*macro-; μέλος*, organ or member]. 1. Having excessively large limbs. 2. One having excessively large limbs.

Macronychia (*mak-ro-nik'-e-ah*) [*macro-; ὄνυξ*, nail]. Excessive size of the nails.

Macropathology (*mak-ro-path-ol'-o-je*) [*macro-; pathology*]. Pathology which includes no microscopic investigation.

Macrophage (*mak'-ro-fāj*) [*macro-; φαγεῖν*, to devour]. A large phagocyte.

Macrophotograph (*mak-ro-fo'-to-graf*) [*macro-; photograph*]. A large photograph, *i. e.*, a macroscopic photograph of an object, whether the object is small or large.

Macropodia (*mak-ro-po'-de-ah*) [*macro-; πούς*, foot]. Excessive size of the feet.

Macropomous (*mak-rop'-o-mus*) [*macro-; πῶμα*, a lid]. Possessing a large operculum.

Macroporous (*mak-rop'-or-us*) [*macro-; πόρος*, a passage]. Having large pores.

Macroprosopus (*mak-ro-pro-so'-pus*) [*macro-; πρόσωπον*, face]. A monster with abnormal development of the face.

Macropsia (*mak-rop'-se-ah*). See *Megalopsia*.

Macrorhinia (*mak-ro-rin'-e-ah*) [*macro-; ῥίς*, nose]. Congenital hypertrophy of the nose.

Macroscelia (*mak-ro-se'-le-ah*) [*macro-; σκέλος*, leg]. Excessive development of the legs.

Macroscopic (*mak-ro-skop'-ik*) [*macro-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. Large enough to be seen by the naked eye; gross; not microscopic.

Macrosomia, Macrosomatia (*mak-ro-so'-me-ah, mak-ro-so-ma'-she-ah*) [*macro-; σῶμα*, body]. Excessive size of the body.

Macrostoma (*mak-ros'-to-mah*) [*macro-; στόμα*, mouth]. Congenital fissure of the angle of the mouth, producing a large opening.

Macrotia (*mak-ro'-she-ah*) [*macro-; οὖς*, the ear]. Excessive length of the ears.

Macrotin (*mak'-ro-tin*) [*macrotys*, cimicifuga]. A resin obtained by the precipitation of tincture of cimicifuga with water.

Macula (*mak'-u-lah*) [L.]. A macule. **Maculæ acusticæ,** the terminations of the auditory nerve in the saccule and utricle. **M. arcuata,** the arcus senilis. **Maculæ atrophicæ cutis,** linear atrophy of the skin. **M. corneæ,** a permanent corneal opacity from an ulcer or keratitis. **M. lutea,** the yellow spot of the retina. It is the point of clearest vision. **M. solaris,** a freckle.

Macular (*mak'-u-lar*) [*macule*]. Characterized by or resembling macules.

Maculate (*mak'-u-lāt*). Spotted.

Maculation (*mak-u-la'-shun*) [*macule*]. The state or quality of being spotted; the formation of macules.

Macule (*mak'-ūl*). A spot, especially one upon the skin, not elevated above the surrounding level. See also *Macula*.

Maculopapular (*mak-u-lo-pap'-u-lar*). Having the characteristics of a macule and a papule.

Macwilliam's Test for Albumin. To 20 Cc. of the liquid add a drop or two of a saturated solution of salicyl-sulfonic acid; in the presence of albumin a cloudiness or precipitate will be formed. If peptones or albumoses are present, this precipitate disappears on boiling, but reappears on cooling.

Mad [ME., *made*]. 1. Insane. 2. Affected with rabies; rabid.

Madarosis (*mad-ar-o'-sis*) [*μαδάρωσις*, a making bald]. Loss of the eyelashes or eyebrows.

Madder (*mad'-er*). See *Rubia*.

Madelung's Neck. Diffuse lipoma of the neck. Syn., *Madelung's Fetthals*.

Madema (*mad-e'-mah*). See *Madarosis*.

Madreporic, Madreporiform (*mad-re-por'-ik, -e-form*) [*Madrepora*, a genus of corals]. Pierced with minute openings.

Madstone (*mad'-stōn*). A small stone, believed to have the power of absorbing poison from wounds.

Madura-foot (*ma-du'-rah-fut*). A disease occurring chiefly in India, and characterized by the formation, on the foot (sometimes on the hand), of a tender purplish swelling, which in time suppurates, the pus being evacuated through one or more sinuses. These sinuses discharge a seropurulent liquid containing peculiar bodies resembling gunpowder-grains or fish-roe. The disease is chronic, but remains local, and is believed to be due to an organism allied to the actinomyces fungus. Syn., *Mycetoma*.

Mageiric (*maj-i'-rik*) [*μαγειρικός*, fit for cookery]. Relating to dietetics or the culinary art.

Magendie's Foramen. A foramen of communication between the fourth ventricle and the subarachnoid space at the tip of the calamus scriptorius. **M.'s Law.** See *Bell's Law*. **M.'s Solution.** See under *Morphin Sulfate*. **M.'s Spaces,** imperfectly closed lymph-spaces formed by the separation of the arachnoid from the pia and corresponding to the cerebral sulci.

Magenta (*ma-jen'-tah*) [from *Magenta*, Italy]. A coal-tar dye from which fuchsin and a large number of other dyes are prepared.

Magistral (*maj'-is-tral*) [*magister*, a master]. Applied to medicines prepared on prescription.

Magma (*mag'-mah*) [*μάγμα*, mass]. Sediment; dregs; any pulpy mass.

Magnan's Sign. A hallucination of general sensation which takes the form of the sensation of a round foreign body beneath the skin; it is noted in chronic cocainism.

Magnesia (*mag-ne'-ze-ah*) [from *Magnesia*, a district in Thessaly]. Magnesium oxid, MgO. **M., Black,** black oxid of manganese. **M., Calcined.** See *Magnesium Carbonate*. **M., White,** magnesium carbonate. See also *Magnesium*.

Magnesic (*mag-ne'-zik*). Pertaining to or containing magnesium.

Magnesium (*mag-ne'-ze-um*) [see *Magnesia*]. Symbol Mg; atomic weight 24.3; quantivalence II; specific gravity 1.75. A bluish-white metal of the group to which calcium and barium belong. It is abundantly distributed throughout inorganic and organic nature; its salts are used in the arts and in medicine. The source of magnesium and its salts is chiefly the minerals dolomite and kieserite. **M. Acetate,** $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, cathartic. Dose 5–60 gr. (0.32–4.0 Gm.). **M. Benzoate,** $Mg(C_7H_5O_2)_2$: used in gout. Dose 3–20 gr. (0.2–1.3 Gm.). **M. Bisulfate,** $MgH_2(SO_4)_2$; cathartic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **M. Borate,** $Mg(BO_2)_2 . 2Ng(OH)_2 + 7H_2O$; antiseptic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **M. Borocitrate,** a compound of citric acid, magnesium carbonate, and borax; used in lithiasis, gout, etc. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **M. Bromid,** $MgBr_2 + 6H_2O$; sedative. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **M. Carbonate** (*magnesii carbonas*, U. S. P.), $(MgCO_3)_4 . Mg(OH)_2 + 5H_2O$; exists in two forms—as light (*magnesium carbonas levis*) and as heavy magnesium carbonate (*magnesium carbonas ponderosa*). It is antacid, laxative, and antilithic. Dose 30–60 gr. (2–4 Gm.). **M. Carbonate, Solution of** (*liquor magnesiæ carbonatis*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **M. Chlorid,** $MgCl_2 + 6H_2O$; aperient and cathartic. Dose 240–465 gr. (16–30 Gm.). **M. Citrate, Effervescent,** is cathartic. Dose 1–3 dr. (4–12 Cc.). **M. Citrate, Solution of** (*liquor magnesii citratis*, U. S. P.). Dose 4–8 oz. (128–256 Cc.). **M. Copaivate,** antiseptic, diuretic, laxative, and stimulant. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **M. Creosotate.** See *Creasote-magnesia*. **M. Dioxid,** MgO_2, used in anemia. Syn., *Biogen*. **M. Ergotate,** used in amenorrhea and epilepsy. Dose ⅔–1 gr. (0.04–0.065 Gm.). **M. Fluorid,** MgF_2, an antiseptic. **M. Hydrate, M. Hydroxid,** $Mg(OH)_2$. It is antacid, antilithic, and cathartic. Dose 60–120 gr. (4–8 Gm.). **M. Hypophosphite,** $Mg(H_2PO_2)_2 + 6H_2O$, a nerve-stimulant. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **M. Ichthyolate,** a combination of freshly calcined magnesia, 100 parts; ichthyol, 775 parts. Mixed with talc it is used as an antiseptic dusting-powder. **M. Iodid,** MgI_2, alterative and sialagog. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **M. Lactate,** $Mg(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 3H_2O$; a laxative. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.). **M. Oxid** (*magnesii oxidum*, U. S. P.), MgO, is obtained by calcining magnesium carbonate, and exists in two forms—as light magnesia and as heavy magnesia (*magnesii oxidum ponderosum*, U. S. P.). It is used as an antacid and laxative, as a dusting-powder, and as an antidote to arsenic. Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). **M. Oxid, Ferric Hydroxid with** (*ferri hydroxidum cum magnesii oxido*, U. S. P.). Dose as arsenical antidote 4 oz. (120 Cc.). **M. Oxid, Heavy.** See under *M. Oxid*. **M. Phenolsulfonate,** an antiseptic purgative. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **M. Salicylate,** $Mg(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + H_2O$, an intestinal antiseptic and antirheumatic Dose 15–120 gr. (1–8 Gm.). **M. Sclerotinate.** See *M. Ergotate*. **M. Silicate,** $Mg_2Sl_3O_8 + 2H_2O$, absorbent, astringent, and antiseptic. Dose 60–150 gr. (4–10 Gm.). **M. Sozoiodolate,** $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Mg + 8H_2O$, an antiseptic. **M. Sulfate** (*magnesii sulphas*, U. S. P.), $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$, epsom salt, is an active cathartic, especially useful in inflammatory affections. Dose 1 dr.–1 oz. (4–32 Gm.). **M. Sulfate, Effervescent** (*magnesii sulphas effervescens*, U. S. P.), cathartic. Dose 2 dr.–1 oz. (8–32 Gm.). **M. Sulfophenate.** See *M. Phenolsulfonate*. **M. Tartrate,** $MgC_4H_4O_6$, is cathartic and used in diseases of the spleen with neuralgic symptoms. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.52–1.0 Gm.).

Magnet (*mag'-net*) [*Μάγνησσα*, stone of *Magnesia*, in Thessaly, where lodestone was first found]. 1. Lodestone, a magnetic iron

oxid. 2. A body having the power to attract iron bodies. **M., Electro-.** See *Electromagnet.* **M., Giant, M., Haab,** a large powerful stationary magnet for extracting particles of steel from the eye. **M., Horseshoe,** an iron magnet having the shape of a horseshoe. **M., Permanent,** one the magnetic properties of which are permanent, in contradistinction to a *temporary magnet.* **M., Temporary,** one which derives its magnetism from another magnet or from a galvanic current.

Magnetic (*mag-net'-ik*) [*magnet*]. Pertaining or belonging to a magnet. Possessing the property of magnetism.

Magnetism (*mag'-net-izm*) [*magnet*]. The power possessed by a magnet to attract or repel other masses. **M., Animal,** hypnotism.

Magnetization (*mag-net-iz-a'-shun*) [*magnet*]. The process of rendering a substance magnetic.

Magnetoelectricity (*mag-net-o-e-lek-tris'-it-e*) [*magnet; electricity*]. Electricity produced by means of a magnet.

Magnetoinduction (*mag-net-o-in-duk'-shun*) [*magnet; inductio,* induction]. The production of an induced current by the insertion of a magnet within a coil of wire.

Magnetooptic (*mag-net-o-op'-tik*). Relating to magnetism and light.

Magnetotherapy (*mag-net-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*magnet; θεραπεία,* treatment]. The treatment of diseases by magnets.

Magnification (*mag-nif-ik-a'-shun*) [*magnus,* large; *facere,* to make]. Enlargement, especially the enlargement of the image of an object by means of lenses.

Magnifying (*mag'-nif-i-ing*) [see *Magnification*]. Enlarging; making greater. **M. Power,** the power of a lens to increase the diameters of the image of an object.

Magnum, M., Os. See *Bones, Table of.*

Maher's Disease. Paracolpitis.

Maidenhead. 1. Virginity. 2. The hymen.

Maier's Sinus. A small, infundibular depression in the wall of the lacrimal sac near the opening of the lacrimal ducts.

Maim (*mām*) [OF., *mehaigner,* to maim]. To cripple by injury or removal of a limb.

Main-en-griffe (*mang-on(g)-grēf*). See *Claw-hand.*

Maintenance (*mān'-ten-ans*) [*manus,* hand; *tenere,* to hold]. The relationship which exists between increment and excrement, after a body has reached maturity.

Maissiat's Band. The iliotibial ligament, a fibrous band in the fascia lata that extends from near the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia.

Maize (*māz*) [W. Ind., *mahiz*]. Indian corn. See *Zea mays.*

Maizolithium (*ma-zo-lith'-e-um*). A diuretic and sedative said to consist of a combination of maizenic acid from cornsilk and lithium. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Make (*māk*) [AS., *macian,* to make]. In electricity—(1) to establish the flow of an electric current; (2) the establishing of the flow of an electric current.

Mal [Fr., from *malum,* evil; disease]. Disease. **M. de mer,** sea-sickness. **M. des bassines,** a dermatitis affecting those engaged in winding silkworm cocoons, due to a toxic substance in the urinary product of the silkworm moths. **M., Grand.** See *Grand mal.* **M. perforant,** perforating ulcer of the foot; a trophic lesion of tabes. **M., Petit.** See *Petit mal.*

Mal- [*malus,* bad]. A prefix meaning bad.

Mala (*ma'-lah*) [L.]. The cheek-bone or the cheek.

Malacarne's Pyramid. A crucial projection formed by the union of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, at the junction of its posterior and middle thirds, with two transverse prolongations which pass into the corresponding hemispheres. **M.'s Space.** See *Tarinus' Fossa.*

Malacia (*mal-a'-se-ah*) [*μαλακία,* a softening]. A morbid softening of tissue. **M., Vascular,** a form marked by excessive new formation of vessels.

Malacopeous, Malacopœous (*mal-ah-ko'-pe-us*) [*μαλακοποιεῖν,* to make soft]. Softening; enervating; emollient.

Malacosteon, Malacosteosis (*mal-ah-kos'-te-on, mal-ah-kos'-te-o-sis*). See *Osteomalacia.*

Malacotomy (*mal-ah-kot'-o-me*) [*μαλακός,* soft; *τομή,* a cutting]. Incision of the abdomen; celiotomy.

Malady (*mal'-ad-e*) [*malum,* evil]. Disease.

Malaise (*mal-āz'*) [Fr.]. A general feeling of illness, accompanied by restlessness and discomfort.

Malakin (*mal'-ak-in*). A synthetic product allied to acetphenetidin and recommended as an antirheumatic, antipyretic, and antineuralgic. Dose 60–90 gr. (4–6 Gm.) daily.

Malar (*ma'-lar*) [*mala,* cheek]. Pertaining to the malar bones. **M. Bones,** the two cheek bones.

Malaria (*mal-a'-re-ah*). See *Malarial Fever.*

Malarial (*mal-a'-re-al*) [*malaria,* bad air]. Pertaining to malaria. **M. Cachexia,** a chronic form of malaria characterized by anemia, general failure of health, a sallow complexion, and enlargement of the spleen. **M. Fever,** a disease associated with the presence in the blood of *Plasmodium malariæ,* and characterized by periodicity, enlargement of the spleen, and the presence in the blood, free or within the red corpuscles, of parasites (plasmodia) that exert a deleterious influence upon the red cells. The paroxysms may be intermittent, remittent, or irregular. If repeated daily, the fever is designated *quotidian;* if on alternate days, *tertian;* if with an interval of two days, *quartan.* If two paroxysms occur daily, the fever is designated a *double quotidian.* There may be a *tertian form,* a paroxysm occurring daily, but only those of alternate days being alike; a *double quartan form,* and others. A typical malarial paroxysm consists of a cold stage, a hot stage,

and a sweating stage, occurring in the sequence given. Intermittent fever is characterized by the occurrence of a complete intermission of the symptoms in the interval between two paroxysms, the temperature becoming normal or subnormal. In remittent fever there is only an amelioration of the symptoms in the intervals. In certain localities in which the malarial organisms are exceedingly numerous or intensely virulent the attack displays a pernicious tendency. Of this type there may be a cerebral form, characterized either by delirium and excitement or by coma and depression; a thoracic form, in which the respiration is accelerated and there is an urgent sense of the need of air; a gastrointestinal form, attended with nausea, vomiting, jaundice, and diarrhea; or an asthenic or algid form, in which there is a condition of marked debility with a striking coldness of the surface and of the breath. To the irregular manifestations of malarial poisoning, which do not at any time present the classic association of chill, fever, and sweat, the designation of "dumb ague" is given. The enlargement of the spleen in chronic malaria is sometimes designated "ague-cake." Syn., *Marsh-fever*. **M. Hematuria,** the presence of blood in the urine as a result of malarial poisoning. **M. Neuralgia,** neuralgia due to malarial intoxication.

Malarilabialis (*mal-a-re-la-be-a'-lis*). See *Zygomaticus major* under *Muscle*.

Malarin (*mal-ar'-in*). See *Acetophenonephenetidin*.

Malassez' Disease. Cystic disease of the testis.

Malassimilation (*mal-as-im-il-a'-shun*) [*mal-; assimilation*]. Defective assimilation.

Malate (*mal'-āt*). A salt of malic acid.

Malaxation (*mal-aks-a'-shun*) [*μαλάσσειν*, to soften]. 1. The act of kneading. 2. A form of massage.

Malcious (*mal'-shus*) [*μάλκιος*, freezing]. Benumbing; causing to freeze; becoming congealed.

Male (*mal'-e*) [*μάλη*]. The axilla.

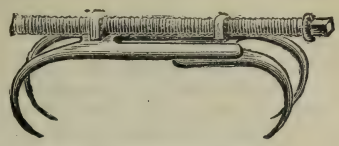
Male (*māl*) [*masculus*, a male]. 1. Pertaining to the male sex, or that which impregnates the female. 2. A member of the male sex. 3. Of a double-bladed instrument, the blade which is received into a hollow of the other (female) blade. **M.-fern,** the *Aspidium filix-mas*. See *Aspidium*. **M. Organ,** the penis.

Maleic (*mal-e'-ik*). Relating to or derived from malic acid.

Malerba's Test for Acetone. Add to the acetone a solution of dimethylparaphenylendiamin; a red coloration results.

Malformation (*mal-for-ma'-shun*) [*mal-; formatio*, a forming]. An abnormal development or formation of a part of the body.

Malgaigne's Hernia (*mahl-gān*). Hernia of infancy; descent of the intestine into the open vaginal process of the peritoneum. **M.'s Hooks,** an instrument for holding the parts of a fractured patella in apposition. **M.'s Triangle,** the superior carotid triangle.



Malgaigne's Hooks.

Malic Acid (*ma'-lik*). See *Acid, Malic*.

Maliform (*mal'-e-form*) [*malum*, an apple; *forma*, form]. Shaped like an apple.

Malignancy (*mal-ig'-nan-se*) [see *Malignant*]. The quality of being malignant.

Malignant (*mal-ig'-nant*) [*mal-; gignere*, to beget]. Virulent, compromising or threatening life. **M. Edema.** See *Edema, Malignant*. **M. Pustule,** anthrax. **M. Tumor,** a tumor that destroys life. Malignant tumors recur and give rise to metastasis.

Mali-mali. A convulsive tic prevalent in the Philippines.

Malingerer (*mal-in'-jer-er*) [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, from *malus*, bad; *æger*, ill; sick]. One who feigns illness or defect.

Malingering, Malingery (*mal-in'-jer-ing, mal-in'-jer-e*) [see *Malingerer*]. The feigning of disease.

Malleable (*mal'-e-a-bl*) [*malleus*]. Capable of being beaten or rolled into thin sheets.

Malleal, Mallear (*mal'-e-al, -ar*) [*malleus*]. Relating to the malleus.

Malleation (*mal-e-a'-shun*) [*malleus*]. A spasmodic action of the hands, consisting in continuously striking any near object.

Malleiform (*mal'-e-if-orm*) [*malleus; forma*, form]. Hammer-shaped.

Mallein (*mal'-e-in*) [*malleus*, farcy]. A fluid obtained from cultures of *Bacillus mallei*, the microorganism of glanders. When injected into the circulation of a glanderous animal, it causes an elevation of temperature, and has been recommended for use in the early diagnosis of farcy or glanders.

Malleinization (*mal-e-in-i-za'-shun*). Inoculation with mallein.

Malleoincudal (*mal-e-o-ing'-ku-dal*) [*malleus; incus*, anvil]. Relating to the malleus and the incus.

Malleolar (*mal'-e-o-lar*) [*malleolus*]. Relating to a malleolus.

Malleolus (*mal-e'-o-lus*) [dim. of *malleus;* pl., *malleolī*]. A part or process of bone having a hammer-head shape. **M., External,** the lower extremity of the fibula. **M., Internal,** a process on the internal surface of the lower extremity of the tibia. **M. radialis,** the styloid process of the radius. **M. ulnaris,** the styloid process of the ulna.

Malleus (*mal'-e-us*) [L., "hammer"]. 1. One of the ossicles of the internal ear having the shape of a hammer. 2. Glanders.

Mallotoxin (*mal-o-toks'-in*). See *Rottlerin*.

Mallotus (*mal-o'-tus*) [*μαλλός*, wool]. A genus

of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs. *M. philippinensis*, a species of India, yields the dyestuff kamila. The leaves and fruit are used in the treatment of snake-bites; the root, in contusions.

Mallow (*mal'-o*). See *Malva*.

Malnutrition (*mal-nu-trish'-un*) [*mal-; nutrition*]. Imperfect nutrition or sustenance.

Malocclusion (*mal-ok-lu'-shun*) [*mal-; occludere*, to shut up]. The occlusion of the teeth in positions not conformable to anatomic rule.

Malpighian Body (*mal-pig'-e-an*). The commencement of a uriniferous tubule, consisting of the glomerule of vessels (the malpighian tuft) and the membranous envelop (Bowman's capsule). **M. Capsule.** See *Bowman's Capsule.* **M. Cells, M. Vesicles,** the pulmonary alveoli. **M. Corpuscle,** any one of the minute whitish nodules of lymphadenoid tissue in the red substance of the spleen along the course of the blood-vessels. **M. Pyramids,** conic masses, eight to ten in number, in the medullary portion of the kidney, having their apexes directed toward the pelvis and their bases toward the cortex. **M. Rete mirabile,** the network formed by the ultimate ramifications of the pulmonary artery. **M. Stigmas,** the orifices of the capillary veins that join the branches of the splenic vein at right angles. **M. Stratum,** the rete mucosum of the epidermis. **M. Tuft,** a glomerule of the kidney.

Malposition (*mal-po-zish'-un*) [*mal-; position*]. An abnormal position of any part or organ, especially of the fetus.

Malpractice (*mal-prak'-tis*) [*mal-; practice*]. Improper treatment; treatment of a disease by a method contrary to that taught by experience; also, the unlawful production of an abortion.

Malpresentation (*mal-pre-sen-ta'-shun*) [*mal-; presentation*]. In obstetrics, such a position of the child at birth that delivery is difficult or impossible.

Malt, Maltum (*mawlt, mawl'-tum*) [AS., *mealt*]. Grain which has been soaked, made to germinate, and dried. The *maltum* of the U. S. P. is the grain of common barley, *Hordeum distichon*, made to germinate by warmth and moisture, and then baked so as to arrest the germinating process. The germinated grains contain diastase, dextrin, and maltose, as well as proteids. Malt is used as a nutrient in wasting diseases. **M. Extract** (*extractum malti*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **M. Fluidextract of.** Dose ½–2 oz. (15–60 Cc.). **M.-liquors,** infusions of malt fermented so as to contain alcohol. Those in common use are beer, ale, and porter. *Beer* is made by a comparatively slow fermentation, and contains about 2.5% of alcohol. *Ale* and *porter* are fermented more rapidly, and contain about 4.7% of alcohol. The malt used in making porter is browned, giving the liquor a darker color. **M.-sugar,** maltose.

Malta Fever. See *Fever, Mediterranean.*

Malthus, Doctrine of. The doctrine that the increase of population is proportionately greater than the increase of subsistence. Syn., *Malthusianism.*

Maltine (*mawl'-tēn*) [*malt*]. A name given to various proprietary preparations of malted wheat or barley, useful as food for invalids.

Maltobiose (*mawl-to-bi'-ōz*). Maltose.

Maltol (*mawl'-tol*), $C_6H_6O_3$. A constituent of malt caramel, an odorless substance soluble in hot water.

Maltose (*mawl'-tōs*) [*malt*], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$. A variety of sugar formed, together with dextrin, by the action of malt diastase upon starch.

Maltosuria (*mawl-to-su'-re-ah*) [*maltose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of maltose in the urine.

Maltova (*mawl-to'-vah*). A concentrated food said to be a combination of the proteids of egg.

Maltzyme (*mawlt'-zīm*). A concentrated diastasic extract of malt; indicated in starchy indigestion. Dose 1–2 tablespoonfuls (15–30 Cc.) during or after meals.

Malva (*mal'-vah*) [L., "mallow"]. The mallow; a genus of malvaceous plants. The leaves of *M. alcea, M. rotundifolia,* and *M. sylvestris* are used as demulcents.

Maly's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Stomach-contents. Place the filtered contents of the stomach in a glass dish, and add ultramarine sufficient to make it blue. Suspend a piece of lead-paper in the upper part of the dish, and cover with a watch-glass. Warm this on the water-bath for 15 minutes, and in the presence of HCl the blue color will change to brown and the lead-paper will become dark, owing to the development of H_2S.

Mamanpian (*mah-mahn-pe-ahn*) [Fr.]. The initial ulcer of frambesia.

Mamelon (*mam'-el-on*). A nipple; boss; hemispheric projection.

Mamma (*mam'-ah*) [L.]. The breast; the milk-secreting gland of the mother.

Mammalgia (*mam-al'-je-ah*) [*mamma; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the mamma.

Mammalia (*mam-a'-le-ah*) [*mamma*]. A division of the class of vertebrates including all animals that suckle their young.

Mammary (*mam'-a-re*) [*mamma*]. Pertaining to the mammas. **M. Artery.** See under *Artery.* **M. Gland.** See *Gland, Mammary.* **M. Line,** the vertical line passing through the nipple.

Mammilla (*mam-il'-ah*) [dim. of *mamma*]. A small prominence or papilla. **M. of Breast,** the nipple or teat.

Mammillaplasty (*mam-il'-ap-las-te*) [*mammilla; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. A plastic operation for the purpose of elevating a depressed nipple.

Mammillary (*mam'-il-a-re*) [*mammilla*]. Nipple-shaped.

Mammillated (*mam'-il-at-ed*). Covered upon the surface with nipple-like protuberances.

Mammillation (*mam-il-a'-shun*) [*mammilla*]. A granulation, especially on some mucous surface.

Mammillose (*mam'-il-ōs*). Having many nipples or nipple-shaped processes.

Mammitis (*mam-i'-tis*). See *Mastitis*.

Mammose (*mam'-ōs*) [*mamma*]. Having full or abnormally large breasts.

Mammotomy (*mam-ot'-o-me*). See *Mastotomy*.

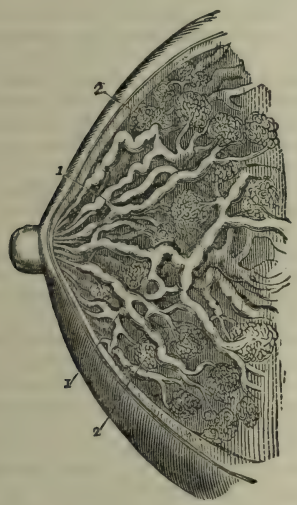
Mandel's Test for Proteids. Add to the proteid solution a 5% solution of chromium trioxid and a precipitate will be formed.

Mandible, Mandibula (*man'-dib-l, man-dib'-u-lah*) [*mandere*, to chew]. The inferior maxillary bone.

Mandibular (*man-dib'-u-lar*) [*mandible*]. Pertaining to the mandible, or lower jaw.

Mandioca (*man-de-o'-kah*). See *Manioc*.

Mandragora (*man-drag-o'-rah*) [*μανδραγόρας*, the mandrake]. The mandrake. A genus of solanaceous plants. *M. officinalis* has been



Mammary Gland.

1, 1. Lactiferous ducts. 2, 2. Lobuli of the mammary gland.

used as a narcotic and hypnotic. It and other species contain an alkaloid, *mandragorin*, $C_{17}H_{22}NO_3$, resembling atropin in action.

Mandrake (*man'-drāk*). See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum*.

Mandrel, Mandrin (*man'-drel, man'-drin*) [Ger.]. The firm guide or stylet (usually of metal) that gives rigidity to a flexible catheter while it is being inserted.

Manducation (*man-du-ka'-shun*) [*manducatio*, a chewing]. The chewing or mastication of food.

Manganese, Manganum (*man'-gan-ēz, man-gan'-um*) [an altered form of *magnesium*]. Symbol Mn; atomic weight 54.8; quantivalence II, IV, VI, VII. A brittle, hard, grayish-white metal, having a specific gravity of 7.2, and resembling iron in properties. It forms several oxids, the highest of which, Mn_2O_7, forms an acid, $HMnO_4$, from which salts, the permanganates, are produced. **M. Albuminate,** used in chlorosis and anemia. **M. Arsenate,** $MnHAsO_4$, alterative and tonic. Dose $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ gr. (0.002–0.013 Gm.). **M. Carbonate,** $MnCO_3$, used as a tonic in anemia and chlorosis. Dose 8–40 gr. (0.52–2.6 Gm.). **M. Citrate,** $MnHC_6H_5O_7$, used as a tonic and astringent instead of iron citrate. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). **M. Dioxid, Precipitated** (*mangani dioxidum præcipitatum*, U. S. P.), MnO_2, black oxid of manganese, is tonic and alterative, and has been used in syphilis, chlorosis, in various skin diseases, and in certain forms of dyspepsia. Dose 3–20 gr. (0.2–1.3 Gm.). It is employed in the arts, and in laboratories for the purpose of obtaining chlorin and oxygen. **M. Glycerinphosphate,** $MnPO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2 + H_2O$, used in neurasthenia. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.) 3 times daily. **M. Hypophosphite** (*mangani hypophosphis*, U. S. P.), $Mn(H_2PO_2)_2 + H_2O$. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **M. Lactate,** $Mn(C_3H_5O_3) + 3H_2O$, tonic. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **M. Oleate,** $Mn(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, used in chlorosis and anemia. **M. Oxalate,** $MnC_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, a desiccant. **M. Peptonate,** is used as a tonic in anemia and chlorosis. Dose 20–60 gr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **M. Saccharate,** used as a tonic in anemia. **M. Salicylate,** $Mn(C_7H_5O_3)_2$, tonic, alterative, and antirheumatic. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **M. Sulfate** (*mangani sulphas*, U. S. P.), $MnSO_4 + 4H_2O$, has been used as a substitute for iron in anemia, and as a cholagog. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **M. Sulfite,** $MnSO_3$, tonic, cholagog, and antiseptic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **M. Sulfocarbolate,** $Mn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 7H_2O$, tonic and antiseptic. Dose 3–15 gr. (0.2–1.0 Gm.).

Manganicopotassic (*man-gan-ik-o-po-tas'-ik*). Containing manganese as a bivalent radicle and potassium.

Mange (*mānj*) [Fr., *manger*, to eat]. A parasitic skin disease of horses, cattle, and dogs, resembling scabies, and due to various species of *Acarus*.

Mania (*ma'-ne-ah*) [*μανία*, madness]. A form of insanity marked by great mental and emotional excitement, by hallucinations, delusions, physical excitement, and often a tendency to violence. **M., Alcoholic,** acute mania of alcoholic origin. It differs from delirium tremens, although the term is sometimes used synonymously with it. **M. à potu.** See *Delirium tremens*. **M., Bell's,** an acute delirium running a rapidly fatal course, with slight fever, and in which postmortem no lesions are found sufficient to account for the symptoms. There are the wildest hallucinations, insomnia, and intense excitement, followed by a condition called typhomania, with elevation of temperature, dry tongue, and rapid, feeble pulse. **M., Epileptic,** a maniacal outburst in an epileptic, often associated with a destructive tendency. **M., Paroxysmal,** a paroxysmal

neurosis in which the attacks take the form of transitory mania. **M., Puerperal,** a form of mania or abnormal mental action sometimes following childbirth. **M., Religious,** mania in which the central idea is religious in character, or in which a powerful religious emotion has been the exciting cause.

Maniac (*ma'-ne-ak*) [*mania*]. An insane person; one affected with mania.

Manicure (*man'-ik-ūr*) [*manus*, the hand; *cura*, care]. 1. The processes employed in caring for and beautifying the hand. 2. One who professionally attends to the care of the hands and nails.

Manihot (*man'-e-hot*) [L.]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, yielding cassava and tapioca.

Manikin (*man'-ik-in*) [OF., *manequin*, a puppet]. A model of the body, made of plaster, papier-mâché, or other material, and showing, by means of movable parts, the relations of the organs.

Manioc (*man'-e-ok*) [Sp., *mandioca*]. The cassava-plant or its product, tapioca. See *Manihot*.

Maniple (*man'-ip-l*) [*manipulus*, a handful]. A handful.

Manipulation (*man-ip-u-la'-shun*) [see *Maniple*]. A handling; the use of the hands for the purpose of performing some work in a skilful manner, such as reducing a dislocation, returning a hernia into its cavity, or changing the position of a fetus.

Manipulus (*man-ip'-u-lus*). See *Maniple*.

Mann's Sign. Diminished resistance of the scalp to the galvanic current in traumatic neuroses.

Manna (*man'-ah*) [*μάννα*, manna]. The concrete, saccharine exudation of the flowering ash, *Fraxinus ornus*, and other trees. Manna contains a sweet principle, *mannite* or *mannitol*, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, a sugar, a purgative principle, and a mucilage. Some specimens contain also a glucosid, *fraxin*. Manna is a mild laxative. Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.).

Manning's Exanthem. Septicemic exanthem, a grave complication of scarlatina and diphtheria.

Mannitol (*man'-it-ol*). See under *Manna*.

Mannkopff's Sign, M.-Rumpf's Sign. Acceleration of the pulse on pressure over painful points in traumatic neuroses.

Manol (*man'-ol*). A remedy for whooping-cough said to consist of cane-sugar, phenol, oil of anise, alcohol, and water. Syn., *Succus anisi ozonatus*.

Manometer (*man-om'-et-er*) [*μανός*, rare; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the tension of liquids and gases, consisting either of a bent tube filled with mercury (*mercurial manometer*), or of a spring (*spring manometer*), connected with a writing-style.

Manometric (*man-o-met'-rik*) [*manometer*]. Pertaining to a manometer; pertaining to tracings obtained by means of a manometer. **M. Flames,** flames of different heights and characters seen in a rotating mirror and due to the reflection of a pulsating gas-flame when the supplying gas is set in motion by sound-waves. Syn., *Koenig's flames*.

Manual (*man'-u-al*) [*manus*]. Pertaining to the hands; performed by the hands.

Manubriate (*man-u'-bre-āt*) [*manubrium*]. Furnished with a handle or handle-shaped process.

Manubrium (*man-u'-bre-um*) [L.]. A handle. **M. of Malleus,** the handle-shaped process of the malleus of the ear. **M. manus,** the radius. **M. of Sternum, M. sterni,** the upper piece of the sternum.

Manus (*ma'-nus*) [L.]. The hand.

Manustupration (*man-u-stu-pra'-shun*) [*manus; stuprare*, to ravish]. Masturbation.

Manyplies (*men'-ip-līz*) [AS., *manig*, many; *plicare*, to fold]. The third compartment in the stomach of ruminants. Syn., *Omasum; Psalterium*.

Manz's Glands. Utricular glands found in the orbital conjunctiva near the margin of the cornea.

Maranta (*mar-an'-tah*). See *Arrowroot*.

Marantic (*mar-an'-tik*) [*μαραίνειν*, to make lean]. Pertaining to marasmus. **M. Clot,** a blood-clot produced by slowing of the circulation in depressed states of the system. **M. Thrombosis,** thrombosis due to general malnutrition.

Maraschino (*mar-as-ke'-no*) [Sp.]. A cordial made from marasca cherries.

Marasmatic (*mar-az-mat'-ik*). Synonym of *Marasmic*.

Marasmic (*mar-az'-mik*) [*marasmus*]. Affected with marasmus.

Marasmus (*mar-az'-mus*) [*μαραίνειν*, to grow lean]. A gradual wasting of the tissues of the body from insufficient or imperfect food-supply. There is either no organic lesion or gastrointestinal catarrh.

Marc (*mark*) [Fr., "dregs"]. 1. A by-product in the manufacture of wines, consisting of the stems, skins, and stones of the grapes. 2. The residue remaining after the expression of the oil from certain fruits.

Marchi's Tract. See *Loewenthal's Tract*.

Maréchal Test for Bile-pigments. See *Smith's Reaction*.

Marey's Law. A high-tension pulse is a slow pulse.

Margarate (*mar'-gar-āt*). The product of margaric acid and a base.

Margaric Acid (*mar-gar'-ik*). See *Acid, Margaric*. **M.-acid Crystals,** needle-shaped crystals consisting of compounds of the fatty acid, found in foci of fatty degeneration, in the urine, etc.

Margarin (*mar'-gar-in*) [*μάργαρος*, the pearl-oyster]. 1. A margarate of glyceryl, especially glyceryl trimargarate, $C_3H_5(C_{17}H_{32}O_2)_3$, found in butter. 2. An artificial substitute for butter. **M.-needles,** fatty crystals found in putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene.

Margarone (*mar'-ga-rōn*). See *Palmitone*.

Marginal (*mar'-jin-al*) [*margo*, margin]. Pertaining to the margin or border. **M. Convolution.** See *Convolution, Marginal*.

Marie's Disease. 1. Akromegaly. 2. Hereditary cerebellar ataxia. 3. Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy. 4. Spondylosis rhizomelica; ankylosis of the spinal column and of the coxofemoral, less frequently also of the scapulohumeral articulations. The affection is identified with Struempell's disease (2). **M.'s Symptom,** tremor of the extremities or the whole body in exophthalmic goiter.

Marie-Kahler's Symptom. See *Marie's Symptom.*

Marie-Robinson's Syndrome. See under *Diabetes.*

Mariotte's Blind Spot. The optic papilla. **M.'s Experiment,** to demonstrate the existence of the blind spot a sheet of paper, on which a cross and a circular spot are marked, is held a short distance in front of the eyes, the left eye being directed steadily on the cross while the right eye is closed. On moving the paper away slowly a point will be reached where the spot is no longer visible, but it reappears when the distance is increased. **M.'s Law.** See *Law, Boyle's.*

Maritonucleus (*mar-it-o-nu'-kle-us*) [*maritus*, married; *nucleus*, a little nut]. The nucleus of an ovum after fecundation.

Marjolin's Ulcer. A slowly progressive, malignant ulcer with peculiar, wart-like growths commencing on a cicatrix.

Marjoram (*mar'-jo-ram*). See *Origanum.*

Marmorek's Serum. See *Serum, Marmorek's.*

Marmorekin (*mar-mor'-e-kin*). 1. Streptococcus antitoxin. 2. Marmorek's serum.

Marochetti's Vesicles. Small vesicles sometimes seen on the under surface of the tongue in cases of rabies.

Marrol (*mar'-ol*). A dietetic said to contain ox-marrow and extract of hops and of malt.

Marrow (*mar'-o*) [AS., *mearh*]. The fatty substance contained in the medullary canal of long bones and in the interstices of cancellous bone. In early life the marrow of all bones is red (*red marrow*), but later that within the shafts of long bones assumes a light color (*yellow marrow*). Red marrow is composed of a delicate reticulum of connective tissue containing blood-vessels, large connective-tissue cells, some of which in growing bone become osteoplasts (*marrow-cells*), giant-cells (*myeloplaxes*), and red corpuscles in various stages of formation. In yellow marrow most of the cells have been transformed into fat-cells. The function of bone-marrow is probably the formation of red corpuscles. In certain forms of anemia the marrow undergoes profound changes; that of the shafts of the long bones may return to its embryonic condition. Bone-marrow has been used in the treatment of pernicious anemia.

Marrubium (*mar-u'-be-um*) [L.]. Hoarhound. The *marrubium* of the U. S. P. is the dried leaves and tops of *M. vulgare*, of the order *Labiatæ*. It contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, *marrubin*, tannin, resin, and lignin. At present hoarhound is mainly employed in the form of candy or syrup in catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.

Marsh's Apparatus. See *M.'s Test for Arsenic.* **M.'s Disease,** exophthalmic goiter. **M.'s Test for Arsenic,** introduce the substance into a flask with dilute sulfuric acid and zinc. Light a jet, and permit it to impinge on cold porcelain, or heat the delivery-tube, when a steel-white mirror of metallic arsenic is deposited. This may be distinguished from a similar deposit of antimony by the solubility of the arsenical mirror in potassium hypochlorite.

Marshall's Oblique Vein. A partially obliterated vein that passes along the posterior aspect of the left auricle and opens into the coronary sinus near its termination. **M.'s Vestigial Fold,** a fold of the pericardium extending from the left branch of the pulmonary artery to the left superior pulmonary vein. It contains a fibrous cord that represents the lower part of the left superior vena cava, a vessel commonly found in mammals, but rarely in man.

Marshall-Hall's Disease. See *Hall's Disease.*

Marsh-fever. See *Malarial Fever.*

Marsh-gas. See *Methane.*

Marshmallow. See *Althea.*

Marsitriol (*mar-sit'-re-ol*). A proprietary preparation of iron (ferrum glyceroarsenate). Dose ⅛ gr. (0.01 Gm.).

Marsupialization (*mar-su-pe-al-i-za'-shun*) [*μάρσυπος*, a pouch]. The operation, recommended in certain cases of ovarian tumor, of raising the borders of the evacuated tumor-sac to the edges of the abdominal wound and stitching them there so as to form a pouch.

Marsyle (*mar'-sil-e*). A commercial name for iron cacodylate.

Martegiani's Area. The slight widening of the hyaloid canal at its beginning in front of the optic disc.

Martial (*mar'-shal*) [*mars*, iron]. Containing iron.

Martin's Bandages. Rubber bandages, from 5 to 21 feet in length, used for making compression of a limb for the cure of ulcers, varicose veins, etc. **M.'s Depilatory,** calcium sulfhydrate. **M.'s Hemostatic,** surgeons' agaric impregnated with ferric chlorid.

Martinotti's Cells. Ganglion-cells of the cerebral cortex, giving off a short axis-cylinder process at right angles to the surface.

Martol (*mar'-tol*). A semifluid extract obtained from the shells of cacao-bean, consisting of carbohydrates, phosphates, iron tannate, etc.

Maruta (*ma-ru'-tah*) [L.]. A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ*. *M. cotula*, mayweed, or dog's-fennel, is used as a substitute for camomile.

(von) Maschke's Reaction for Creatinin. Add a few drops of Fehling's solution to the creatinin dissolved in a cold saturated solution of sodium carbonate. An amorphous, flocculent precipitate is formed in the cold, but better on warming to 50° to 60° C.

Mask [Fr., *masque*, a mask]. 1. A bandage applied to the face in case of erysipelas, burns or scalds, eczema, etc. 2. Synonym of *Chloasma*.

Masked (*maskt*) [*mask*]. Covered with a mask; concealed. **M. Disease,** one that is concealed by concomitant symptoms.

Mass, Massa (*mas, mas'-ah*) [*massa*, a mass]. 1. An aggregation of particles of matter. 2. A cohesive substance that can be made into pills. **M., Blue-** (*massa hydrargyri*, U. S. P.). See *Mercury Mass*. **M., Copaiba,** copaiba, 6 parts, mixed with magnesia, 94 parts, and water; diuretic and stimulant. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **M., Vallet's** (*massa ferri carbonatis*, U. S. P.), mass of ferrous carbonate.

Massage (*mas-ahzh*) [Fr., from *μάσσειν*, to knead]. A method of rubbing, kneading, or stroking of the superficial parts of the body by the hand or an instrument, for the purpose of modifying nutrition, restoring power of movement, breaking up adhesions, etc. **M., Cannon-ball,** the rolling of a three-pound to five-pound cannon-ball covered smoothly with chamois skin or flannel over the course of the colon. **M., Electrovibratory,** that performed by means of an electric vibrator. **M., Thermic,** stroking or pressing an affected part with a heated object. **M., Vapor,** treatment of a cavity by intermittent forcing of a medicated vapor into it. **M., Vibratory,** light, rapid percussion either by hand or by an electric apparatus.

Massalis (*mas-a'-lis*) [*mass*]. Mercury.

Massering (*mas-er'-ing*) [*massage*]. The performance of massage.

Masseter (*mas'-e-ter*) [*μασητήρ*, chewer]. One of the muscles of mastication. See under *Muscle*.

Masseteric (*mas-et-er'-ik*) [*masseter*]. Pertaining to the masseter muscle.

Masseur (*mas-ur'*) [Fr.]. A man who practises massage.

Masseuse (*mas-u(r)z*) [Fr.]. A woman who practises massage.

Massicot (*mas'-ik-ot*) [Fr.], PbO. Lead oxid; litharge.

Massotherapy (*mas-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*massage; θεραπεία*, therapy]. Treatment by means of massage.

Mastalgia (*mas-tal'-je-ah*) [*μαστός*, breast; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the breast.

Mast-cells. See *Cells, Mast-*.

Masthelcosis (*mas-thel-ko'-sis*) [*μαστός*, breast; *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the breast.

Mastic, Mastiche (*mas'-tik, mas'-ti-ke*) [*μαστίχη*, mastic]. The resin flowing from the incised bark of the *Pistacia lentiscus*, a tree of the *Terebinthaceæ*. It is used as a styptic, as a filling for teeth, and as a microscopic varnish.

Mastication (*mas-tik-a'-shun*) [*masticare*, to chew]. The act of chewing.

Masticatory (*mas'-tik-a-to-re*) [*mastication*]. 1. Pertaining to mastication or to the muscles of mastication. 2. A remedy to be chewed but not swallowed, used for its local action on the mouth. **M. Spasm,** spasm of the muscles of mastication; trismus.

Mastitis (*mas-ti'-tis*) [*μαστός*, breast; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the breast. **M., Interstitial,** inflammation of the connective tissue of the breast. **M., Parenchymatous,** inflammation of the proper glandular substance of the breast.

Masto- (*mas-to-*) [*μαστός*, breast]. A prefix signifying relating to the breast.

Mastodynia (*mas-to-din'-e-ah*) [*masto-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the breast.

Mastoid (*mas'-toid*) [*masto-; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Nipple-shaped, as the *mastoid* process of the temporal bone. 2. The mastoid process. 3. Pertaining to the mastoid process, as *mastoid* foramen, *mastoid* operation. **M. Abscess,** an abscess of the mastoid cells. **M. Antrum,** a cavity in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **M. Cells,** the hollow air-spaces in the mastoid process communicating with the middle ear. **M. Disease,** inflammation of the mastoid cells; mastoiditis. **M. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Mastoid*. **M. Process,** the protruding part of the temporal bone felt behind the ear.

Mastoideocentesis (*mas-toi-de-o-sen-te'-sis*) [*mastoid; κέντησις*, a thrust]. Surgical perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastoiditis (*mas-toid-i'-tis*) [*mastoid; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mastoid cells. **M., Bezold's,** destruction of the apex of the mastoid process with a tendency to the formation of an abscess in the neck.

Mastoidotomy (*mas-toid-ot'-o-me*) [*mastoid; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the mastoid cells to relieve suppurative mastoiditis.

Mastomenia (*mas-to-me'-ne-ah*) [*masto-; μήν*, month]. Vicarious menstruation from the breast.

Mastooccipital (*mas-to-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*mastoid; occiput*]. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the occipital bone.

Mastoparietal (*mas-to-par-i'-et-al*) [*mastoid; paries*, wall]. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the parietal bone.

Mastopexy (*mas'-to-peks-e*) [*masto-; πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Surgical fixation of a pendulous breast.

Mastoscirrhus (*mas-to-skir'-us*) [*masto-; σκίρρος*, hard]. A hard cancer of the breast.

Mastosis (*mas-to'-sis*) [*μαστός*, breast]. Enlargement of the breast.

Mastotomy (*mas-tot'-o-me*) [*masto-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of a breast.

Masturbation (*mas-ter-ba'-shun*) [*masturbari*, to pollute one's self]. Production of the venereal orgasm by friction of the genitals.

Maté (*mah'-ta*) [Sp., *mate*, a vessel]. The leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*, used in South America as a substitute for tea and coffee. Its properties are due to thein. Syn., *Paraguay tea*.

Materia medica (*mat-e'-re-ah med'-ik-ah*) [L., "medical matter"]. The science that treats of the sources and preparations of the drugs and agents used in medicine.

Materies morbi (*mat-e'-re-ēz mor'-bi*) [L., "matter of disease"]. The material that is the cause of a disease.

Maternal (*ma-ter'-nal*) [*mater*, mother]. Pertaining to the mother. **M. Impressions.** See *Impressions, Maternal.*

Maternity (*ma-ter'-nit-e*) [see *Maternal*]. 1. Motherhood. 2. A lying-in hospital.

Matico (*mat-e'-ko*) [Sp.]. The leaves of *Piper angustifolium*, of the order *Piperaceæ*. It is aromatic and stimulant, and has been used as a local and general hemostatic and as an alterative stimulant to mucous membranes. Dose 60 gr. (4 Gm.). **M., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum matico*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **M., Tincture of.** Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Matricaria (*mat-rik-a'-re-ah*) [*matrix*]. German camomile; the flower-tops of *M. chamomilla*, of the order *Compositæ*. Matricaria contains a volatile oil and a bitter extractive principle, and is a mild tonic, and in large doses emetic and antispasmodic.

Matrix (*ma'-triks*) [L., "a mold in which anything is cast"]. 1. A mold; the cavity in which anything is formed. 2. That part of tissue into which any organ or process is set, as the *matrix* of a tooth or of a nail. 3. The intercellular substance of a tissue, as of cartilage. 4. The uterus.

Matter (*mat'-er*) [*materia*, matter]. 1. Physical substance. 2. Pus.

Matula (*mat'-u-lah*) [L.]. A urinal.

Maturate (*mat'-u-rāt*) [*mature*]. To suppurate.

Maturation (*mat-u-ra'-shun*) [*mature*]. Ripening, as the ripening of the ovum or of a cataract.

Mature (*ma-tūr'*) [*maturare*, to ripen]. 1. To ripen. 2. Ripe.

Matutinal (*ma-tu'-tin-al*) [*Matuta*, goddess of the morning]. Occurring in the morning, as *matutinal* nausea.

Matzol (*mat'-zol*). A mixture of cod-liver oil, 50 parts; matzoon, 45 parts; emulsifying ingredients, 5 parts.

Matzoon (*mat'-zūn*). Milk fermented with a peculiar ferment obtained from Asiatic Turkey. It is used like kumiss in irritated states of the gastrointestinal tract.

Mauchart's Ligaments. The lateral or alar odontoid ligaments.

Maumené's Test for Sugar. A strip of flannel saturated with a 33⅓% solution of stannous chlorid is dipped into the liquid; on heating it to nearly 150° C. it will turn brownish-black.

Maunoir's Hydrocele. A cystic tumor occurring in the neck between the angle of the inferior maxilla and the mastoid process. Syn., *Hydrocele colli.*

Mauriceau's Lance. An instrument for perforating the fetal head in craniotomy.

Mauthner's Sheath. The thin, longitudinally striated, protoplasmic layer surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **M.'s Test for Color Vision,** 33 small bottles filled with different pigments—some with one, others with two (pseudoisochromatic and anisochromatic), pigments—are employed in the manner of Holmgren's worsteds.

Mauvein (*maw'-ve-in*) [Fr., *mauve*, mallow], $C_{28}H_{24}N_4$. A base derived from anilin.

Maxilla (*maks-il'-ah*) [L.]. The bone of the upper or lower jaw.

Maxillary (*maks'-il-a-re*) [*maxilla*]. Pertaining to the maxillas or jaws. **M. Bones,** the bones of the jaws, consisting of the lower and upper jaw. **M. Nerve, Inferior.** See under *Nerve.* **M. Nerve, Superior.** See under *Nerve.* **M. Sinus,** the antrum of Highmore in the superior maxilla.

Maxillate (*maks'-il-āt*). Furnished with jaws.

Maxilliferous (*maks-il-ij'-er-us*). See *Maxillate.*

Maxillomuscular (*maks - il - o - mus' - ku-lar*). Relating to the maxillary muscles.

Maxillosuprafacial(*maks-il-o-su-prah-fa'-shal*). Relating to the maxilla and the upper portion of the face.

Maximal (*maks'-im-al*) [*maximum*]. Pertaining to the maximum; highest; largest. **M. Thermometer,** one registering the highest point reached by the temperature.

Maximum (*maks' - im - um*) [L., neuter of *maximus*, the greatest]. The greatest or highest degree or amount of anything; the highest point attained or attainable by anything. **M. Dose,** the largest dose of a medicament that may be given safely.

Maxwell's Ring. See *Loewe's Ring.*

May-apple. See *Podophyllum.*

Maydl's Method. See *Operation, Maydl's.*

Mayhem (*ma'-hem*) [OF., *mehaigner*, to hurt]. Maiming.

Mayol (*ma'-ol*). A meat-preservative introduced by May, of Budapest, and said to be a mixture of boric acid, ammonium fluorid, glycerol, and alcohol (methyl and ethyl).

Maytenus (*ma'-ten-us*) [*Mayten*, Chilian name]. A genus of shrubs of the order *Celastrineæ*. *M. boariais* is indigenous to Chili; the leaves are used on inflammatory swellings, especially in poisoning by species of *Rhus.*

Mazodynia (*ma-zo-din'-e-ah*). See *Mastodynia.*

Mazoitis (*ma-zo-i'-tis*). See *Mastitis.*

Mazzoni's Corpuscle. See *Corpuscle, Mazzoni's.*

Meadow-saffron. See *Colchicum.*

Measles (*mēz'-elz*) [Du., *maselin*, measles]. 1. An acute, infectious disease, characterized by a peculiar eruption and by catarrhal inflammation of the mucosas of the conjunctiva and the air-passages. After a period of incubation of nearly two weeks the disease begins with a chill, fever, coryza, cough, and conjunctivitis; on the third or fourth day a dusky-red, papular eruption appears, arranged in the form of crescentic groups. After having reached its maximum, in three or four days, the eruption gradually fades, and is followed by a branny desquamation. The disease affects principally the young, is exceedingly contagious, and one attack of it confers almost perpetual immunity. Its cause is thought to be a bacillus. 2. A disease of hogs, cattle, and sheep, due to the presence in the body of *Cysticercus*

cellulosæ and larvas of other tape-worms. 3. The cysticerci themselves. **M., Black, M., Hemorrhagic,** a grave variety of measles in which the eruption is hemorrhagic and the constitutional symptoms profound. **M., German.** See *Rubella*.

Measly (*mēz'-lē*) [*measles*]. Containing measles (cysticerci).

Meat (*mēt*) [AS., *mete*]. The muscular tissues of an animal, used as food.

Meatotomy (*me-at-ot'-o-me*) [*meatus; τομή*, section]. Surgical incision of the urinary meatus.

Meatus (*me-a'-tus*) [*meare*, to flow or pass; pl., *meati*]. An opening or passage. **M. auditorius externus,** the canal extending from the concha to the membrana tympani. **M. auditorius internus,** the internal auditory canal. **M. nasi communis,** the part of the nasal cavity into which the three meati of the nose open. **M. nasopharyngeus,** that part of the nasal cavity communicating with the pharynx beneath the body of the sphenoid. **M. of Nose,** one of the three passages into which the turbinal bones divide the nasal cavity. **M. urethræ, M. urinarius,** the orifice of the urethra.

Mecca Balsam. See *Balm of Gilead*.

Mechanic, Mechanical (*me-kan'-ik, me-kan'-ik-al*) [*μηχανή*, a machine]. Pertaining to mechanics or to physical forces, not to chemic or vital forces. **M. Theory,** Virchow's theory of tumor-formation, according to which tumors are due primarily to local irritation.

Mechanics (*me-kan'-iks*) [*mechanic*]. The science that treats of the influence and effects of force upon matter, and that may be divided into *statics*, the science treating of matter at rest, and *dynamics*, that treating of matter in motion.

Mechanism (*mek'-an-izm*) [*mechanic*]. 1. An aggregation of parts arranged in a mechanic way to perform the functions of a machine. 2. The manner in which a mechanic act is performed, as the *mechanism* of labor.

Mechanotherapy (*mek-an-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*mechanic; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The use of mechanic agencies in the treatment of injury or disease.

Mecism (*me'-sizm*) [*μῆκος*, length]. A condition marked by abnormal prolongation of one or more parts of the body.

Meckel's Cartilage. See *Cartilage, Meckel's*. **M.'s Cavity,** a recess in the dura over the summit of the petrosa for the reception of the two roots of the fifth cranial nerve after their exit from the pons. Syn., *Cavum meckelii*. **M.'s Crural Arch.** See *Ligament, Poupart's*. **M.'s Diverticulum,** the remains of the vitelline duct, frequently met as a small elongated pouch attached to the lower portion of the ileum. **M.'s Ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s Space,** a dural space lodging the gasserian ganglion.

Mecon (*me'-kon*) [L.]. 1. The poppy. 2. Opium.

Meconalgia (*me-kon-al'-je-ah*) [*mecon; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain or neuralgia following the disuse of opium.

Meconarcein (*mek-o-nar'-se-in*) [*mecon*]. A mixture of alkaloids of opium, free from morphin, having sedative properties. Recommended in bronchial affections and neuralgia. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.01–0.03 Gm.).

Meconate (*mek'-on-āt*) [*mecon*]. A salt of meconic acid.

Meconic (*mek-on'-ik*). Pertaining to opium. **M. Acid.** See *Acid, Meconic*.

Meconin (*mek'-on-in*) [*mecon*], $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. A crystalline substance that is obtained on boiling narcotin with water. It is hypnotic. Dose 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.).

Meconium (*mek-o'-ne-um*) [*mecon*]. The first fecal discharges of the newborn, a dark-green, viscid substance, composed of the secretion of the liver with exfoliated epithelium from the bowel.

Medea (*me'-de-ah*) [*Μήδεια*, Medea, a sorceress]. 1. The genital organs. 2. Aphrodisiacs.

Media (*me'-de-ah*) [fem. of *medius*, middle]. The middle coat of a vein, artery, or lymph-vessel.

Mediad (*me'-de-ad*) [*median*]. Toward the median plane or line.

Medial (*me'-de-al*). See *Median*.

Median (*me'-de-an*) [*medius*, middle]. Situated or placed in the middle; mesal or mesial. **M. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **M. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*.

Mediastinal (*me-de-as-ti'-nal*). Pertaining to the mediastinum.

Mediastinitis (*me-de-as-tin-i'-tis*) [*mediastinum; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cellular tissue of the mediastinum.

Mediastinopericarditis (*me-de-as-tin-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*) [*mediastinum; pericarditis*]. Combined inflammation of the mediastinum and the pericardium. **M., Callous,** that attended with fibrous thickening of the pericardium.

Mediastinum (*me-de-as-ti'-num*) [*in medio stare*, to stand in the middle]. 1. A partition separating adjacent parts. 2. The space left in the middle of the chest between the two pleuras, divided into the anterior, middle, posterior, and superior mediastinum. The *anterior mediastinum* contains the origins of the triangularis sterni muscles, the internal mammary vessels of the left side, loose areolar tissue, lymphatic vessels, and a few lymphatic glands. The *middle mediastinum* contains the heart and pericardium, the ascending aorta, the superior vena cava, the bifurcation of the trachea, the pulmonary arteries and veins, and the phrenic nerves. The *posterior mediastinum* contains a part of the aorta, the greater and lesser azygos veins, the pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the esophagus, the thoracic duct, and some lymphatic glands. The *superior mediastinum*, that part lying above the pericardium, contains the origins of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, and part of the longus colli muscles, the transverse portion of the aortic arch, the innominate, left carotid, and sub-

clavian arteries, the superior vena cava and the innominate veins, the left superior intercostal vein, the pneumogastric, cardiac, phrenic, and left recurrent laryngeal nerves, the trachea, esophagus, thoracic duct, the remains of the thymus gland, and lymphatics. **M. testis,** a septum in the posterior portion of the testicle formed by a projection inward of the tunica albuginea.

Mediate (*me'-de-āt*) [*media*]. Indirect; performed through something interposed, as *mediate* percussion, percussion on a pleximeter.

Medical (*med'-ik-al*) [*medicine*]. Pertaining to medicine. **M. Diseases,** diseases treated by the physician, as distinguished from surgical diseases. **M. Ethics,** those principles of justice, honor, and courtesy that regulate the intercourse and conduct of physicians. **M. Jurisprudence.** See *Jurisprudence, Medical.*

Medicament (*med-ik'-am-ent*) [*medicine*]. A medicinal substance.

Medicated (*med'-ik-a-ted*). Impregnated with a medicinal substance.

Medication (*med-ik-a'-shun*) [*medicus*]. 1. Impregnation with a medicine. 2. Treatment by medicines; the administration of medicines. **M., Endermic.** See *Cataphoresis.* **M., Hypodermatic,** treatment by the introduction of medicines beneath the skin, usually by means of a hypodermatic syringe. **M., Kataphoric.** See *Cataphoresis.*

Medicinal (*med-is'-in-al*) [*medicine*]. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a medicine. **M. Rashes,** eruptions on the skin following the internal administration of certain drugs.

Medicine (*med'-is-in*) [*medicari,* to heal]. 1. Any substance given for the cure of disease. 2. The science of the treatment of disease; the healing art. In a restricted sense, that branch of the healing art dealing with internal diseases. **M., Anatomic,** that system which deals with the anatomic changes in diseased organs and their connection with symptoms manifested during life. **M., Clinical,** the study of disease by the bedside of the patient. **M., Experimental,** that based upon experiments on animals and the observation of pathologic changes in diseases induced in them and the effect of drugs administered. **M., Forensic, M., Legal,** medical jurisprudence, or medicine in its relation to questions of law. **M., Practice of,** the practical application of the principles taught by the theory of medicine. **M., Preventive,** that which aims at the prevention of disease. **M., Vibratory,** a method of treating nervous diseases, paralysis agitans, etc., by mechanic shaking or percussion, by means of journeys on railroad or wagon or specially devised apparatus for methodic shaking of the body.

Medicochirurgic (*med-ik-o-ki-rur'-jik*) [*medicine; chirurgicus,* a surgeon]. Pertaining conjointly to medicine and surgery.

Medicolegal (*med-ik-o-le'-gal*) [*medicine; legalis,* legal]. Relating both to medicine and to the law.

Medicon (*med'-ik-on*) [μηδικόν]. A harmful or noxious drug.

Medicornu (*me-de-kor'-nu*). See *Cornu descendens.*

Medicostatistic (*med-ik-o-stat-is'-tik*). Relating to medicine as connected with statistics.

Medicus (*med'-ik-us*) [L.]. A physician.

Medifixed (*me'-de-fikst*) [*medius,* middle; *fixus,* fixed]. Attached by the middle.

Medifrontal (*me-de-fron'-tal*) [*medius,* middle; *frons,* forehead]. Relating to the middle of the forehead.

Mediglycin (*me-de-glis'-in*). A liquid glycerol soap used as a vehicle.

Medina-worm (*me-di'-nah-wurm*). See *Filaria medinensis.*

Medio- (*me-de-o-*) [*medius,* middle]. A prefix meaning middle.

Mediodigital (*me-de-o-dij'-it-al*). Relating to the median nerve and a finger.

Mediolateral (*me-de-o-lat'-er-al*) [*medio-; latus,* side]. Pertaining to the middle and to a side.

Mediopalatine (*me-de-o-pal'-at-in*). Relating to the center of the palate.

Mediopontine (*me-de-o-pon'-tin*) [*medio-; pons,* bridge]. Pertaining to the central portion of the pons.

Mediotarsal (*me-de-o-tar'-sal*) [*medio-; tarsus*]. Pertaining to the middle articulation of the tarsal bones.

Mediterranean Fever (*med-it-er-a'-ne-an*). See *Fever, Mediterranean.*

Medium (*me'-de-um*) [*medius,* middle]. 1. That in which anything moves or through which it acts. 2. The soil upon which anything grows, especially a substance used for cultivating bacteria; culture or nutrient medium.

Medulla (*me-dul'-ah*) [L., "marrow"]. 1. The marrow. 2. The medulla oblongata. 3. Anything resembling marrow in structure or in its relations to other parts—as a fatty substance or marrow occupying certain cavities. Also the central parts of certain organs as distinguished from the cortex. **M. of Kidney.** See under *Kidney.* **M. of Nerve-fiber,** the white substance of Schwann. See under *Nerve-fiber.* **M. oblongata,** the upper enlarged part of the spinal cord, extending from the cord opposite the foramen magnum to the pons varolii. **M. spinalis,** the spinal cord or marrow.

Medulladen (*med-ul-ad'-en*). A preparation of bone-marrow of beef; it is used in anemia, gout, etc. Dose 30–45 gr. (2–3 Gm.).

Medullary (*med'-ul-a-re*) [*medulla*]. 1. Pertaining to the marrow; resembling marrow. 2. Pertaining to any medulla, as that of the brain. 3. Pertaining to the medulla oblongata. **M. Canal,** the hollow interior of long bones in which the marrow lies. **M. Carcinoma,** a soft carcinoma very rich in cells. **M. Groove,** a longitudinal groove at the anterior part of the embryonal shield of the blastoderm. **M. Rays.** See under *Kidney.* **M. Sheath,** the semifluid white matter be-

tween the enveloping sheath and central axis-cylinder of a nerve.

Medullated (*med'-ul-a-ted*). Containing or covered by medulla or marrow. **M. Nerve-fibers,** nerve-fibers provided with a medullary sheath, the white substance of Schwann.

Medullispinal (*med-ul-e-spi'-nal*) [*medulla; spine*]. Relating to the spinal cord.

Medullitis (*med-ul-i'-tis*) [*medulla; ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of marrow. 2. Myelitis.

Medullization (*med-ul-iz-a'-shun*) [*medulla*]. Conversion into marrow, as the softening of bone-tissue in the course of osteitis.

Medullose, Medullous (*med-ul'-ōs, -us*). Containing much pith or marrow.

Mega-, Megalo- (*meg-ah-, meg-al-o-*) [*μέγας*, large]. Prefixes signifying large; also, indicating a unit 1,000,000 times greater than the unit to which it is prefixed.

Megacephalic, Megacephalous (*meg-ah-sef-al'-ik, meg-ah-sef'-al-us*) See *Megalocephalic.*

Megacoly (*meg-ak'-ol-e*). See *Megalocoly.*

Megakaryocyte, Megacaryocyte (*meg-ah-kar'-e-o-sīt*). See *Myeloplax.*

Megalgia (*meg-al'-je-ah*) [*mega-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Excessively severe pain.

Megaloblast (*meg'-al-o-blast*) [*megalo-; βλαστός*, a germ]. A giant-corpuscle of the blood. The term is restricted to embryonic or germinal cells as distinguished from megalocyte, which pertains to adult life.

Megalocephalic (*meg-al-o-sef-al'-ik*) [*megalocephaly*]. Large-headed; applied to a skull the capacity of which exceeds 1450 Cc.

Megalocephaly (*meg-al-o-sef'-al-e*) [*megalo-; κεφαλή*, head]. 1. The condition of having a very large head. 2. A disease characterized by progressive enlargement of the head, face, and neck, involving both the bony and the soft tissues. Syn., *Leontiasis ossea.*

Megalocoly (*meg-al-ok'-ol-e*) [*megalo-; κόλον*, colon]. A uniform increase in the internal diameter of the colon, with thickening of the walls.

Megalocornea (*meg-al-o-kor'-ne-ah*) [*megalo-; cornea*]. An enlarged condition of the cornea.

Megalocyte (*meg'-al-o-sīt*) [*megalo-; κύτος*, cell]. An abnormally large red blood-corpuscle.

Megalocytosis (*meg-al-o-si-to'-sis*) [*megalocyte*]. The presence of large numbers of greatly enlarged erythrocytes in the blood.

Megalodactylous (*meg-al-o-dak'-til-us*) [*megalo-; δάκτυλος*, digit]. Having abnormally large fingers and toes.

Megalogastria (*meg-al-o-gas'-tre-ah*) [*megalo-; γαστήρ*, belly]. Abnormal enlargement of the abdomen.

Megaloglossia (*meg-al-o-glos'-e-ah*). See *Macroglossia.*

Megalomania (*meg-al-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*megalo-; μανία*, madness]. 1. Mania characterized by delusions of grandeur. 2. The delirium of grandeur.

Megalomelia (*meg-al-o-me'-le-ah*) [*megalo-; μέλος*, limb]. A monster with excessively large limbs.

Megalonychosis (*meg-al-on-ik-o'-sis*) [*megalo-; ὄνυξ*, nail]. Universal noninflammatory enlargement of the nails.

Megaloporous (*meg-al-op'-or-us*). Characterized by large pores.

Megalopsia (*meg-al-op'-se-ah*) [*megalo-; ὄψις*, sight]. A disturbance of vision in which objects seem larger than they are.

Megalosyndactyly (*meg-al-o-sin-dak'-til-e*) Syndactylism attended by hypertrophy.

Megarrhizin (*meg-ar-iz'-in*). A bitter glucosid from the root of *Echinocystis fabacea.* It is said to be an active cathartic.

Megavolt (*meg'-ah-volt*). A unit equal to 1,000,000 volts.

Meglin's Palatine Point. The point of emergence of the large palatine nerve from the palatomaxillary canal; it constitutes at times one of the painful points in neuralgia of the superior maxillary branch of the trigeminus.

Megohm (*meg'-ōm*). A unit equal to 1,000,000 ohms.

Megophthalmus (*meg-of-thal'-mus*). See *Keratoglobus.*

Megoxycyte (*meg-ok'-se-sīt*) [*mega-; ὀξύς*, sharp; *κύτος*, cell]. A large oxyphil cell, one of the coarsely granular eosinophil cells or α-granules of Ehrlich. See under *Color-analysis.*

Megrim (*me'-grim*). See *Migraine.*

Méhu's Test for Albumin. Treat the solution with 2 or 3% of its volume of nitric acid, and add 10 volumes of a solution of 1 part phenol and 1 part acetic acid in 2 parts of 90% alcohol and shake. The presence of albumin is evinced by the formation of a precipitate.

Meibomian Calculus (*mi-bo'-me-an*). The hardened secretion of the meibomian glands that may accumulate on the inner surface of the eyelids. **M. Cyst, M. Tumor,** chalazion. **M. Foramen,** the cecal foramen of the tongue. **M. Glands,** tarsal glands; sebaceous follicles embedded in the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **M. Sty,** one produced by suppuration of a meibomian gland. Syn., *Hordeolum internum.*

Meigs' Capillaries. See *Capillaries, Meigs'.*

Meinert's Form of Enteroptosis. Enteroptosis occurring in chlorotic subjects.

Meissner's Corpuscles (*mīs'-nerz*). Ovoid, laminated corpuscles connected with medullated nerve-fibers which wind around the lower pole before entering them; they are found in the papillas of the volar surfaces of the fingers and toes. **M.'s Ganglions,** the ganglionic nodes in Meissner's plexus. **M.'s Plexus,** a plexus of nerves found in the submucous layer of the small intestine.

Meissner-Billroth's Plexus. See *Meissner's Plexus.*

Mel [L.]. Honey. The saccharine substance deposited in the honeycomb by the common honey-bee, *Apis mellifera,* and a few other hymenopterous insects. It contains a large amount of dextrose and levulose, and has the same properties as sugar. In medicine it is

used as a vehicle, especially in gargles, and as an application to foul ulcers. **M. boracis** (B. P.), honey of borax, is used as a mouth-wash in thrush and aphthæ. **M. depuratum** (U. S. P.), clarified honey. **M. rosæ** (U. S. P.), honey of rose, is used as an addition to gargles in ulcerated conditions of the mouth and throat.

Melachol (*mel'-ak-ol*). Sodium citrophosphate, consisting of sodium phosphate, 100 parts; sodium nitrate, 2 parts; citric acid, 13 parts, rubbed together and mixed with 100 parts of water; used in liver complaints.

Melæna (*mel-e'-nah*). See *Melena*.

Melanæmia (*mel-an-e'-me-ah*). See *Melanemia*.

Melancholia, Melancholy (*mel-an-ko'-le-ah, mel'-an-kol-e*) [*μέλας*, black; *χολή*, bile]. A disorder of the mind characterized by a profound emotional depression and a tendency toward introspection, impairment of the mental and physical faculties, with or without delusions. **M. agitata,** a form associated with excessive motor excitement. The patient rushes about, wringing his hands and lamenting loudly. **M. attonita,** a form in which the patient is perfectly motionless, lies in bed or sits up with his eyes open and fixed, and is absolutely indifferent to everything about him. Syn., *Stuporous melancholia.* **M., Panphobic,** that associated with the dread of everything. **M. passiva, M., Passive,** a chronic form of slow development and gradual failure of the physical powers. **M., Simple,** a mild form without delusions. Syn., *Hypomelancholia; Melancholia without delirium.* **M., Stuporous.** See *M. attonita.*

Melancholiac (*mel-an-ko'-le-ak*) [see *Melancholia*]. 1. Suffering from melancholia. 2. A person affected with melancholia.

Melanedema (*mel-an-e-de'-mah*) [*μέλας*, black; *οἴδημα*, swelling]. Melanosis of the lungs.

Melanemia (*mel-an-e'-me-ah*) [*μέλας*, black; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence in the blood-plasma or in the corpuscles, or in both, of dark pigment-granules due to the disintegration of the hemoglobin. Its most common cause is malaria. Syn., *Hemachromatosis.*

Melanephidrosis (*mel-an-ef-id-ro'-sis*) [*μέλας*, black; *ἐφίδρωσις*, excessive perspiration]. Black perspiration.

Melanidrosis (*mel-an-id-ro'-sis*). See *Melanephidrosis.*

Melanin (*mel'-an-in*) [*μέλας*, black]. A black pigmentary matter occurring naturally in the choroid coat of the eye, the skin, the hair, the muscles, and, pathologically, in the skin in Addison's disease and in melanotic tumors. Melanin usually contains sulfur and rarely iron. It is a product of cell-activity and belongs to the socalled metabolic pigments.

Melanism (*mel'-an-izm*) [*melanin*]. The abnormal deposition of dark pigment in an organ or organism.

Melano- (*mel-an-o-*) [*μέλας*, black]. A prefix signifying black or dark-colored, or relating to melanin.

Melanocarcinoma (*mel-an-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*). A carcinoma containing melanin.

Melanocyte (*mel'-an-o-sīt*) [*melano-; κύτος*, a cell]. A wandering lymph-cell which has become discolored by the absorption of dark pigment-granules.

Melanoderma, Melanodermia (*mel-an-o-der'-mah, mel-an-o-der'-me-ah*) [*melano-; δέρμα*, skin]. Black pigmentation of the skin. **M., Parasitic.** See *Vagabond's Disease.*

Melanogen (*mel-an'-o-jen*) [*melano-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. A material which becomes melanin on receiving the appropriate stimulus.

Melanoid (*mel'-an-oid*) [*melano-; εἶδος*, like]. Dark-colored; of the nature of melanosis.

Melanoma (*mel-an-o'-mah*) [*melano-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor containing melanin.

Melanopathy (*mel-an-op'-ath-e*) [*melano-; πάθος*, disease]. A disease attended with a deposit of dark pigment.

Melanoplakia (*mel-an-o-pla'-ke-ah*) [*melano-; πλάξ*, surface]. Pigmentation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

Melanorrhagia (*mel-an-or-a'-je-ah*) [*melano-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. The copious discharge of blackened feces.

Melanosarcoma (*mel-an-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*melano-; sarcoma*]. A sarcoma containing melanin.

Melanoscirrhus (*mel-an-o-skir'-us*) A form of scirrhous carcinoma characterized by pigmentation.

Melanosis (*mel-an-o'-sis*) [*melano-; νόσος*, disease]. A general tendency to the formation in the blood, and the deposition in organs, of a dark granular pigment which is usually derived from the hemoglobin of the blood. **M. lenticularis progressiva.** See *Xeroderma pigmentosum.*

Melanotic (*mel-an-ot'-ik*) [*melanosis*]. Pertaining to or characterized by melanosis or by a deposit of melanin.

Melanthera (*mel-an'-ther-ah*) [*μέλας*, black; *ἀνθηρός*, blossoming]. A genus of composite plants. *M. brownei* is an African plant the leaves of which in infusion are recommended as a substitute for quinin.

Melanuria (*mel-an-u'-re-ah*) [*μέλας*, black; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of black pigment in the urine.

Melasicterus (*mel-as-ik'-ter-us*) [*μέλας*, black; *ἴκτερος*, jaundice]. Black jaundice; jaundice with great discoloration of the skin.

Melasma (*mel-az'-mah*) [*μέλας*, black]. A deposit of dark pigment in the skin. **M. suprarenale,** Addison's disease.

Melena (*mel-e'-nah*) [*μέλας*, black]. The discharge of stools colored black by altered blood. It is quite common in the newborn. **Melæna neonatorum,** an extravasation of blood into the stomach and intestines of the newborn infant, occurring most often in the first few hours of life.

Melezitose (*mel-ez'-it-ōs*) [Fr., *mélèze*, larch], $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 2H_2O$. A sugar found in European false manna, or Briacon manna.

Melia (*me'-le-ah*) [*μελία*, the ash, on account

of the similarity of its leaves]. A genus of the order *Meliaceæ*. *M. azadirachta* is indigenous to Asia, but naturalized in southern Europe and America. The entire plant is bitter and narcotic, in small doses purgative and anthelmintic; the leaves and blossoms are vulnerary and stomachic; the bark, called *margosa*, is tonic and emmenagog; the root bark is used in lepra and scrofula and as an emetic; the oil of the seeds is antiseptic. *M. azedarach* is indigenous to Asia and naturalized in the United States. The root bark is anthelmintic. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.6–1.8 Cc.). The oil from the seeds is used in skin diseases and as a vulnerary.

Melicera, Meliceris (*mel-is-e'-rah, mel-is-e'-ris*) [*mel; κηρός*, wax]. A cyst containing a substance having a honey-like appearance.

Melilotus (*mel-il-o'-tus*) [*mel; λωτός*, lotus]. A genus of leguminous herbs. *M. officinalis*, the sweet clover, is official in the G. P. It contains coumarin ($C_9H_6O_2$), melilotic acid ($C_9H_{10}O_3$), and coumaric acid ($C_9H_8O_3$), of which coumarin is the anhydrid. It is used but little at the present day.

Melinous (*mel'-in-us*) [*μῆλινος*]. Quince-colored.

Melissa (*mel-is'-ah*) [*μέλισσα*, a bee]. A genus of labiate plants. *M. officinalis*, balm or lemon-balm, is a species growing in southern Europe. Balm is used as a drink in febrile affections and as a flavoring agent.

Melissic (*mel-is'-ik*) [*mel*]. Obtained from honey or from beeswax.

Melitagra (*mel-it-a'-grah*) [*mel; ἄγρα*, seizure]. Eczema associated with the formation of soft, honey-colored crusts.

Melitemia (*mel-it-e'-me-ah*) [*mel; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of an excess of sugar in the blood.

Melitose (*mel'-it-ōs*) [*mel*], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A crystalline sugar occurring in Australian manna, flour of cotton-seeds, sugar-beets, and in the molasses obtained in the manufacture of sugar.

Melituria (*mel-it-u'-re-ah*) [*melitose; οὖρον*, urine]. Diabetes mellitus. **M. inosita,** the presence of inosit in the urine.

Mellite (*mel'-īt*). See *Mellitum*.

Mellithemia (*mel-ith-e'-me-ah*). See *Melitemia*.

Mellitum (*mel-i'-tum*) [*mel*]. In pharmacy, a honey; a preparation in which honey is the menstruum. **M. rosæ.** See *Mel rosæ*.

Melmaroba (*mel-mar-o'-bah*). A liquid preparation said to contain *Brunfelsia uniflora*, caroba, stillingia, and potassium iodid; it is used in syphilis, chronic skin diseases, and rheumatism. Dose 1–2 dr. (3.75–7.5 Cc.).

Melol (*mel'-ol*) [*mel*]. Disguised castor-oil.

Melomelus (*mel-om'-el-us*) [*μέλος*, limb]. A monster with supernumerary limbs.

Melon (*mel'-on*) [*μῆλον*, an apple]. 1. See *Citrullus* and *Cucumis*. 2. A proprietary cicatrizant and vulnerary. **M.-root,** the root of muskmelon, *Cucumis melo*. Dose of cultivated root 6 dr. (25 Gm.); of wild root 8–11 gr. (0.51–0.71 Gm.). **M.-seed Bodies,** fibrous bodies, resembling melon-seeds in size, sometimes found in joints and cysts of tendon-sheaths.

Melonemetin (*mel-on-em'-et-in*). See *Melonenemetin*.

Melonenemetin (*mel-on-en-em'-et-in*). A bitter brown substance from the root of muskmelon, *Cucumis melo*. It is used as an emetic and purgative. Dose ¾–1⅛ gr. (0.05–0.07 Gm.).

Meloplasty (*me'-lo-plas-te*) [*μῆλον*, cheek; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. A plastic operation on the cheek.

Melosis (*me-lo'-sis*) [*μήλη*, probe]. The process of probing.

Melting-point. The degree of temperature at which solids pass into the liquid state.

Meltzer's Sign. Normally, on auscultation of the heart (at the side of the xiphoid appendix) there is heard, after swallowing, a first sound produced by the flowing of fine drops, and six or seven seconds after, a "glou-glou." According to Meltzer, the second sound fails in the case of occlusion or pronounced contraction of the lower part of the esophagus.

Melulose (*mel'-u-lōz*). A concentrated extract of malt.

Member (*mem'-ber*) [*membrum*, a limb]. A part of the body, especially a projecting part, as the leg or the arm.

Membrana (*mem-bra'-nah*) [L.]. A membrane. **M. adventitia,** the adventitia of blood-vessels; also, the decidua reflexa. **M. agnina,** the amnion. **M. basilaris.** See *M. propria*. **M. caduca,** the decidua. **M. capsularis,** a capsular ligament. **M. decidua.** See *Decidua*. **M. flaccida.** See *Membrane, Shrapnell's*. **M. germinativa,** the blastoderm. **M. granulosa,** the layer of small polyhedral cells within the theca folliculi of the graafian follicle. **M. limitans,** the limiting layer of the retina. There are two—the *internal* and the *external*. See *Limiting Membrane*. **M. propria,** the delicate membrane upon which the epithelium of mucous membranes rests; the basement-membrane. **M. ruyschiana,** the middle or capillary layer of the choroid. **M. serotina,** the part of the decidua entering into the formation of the placenta. **M. tectoria,** a delicate membrane of the internal ear. Syn., *Corti's membrane*. See under *Ear*. **M. tensa,** the tympanic membrane proper, exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane. **M. tenuis,** the arachnoid. **M. tympani.** See *Membrane, Tympanic*. **M. vestibularis.** See *Membrane of Reissner*.

Membrane (*mem'-brān*) [*membrana*, from *membrum*, member]. A thin layer of tissue surrounding a part or separating adjacent cavities. **M., Animal,** a membrane made from animal tissues, used in dialyzing. **M., Basement-,** a delicate membrane, made up of flattened cells, underlying the epithelium of mucous surfaces. **M.-bone,** any bone that originates, not in cartilage, but in membrane, as some of the cranial bones. **M. of**

Bruch, a thin, transparent membrane, the external layer of the choroid of the eye. **M., Compound,** one made up of two distinct laminas, as seromucous and serofibrous membranes. **M. of Corti.** See *Membrana tectoria.* **M., Costocoracoid,** a dense layer of fascia extending between the subclavius muscle and the pectoralis minor, and forming the anterior portion of the sheath of the axillary vessels. **M., Cricothyroid,** the membrane connecting the thyroid and cricoid cartilages of the larynx. **M., Croupous.** See *M., Diphtheric.* **M., Débove's,** a layer of flattened connective-tissue cells beneath the epithelium of the bronchial, vesical, and intestinal mucous membranes. **M. of Descemet.** See *Descemet's Membrane.* **M., Diphtheric,** a fibrinous layer formed on a mucous membrane or cutaneous surface and extending downward for a variable depth. When not firmly adherent, as in the larynx, it is termed a croupous membrane. It is the result of coagulation-necrosis, generally, but not always, brought about by the bacillus of diphtheria. **M., Drum-,** the tympanic membrane. **M., False.** See *M., Diphtheric.* **M., Fenestrated,** the elastic membrane of the intima of arteries. Syn., *Fenestrated membrane of Henle.* **M., Fetal,** a name given to the chorion, amnion, or allantois. **M., Hyaloid,** a delicate membrane investing the vitreous humor of the eye. **M., Jacob's,** the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **M., Krause's,** a thin, transverse, dark disc bisecting the light substance of the striped muscle-fibers. **M., Limiting.** See *Limiting Membrane.* **M., Mucous,** the membrane lining those cavities and canals communicating with the air. It is kept moist by the mucus secreted by the goblet-cells and mucous glands. **M. of Nasmyth,** a delicate, firm membrane covering the external surface of the enamel for a short time after birth. **M., Nictitating,** the winking membrane of the lower animals, represented in the human eye by the plica semilunaris. **M., Obturator,** the fibrous membrane closing the obturator foramen. **M., Palatine,** the membrane covering the roof of the mouth. **M., Persistent Pupillary.** See *M., Pupillary.* **M., Pseudoserous,** one presenting the moist, glistening surface, etc., of a serous membrane, but differing from it in structure; *e. g.*, the endothelium of the blood-vessels. **M., Pupillary,** a delicate, transparent membrane closing the pupil in the fetus. It disappears between the seventh and eighth months; when it persists after birth, it is termed persistent pupillary membrane. **M., Pyogenic,** the lining of an abscess-cavity or a fistulous tract. The term should be restricted to the lining of an abscess that is spreading and in which the membrane produces pus. **M. of Reissner,** a delicate membrane stretching across the outer wall of the cochlea. **M., Reticular,** the membrane covering the space of the outer hair-cells of the cochlea. **M. of Ruysch.** See *Membrana ruyschiana.* **M., Schneiderian,** the mucosa lining the nasal fossas. **M., Secondary Tympanic,** the membrane closing the fenestra rotunda. **M., Serous,** a delicate membrane covered with flat endothelial cells lining closed cavities of the body, *e. g.*, the peritoneum and the pleura. **M., Shrapnell's,** a small portion of the drum-membrane filling the notch of Rivini. **M., Synovial,** a membrane covering the articular extremities of bones and the inner surface of ligaments entering into the formation of a joint. **M., Tenon's.** See *Capsule of Tenon.* **M., Thyrohyoid,** the membrane joining the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. **M., Tympanic,** the drum-membrane; the membrane separating the external from the middle ear. It consists of three layers: an *outer* or skin layer, a *fibrous* layer, and an *inner* mucous layer.

Membraniferous (*mem-bran-if'-er-us*) [*membrane; ferre,* to bear]. Having a membranous expansion.

Membranins, Membranin Bodies (*mem'-bran-inz*). A special group of proteins containing sulfur, which blackens lead; insoluble in water, salt solution, or dilute acids or alkalis, but soluble in the last two with warmth. Like mucins, they yield a reducing substance by action of dilute mineral acids with heat. They give a beautiful red coloration with Millon's reagent. Membranins constitute the substance of Descemet's membrane and of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Membranocarneous (*mem-bra-no-kar'-ne-us*) [*membrane; carneus,* belonging to flesh]. Both membranous and fleshy.

Membranocartilaginous (*mem-bra-no-kar-til-aj'-in-us*). Both cartilaginous and fleshy.

Membranous (*mem'-bran-us*). Pertaining to, having the nature of, or consisting of, a membrane. **M. Labyrinth.** See *Labyrinth, Membranous.* **M. Urethra,** the part of the urethra between the two layers of the triangular ligament.

Memory (*mem'-o-re*) [*memor,* mindful]. That faculty of the mind by which ideas and sensations are recalled.

Menarche (*men'-ar-ke*) [*μήν,* month; *ἀρχή,* beginning]. The period at which menstruation is inaugurated.

Mendosus (*men-do'-sus*) [*mendax,* false]. False; incomplete.

Menhidrosis, Menidrosis (*men-hid-ro'-sis, men-id-ro'-sis*) [*μήν,* month; *ἱδρωσις,* sweat]. The replacement of the menstrual flow by a bloody sweat.

Ménière's Disease (*men-e-ār'*). Aural vertigo. A disease of the middle ear characterized by sudden deafness and symptoms of apoplexy. Its cause is thought to be effusion or hemorrhage into the semicircular canals of the ear.

Meningeal (*men-in'-je-al*) [*meninges*]. Pertaining to the meninges.

Meningematoma (*men-in-je-mat-o'-mah*). Hematoma of the dura.

Meningeocortical (*men-in-je-o-kor'-tik-al*). Re-

lating to the meninges and the cortex of the brain.

Meninges (*men-in'-jēz*). Plural of meninx (*q. v.*).

Meninghematoma (*men-ing-he-mat-o'-mah*). See *Meningematoma*.

Meningism (*men'-in-jizm*) [*meninges*]. 1. Simple circulatory disturbances of the meninges, of toxic or hysteric origin. 2. Pseudomeningitis accompanied by symptoms similar to those of tuberculous meningitis.

Meningitic (*men-in-jit'-ik*) [*meningitis*]. Pertaining to, or affected with, meningitis.

Meningitiform (*men-in-jit'-i-form*) [*meningitis; forma*, form]. Resembling meningitis.

Meningitis (*men-in-ji'-tis*) [*meninges; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or cord; that of the dura is termed *pachymeningitis;* that of the pia arachnoid, *leptomeningitis*, or simply meningitis. Meningitis of the membranes of the brain is classified into *acute* and *chronic*, the former being subdivided into serous and purulent, the latter into fibrous, ossifying, and deep, or *encephalomeningitis*. According to location, two varieties are spoken of—that of the *vertex* and that of the *base*. **M., Acute Cerebral,** that due to traumatism, to extension of inflammation from adjacent structures, especially from the middle ear, the orbit, the nasal sinuses, or to tuberculosis (*tuberculous meningitis*); it may be secondary to acute infectious processes elsewhere in the body, as pneumonia, erysipelas, typhoid fever, influenza, smallpox, or it may be a primary disease, as in *cerebrospinal meningitis*. **M., Acute Spinal,** a form that may occur in tuberculosis, as a secondary process in acute infectious diseases, such as smallpox, scarlatina, pneumonia, as a part of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, as the result of extension of inflammation from neighboring parts, and as the result of exposure to cold and wet. The symptoms are chill, fever, pain in the back and limbs, rigidity of the muscles, dyspnea, exaggerated reflexes, later paralyses. **M., Cerebrospinal,** inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. The symptoms are fever, slow pulse, later rapid pulse, headache, delirium, rigidity and retraction of the neck, convulsions, vomiting, a scaphoid abdomen, constipation, optic neuritis; in advanced stages various palsies occur, such as ptosis, squint, and facial paralysis. In *epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis* there is usually a characteristic eruption. See under *Exanthem*. **M., Chronic Cerebral,** a form due to syphilis or tuberculosis, or it may be associated with disease of the brain in encephalomeningitis (paretic dementia). The main symptoms are, in the first two, headache, convulsions, and rigidity of the muscles of the neck. **M., Chronic Spinal,** a variety due to syphilis, traumatism, and the excessive use of alcohol. It is also frequently an accompaniment of the scleroses of the spinal cord. The symptoms are pain, hyperesthesia along the spinal nerves, increased reflexes, paralyses. **M., Focal,** that confined to a very limited area and usually due to traumatism or syphilis. **M., Mechanic,** that due to traumatism. **M., Occlusive,** infantile leptomeningitis leading to the occlusion of the foramen of Magendie.

Meningium (*men-in'-je-um*). See *Arachnoid*.

Meningo- (*men-in-go-*) [*meninges*]. A prefix meaning relating to the meninges.

Meningocele (*men-in'-go-sēl*) [*meningo-; κήλη*, hernia]. A protrusion of the cerebral or spinal meninges through a defect in the skull or vertebral column. It forms a cyst filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

Meningocerebritis (*men-in-go-ser-e-bri'-tis*). See *Meningoencephalitis*.

Meningocortical (*men-in-go-kor'-tik-al*). See *Meningeocortical*.

Meningoencephalitis (*men-in-go-en-sef-al-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Meningoencephalocele (*men-in-go-en-sef'-al-o-sēl*) [*meningo-; ἐγκέφαλον*, brain; *κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the brain and its meninges.

Meningoencephalomyelitis (*men-in-go-en-sef-al-o-mi-el-i'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the meninges, brain, and spinal cord.

Meningomyelitis (*men-in-go-mi-el-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the spinal cord and its meninges.

Meningomyelocele (*men-in-go-mi'-el-o-sēl*). A protrusion from the spinal column of a portion of the cord and membranes.

Meningoosteophlebitis (*men-in-go-os-te-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [*meningo-; ὀστέον*, bone; *phlebitis*]. Periostitis combined with phlebitis of the veins of the bone.

Meningorachidian (*men-in-go-rak-id'-e-an*) [*meningo-; ῥάχις*, spine]. Relating to the spinal meninges.

Meningosis (*men-in-go'-sis*) [*meninges*]. The union of bones by a membranous attachment.

Meningotyphoid (*men-in-go-ti'-foid*). Typhoid with symptoms of meningitis.

Meninx (*men'-ingks*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane; pl., *meninges*]. A membrane, especially one of the brain or spinal cord; the meninges covering the brain and spinal cord consist of the dura, pia, and arachnoid.

Menischesis (*men-is'-ke-sis*). See *Ischomenia*.

Meniscus (*men-is'-kus*) [*μηνίσκος*, a crescent]. A crescent or crescentic body, especially an interarticular fibrocartilage. Also a concavoconvex (*positive meniscus*) or convexoconcave lens (*negative meniscus*). **M., Tactile,** a form of nerve-ending with a concave surface turned ectad, each concavity containing a tactile cell.

Menispermum (*men-is-per'-mum*) [*μήνη*, moon; *σπέρμα*, seed]. Yellow parilla; Canadian moonseed. The rhizome and roots of *M. canadense*, of the order *Menispermaceæ*. It contains an alkaloid, *menispin*, and berberin. It is alterative and is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Meno- (*men-o-*) [*menses*]. A prefix meaning relating to the menses.

Menocelis (*men-o-se'-lis*) [*meno-*; *κηλίς*, spot] Dark erythematous or hemorrhagic spots occurring upon the skin in failure of menstruation.

Menopause (*men'-o-pawz*) [*meno-*; *παῦσις*, cessation]. The physiologic cessation of menstruation, usually occurring between the forty-fifth and fiftieth years. Syn., *Climacteric.*

Menophania (*men-o-fa'-ne-ah*) [*meno-*; *φαίνειν*, to appear]. The first appearance of the menses.

Menoplania (*men-o-pla'-ne-ah*) [*meno-*; *πλάνη*, deviation]. A discharge of blood occurring at the menstrual period, but derived from some other part of the body than the uterus.

Menorrhagia (*men-or-a'-je-ah*) [*meno-*; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. An excessive menstrual flow.

Menorrhea (*men-or-e'-ah*) [*meno-*; *ῥοία*, a flow]. The normal flow of the menses; also, excessive menstruation.

Menostasia, Menostasis (*men-os-ta'-ze-ah, men-os'-tas-is*) [*meno-*; *στάσις*, standing]. A suppression of the menstrual flow.

Mensa (*men'-sah*) [L.]. A table; the upper surface of the molars.

Mensalis (*men-sa'-lis*). See *Trapezius* under *Muscle.*

Menses (*men'-sēz*) [*mensis*, a month]. The recurrent monthly discharge of blood from the genital canal of a woman during sexual life.

Menstrual (*men'-stru-al*) [see *Menstruation*]. Pertaining to menstruation.

Menstruation (*men-stru-a'-shun*) [*menstruus*, monthly, from *mensis*, a month]. A periodic discharge of a sanguineous fluid from the uterus, occurring during the period of a woman's sexual activity, from puberty to the menopause. **M., Vicarious,** the discharge of blood at the time of menstruation from some organ or part other than the vagina.

Menstruum (*men'-stru-um*) [*menstruus*]. A solvent.

Mensuration (*men-su-ra'-shun*) [*mensurare*, to measure]. The act of measuring; one of the methods of physical diagnosis.

Mentagra (*men-ta'-grah*). See *Sycosis.*

Mentagrophyton (*men-tag-rof'-it-on*) [*mentagra*, sycosis; *φυτόν*, a plant]. A fungus, *Microsporon mentagrophytes*, thought to be the cause of sycosis.

Mental (*men'-tal*) [*mens*, the mind]. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. [*mentum*, the chin.] Pertaining to the chin.

Mentha (*men'-thah*) [L.]. A genus of labiate plants—the mints. **M. piperita** (U. S. P.), peppermint, the dried leaves and flowering tops of *M. piperita.* It is an aromatic stimulant, and is used to relieve nausea, flatulence, and spasmodic pain in the stomach and bowel. **Menthæ piperitæ, Aqua** (U. S. P.), peppermint water. Dose indefinite. **Menthæ piperitæ, Oleum** (U. S. P.), oil of peppermint. Dose 1–5 min. (0.065–0.32 Cc.). **Menthæ piperitæ, Spiritus** (U. S. P.), spirit of peppermint. Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.). **M. viridis** (U. S. P.), spearmint, the dried leaves and flowering tops of *M. spicata.* Its properties and uses are similar to those of *M. piperita.* **Menthæ viridis, Aqua** (U. S. P.), spearmint water. Dose indefinite. **Menthæ viridis, Oleum** (U. S. P.), oil of spearmint. Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.). **Menthæ viridis, Spiritus** (U. S. P.), spirit of spearmint. Dose 10–40 min. (0.65–2.3 Cc.).

Menthene (*men'-thēn*) [*mentha*], $C_{10}H_{18}$. A liquid hydrocarbon produced when menthol is distilled with phosphorus pentoxid.

Menthiodol (*men-thi'-o-dol*). A local application for neuralgia made by triturating together four parts of menthol heated in a capsule with one part of iodin.

Menthoform (*men'-tho-form*). A combination of formaldehyd, glycerol, and menthol.

Menthol (*men'-thol*) [*mentha*], $C_{10}H_{19}OH$. A crystalline stearopten derived from oil of peppermint, and used as an anodyne and rubefacient in neuralgia, in skin diseases associated with itching, and in rhinitis. Syn., *Mint-camphor.*

Mentholeate (*men-tho'-le-āt*). A solution used in skin diseases, consisting of menthol, 200 gr., heated with oleic acid, 4 dr.

Mentholin (*men'-thol-in*). A proprietary remedy for coryza said to consist of menthol, 1 part; pulverized coffee and boric acid, each, 10 parts.

Mentholyptine (*men-thol-ip'-tēn*). A proprietary external antiseptic said to consist of menthol and eucalyptol.

Menthophenol (*men-tho-fe'-nol*). An antiseptic fluid obtained by fusing together one part of phenol and three parts of menthol. It is used in the treatment of burns and wounds, and diluted (15 drops to a glass of water) as a mouth-wash; also as a local anesthetic (3 to 5% in warm water).

Menthorol (*men'-thor-ol*). A mixture of parachlorphenol and menthol used in tuberculosis of upper air-passages.

Menthoxol (*men-thoks'-ol*). An antiseptic fluid mixture of 3% solution of hydrogen dioxid, 32 to 38% alcohol, and 1% menthol. It is innocuous and deodorizing, and is used in suppurating wounds, ozena, etc.

Menthyl (*men'-thil*), $C_{10}H_{19}$. The hypothetic radicle of menthol. **M. Acetoacetate,** CH_3-$C(OH) : CH . COOC_{10}H_{19}$, a bactericide.

Mentoanterior (*men-to-an-te'-re-or*) [*mentum; anterior*, before]. Having the chin toward the front.

Mentoposterior (*men-to-pos-te'-re-or*) [*mentum; posterior*, after; behind]. Having the chin toward the back.

Mentum (*men'-tum*) [L.]. The chin.

Menyanthes (*men-e-an'-thēz*) [*μήν*, month; *ἄνθος*, flower, from its reputed emmenagog properties]. A genus of plants of the *Gentianeæ. M. trifoliata,* or buckbean, contains a bitter principle, *menyanthin* ($C_{33}H_{50}O_{14}$), and has been used in malaria, scrofula, dropsy, jaundice, rheumatism, etc. Dose of the *powdered leaves* 20–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.). Unof.

Mephitic (*mef-it'-ik*) [*mephiticus*, pestilential]. Foul or noxious; stifling; noisome. **M.**

Gangrene, necrosis of bone associated with the evolution of offensive odors.

Meralgia (*me-ral'-je-ah*) [*μηρός*, thigh; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the thigh. **M. paræsthetica.** See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.*

Mercaptan (*mer-kap'-tan*) [*mercurius*, mercury; *captans*, seizing, on account of combining readily with mercury]. A derivative of an alcohol in which the oxygen of the latter is replaced by sulfur.

Mercauro (*mer-kaw'-ro*). A proprietary alterative compound of an equal amount of the bromids of gold, arsenic, and mercury; it is used in syphilis and scrofula. Dose 5–15 min. (0.3–1.0 Cc.) 3 times daily after meals.

Mercier's Bar. The transverse curved ridge joining the openings of the ureters on the inner surface of the bladder; it forms the posterior boundary of the trigonum vesicæ. **M.'s Valve,** a valvular projection that may be formed at the vesicourethral orifice by the hypertrophied internal sphincter vesicæ.

Mercolint (*mer'-ko-lint*). A proprietary article consisting of canton flannel impregnated with metallic mercury very finely divided.

Mercuralgam (*mer-ku-ral'-gam*). An amalgam of mercury, aluminium, and magnesium. It is used as a substitute for mercurial ointment.

Mercuramin (*mer-ku-ram'-in*). Mercury-ethylenediamin citrate.

Mercurial (*mer-ku'-re-al*) [*mercury*]. 1. Pertaining to or caused by mercury. 2. Any preparation of mercury or its salts. **M. Ointment** (*unguentum hydrargyri*, U. S. P.), a salve containing mercury, oleate of mercury, suet, and benzoinated lard. **M. Palsy, M. Tremor,** paralysis or an involuntary spasmodic twitching of the voluntary muscles as a result of mercurial intoxication, and intensified on voluntary motion. **M. Plaster.** See *Mercury Plaster.*

Mercurialism (*mer-ku'-re-al-izm*) [*mercury*]. Poisoning due to absorption of mercury.

Mercurialization (*mer-ku-re-al-iz-a'-shun*) [*mercury*]. The act of bringing under the influence of mercury.

Mercuriate (*mer-ku'-re-āt*). A salt of mercury.

Mercuric (*mer-ku'-rik*) [*mercury*]. Pertaining to mercury as a bivalent element. **M. Chlorid.** See *Mercury Bichlorid.*

Mercuricum (*mer-ku'-rik-um*) [*mercury*]. Mercury when acting as a bivalent radicle.

Mercuriol (*mer-ku'-re-ol*). See *Mercuralgam.*

Mercurol (*mer'-ku-rol*). A compound of nucleic acid and mercury (10%). It is used in chronic ulcers in 2 to 5% solution; in gonorrhea 0.5 to 2% injection; in syphilis internally. Dose ¾–1½ gr. (0.05–0.1 Gm.) twice daily. Syn., *Mercury nucleid.*

Mercuroseptol (*mer-ku-ro-sep'-tol*). See *Mercury Quinoseptolate.*

Mercurosum (*mer-ku-ro'-sum*) [*mercury*]. Mercury when acting as a univalent radicle.

Mercurous (*mer-ku'-rus*) [*mercury*]. Pertaining to compounds that contain mercury as a univalent radicle. **M. Chlorid,** calomel. See *Mercury Subchlorid.*

Mercury (*mer'-ku-re*) [*Mercurius*, a Latin divinity, the god of traffic]. Symbol Hg; atomic weight 198.5; quantivalence II. Hydrargyrum. A shining, silver-white, liquid, volatile metal, having a specific gravity of 13.55. It is insoluble in the ordinary solvents, in hydrochloric acid, and in sulfuric acid in the cold; it dissolves in the last when boiled with it, and is readily soluble in nitric acid. It boils at 357.25° C., and solidifies at —39.4° C. Mercury is found pure, but is chiefly obtained as the native sulfid, or cinnabar. It forms two classes of compounds —the *mercurous*, those in which two atoms of the metal, and the *mercuric*, those in which one atom, is combined with a bivalent radicle. The mercuric salts are more soluble and more poisonous than the mercurous. The uses of mercury and its salts are as follows: as a purgative and cholagog (calomel, blue-mass, mercury with chalk), as an alterative in chronic inflammations, as an antisyphilitic, an antiphlogistic, an intestinal antiseptic, a disinfectant, a parasiticide, a caustic, and an astringent. The absorption of mercury in sufficient quantity causes poisoning, characterized by a coppery taste in the mouth, ptyalism, loosening of the teeth, sponginess of the gums; in severer cases, ulceration of the cheeks, necrosis of the jaws, marked emaciation; at times neuritis develops, and a peculiar tremor. The soluble salts when taken in excess act as intense gastrointestinal irritants. **M. Albuminate, Dry,** a compound of albumin with 4% of mercury bichlorid; a white powder, soluble in water with turbidity. Triturated with milk-sugar it is used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. **M. Albuminate, Liquid,** a slightly opalescent liquid containing 1% of mercury bichlorid; it is used hypodermatically in syphilis. Injection 8–15 min. (0.5–1.0 Cc.). **M., Ammoniated** (*hydrargyrum ammoniatum*, U. S. P.), NH_2HgCl, white precipitate; mercuric ammonium chlorid; it is used chiefly locally. **M., Ammoniated, Ointment of** (*unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati*, U. S. P.), an ointment made of ammoniated mercury, white petrolatum, and hydrous wool-fat. **M. Arsenate,** $2Hg_2HAsO_4 + H_2O$, used in syphilis. **M. and Arsenic Iodids, Solution of** (*liquor arseni et hydrargyri iodidi*, U. S. P.), Donovan's solution. Dose 5 min. (0.32 Cc.). **M. Asparaginate,** $Hg(C_4H_7N_2O_3)_2$, obtained from mercury oxid and a hot aqueous solution of asparagin; it is alterative and antiseptic, and is used hypodermatically in syphilis. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 Gm.) daily. **M. Benzoate,** $Hg(C_6H_5COO)_2 + H_2O$, used in injection in gonorrhea. **M. Bichlorid** (*hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*, U. S. P.), $HgCl_2$, corrosive sublimate. Dose as tonic $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0006–0.0011 Gm.); as an antisyphilitic $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.0011–0.003 Gm.). It is also a valuable antiseptic. **M. Bichlorid, Peptonized.** 1. A yellowish powder containing 10%

of mercury bichlorid, soluble in water. Dose ½–1½ gr. (0.032–0.1 Gm.). 2. A clear yellow liquid containing 1% of mercury bichlorid. Used hypodermatically in syphilis. Dose 15 min. (1 Cc.), properly diluted, daily. **M. Biniodid** (*hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*, U. S. P.), HgI_2, red iodid of mercury. Dose $\frac{1}{16}$–¼ gr. (0.004–0.016 Gm.). **M. Borate,** $Hg_2B_4O_7$, a brown antiseptic powder used as a dusting-powder and ointment (1 : 50) for wounds. **M. Bromid,** Hg_2Br_2, mercurous bromid. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) daily. **M. Bromid, Mercuric,** $HgBr_2$, alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{16}$–¼ gr. (0.004–0.016 Gm.). **M. Bromid, Mercurous,** $HgBr_2$, a white powder; alterative and antiseptic. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) in divided doses increasing gradually. **M. Carbolate,** $Hg(C_6H_5O)_2$. Dose ⅛–½ gr. (0.02–0.032 Gm.). **M. with Chalk** (*hydrargyrum cum creta*, U. S. P.), gray powder. Dose 5 gr.–½ dr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.). **M.-ethylenediamin Citrate,** a salt of mercury used in 3 : 1000 solution for disinfection of hands. Syn., *Mercuramin.* **M., Extinguished,** a trituration of metallic mercury with some fatty substance until no globules of the mercury can be discovered with a magnifying-glass of low power. **M. Formamidate,** $Hg(HCONH)_2$, a solution of formamid and mercury oxid; each cubic centimeter corresponds to 0.01 Gm. of mercury bichlorid. Injection in syphilis 16 min. (1 Cc.) daily. **M. Gallate,** $Hg(C_7H_5O_5)_2$, a greenish-black powder containing about 37% of mercury; alterative and antisyphilitic. Dose 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 Gm.) daily in pills. **M. Iodate,** $Hg(IO_3)_2$, used subcutaneously in syphilis. Dose ⅛ gr. (0.01 Gm.). **M. Iodotannate,** used hypodermatically. **M. Mass** (*massa hydrargyri*, U. S. P.), blue-mass; blue pill. Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.). **M., Metallic,** mercury in its pure state. **M. Naphtholate,** $Hg(C_{10}H_7O)_2$, a lemon-colored antiseptic powder containing 30.8% of mercury. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **M. Nitrate, Mercuric,** $Hg(NO_3)_2$, a white, deliquescent, poisonous powder, soluble in water; alterative and antiseptic. Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–⅛ gr. (0.001–0.008 Gm.). **M. Nitrate, Mercurous, Normal,** $Hg_2(NO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$; antisyphilitic, antiseptic, and caustic. Dose $\frac{1}{32}$–¼ gr. (0.002–0.016 Gm.); maximum dose ¼ gr. (0.016 Gm.), single; 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) daily. **M. Nitrate, Ointment of** (*unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, U. S. P.), citrine ointment, is used in chronic skin diseases. **M. Nitrate, Solution of** (*liquor hydrargyri nitratis*, U. S. P.), contains about 60% of mercury nitrate. **M. Nucleid.** See *Mercurol.* **M. Ointment.** See *Mercurial Ointment.* **M. Ointment, Dilute** (*unguentum hydrargyri dilutum*, U. S. P.), blue ointment. **M., Oleate of** (*oleatum hydrargyri*, U. S. P.), contains yellow mercury oxid, oleic acid, and water. **M. Oxid, Red** (*hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*, U. S. P.), HgO, red precipitate, is used locally. **M. Oxid, Red, Ointment of** (*unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri*, U. S. P.), ointment of red mercuric oxid. **M. Oxid, Yellow** (*hydrargyri oxidum flavum*, U. S. P.), HgO, is used locally in eye diseases. **M. Oxid, Yellow, Ointment of** (*unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi*, U. S. P.), yellow mercuric oxid ointment. **M. Oxycyanid,** $HgO \cdot HgCy_2$, a white, antiseptic powder, soluble in water; application for wounds and surgical operations, 0.6% solution. **M. Paraphenylthionate,** $C_6H_4 \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Hg$, a stable crystalline, noncaustic compound used as a substitute for corrosive sublimate. Syn., *Hydrargyrol.* **M. Peptonate,** used hypodermatically. **M. Plaster** (*emplastrum hydrargyri*, U. S. P.), mercurial plaster, is used to disperse indolent swellings, and is applied over the liver in chronic hepatitis. **M. Protiodid** (*hydrargyri iodidum flavum*, U. S. P.), Hg_2I_2, yellow mercurous iodid. Dose ½ gr. (0.033 Gm.) daily. **M. Quinoseptolate,** $C_9H_5 \cdot N \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Hg + 2NaCl$, a compound of quinosol and mercury with sodium chlorid. It is an odorless mass resembling the yolk of an egg, which in water swells into a slimy mass. It is used in syphilis. Syn., *Mercuroseptol.* **M. Resorcinacetate,** a yellow, crystalline powder containing 68.9% of mercury; it is antisyphilitic. Dose for hypodermatic use 3 min. (0.2 Cc.) of a solution of 85 gr. (5.6 Gm.) of the salt in 85 gr. (5.6 Gm.) of liquid paraffin and 30 gr. (2 Gm.) anhydrous lanolin, once a week. **M. Saccharate,** a trituration of 1 part of pure mercury and 1 or 2 parts of powdered sugar; it is used as a vermifuge. **M. Salicylate.** Dose ⅙ gr. (0.01 Gm.). **M. Silicofluorid,** $Hg_2SiF_6 + 2H_2O$, prismatic crystals, soluble in water; it is used as a wound antiseptic in solution of 1 : 1000 and as ointment in 1 : 2000. **M.-sozoiodol, M. Sozoiodolate,** $HgC_6H_2I_2O \cdot SO_3$, a fine powder obtained as a precipitate from mixing aqueous solutions of sodium sozoiodol and mercury nitrate; it is soluble in 500 parts of water and in solution of sodium chlorid. It is alterative and antiseptic and is used locally (ointment 3 to 5%) and subcutaneously in syphilis; injection 1¼ gr. (0.08 Gm.) a dose in solution of potassium iodid. **M. Subchlorid** (*hydrargyri chloridum mite*, U. S. P.), Hg_2Cl_2, mild mercurous chlorid; calomel. Dose as alterative ½–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 Gm.); as sedative to stomach and bowels ⅛–¼ gr. (0.008–0.016 Gm.); as purgative ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.032 Gm.) every hour; or 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.); added to lime-water, 1 dr. to 1 pint, it forms lotio nigra, or black-wash. **M. Subsulfate,** $Hg(HgO)_2SO_4$ basic mercuric sulfate; turpeth mineral. Dose as an emetic 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **M. Succinimid,** $Hg(C_4H_4NO_2)_2$, soluble in 25 parts of water, slightly soluble in alcohol; it is recommended as a hypodermatic antisyphilitic (1.3 : 100). Dose ⅛ gr. (0.013 Gm.). **M. Sulfid, Red,** cinnabar, vermilion, is used only by fumigation. **M. Sulfoichthyolicum,** Unna's mixture of sodium sulfoichthyolate, 10 parts, corrosive sublimate, 3 parts. **M. Sup-**

positories (*suppositoria hydrargyri*, B. P.), each contains 5 gr. of mercurial ointment. **M. Tannate.** Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) daily. **M. Thymolacetate,** $HgC_{10}H_{13}O \cdot C_2H_3O_2 + Hg(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, used in tuberculosis, syphilis, etc., by intramuscular injection. Dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.1 Gm.) every 3 to 5 days in liquid paraffin or glycerol. **M. Thymolate,** a basic salt variable in its composition; it is used in syphilis as is mercury thymolacetate. **M. Thymolsulfate,** $C_{10}H_{13}OHg_2SO_4$, a white, insoluble powder. It is used hypodermatically in syphilis. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 Gm.). **M. Tribromophenolacetate,** employed subcutaneously in syphilis, tuberculosis, etc. Dose 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.) dissolved in liquid paraffin once a week. **M. and Zinc Cyanid,** $Zn_4Hg(CN)_{10}$, is used locally as an antiseptic.

Meridian (*mer-id'-e-an*) [*meridies*, midday]. A great circle surrounding a sphere and intersecting the poles. **M. of the Eye,** a line drawn around the globe of the eye and passing through the poles of the vertical axis (*vertical meridian*), or through the poles of the transverse axis (*horizontal meridian*).

Merismopedia (*mer-is-mo-pe'-de-ah*) [μερισμός, division; παῖς, child]. A bacterium multiplying by two rectangular divisions, thus forming a tablet-like group of four cells in one plane.

Merispore (*mer'-is-por*) [μέρος, a part; σπόρα, seed]. A spore resulting from division of another spore.

Meristiform (*mer-is'-te-form*). Having the shape of merismopedia; sarcinic.

Merkel's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Grandry's.* **M.'s Line,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the last bicuspid and first molar teeth, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **M.'s Muscle,** the keratocricoid muscle.

Mero- (*me-ro-*) [*meros*]. A prefix meaning part.

Meroblastic (*mer-o-blas'-tik*) [*mero-*; βλαστός, a germ]. Dividing only in part, as *meroblastic* ovums, those in which the process of segmentation is confined to one portion of the ovum.

Merocele (*mer'-o-sēl*) [*mero-*; κήλη, hernia]. Femoral hernia.

Merocrania (*mer-o-kra'-ne-ah*) [*mero-*; κρανίον, the skull]. A monstrosity marked by absence of part of the skull.

Merocrine (*mer'-o-krēn*) [*mero-*; κρίνειν, to separate]. Applied to glands the cells of which, having elaborated materials of secretion, evacuate them and continue alternately to secrete and evacuate new material. Cf. *Holocrine.*

Merodiastolic (*mer-o-di-as-tol'-ik*) [*mero-*; *diastole*]. Relating to a part of the diastole.

Merogenesis (*mer-o-jen'-es-is*) [*mero-*; γένεσις, generation]. Reproduction by segmentation.

Meros (*me'-ros*) [μέρος, a part]. 1. A part. 2. [μηρός, thigh.] The thigh or femur.

Merosystolic (*mer-o-sis-tol'-ik*) [*mero-*; συστολή, systole]. Relating to a part of the systole.

Merotomy (*mer-ot'-o-me*) [*mero-*; τομή, a cutting]. The section of a living cell for the study of the ulterior transformation of the segments; by extension it is also applied to experimental division of amebas, etc.

Méry's Glands. See *Cowper's Glands.*

Merycic (*mer-is'-ik*) [*merycism*]. Relating to merycism; ruminating.

Merycism (*mer'-is-izm*) [μηρυκισμός, rumination]. Rumination; chewing the cud—a normal process in the ruminating animals, and sometimes occurring in man.

Merycole (*mer'-ik-ōl*). An individual who practises merycism.

Mesad (*mes'-ad*) [μέσος, middle; *ad*, to]. Toward the median line or plane.

Mesal (*mes'-al*) [μέσος, middle]. Pertaining to or situated in the middle line or plane.

Mesameboids (*mes-am-e'-boids*) [μέσος, middle; *ameboid*]. 1. Nonepithelial ameboid cells derived from the mesoderm. 2. The leukocytes.

Mesaraic (*mes-ar-a'-ik*) [μέσος, middle; ἀραιά, belly]. Mesenteric.

Mesarteritis (*mes-ar-ter-i'-tis*) [μέσος, middle; *arteritis*]. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

Mesaticephalic (*mes-at-e-sef-al'-ik*). See under *Index, Cephalic.*

Mesaticephalus (*mes-at-e-sef'-al-us*) [μέσατος, median; κεφαλή, head]. In craniometry, a term applied to a skull having a cephalic index of between 75 and 79.

Mesencephalon (*mes-en-sef'-al-on*) [μέσος, middle; *encephalon*]. The midbrain; that part of the brain developed from the middle cerebral vesicle; the corpora quadrigemina, the crura cerebri, and the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Mesenchyma (*mes-eng'-kim-ah*) [μέσος, middle; ἔγχυμα, an infusion]. The portion of the mesoderm that produces all the connective tissues of the body, the blood-vessels, and the blood, the entire lymphatic system proper, and the heart; the nonepithelial portions of the mesoderm.

Mesenteric (*mes-en-ter'-ik*) [*mesentery*]. Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesentericomesocolic (*mes-en-ter-ik-o-mes-o-kol'-ik*). Relating to the mesentery and the mesocolon.

Mesenteriolum (*mes-en-ter-e-o'-lum*) [dim. of *mesentery*]. A little mesentery; especially the fold of peritoneum that sometimes connects the vermiform appendix with the mesentery.

Mesenteritis (*mes-en-ter-i'-tis*) [*mesentery*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesenteron (*mes-en'-ter-on*) [*mesentery*]. The middle portion of the primitive digestive tube, lined by entoderm, and giving rise to the part of the alimentary tract between the pharynx and the lower third of the rectum.

Mesentery (*mes'-en-ter-e*) [μέσος, middle; ἔντερον, bowel]. A fold of the peritoneum that connects the intestine with the posterior abdominal wall; that of the small intestine is termed *mesentery proper;* that of the colon, cecum, and rectum, *mesocolon, mesocecum, mesorectum,* respectively.

Mesiad (*mes'-e-ad*). Same as *Mesad*.

Mesial (*mes'-e-al*). Same as *Mesal*.

Mesiobuccal (*mes-e-o-buk'-al*) [*mesial; bucca*, cheek]. Pertaining to surfaces between the mesial and buccal aspects of the teeth.

Mesiolingual (*mes-e-o-lin'-gwal*) [*mesial; lingua*, tongue]. Relating to surfaces between the mesial and lingual aspects of the teeth.

Mesion (*mes'-e-on*). See *Meson*.

Mesmeric (*mes-mer'-ik*) [*mesmerism*]. Pertaining to or induced by mesmerism, as *mesmeric* sleep.

Mesmerism (*mes'-mer-izm*) [*Mesmer*, a German physician]. Hypnotism.

Meso- (*mes-o-*) [*μέσος*, middle]. A prefix signifying middle or pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesoappendix (*mes-o-ap-en'-diks*) [*meso-; appendix*]. The mesentery of the vermiform appendix.

Mesoblast (*mes'-o-blast*) [*meso-; βλαστός*, a germ]. The middle layer of the blastoderm, probably derived from both the ectoderm and the entoderm, and giving rise to the vascular, muscular, and skeletal systems, the generative glands, and the kidneys.

Mesocecum (*mes-o-se'-kum*) [*meso-; cecum*]. The mesentery that in some cases connects the cecum with the right iliac fossa.

Mesocele (*mes'-o-sēl*) [*meso-; κοιλία*, a cavity]. The aqueduct of Sylvius. Syn., *Iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.

Mesocephalon (*mes-o-sef'-al-on*). See *Pons varolii*.

Mesocolic (*mes-o-kol'-ik*) [*mesocolon*]. Pertaining to the mesocolon.

Mesocolon (*mes-o-ko'-lon*) [*meso-; κόλον*, colon]. The mesentery connecting the colon with the posterior abdominal wall. It is divided into ascending, descending, and transverse portions.

Mesocord (*mes'-o-kord*) [*meso-; chorda*, cord]. An umbilical cord not inserted directly into the placenta, but received into a fold of the amnion.

Mesoderm (*mes'-o-derm*). See *Mesoblast*.

Mesodmitis (*mes-od-mi'-tis*). See *Mediastinitis*.

Mesogaster (*mes-o-gas'-ter*) [see *Mesogastrium*]. The part of the primitive gut giving rise to the duodenum, the liver, the pancreas, the jejunum, and the ileum.

Mesogastric (*mes-o-gas'-trik*) [see *Mesogastrium*]. Pertaining to the umbilical region.

Mesogastrium (*mes-o-gas'-tre-um*) [*meso-; γαστήρ*, stomach]. 1. The umbilical region of the abdomen. 2. A fold of mesentery that in early fetal life connects the stomach with the posterior abdominal wall.

Mesognathic (*mes-og-na'-thik*) [see *Mesognathion*]. 1. Relating to the mesognathion. 2. See under *Index, Alveolar*.

Mesognathion (*mes-og-na'-the-on*) [*meso-; γνάθος*, jaw]. The intermaxillary bone; a fetal bone lying behind the fore part of the superior maxilla, with which it becomes fused.

Mesoileum (*mes-o-il'-e-um*). The mesentery of the ileum.

Mesojejunum (*mes-o-je-ju'-num*). The mesentery attached to the jejunum.

Mesolobe, Mesolobus (*mes'-o-lōb, mes-ol'-o-bus*) [*meso-; λοβός*, lobe]. The corpus callosum.

Mesologic (*mes-o-loj'-ik*) [*meso-; λόγος*, science]. Pertaining to environment in its relation to life.

Mesometrium (*mes-o-me'-tre-um*) [*meso-; μήτρα*, womb]. The broad ligaments.

Meson (*mes'-on*) [*μέσος*, the middle]. The imaginary plane dividing the body into the right and left halves.

Mesonephric (*mes-o-nef'-rik*) [*meso-; νεφρός*, kidney]. Pertaining to the mesonephron.

Mesonephron, Mesonephros (*mes-o-nef'-ron, mes-o-nef'-ros*) [*meso-; νεφρός*, kidney]. 1. The wolffian body, the middle division of the segmental organs. It precedes in the embryo the development of the permanent kidney. 2. A fold of peritoneum by which a floating kidney is attached to the abdominal wall.

Mesoneuritis (*mes-o-nu-ri'-tis*) [*meso-; neuritis*]. Inflammation of the structures contained between a nerve and its sheath. **M., Nodular,** a form in which there are nodular thickenings on the nerve.

Mesoomentum (*mes-o-o-men'-tum*). The mesentery of the omentum.

Mesophilic (*mes-o-fil'-ik*) [*meso-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Applied to microorganisms which develop best at about body-temperature—35°–38° C.

Mesophryon (*mes-of'-re-on*) [*meso-; ὀφρύς*, eyebrow]. The glabella.

Mesopneumon (*mes-o-nu'-mon*) [*meso-; πνεύμων*, lung]. The fold of the pleura attached to the lung.

Mesorchium (*mes-or'-ke-um*) [*meso-; ὄρχις*, testicle]. A fold of the peritoneum containing the fetal testes at about the fifth month of embryonic life.

Mesorectum (*mes-o-rek'-tum*) [*meso-; rectum*]. The narrow fold of the peritoneum connecting the upper part of the rectum with the sacrum.

Mesoretina (*mes-o-ret'-in-ah*) [*meso-; retina*]. The middle layer of the retina, composed of the nuclear and the rod-and-cone layer.

Mesosigmoid (*mes-o-sig'-moid*) [*meso-; sigmoid*]. The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Mesostate (*mes'-o-stāt*) [*meso-; στατός*, placed]. A generic term for the intermediate substances formed in metabolic processes.

Mesosternum (*mes-o-ster'-num*) [*meso-; sternum*]. The gladiolus, or second piece of the sternum.

Mesosystolic (*mes-o-sis-tol'-ik*) [*meso-; systole*]. Relating to the middle of the systole.

Mesotan (*mes'-o-tan*). The methyloxymethylester of salicylic acid; used in treatment of rheumatism by dermal absorption. Application 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.) mixed with olive-oil or castor-oil.

Mesotendon (*mes-o-ten'-don*) [*meso-; tendon*].

Folds of synovial membrane extending to tendons from their fibrous sheaths.

Mesothelium (*mes-o-the'-le-um*) [*meso-; θηλή*, the nipple]. The lining of the wall of the primitive body-cavity situated between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure. It is the precursor of the endothelium.

Mesotropic (*mes-o-trop'-ik*) [*meso-; τρέπειν*, to turn]. Turned or situated mesad.

Mesovarium (*mes-o-va'-re-um*) [*meso-; ovarium*, ovary]. A peritoneal fold connecting the ovary and the broad ligament.

Meta- (*met-ah-*) [*μετά*, over, among, beyond, after, or between]. A prefix signifying over, beyond, among, between, change, or transformation.

Metaamidophenylparamethoxyquinolin (*met-ah-am-id-o-fen-il-par-ah-meth-oks-e-kwin'-ol-in*). An antiperiodic and antipyretic drug used instead of quinin. Dose 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 Gm.).

Metabasis (*met-ab'-as-is*) [*meta-; βαίνειν*, to go]. Change.

Metabolic (*met-ah-bol'-ik*) [*metabolism*]. Pertaining to metabolism. **M. Equilibrium,** the equality between the absorption and assimilation of food and the excretion of end-products.

Metabolism (*met-ab'-o-lizm*) [*μεταβολή*, change]. The group of phenomena whereby organic beings transform food-stuffs into complex tissue-elements (*constructive metabolism*, assimilation, anabolism) and convert complex substances into simple ones in the production of energy (*destructive metabolism*, disassimilation; katabolism).

Metabolite (*met-ab'-o-līt*) [see *Metabolism*]. A product of metabolic change.

Metacarpal (*met-ah-kar'-pal*) [*metacarpus*]. Pertaining to the metacarpus, or to a bone of the metacarpus.

Metacarpophalangeal (*met-ah-kar-po-fa-lan'-je-al*) [*metacarpus; phalanges*]. Belonging to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

Metacarpus (*met-ah-kar'-pus*) [*meta-; καρπός*, wrist]. That part of the hand between the carpus and the phalanges and consisting of five bones.

Metacele, Metacelia (*met'-ah-sēl, met-ah-se'-le-ah*) [*meta-; κοιλία*, cavity]. The fourth ventricle.

Metacetone (*met-as'-et-ōn*). See *Propione.*

Metachromatic (*met-ah-kro-mat'-ik*) [*meta-; χρῶμα*, color]. Relating to a change of colors; staining with a different shade than that of the other tissues, as the mast-cell granules with basic anilin dyes.

Metachromatism (*met-ah-kro'-mat-izm*) [see *Metachromatic*]. The quality of being different in color from other parts.

Metachysis (*met-ak'-is-is*) [*meta-; χύσις*, effusion]. The transfusion of blood. Also the introduction of any substance into the blood by mechanic means.

Metacinesis (*met-ah-sin-e'-sis*). See *Metakinesis.*

Metacondyle (*met-ah-kon'-dīl*) [*meta-; κόνδυλος*, knuckle]. The distal phalanx of a finger, or the bone thereof.

Metacresol (*met-ah-kre'-sol*) [*meta-; cresol*], $C_7H_8O_2$. A liquid derivative of coal-tar, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. It is stronger than phenol and less toxic. Dose 1–3 min. (0.06–0.2 Cc.). Applied in 0.5% solution. **M.-anitol,** a 40% solution of metacresol in anitol; recommended as an application in erysipelas. **M. Bismuth,** $Bi(C_7H_7O)_3$, an antiseptic and astringent used in dysentery. **M.-cinnamic-ester,** an antituberculous compound of metacresol, 25 parts; cinnamic acid, 35 parts; dissolved in toluol and heated with phosphorus oxychlorid, 20 parts.

Metadiiodanilin (*met-ah-di-i-od-an'-il-in*). See *Diiodoanilin.*

Metadiphtheric (*met-ah-dif-ther'-ik*). Accompanying diphtheria.

Metagaster (*met-ah-gas'-ter*) [*meta-; γαστήρ*, belly]. The permanent intestinal canal, succeeding the primitive canal, or protogaster.

Metagastrula (*met-ah-gas'-tru-lah*) [see *Metagaster*]. A modification of segmentation, producing a form of gastrula differing from the simple gastrula of the amphioxus.

Metagenesis (*met-ah-jen'-es-is*). See *Generation, Alternate.*

Metakinesis (*met-ah-kin-e'-sis*) [*meta-; κίνησις*, movement; change]. The term applied to that stage of cell-division in which the secondary threads or loops tend to pass toward the two poles of the nuclear spindle.

Metal (*met'-al*) [*μέταλλον*, a metal]. An elementary substance characterized by malleability, ductility, fusibility, luster, its electric affinities, and the basic character of its oxid. **M., D'Arcet's,** an alloy employed for filling teeth and in the making of dental plates. It consists of bismuth, 8 parts; lead, 5 parts; and tin, 3 parts. It fuses at 212° F.

Metalbumin (*met-al-bu'-min*). See *Paralbumin.*

Metaldehyd (*met-al'-de-hīd*), $C_6H_{12}O_3$. White needles, obtained from aldehyd by action of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid at a temperature below 0° C. It is sedative and hypnotic. Dose 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 Gm.).

Metallesthesia (*met-al-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*metal; αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses]. An alleged form of sensibility enabling hysteric or hypnotized subjects to distinguish between the contacts of various metals.

Metallic (*met-al'-ik*). Resembling a metal. **M. Tinkling,** peculiar metallic or bell-like sounds heard over a pneumothorax or large pulmonary cavity. The sounds are produced by coughing, speaking, or deep breathing.

Metalloid (*met'-al-oid*) [*metal; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Resembling a metal. 2. Any nonmetallic element.

Metalloscopy (*met-al-os'-ko-pe*) [*metal; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. The determination of the effects produced by the application of metals to the surface of the body. See also *Metallotherapy.*

Metallotherapy (*met-al-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*metal;*

θεραπεία, therapy]. The treatment of certain nervous diseases, particularly hysteria, by the application of different metals to the affected part.

Metamere (*met'-ah-mēr*) [*meta-; μέρος*, a part]. Any one of the theoretic segments of a vertebrate animal.

Metameric (*met-ah-mer'-ik*). See *Isomeric*.

Metamerid (*met-ahm'-er-id*) [*metamere*]. A metameric substance; a group of metameric bodies.

Metamerism (*met-ahm'-er-izm*) [*metamere*]. A variety of isomerism. See *Isomerism*.

Metamorphopsia (*met-ahm-or-fop'-se-ah*) [*μεταμορφοῦν*, to change shape; *ὄψις*, sight]. A defect of vision in which, owing to disease of the retina or imperfection of the media, objects appear distorted.

Metamorphosing (*met-ahm-or-fo'-zing*) [see *Metamorphosis*]. Altering; changing. **M. Breath-sound.** See *Respiration, Metamorphosing*.

Metamorphosis (*met-ahm-or'-fo-sis*) [*μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation]. A structural change or transformation. In pathology, a degeneration. **M., Fatty,** fatty degeneration. **M., Regressive, M., Retrograde,** a disintegrating change; a degeneration. **M., Viscous,** the agglutination of blood-platelets in the process of thrombosis.

Metanephros, Metanephron (*met-ah-nef'-ros, met-ah-nef'-ron*) [*meta-; νεφρός*, kidney]. The posterior of the three segmental bodies of the fetus, which is transformed into the permanent kidney and ureter.

Metaphosphoric Acid (*met - ah - fos - for' - ik*). See *Acid, Phosphoric*.

Metaplasia (*met-ah-pla'-ze-ah*) [*meta-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A transformation of a tissue into another without the intervention of an embryonal tissue, as the conversion of cartilage into bone.

Metaplasm (*met'-ah-plazm*) [see *Metaplasia*]. Protoplasm that has passed beyond its highest stage of perfection.

Metaplastic (*met-ah-plas'-tik*) [see *Metaplasia*]. Pertaining to metaplasia.

Metaplex, Metaplexus (*met'-ah-pleks, met-ah-pleks'-us*) [*meta-; plexus*, a twining]. The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

Metapneumonic (*met-ah-nu-mon'-ik*) [*meta-; pneumonia*]. Secondary to, or consequent upon, pneumonia.

Metapophysis (*met-ah-pof'-is-is*) [*meta-; ἀπόφυσις*, a process]. A mammillary process, such as is seen upon the lumbar vertebras.

Metapore (*met'-ap-ōr*) [*meta-; πόρος*, passage]. Magendie's foramen (*q. v.*).

Metapyretic (*met-ah-pi-ret'-ik*) [*meta-; πυρετός*, fever]. 1. Occurring during fever. 2. Occurring after the decline of fever.

Metasol (*met'-ah-sōl*). Soluble metacresol-anitol, containing 40% of metacresol. A surgical disinfectant.

Metastasis (*met-as'-tas-is*) [*meta-; ἱστάναι*, place]. The transfer of a diseased process from a primary focus to a distant one by the conveyance of the causal agents through the blood-vessels or lymph-channels.

Metastatic (*met-ah-stat'-ik*) [see *Metastasis*]. Characterized by or pertaining to metastasis. **M. Abscess,** the secondary abscess in pyemia. **M. Calcification,** calcareous infiltration due to an excess of lime-salts in the blood in diseases associated with rapid disintegration of bone.

Metasternum (*met-ah-ster'-num*). The xiphoid cartilage of the sternum.

Metasyphilis (*met-ah-sif'-il-is*). That form of inherited syphilis presenting only the syphilitic diathesis, *i. e.*, the degenerations and general diffuse changes in which localized lesions are absent.

Metatarsal (*met-ah-tar'-sal*) [*metatarsus*]. Pertaining to the metatarsus.

Metatarsalgia (*met-ah-tar-sal'-je-ah*) [*metatarsus; ἄλγος*, pain]. Morton's disease; a painful affection of the plantar digital nerves caused by pressure or pinching of them by portions of the metatarsophalangeal articulations.

Metatarsometatarsal (*met-ah-tar-so-met-ah-tar'-sal*). Relating to the metatarsal bones in their position to each other.

Metatarsophalangeal (*met-ah-tar-so-fa-lan'-je-al*) [*metatarsus; phalanges*]. Pertaining to the metatarsus and the phalanges.

Metatarsus (*met-ah-tar'-sus*) [*meta-; ταρσός*, tarsus]. The bones of the foot, five in number, situated between the tarsus and the phalanges.

Metathalamus (*met-ah-thal'-am-us*) [*meta-; thalamus*]. The boundary region between the mesencephalon and the thalamencephalon.

Metathesis (*met-ath'-es-is*) [*meta-; τιθέναι*, to place]. 1. The act of changing the seat of a disease process from one part to another. 2. In chemistry, decomposition. It is termed *single metathesis* when the compound breaks up into its constituents, or exchanges one of them for a molecule of another compound, and *double metathesis* when two compounds interchange some of their constituents.

Metatroph (*met'-ah-trōf*). See *Saprophyte*.

Metatrophia (*met-ah-tro'-fe-ah*) [*meta-; τροφή*, nourishment]. Any morbid condition or process of nutrition.

Metatrophic (*met-ah-tro'-fik*). Applied to saprophytic organisms which cannot exist in the presence of living tissues. **M. Method,** a therapeutic method of modifying the nutrition by changes in the food—with a view of administering some drug; *e. g.*, suppression of sodium chlorid in food of epileptics in order to reinforce the action of bromids.

Metazoa (*met-ah-zo'-ah*) [*meta-; ζῷον*, animal]. Animals the development of which is characterized by segmentation of the ovum. They comprise all animals except the *Protozoa*.

Metchnikoff's Larva. The parenchymula: the embryonic stage immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula. **M.'s Phagocytic Theory,** that microorganisms and other solid elements are destroyed or taken up by living cells, as by colorless blood-corpuscles.

Metecism, Metœcism (*met'-es-izm*). See *Hetœrecism.*

Metempiric (*met-em-pe'-rik*) [*meta-; ἐμπειρία*, experience]. Opposed to empiric; not based on experience.

Metencephalon (*met-en-sef'-al-on*) [*meta-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. 1. The after-brain; the post-oblongata, or most caudal portion of the brain. 2. Of Huxley, the cerebellum and the pons.

Meteorism (*me'-te-or-izm*) [*μετεωρίζειν*, to elevate]. Distention of the abdomen with gas; tympanites.

Meteorograph (*me-te-or'-o-graf*) [*μετέωρον*, a meteor; *γράφειν*, to write]. An apparatus for securing a continuous record of the pressure, temperature, humidity, and velocity of the wind.

Metepicele (*met-ep'-is-ēl*) [*meta-; ἐπί*, upon; *κοιλία*, hollow]. The fourth ventricle of the brain.

Meter (*me'-ter*). See *Metric System.*

Metestrous (*met-es'-trus*). Pertaining to the period in which the activity of the generative organs is gradually subsiding in female animals.

Methal (*meth'-al*) [*meta-; ὕλη*, matter], $C_{14}H_{30}O$. An alcohol, not yet isolated, occurring in spermaceti.

Methane (*meth'-ān*) [see *Methal*], CH_4. Marsh-gas. The first member of the homologous series of paraffins, C_nH_{2n+2}. It occurs wherever decomposition of organic matter is going on, especially in marshes, and is also found at times in the stomach and intestine. It is a colorless, odorless, inflammable gas.

Methemerine (*meth-em'-er-ēn*) [*meta-; ἡμέρα*, a day]. Quotidian.

Methemoglobin (*met-hem-o-glo'-bin*) [*meta-; hemoglobin*]. A body similar in composition to hemoglobin, but having its oxygen more firmly united with it. It is prepared from hemoglobin by the action of potassium ferricyanid, potassium chlorate, sodium nitrite, etc. In poisoning with potassium chlorate, the nitrites, acetanilid, and other bodies, the blood contains methemoglobin.

Methemoglobinemia (*met-hem-o-glo-bin-e'-me-ah*) [*methemoglobin; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of methemoglobin in the blood.

Methemoglobinuria (*met-hem-o-glo-bin-u'-re-ah*) [*methemoglobin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

Methenyl (*meth'-en-il*), CH. A hypothetic trivalent radicle. **M.-orthoanisidin,** a compound of orthoanisidin and orthoformic acid ester; it is a local anesthetic. **M. Tribromid,** bromoform. **M. Trichlorid,** chloroform. **M. Triiodid,** iodoform.

Methethyl (*meth-eth'-il*). A local anesthetic said to consist chiefly of ethyl chlorid with a small quantity of methyl chlorid and chloroform.

Methetic (*meth-et'-ik*) [*μέθεξις*, participation]. In psychology applied to communications between the different stratums of a man's intelligence.

Methomania (*meth-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*μέθυ*, wine; *μανία*, madness]. Insanity due to the excessive use of strong drink.

Methonal (*meth'-on-al*), $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$. A hypnotic differing from sulfonal in containing methyl mercaptan instead of ethyl mercaptan. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). Syn., *Dimethyl sulfone-dimethylmethane.*

Methoxycaffein (*meth-oks-e-kaj'-e-in*), $C_9H_{12}N_4O_3$. A white powder melting at 117° C. It is used hypodermatically as a local anesthetic and in neuralgia. Dose 4 gr. (0.26 Gm.).

Methyl (*meth'-il*) [*μέθυ*, mead; *ὕλη*, matter], CH_3. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle, the first of the univalent hydrocarbons of the marsh-gas series; the radicle of methyl-alcohol. **M. Acetate,** $C_3H_6O_2$, a fragrant liquid obtained from crude wood-vinegar. **M.-alcohol,** CH_3OH, a liquid similar to ordinary alcohol, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. Syn., *Wood-alcohol; Wood-spirit.* **M.-blue.** See *Methylene-blue.* **M. Chloroform,** CH_3CCl_3, a volatile liquid, obtained by chlorinating ethyl chlorid. It is anesthetic. **M. Ether,** C_2H_6O; dimethyl oxid, an inflammable gas; also a salt of methyl. **M.-glyoxalidin.** See *Lysidin.* **M.-green,** an anilin dye, used in staining tissues, also as an antiperiodic. **M.-guanidin,** $C_2H_7N_3$; a colorless, crystalline, strongly alkaline base, formed by the oxidation of creatin and creatinin, and also found in decomposing horseflesh and in cultures of the comma bacillus and the bacillus of anthrax. It is highly poisonous. **M.-hydantoic Acid,** a crystalline substance occurring in the urine after the ingestion of sarcosin; it is also obtained by heating sarcosin and urea together for several days in baryta-water. **M. Hydrate,** methyl-alcohol. **M. Hydrid,** CH_4; methane or marsh-gas. **M. Iodid,** C_3HI, a reaction-product of methyl-alcohol with iodin and phosphorus; used as a vesicant instead of cantharides. **M.-phenol,** cresol. **M.-propyloxybenzol,** thymol. **M. Pyridin.** See *Picolin.* **M. Pyridin Sulfocyanate,** an energetic, noncaustic, nontoxic antiseptic employed in 1 % solution. **M. Pyrocatechin,** guaiacol. **M.-quinolin,** a substance occurring with quinolin and quinaldin in coal-tar. **M. Salicylate** (*methylis salicylas,* U. S. P.), $C_8H_8O_3$; synthetic oil of wintergreen; an oily liquid of a peculiar odor, identical with the essential constituent of the oil of wintergreen; it is used in rheumatism like the natural oil of gaultheria. **M.-salol,** $CH_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2 \cdot C_6H_5$, a crystalline substance, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, or hot alcohol; used in rheumatism. **M.-theobromin,** caffein. **M.-uramin.** See *M.-guanidin.* **M.-violet,** an anilin dye used for staining bacteria. Under the name of *pyoktanin* it is used as an antiseptic. **M.-xanthin.** See *Hetero-xanthin.*

Methylal (*meth'-il-al*) [*methyl; alcohol*], $C_3H_8O_2$. A substance prepared by distilling methyl-

alcohol with sulfuric acid. It is hypnotic and antispasmodic. Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). Unof.

Methylamin (*meth-il'-am-in*) [*methyl; amin*], $N(CH_3)H_2$. A colorless basic gas occurring in herring-brine and in cultures of the comma bacillus.

Methylate (*meth'-il-āt*) [*methyl*]. A compound formed from methyl-alcohol by the substitution of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl by a base.

Methylated (*meth'-il-at-ed*). Containing methyl-alcohol. **M. Spirit.** See *Methyl-alcohol.*

Methylene (*meth'-il-ēn*) [*methyl*], CH_2. A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle. **M.-blue** (*methylthioninæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. P.), $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$; a blue anilin dye used as a stain in microscopy. It has also been employed as a local application in diphtheria, tonsillitis, scarlatinal sore throat, and other inflammatory conditions, and internally in malaria and neuralgia. Dose 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.25 Gm.). **M. Chlorid** (of Richardson), a colorless liquid consisting of 1 volume of methyl-alcohol and 4 volumes of chloroform; it is used in inhalation-anesthesia. Syn., *Methyl bichlorid.* **M. Creasote,** a nontoxic, yellowish powder, devoid of taste or odor. It is used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose 8–30 gr. (0.5–2.0 Gm.). **M. Dichlorid,** CH_2Cl_2; a general anesthetic, used instead of chloroform. **M. Oxid,** formaldehyd.

Methylenophil, Methylenophilous (*meth-il-en'-of-il, meth-il-en-of'-il-us*) [*methylene; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Having an affinity for methylene-blue.

Methylic (*meth-il'-ik*). Containing methyl.

Methylthionin Hydrochlorid (*meth-il-thi'-o-nin*). See *Methylene-blue.*

Metopagus (*met-op'-ag-us*) [*μέτωπον*, the forehead; *πάγιος*, joined]. A twin monstrosity with united foreheads.

Metopoplasty (*met-op'-o-plas-te*) [*μέτωπον*, the forehead; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the forehead.

Metra (*met'-rah*) [*μήτρα*, womb]. The uterus.

Metralgia (*met-ral'-je-ah*) [*metra; ἄλγος*, pain]. Metrodynia (*q. v.*).

Metranastrophe (*met-ran-as'-tro-fē*) [*metra; ἀναστροφή*, a turning upside down]. Inversion of the uterus.

Metranoikter (*met-rah-no-ik'-ter*). A uterine dilator with two or four branches; used when a wide, prolonged uterine dilation is indicated.

Metratresia (*met-rat-re'-ze-ah*) [*metra; ἀτρησία*, atresia]. Atresia or imperforation of the womb.

Metratrophia (*met-rat-ro'-fe-ah*) [*metra; ἀτροφία*, atrophy]. Atrophy of the uterus.

Metrauxe (*met-rawks'-e*) [*metra; αὔξη*, increase]. Hypertrophy or enlargement of the uterus.

Metre (*me'-ter*). See *Meter.*

Metrectopia, Metrectopy (*met-rek-to'-pe-ah, met-rek'-to-pe*) [*metra; ἔκτοπος*, displaced]. Displacement of the womb.

Metreurynter (*met-ru-rin'-ter*) [*metra; οὐρύνειν*, to widen]. A form of colpeurynter.

Metreurysis (*met-ru'-ris-is*). See *Colpeurysis.*

Metric (*met'-rik*) [*μέτρον*, a measure]. Pertaining to the system of weights and measures, of which the meter is the basis. **M. System,** a decimal system of weights and measures employed in France, Germany, and other countries, and used generally in the sciences. The standard is the *meter*, the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole. The actual standard unit is the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium rod preserved in the archives of the International Metric Commission at Paris, and is equivalent to 39.37079 inches; in the United States the length of the meter is assumed as 39.37 inches. The standard of capacity is the *liter*, a cubic volume $\frac{1}{10}$ meter in each dimension. The standard of weight is the *gram*, the weight of $\frac{1}{1000}$ liter (one cubic centimeter) of distilled water at its maximum density. As the unit of microscopic measurement the thousandth part of a millimeter has been adopted. It is called *micromillimeter*, or *micron;* its symbol is μ. The multiples in the metric system are expressed by the prefixes *deca-*, *hecto-*, and *kilo-;* the subdivisions by the prefixes *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*.

1000	meters	=	1 kilometer.
100	meters	=	1 hectometer.
10	meters	=	1 decameter.
.1	meter	=	1 decimeter.
.01	meter	=	1 centimeter.
.001	meter	=	1 millimeter.
1000	liters	=	1 kiloliter.
100	liters	=	1 hectoliter.
10	liters	=	1 decaliter.
.1	liter	=	1 deciliter.
.01	liter	=	1 centiliter.
.001	liter	=	1 milliliter.
1000	grams	=	1 kilogram.
100	grams	=	1 hectogram.
10	grams	=	1 decagram.
.1	gram	=	1 decigram.
.01	gram	=	1 centigram.
.001	gram	=	1 milligram.

In common practice, however, the following divisions only are used, the others being expressed in figures:

10	millimeters	=	1 centimeter.
100	centimeters	=	1 meter.
1000	meters	=	1 kilometer.
1000	cubic centimeters	=	1 liter.
1000	milligrams	=	1 gram.
1000	grams	=	1 kilogram.

The following are the equivalent values:

1 meter = 39.37 inches.
1 liter = 1 quart ½ gill, U. S. measure.
1 gram = 15.43 grains.
1 minim = 0.061 cubic centimeter.

See, also, *Weights and Measures.*

Metritis (*met-ri'-tis*) [*metra; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus. **M. dissecans,** an inflammatory affection of the uterus accompanied by the sloughing away of portions of it.

Metro- (*met-ro-*) [*metra*]. A prefix meaning relating to the uterus.

Metrocele (*met'-ro-sēl*) [*metro-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the uterus.

Metroclyst (*met'-ro-klist*) [*metro-; κλύζειν*, to

wash out]. An instrument for giving uterine douches.

Metrocolpocele (*met-ro-kol'-po-sēl*) [*metro-; κόλπος*, vagina; *κήλη*, hernia]. Protrusion of the uterus into the vagina, the wall of the latter being pushed in advance.

Metrocystosis (*met-ro-sis-to'-sis*) [*metro-; κύστις*, a cyst]. The formation of uterine cysts or the condition giving rise to them.

Metrocyte (*met'-ro-sīt*) [*metro-; κύτος*, cell]. A large uninuclear spheroid cell the protoplasm of which contains hemoglobin, and which is supposed to be the source of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Metrodynia (*met-ro-din'-e-ah*) [*metro-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the uterus.

Metroendometritis (*met-ro-en-do-met-ri'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the uterus and endometrium.

Metromalacosis (*met-ro-mal-ak-o'-sis*) [*metro-; μαλακός*, soft]. Softening of the tissues of the uterus.

Metroneuria (*met-ro-nu'-re-ah*) [*metro-; νεῦρον*, nerve]. A nervous affection of the uterus.

Metropathy (*met-rop'-ath-e*) [*metro-; πάθος*, suffering]. Any uterine disease.

Metroperitonitis (*met-ro-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [*metro-; peritonitis*]. 1. Combined inflammation of the uterus and the peritoneum. 2. Peritonitis secondary to inflammation of the uterus. 3. Inflammation of the peritoneum about the uterus.

Metrophlebitis (*met-ro-fleb-i'-tis*) [*metro-; phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

Metroptosis (*met-ro-to'-sis*) [*metro-; πτῶσις*, fall]. Prolapse of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia (*met-ror-a'-je-ah*) [*metro-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Uterine hemorrhage independent of the menstrual period.

Metrorrhea (*met-ror-e'-ah*) [*metro-; ῥοία*, a flow]. Any morbid discharge from the uterus.

Metrorrhexis (*met-ror-eks'-is*) [*metro-; ῥῆξις*, rupture]. Rupture of the uterus.

Metrorthosis (*met-ror-tho'-sis*) [*metro-; ὀρθοῦν*, to set straight]. The correction of a displaced uterus.

Metrosalpingitis (*met-ro-sal-pin-ji'-tis*) [*metro-; salpingitis*]. Inflammation of the uterus and oviducts.

Metrosalpinx (*met-ro-sal'-pinks*) [*metro-; σάλπιγξ*, tube]. An oviduct or fallopian tube.

Metroscope (*met'-ro-skōp*) [*metro-; σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument for examining the uterus.

Metrostaxis (*met-ro-staks'-is*) [*metro-; στάξις*, a dropping]. Slight but persistent uterine hemorrhage.

Metrotome (*met'-ro-tōm*) [*metro-; τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument for incising the uterine neck.

Metrotomy (*met-rot'-o-mē*). See *Hysterotomy*.

Metrypercinesis (*met-ri-per-sin-e'-sis*) [*metra; ὑπέρ*, over; *κίνησις*, movement]. Excessive uterine contraction.

Metryperesthesia (*met-ri-per-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*metra; ὑπέρ*, over; *αἴσθησις*, perception]. Hyperesthesia of the uterus.

Meunier's Sign of Measles. A daily loss of weight noticed four or five days after contagion. This may amount to 50 Gm. daily, commencing five or six days before the appearance of catarrhal or febrile symptoms.

Meyer's Disease. Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil; adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. **M.'s Law,** mature and normal bone possesses a definite internal structure, which in every part represents the lines of greatest pressure on traction, and is so arranged as to afford the greatest resistance with the smallest amount of material. **M.'s Rings,** the faint rings seen to surround a candle-flame or a similar source of light against a dark background; they appear more distinct, as Woehler has shown, when the eyes are exposed for a short time to the fumes of osmic acid. The phenomenon is due to the diffraction of light by cellular elements on the surface of the cornea.

Meyer-Woehler's Rings. See *Meyer's Rings*.

Meynert's Bundle. A tract of nerve-fibers forming part of the capsula; it passes between the external geniculate body and posterior border of the putamen, and ends in the lower part of the occipital and temporosphenoid lobes. **M.'s Commissure.** See *Commissure, Meynert's*. **M.'s Fibers,** a tract of nerve-fibers connecting the anterior corpus quadrigeminum with the nuclei of the ocular muscles. **M.'s Field,** the reticular formation of the pons. **M.'s Layer,** the layer of pyramidal cells in the cerebral cortex.

Meynet's Nodosities. Nodular growths connected with the capsules of joints, tendons, and tendon-sheaths, and sometimes seen in cases of rheumatism, especially in children.

Mezereon (*mez-e'-re-on*). See *Mezereum*.

Mezereum (*mez-e'-re-um*) [Ar., *māzariyūn*, the camellia]. An old world shrub. The *mezereum* of the U. S. P. is the dried bark of *Daphne mezereum* and other species of *Daphne*, of the natural order *Thymeleaceæ*. It contains a glucosid, *daphnin*, and an acrid resin. Locally applied, mezereum is an irritant and vesicant, and has been used to stimulate indolent ulcers. Internally, it has been employed in syphilis, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and various skin diseases. Dose 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.). **M., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum mezerei*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.). It is used chiefly in ointments. **M. Oleoresin,** ethereal extract of the bark of *Daphne mezereum* and other species. It is alterative, stimulant, and rubefacient. Dose ½–1 min. (0.03–0.06 Cc.).

Miasm (*mi'-azm*) [*μιαίνειν*, to pollute]. Anything harmful contaminating the air; a noxious exhalation affecting individuals directly.

Miasmatic (*mi-az-mat'-ik*) [*miasm*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of miasm. **M. Diseases,** diseases produced by miasms.

Mica (*mi'-kah*) [L.]. 1. A crumb. 2. A mineral occurring in the form of thin, shining, transparent scales. **M. panis,** a crumb of bread.

Micajah's Wafers. A remedy for vaginal or rectal ulcers said to consist of mercury bichlorid, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.; zinc sulfate, 5 gr.; bismuth subnitrate, 15 gr.; acacia, 5 gr.; phenol, 3 gr.; water, a sufficient quantity.

Mication (*mi-ka'-shun*) [*micare*, to glitter]. Quick motion; a winking; systolic contraction.

Michailow's Test for Proteids. Add ferrous sulfate to the solution, and underlay with concentrated sulfuric acid; then add carefully very little nitric acid. Besides a brown ring, a red coloration will be produced.

Micracoustic (*mi-krah-koo'-stik*) [*μικρός*, small; *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to hearing]. 1. Assisting in hearing very faint sounds. 2. An instrument possessing this property.

Micranatomy (*mi-kran-at'-o-me*) [*μικρός*, small; *anatomy*]. Minute anatomy; histology.

Micrangiopathy (*mi-kran-je-op'-ath-e*) [*μικρός*, small; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *παθός*, disease]. Disease of the capillaries.

Micrangium (*mi-kran'-je-um*) [*μικρός*, small; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel]. A capillary.

Micrencephalon (*mi-kren-sef'-al-on*) [*μικρός*, small; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. 1. A small brain, as in cretinism. 2. The cerebellum.

Micro- (*mi-kro-*) [*μικρός*, small]. 1. A prefix signifying minute. 2. A prefix generally used to signify a unit one-thousandth, sometimes one-millionth, part of the unit to which it is prefixed.

Microbe (*mi'-krōb*) [*micro-; βίος*, life]. A living organism of very small size. The term is generally used synonymously with bacterium.

Microbemia (*mi-kro-be'-me-ah*). See *Microbiohemia*.

Microbian (*mi-kro'-be-an*) [*microbe*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a microbe.

Microbicide (*mi-kro'-bis-īd*) [*microbe; cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to microbes. 2. An agent that destroys microbes.

Microbicidin (*mi-kro-bis-i'-din*). See *Microcidin*.

Microbiohemia (*mi-kro-bi-o-hem'-e-ah*) [*microbe; αἷμα*, blood]. A diseased condition resulting from the presence of microorganisms in the blood.

Microbiology (*mi-kro-bi-ol'-o-je*). The science of the nature, life, and actions of microbes.

Microbiophobia (*mi-kro-bi-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*microbe; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid fear of microbes.

Microbioscope (*mi-kro-bi'-o-skōp*) [*microbe; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A microscope for the study of the changes that take place in living tissues or for the study of microorganisms.

Microbiosis (*mi-kro-bi-o'-sis*). The morbid condition due to infection with pathogenic microorganisms.

Microbism (*mi'-kro-bizm*). The presence of active pathogenic microorganisms in the system. **M., Latent,** the presence in the system of inactive pathogenic organisms ready to become aggressive under favorable conditions.

Microblast (*mi'-kro-blast*) [*micro-; βλαστός*, a germ]. An immature blood-corpuscle.

Microblepharia, Microblepharon (*mi-kro-blef-a'-re-ah, mi-kro-blef'-ar-on*) [*micro-; blepharon*]. Smallness of the eyelids.

Microblepharism, Microblephary (*mi-kro-blef'-ar-izm, mi-kro-blef'-ar-e*). See *Microblepharia*.

Microbrachius (*mi-kro-bra'-ke-us*) [*micro-; βραχίων*, arm]. Smallness of the arms.

Microcentrum (*mi-kro-sen'-trum*). The dynamic center of the cell.

Microcephalia, Microcephaly (*mi-kro-sef-a'-le-ah, mi-kro-sef'-a-le*) [*micro-; κεφαλή*, head]. An abnormal smallness of the head.

Microcephalic (*mi-kro-sef-al'-ik*) [see *Microcephalia*]. Having a small head.

Microcephalon (*mi-kro-sef'-al-on*) [see *Microcephalia*]. An abnormally small head.

Microchemistry (*mi-kro-kem'-is-tre*) [*micro-; chemistry*]. 1. The chemistry of the minute organisms and substances of nature. 2. The study of chemic reactions with the aid of the microscope.

Microcidin (*mi-kro-si'-din*) [*micro-; cædere*, to kill]. Sodium naphtholate, an antiseptic powder.

Micrococcus (*mi-kro-kok'-us*) [*micro-; κόκκος*, kernel]. A genus of bacteria the individuals of which have a spheric shape. When united in such a way as to resemble a bunch of grapes, they are called *staphylococci;* when united in couples, they are called *diplococci;* when arranged in strings, they are called *streptococci.*

Microcornea (*mi-kro-kor'-ne-ah*) [*micro-; cornea*]. Abnormal smallness of the cornea.

Microcosm (*mi'-kro-kozm*) [*micro-; κόσμος*, world]. Man in contradistinction to the universe, or the macrocosm.

Microcosmic (*mi-kro-koz'-mik*) [*microcosm*]. Pertaining to the microcosm. **M. Salt,** sodium ammonium phosphate; so called because formerly derived from the urine of man, "the microcosm."

Microcoulomb (*mi-kro-koo'-lōm*) [*micro-; coulomb*]. One-millionth of a coulomb. See *Coulomb.*

Microcoustic (*mi-kro-koo'-stik* or *mik-ro-kows'-tik*). Synonym of *Micracoustic.*

Microcrith (*mi'-kro-krith*) [*micro-; κριθή*, barley]. A unit of molecular weight, equivalent to the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Microcrystalline (*mi-kro-kris'-tal-īn*) [*micro-; crystalline*]. Composed of crystals of microscopic size.

Microcyst (*mi'-kro-sist*) [*micro-; κύστις*, a cyst]. A cyst of very small size.

Microcyte (*mi'-kro-sīt*) [*micro-; κύτος*, a cell]. A small red blood-corpuscle.

Microcythemia (*mi-kro-si-the'-me-ah*) [*microcyte; αἷμα*, blood]. A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of abnormally small red corpuscles.

Microcytosis (*mi-kro-si-to'-sis*). Same as *Microcythemia.*

Microdactylia (*mi-kro-dak-til'-e-ah*) [*micro-;*

δάκτυλος, finger]. Abnormal smallness of the fingers.

Microdont (*mi'-kro-dont*) [*micro-; ὀδούς*, tooth]. Having small teeth.

Microelectrometer (*mi-kro-e-lek-trom'-e-ter*) [*micro-; electrometer*]. An appāratus for estimating minute amounts and intensities of electricity.

Microgamete (*mi-kro-gam'-ēt*) [*micro-; γάμος*, marriage]. A male sexual cell among sporozoa.

Microglossia (*mi-kro-glos'-e-ah*) [*micro-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Abnormal smallness of the tongue.

Micrognathia (*mi-krog-na'-the-ah*) [*micro-; γνάθος*, jaw]. Abnormal smallness of the jaws, especially of the lower jaw.

Microgram (*mi'-kro-gram*) [*micro-; gram*]. A millionth part of a gram.

Micrography (*mi-krog'-ra-fe*) [*micro-; γράφειν*, to write]. A description of bodies that are studied under the microscope.

Microhm (*mi'-krōm*) [*micro-; ohm*]. The millionth part of an ohm.

Microkinesis (*mi-kro-kin-e'-sis*) [*micro-; κίνησις*, motion]. Involuntary muscular movements, especially in infants.

Microliter (*mi'-kro-le-ter*) [*micro-; liter*]. The millionth part of a liter.

Micromania (*mi-kro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*micro-; mania*]. A form of insanity in which the patient believes himself diminutive in size and mentally inferior.

Micromelus (*mi-krom'-el-us*) [*micro-; μέλος*, a limb]. A single autositic monster of the species ectromelus, characterized by the presence of abnormally small limbs.

Micrometer (*mi-krom'-et-er*) [*micro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument designed for measuring minute objects seen through the microscope. **M., Eyepiece, M., Ocular,** a micrometer to be used with the eyepiece of a microscope. **M.-screw,** a fine screw with a scale attached showing the distance passed at each fraction of a revolution. **M., Stage-,** a micrometer attached to the stage of a microscope.

Micrometry (*mi-krom'-et-re*) [*micrometer*]. The measurement of objects by the aid of a micrometer.

Micromillimeter (*mi-kro-mil'-im-e-ter*) [*micro-; millimeter*]. The one-thousandth part of a millimeter or the one-millionth part of a meter. It is the unit of microscopic measurements, and is the equivalent of $\frac{1}{25400}$ of an English inch. Symbol μ. Syn., *Micron.*

Micromotoscope (*mi-kro-mo'-to-skōp*) [*micro-; movere*, to move; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus for photographing and exhibiting motile microorganisms.

Micron (*mi'-kron*). See *Micromillimeter.*

Micronemous (*mi-kron'-em-us*) [*micro-; νῆμα*, a thread]. Furnished with short filaments.

Microorganism (*mi-kro-or'-gan-izm*) [*micro-; organism*]. A microscopic being of the animal or vegetal kingdom; in a special sense it is restricted to that vegetal group known as bacteria.

Micropathology (*mi-kro-path-ol'-o-je*) [*micro-; pathology*]. 1. The study of minute pathologic changes. 2. The study of microorganisms in their relation to disease.

Microphage (*mi'-kro-fāj*) [*micro-; φαγεῖν*, to devour]. A small phagocyte.

Microphobia (*mi-kro-fo'-be-ah*). See *Microbiophobia.*

Microphone (*mi'-kro-fōn*) [*micro-; φονή*, sound]. An instrument that amplifies feeble sounds and renders them audible.

Microphonoscope (*mi-kro-fo'-no-skōp*) [*micro-; φονή*, sound; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A binaural stethoscope with a membrane in the chest-piece to accentuate the sound.

Microphotograph (*mi-kro-fo'-to-graf*) [*micro-; photograph*]. 1. A photograph of microscopic size. 2. See *Photomicrograph.*

Microphthalmus (*mi-krof-thal'-mus*) [*micro-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. 1. The condition of having an abnormally small eye. 2. A person having such an eye.

Microphyte (*mi'-kro-fīt*) [*micro-; φυτόν*, a plant]. Any microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic.

Microplanar (*mi-kro-pla'-nar*) [*micro-; planus*, flat]. The name given to anastigmatic objectives of the most perfect correction, and designed especially for use in photographing small objects, like embryos, and for micro-projection.

Microprojection (*mi-kro-pro-jek'-shun*). The projection of the image of microscopic objects on a screen.

Microprotein (*mi-kro-pro'-te-in*). See *Mycoprotein.*

Micropsia (*mi-krop'-se-ah*) [*micro-; ὄψις*, sight]. A defective state of vision in which objects appear very small.

Micropyle (*mi'-kro-pīl*) [*micro-; πύλη*, gate; orifice]. The small opening in an ovum through which the spermatozoon may penetrate.

Microscope (*mi'-kro-skōp*) [*micro-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus through which minute objects are rendered visible. It consists of a lens or group of lenses by which a magnified image of the object is produced. **M., Binocular,** a microscope having divergent oculars, one for each eye, so that the object is seen with both eyes. **M., Compound,** one that consists of two or more lenses or lens-systems, of which one, the objective, placed near the object, gives an enlarged and inverted real image; the other, the ocular, acting like a simple microscope, gives an enlarged virtual image of the real image. **M., Simple,** one consisting of one or more lenses or lens-systems acting as a single lens. The rays of light that enter the eye of the observer, after refraction through these lenses, proceed directly from the object itself.

Microscopic (*mi-kro-skop'-ik*) [*microscope*]. 1. Pertaining to the microscope. 2. Visible only with the aid of a microscope.

Microscopist (*mi-kros'-ko-pist*) [*microscope*]. One who is skilled in the use of the microscope.

Microscopy (*mi-kros'-ko-pe*) [*microscope*]. The use of the microscope; examination with the microscope.

Microseme (*mi'-kro-sēm*) [*micro-; σῆμα*, sign; index]. Having the orbital index less than 83.

Microsmatic (*mi-kros-mat'-ik*) [*micro-; ὀσμή*, a smell]. Having ill-developed olfactory organs.

Microsoma (*mi-kro-so'-mah*) [*micro-; σῶμα*, body]. In biology, small chromatin-granules in the cell-nuclei.

Microsomia (*mi-kro-so'-me-ah*) [see *Microsoma*]. Abnormal smallness of the whole body.

Microspectroscope (*mi - kro - spek' - tro - skōp*) [*micro-; spectrum; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A spectroscope used in connection with the ocular of a microscope, and by means of which the spectra of microscopic objects can be examined.

Microsporidia (*mi-kro-spor-id'-e-ah*) [*micro-; σπόρος*, seed]. A genus of the class of *Sporozoa*, occurring as parasites in the muscles of the frog, the marsh-tortoise, worms, and insects.

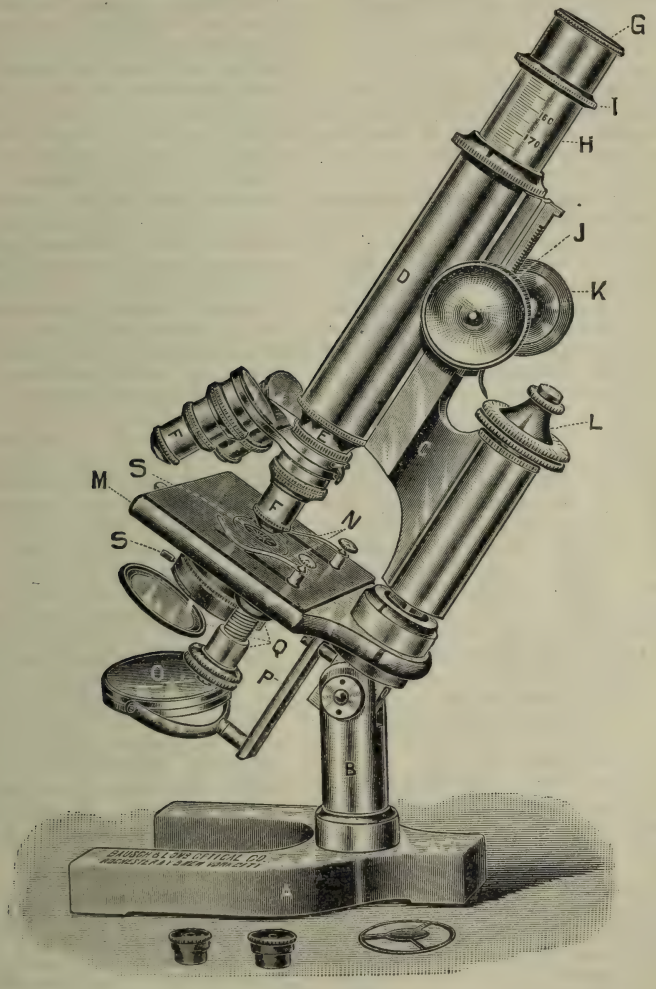
Microsporon (*mi-kro-spo'-ron*) [see *Microsporidia*]. A fungus to which several diseases of the skin and hair are believed to be due.

M. furfur. See *Tinea versicolor*.

Microstat (*mi'-kro-stat*) [*micro-; στατός*, fixed]. The stage and finder of the microscope.

Microstomia (*mi-kro-sto'-me-ah*) [*micro-; στόμα*, mouth]. Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

Microtherm (*mi'-kro-therm*) [*micro-; θέρμη*, heat]. An organism in which the life-processes are carried on at a low temperature.



MICROSCOPE.

G. Eyepiece. H. Draw-tube. I. Knurl of draw-tube. J. Coarse adjustment. K. Pinion heads. L. Fine adjustment. M. Stage. N. Spring clips. A. Base. B. Pillar. C. Arm. D. Body tube. E. Nose-piece. F, F, F. Objectives. O. Mirror. P. Mirror bar. Q. Substage. S, S. Iris diaphragms.

Microtia (*mi-kro'-she-ah*) [*micro-*; οὖς, ear]. Abnormal smallness of the external ear.

Microtome (*mi'-kro-tōm*) [*micro-*; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for making thin sections for microscopic examination. **M., Freezing,** one in which the tissue is frozen, in order to secure the hardness required for properly cutting sections.

Microtomy (*mi-krot'-o-me*) [*microtome*]. Section-cutting.

Microvolt (*mi'-kro-vōlt*). One-millionth of a volt.

Microxycyte (*mi-kroks'-is-īt*) [*micro-*; ὀξύς sharp; κύτος, a cell]. A cell containing fine oxyphil granules and a more or less pigmented nucleus, occurring in the peritoneal fluid of infected subjects.

Microxyphil (*mi-kroks'-e-fil*). See *Microxycyte*.

Microzym (*mi'-kro-zīm*) [*micro-*; ζύμη, leaven]. One of certain minute particles of living matter that are by some supposed to be living organisms capable of an independent existence, and which are the cause of normal and pathologic fermentation; the real agents of the functions of the organism, the perversion of whose function constitutes disease.

Miction (*mik'-shun*). Same as *Micturition*.

Mictocystis (*mik-to-sis'-tis*) [μικτός, mixed; κύστις, a bag]. An organic sac made up of different textures.

Micturition (*mik-tu-rish'-un*) [*micturire*, to pass water]. The act of passing urine. **M.-center,** the center governing the act of micturition; it is situated in the lumbar region of the spinal cord.

Mid- [AS., *mid*, middle; with]. A prefix meaning middle; also with.

Mid-body (*mid'-bod-e*). A mass of granules formed in the equator of the spindle during the anaphase of mitosis.

Midbrain. The mesencephalon.

Midfrontal. Pertaining to the middle of the forehead.

Midgut. See *Mesogaster*.

Midriff [*mid-*; *hrif*, belly]. The diaphragm.

Midsternum (*mid-ster'-num*) [*mid-*; *sternum*]. The mesosternum.

Midwife [*mid*; *wif*, a woman]. A female obstetrician; a female nurse who attends women in childbirth.

Midwifery [*midwife*]. Obstetrics.

Miescher's Tubes [Johann Friedrich *Miescher*, German pathologist, b. 1811]. Protoplasmic masses (*Sarcosporidia*) surrounded by a distinct cuticle, and breaking up into a series of spores when mature; they are met in the muscular tissue of domestic animals.

Migraine (*me'-grān*) [Fr., from ἡμι, half; κρανίον, skull]. A paroxysmal affection characterized by headache, usually unilateral, and by gastric, vasomotor, and visual disturbances.

Migrainin (*mig'-ra-nin*) [*migraine*]. A name given to a mixture of antipyrin, citric acid, and caffein. It is used for the treatment of migraine, of the headache of influenza, and of that due to alcohol, tobacco, and morphin. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) in 24 hours.

Migration (*mi-gra'-shun*) [*migrare*, to wander]. A wandering. **M., External** (of the ovum), the passage of the ovum from an ovary to the tube of the opposite side. **M., Internal** (of the ovum), the passage of the ovum through the tube related to the ovary from which the ovule was discharged, into the uterus and across into the opposite tube. **M. of Ovum,** the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the fallopian tube. **M. of White Corpuscles,** one of the phenomena of inflammation, consisting in the passage of the white corpuscles of the blood through the vessel-wall.

Migrol (*mig'-rol*). A proprietary remedy for migraine, said to consist of caffein, sodium bicarbonate, and guaiacetin.

Migrosine (*mig'-ro-sin*). A mixture of menthol and acetic ether used in migraine.

Mikulicz's Cells. Vesicular cells found in the diseased tissue in cases of rhinoscleroma and containing *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*. **M.'s Disease,** chronic hypertrophic enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands.

Mildew (*mil'-du*) [AS., *meledeáw*, honey-dew]. A common name for minute fungi parasitic on plants, and also found on dead vegetable substances.

Mildiol (*mil'-di-ol*). A disinfectant said to consist of a mixture of creasote and petroleum.

Milfoil (*mil'-foil*). See *Achillea*.

Miliaria (*mil-e-a'-re-ah*) [*milium*]. An acute inflammatory disease of the sweat-glands, the lesions consisting of vesicles and papules, accompanied by a pricking or tingling sensation. It occurs especially in summer, is due to excessive sweating, runs an acute or subacute course, and is followed by slight desquamation. Relapses are common. **M. alba, M. crystallina,** a variety of miliaria in which the sweat accumulates under the superficial horny layers of the epidermis to form small, clear, transparent vesicles. Syn., *Sudamina crystallina*. **M. arthritica,** a form occurring only in those affected with gouty or rheumatic cardiac disease. **M. papulosa,** the well-known "prickly heat." **M. rubra.** See *Miliaria*.

Miliary (*mil'-e-a-re*) [*milium*]. 1. Of the size of a millet-seed, as *miliary* aneurysm, *miliary* tubercle. 2. Attended or characterized by the formation of numerous lesions the size of a millet-seed, as *miliary* tuberculosis. **M. Tuberculosis.** See *Tuberculosis, Miliary*.

Milium (*mil'-e-um*) [L., "millet-seed"]. 1. A disease of the skin characterized by the formation of small, pearly, noninflammatory elevations (*milia*) situated mainly on the face. It is due to the occlusion of the ducts of sebaceous follicles, the secretion of which accumulates and distends the follicles. 2. One of the elevations characteristic of milium.

Milk [AS., *meolc*]. The opaque white secretion of the mammary glands of the female of mammalia. Cream from which the fatty matter has been removed is known as *buttermilk*. *Skimmed milk* is that from which

the cream has been removed. **M.-catalase,** an enzym of cow's milk capable of decomposing hydrogen dioxid and similar compounds; it is rendered inactive by heating to 80° C. **M., Condensed,** cow's milk from which a large part of the water has been evaporated, a syrupy liquid remaining which is preserved with or without the addition of sugar. **M.-cure,** the method of treating certain diseases by an exclusive diet of milk. **M., Diabetic,** a prepared milk containing a small percentage of lactose. **M.-fever,** a slight rise of temperature attending the establishment of the secretion of milk. It is due to a mild degree of septic intoxication. **M.-leg.** See *Phlegmasia alba dolens.* **M.-punch,** a preparation made by adding brandy, whisky, or rum to milk in the proportion of about one to four or six parts, and flavoring with sugar and nutmeg. **M.-sickness,** a disease of cattle communicable to persons who drink their milk or eat their flesh; it is marked by chills and trembling, vomiting, and disorder of the alimentary functions. **M.-somatose,** a food-preparation similar to somatose made from meat but containing 5% of tannin. **M.-sugar,** lactose. **M.-teeth,** the teeth of the first dentition. **M.-tester,** a lactometer.

	Fat.	Casein.	Albumin.	Milk-sugar.	Ash.	Total Solids.	Water.
Human milk	2.90	2.40	0.57	5.87	0.16	12.00	88.00
Cow's milk	3.50	3.98	0.77	4.00	0 17	13.13	86.87
Camel's milk	2.90	3.84		5.66	0.66	13.06	86.94
Goat's milk	4.20	3.00	0.62	4.00	0.56	12.46	87.54
Ass's milk	1.02	1.09	0.70	5.50	0.42	8.82	91.17
Mare's milk	2.50	2.19	0.42	5.50	0.50	11.20	88.80
Sheep's milk	5.30	6.10	1.00	4.20	1.00	17.73	82.27

Milkine (*mil'-kēn*). A concentrated compound of cow's milk, 50%; malted cereals, 44%; beef, 5%; calcium hydroxid, 0.5%; and sodium chlorid, 0.5%. It is a light yellow powder with sweet taste and marked odor.

Millar's Disease. Laryngismus stridulus.

Millard-Gubler's Syndrome. See *Gubler's Hemiplegia.*

Milli- (*mil-e-*) [*mille*, thousand]. A prefix meaning a thousand.

Milliampere (*mil-e-am'-pār*) [*milli-, ampere*]. One-thousandth of an ampere = 1 volt divided by 1000.

Milliamperemeter (*mil-e-am-pār'-me-ter*) [*milliampere; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

Milligram (*mil'-e-gram*) [*milli-; gram*]. A thousandth part of a gram.

Milliliter (*mil'-il-e-ter*) [*milli-; liter*]. A thousandth part of a liter.

Millimeter (*mil'-im-e-ter*) [*milli-; meter*]. A thousandth part of a meter.

Millinormal (*mil-in-or'-mal*) [*milli-; normal*]. Containing a thousandth part of what is normal.

Millon's Reagent. A reagent made by dissolving 10 Gm. of mercury in 20 Gm. of nitric acid, diluting the solution with an equal volume of water, and decanting in 24 hours. With proteids and with derivatives of benzene and naphthalene it gives a red color (*Millon's test*). **M.'s Test.** See under *M.'s Reagent.*

Millstone-maker's Phthisis. A form of pneumonokoniosis due to the inhalation of fine particles in the manufacture of millstones.

Milzbrand (*milts'-brand*) [Ger.]. Anthrax.

Mimetic (*mim-et'-ik*) [*μῖμος*, an actor]. Imitative; mimic. **M. Paralysis,** paralysis of the facial muscles. **M. Spasm,** spasm of the facial muscles.

Mimic (*mim'-ik*). See *Mimetic.*

Mimicry (*mim'-ik-re*) [*μῖμος*, an actor]. Imitation.

Mind-blindness. A form of aphasia in which, although the patient is able to see, no intellectual impression is conveyed to his mind by the object seen. Syn., *Visual amnesia.*

Mind-cure. The alleged cure of disease through mental influence.

Mind-deafness. A form of aphasia in which sounds, though heard and perceived as such, awaken no intelligent conception.

Mindererus, Spirit of. See *Ammonium Acetate, Liquor of.*

Miner's Elbow. Enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, common in miners, due to irritation while working and lying on the side. **M.'s Phthisis,** a chronic affection of the lungs due to the constant inhalation of coal-dust. Syn., *Anthracosis.*

Mineral (*min'-er-al*) [*mina*, a mine]. An inorganic chemic compound found in nature, especially one that is solid. **M., Kermes,** antimony oxysulfid. **M. Oil,** petroleum. **M. Pitch,** bitumen. **M.-water,** water naturally or artificially impregnated with inorganic salts in sufficient quantity to give it special properties.

Mineralization (*min-er-al-i-za'-shun*) [*mineral*]. 1. The addition of mineral substances to a body. 2. The relative amount of mineral substances dissolved in a mineral-water.

Minim (*min'-im*) [*minimus*, least]. The one-sixtieth of a fluidram. Symbol ♏.

Minimal (*min'-im-al*) [see *Minim*]. Least; lowest. Of doses, the least quantity that is yet effective.

Minimum (*min'-im-um*) [see *Minim*]. The least; the lowest; the lowest intensity or level. **M. Thermometer.** See *Thermometer, Self-registering.*

Minium (*min'-i-um*) [L., "red lead"]. Red lead oxid, Pb_3O_4, used formerly in plasters.

Mint. See *Mentha.*

Miodidymus, Miodymus (*mi-o-did'-im-us, mi-od'-im-us*) [μείων, less; δίδυμος, twin]. A double-headed monster joined by the occiputs.

Miopus (*mi-o'-pus*) [μείων, less; ὤψ, the face]. A double-headed monster with one face rudimentary.

Miosis (*mi-o'-sis*) [μείων, less]. Contraction, especially of the pupil.

Miotic (*mi-ot'-ik*) [*miosis*]. 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, miosis. 2. Causing contraction of the pupil. 3. An agent that contracts the pupil.

Mirror (*mir'-or*) [*mirari*, to admire]. A polished surface for reflecting light or forming images of objects placed in front of it. **M., Concave,** one the reflecting surface of which is concave. **M., Convex,** one with a convex reflecting surface. **M., Frontal,** a head-mirror. **M., Head-,** a circular mirror with a central perforation, strapped to the head by a band, and used to throw light on parts to be examined. **M., Laryngoscopic,** one used in examining the larynx. **M., Ophthalmoscopic,** one used in ophthalmoscopy. **M., Plane,** one the reflecting surface of which is flat. **M., Rhinoscopic,** a mirror used in rhinoscopy. **M.-speech,** defective speech from pronouncing the words or syllables backward. **M.-writing,** a peculiar form of writing at times observed in left-handed persons and in cases of aphasia, and characterized by a reversal of the form and arrangement of the letters, which appear as if seen in a mirror.

Miryachit (*me-re-ach'-it*) [Russian]. A peculiar disease in which the patient mimics or imitates everything said or done by another. Cf. *Jumpers; Lata.*

Miscarriage (*mis-kar'-āj*). 1. The expulsion of the fetus between the fourth and the sixth month of pregnancy. 2. Abortion.

Misce (*mis'-e*) [L.]. Mix, a direction placed on prescriptions, and usually abbreviated M.

Miscegenation (*mis-e-jen-a'-shun*) [*misce; genus,* race]. Mixture of different races by intermarriage.

Miscible (*mis'-ib-l*) [*misce*]. Capable of being mixed.

Miserere mei (*miz-er-a'-ra ma'-e*) [L., "have mercy on me"]. An old name for volvulus or intestinal colic; also for stercoraceous vomiting.

Misogamy (*mis-og'-am-e*) [μισεῖν, to hate; γάμος, marriage]. Aversion to marriage.

Misogyny (*mis-oj'-in-e*) [μισεῖν, to hate; γυνή, woman]. Hatred of women.

Misoneist (*mis-on'-e-ist*) [μισεῖν, to hate; νεός, new]. One who has a morbid hatred of novelty.

Missed (*mist*) [*miss*]. Passed; failed of completion. **M. Abortion,** the retention of the product of conception in the uterine cavity after its death and with the appearance of some of the symptoms of abortion. **M. Labor,** the retention of the product of conception in the uterus beyond term, and after the occurrence of a few ineffectual labor-pains.

Mistletoe (*mis'-l-tō*). See *Viscum.*

Mistura (*mis-tu'-rah*) [L.]. 1. A mixture. A preparation made by suspending an insoluble substance in watery fluids, by means of gum-arabic, sugar, yolk of egg, or other cohesive substance. When the suspended substance is of an oily nature, the preparation is termed an emulsion (*emulsum*). **M. amygdalæ** (*emulsum amygdalæ*, U. S. P.), emulsion of almonds. Dose 4–8 oz. (120–240 Cc.) several times daily. See also under *Amygdala.* **M. creasoti** (B. P.). See *Creasote Mixture.* **M. cretæ** (U. S. P., B. P.), chalk mixture. Dose ½ oz. (16 Cc.). **M. ferri aromatica** (B. P.), aromatic iron mixture. Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **M. ferri composita** (U. S. P., B. P.), compound iron mixture; Griffith's mixture. Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **M. glycyrrhizæ composita** (U. S. P.), compound mixture of glycyrrhiza or brown mixture. Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **M. guaiaci** (B. P.), guaiacum mixture. Dose ½–2 oz.(16–64 Cc.). **M. olei ricini** (B. P.), castor-oil mixture. Dose ½–2 oz. (16–64 Cc). **M. rhei et sodæ** (U. S. P.), mixture of rhubarb and soda. Dose, for children, ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **M. scammonii** (B. P.), mixture of scammony. Dose 2 oz. (64 Cc.). **M. sennæ composita** (B. P.), compound mixture of senna. Dose 1–1½ oz. (32–48 Cc.). **M. spiritus vini gallici** (B. P.), mixture of brandy. Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.).

Mitchell's (Weir) Disease. Erythromelalgia. **M.'s Treatment,** the rest-cure; a treatment for certain functional nervous conditions, consisting in absolute rest in bed, with massage, electricity, and the administration of abundant food, especially milk.

Mite (*mīt*) [AS., *mīte*]. A name applied to several *Acari.*

Mithridatism (*mith-rid'-āt-izm*) [Μιθριδάτης, king of Pontus, who was said to have become so charged with the poisons with which he experimented that he acquired an immunity to them all]. Immunity from the effects of a poison induced by the administration of gradually increased doses.

Mitigate (*mit'-ig-āt*) [*mitigare*, to soften]. To allay; to make milder; to moderate.

Mitigated Caustic, M. Stick (*mit'-ig-a-ted*). See *Argenti nitras mitigatus* under *Argentum.*

Mitome (*mi'-tōm*) [μιτός, a thread]. The threads of the protoplasmic reticulum of a cell (*cytomitome*) or of the nucleus (*karyomitome*).

Mitoplasm (*mi'-to-plazm*) [μίτος, a thread; πλάσσειν, to form]. The reticular part of the cell-nucleus, the chromatic substance or chromatin.

Mitoschisis (*mit-os'-kis-is*). See *Karyokinesis.*

Mitosis (*mi-to'-sis*) [μίτος, a thread]. Karyokinesis. **M., Heterotypic,** mitosis in which the chromosomes take the form of loops, rings, aggregations of four beads, etc., arranged longitudinally upon the spindle. **M., Homeotypic,** that characterized by the reduced

number of the chromosomes. **M., Pathologic,** irregular, atypical, asymmetric mitosis, an indication of malignancy.

Mitosome (*mi'-to-sōm*) [*μίτος*, thread; *σῶμα*, body]. A body derived from the spindle-fibers of the secondary spermatocytes, which, according to Platner, gives rise to the middle piece and the flagellum envelop of the semen-cell.

Mitotic (*mi-tot'-ik*) [*mitosis*]. Pertaining to mitosis.

Mitral (*mi'-tral*) [*μίτρα*, a belt; a turban]. 1. Resembling a miter, as the *mitral* valve. 2. Pertaining to the auriculoventricular valve of the left side of the heart. **M. Disease,** disease of the mitral valve of the heart. **M. Incompetence, M. Insufficiency.** See *M. Regurgitation.* **M. Murmur.** See under *Murmur, Cardiac.* **M. Obstruction,** disease of the mitral valve causing obstruction to the flow of blood through the left auriculoventricular opening. **M. Regurgitation,** imperfect closure of the mitral valve during the cardiac systole, permitting blood to be forced back into the left auricle. **M. Stenosis.** See *M. Obstruction.* **M. Valve.** See *Valve, Mitral.*

Mixture (*miks'-tūr*). See *Mistura.*

Mnemonics (*ne-mon'-iks*) [*μνήμων*, mindful]. The science of cultivation of the memory by systematic methods.

Mobile (*mo'-bil*) [*movere*, to move]. Movable. **M. Spasm,** a slow, irregular movement gradually taking place in different muscles, occurring at times in the paralyzed parts in hemiplegia.

Mobility (*mo-bil'-it-e*) [*mobile*]. The condition of being movable.

Mobilization (*mob-il-iz-a'-shun*) [*mobile*]. The act of rendering an ankylosed part movable.

Modal (*mo'-dal*) [*modus*]. A term applied to the order of response of muscles and nerves to the galvanic current.

Moderator Band. See *Band, Reil's.*

Modioliform (*mod-e-o'-le-form*) [*modiolus; forma*, form]. Having the shape of the nave of a wheel.

Modiolus (*mo-di'-o-lus*) [L., "nave"]. 1. The central pillar or axis of the cochlea, around which the spiral canal makes two and one-half turns. 2. The crown of a trephine.

Modus (*mo'-dus*) [L.]. A mode or method. **M. operandi,** the method of the performance of an action.

Moebius' Disease. Periodic or recurrent paralysis of the motor oculi. **M.'s Sign,** inability to retain the eyeballs in convergence in exophthalmic goiter.

Moeller's Disease. See *Barlow's Disease.* **M.'s Glossitis,** painful swelling of the papillas of the tongue, associated with nervous irritability; there is imperfect covering of the filiform and fungiform papillas.

Mogigraphia (*mog-ig-ra'-fe-ah*) [*μόγις*, with difficulty; *γράφειν*, to write]. Writer's cramp.

Mogilalia (*mog-il-a'-le-ah*) [*μόγις*, with difficulty; *λαλιά*, talk]. Stammering; stuttering.

Mogiphonia (*mog-if-o'-ne-ah*) [*μόγις*, with difficulty; *φωνή*, sound]. Difficulty in speaking, excited by an effort of singing or speaking loudly.

Mohr's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach. Dilute to a light yellow color a solution of iron acetate (free from alkali acetates), and treat with a few drops of a solution of potassium sulfocyanid. No change of color should take place, but if the filtered contents of the stomach are added and contain HCl, a red coloration results. This color vanishes if sodium acetate is added.

Mohrenheim's Fossa. The infraclavicular fossa. It is bounded by the clavicle, pectoralis major, deltoid, and, laterally and deeper, by the pectoralis minor. In this space the subclavian artery is found when it is to be ligated below the clavicle.

Moist [*mustus*, young; fresh; new]. Damp; slightly wet; characterized by the presence of fluid. **M. Chamber,** a large circular glass with a lid, used in bacteriologic work, especially for growing potato-cultures. **M. Filter,** a filter-paper that is moistened with water. **M. Gangrene,** the form of gangrene that occurs in a part filled with blood. See *Gangrene, Moist.*

Mol, Mole (*mol, mōl*). See *Grammolecule.*

Molar (*mo'-lar*) [*moles*, mass]. 1. Pertaining to masses, in contradistinction to molecular. 2. [*mola*, a millstone.] Grinding; used for grinding. 3. A grinding tooth, a grinder.

Molasses (*mo-las'-ez*) [*mellaceus*, made with honey]. The syrupy liquid remaining after the refining of sugar. It contains a considerable quantity of uncrystallizable sugar, some cane-sugar, and coloring-matter. There are two kinds: *West India molasses*, from which rum is prepared, and *sugar-house molasses*, which is somewhat thicker than the first. Molasses is used for making pills, and combined with sulfur as a domestic remedy for constipation.

Mold (*mōld*) [AS., *molde*, dust]. A variously colored deposit produced by the growth of different forms of fungi on moist surfaces. The principal molds are *Penicillium*, the *Mucorini*, and *Aspergillus.*

Mole (*mōl*) [*moles*, a mass]. 1. A mass formed in the uterus by an ovum, the growth of which has become arrested or which has undergone degeneration. 2. Nevus. **M., Blood-,** a mass of coagulated blood and retained fetal membranes and placenta, sometimes found in the uterus after an abortion. **M., Carneous.** See *M., Fleshy.* **M., Cystic.** Same as *M., Hydatid.* **M., False,** one not containing any tissues derived from the ovum. **M., Fleshy,** a blood-mole which has become more solid and has assumed a fleshy appearance; the body formed in the uterine cavity when an ovum that has died is retained within the uterus for some time. **M., Hydatid, M., Hydatidiform,** one formed by a proliferation and cystic degeneration of the

chorionic villi; it is a form of myxoma, and has a tendency to involve the uterine wall. **M., True,** one which is the remains of an ovum. **M., Vesicular.** Same as *M., Hydatid.*

Molecular (*mo-lek'-u-lar*) [*molecule*]. Pertaining to, or composed of, molecules. **M. Death,** death of a part in minute invisible particles, as ulceration, caries. **M. Force,** a force acting between molecules, as cohesion. **M. Layer.** See *Layer, Molecular.* **M. Motion,** the movements of the molecules of a substance. **M. Volume,** the volume of a molecule of a substance in the gaseous state; under the same conditions of temperature and pressure the molecular volumes of all substances are equal. **M. Weight,** the weight of a molecule of any substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. It is equal to the sum of the weights of its constituent atoms.

Molecule (*mol'-e-kūl*) [dim. of *moles,* mass]. 1. A minute portion of matter. 2. In physics, the smallest quantity into which a substance can be divided and retain its characteristic properties; or the smallest quantity that can exist in a free state.

Molimen (*mo-li'-men*) [L., "endeavor"]. An effort or attempt. **M., Menstrual,** any of the symptoms attendant upon the menstrual act or function.

Molisch's Test for Glucose. 1. To ½–1 Cc. of the solution add 2 drops of a 15 to 20% alcoholic solution of naphthol. A precipitation of some of the naphthol renders the liquid cloudy, but on the addition of 1 or 2 Cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid a deep violet coloration is produced and a violet precipitate is deposited on diluting with water. 2. A 15 to 20% solution of thymol employed instead of naphthol, applied as is the naphthol in the foregoing test. If glucose is present, it produces a ruby-red coloration, which changes to carmin on dilution with water.

Moll's Glands. Modified sudoriparous glands of the eyelids, opening into the follicles of the eyelashes.

Mollichthyolin (*mol-ik-thi'-ol-in*). A compound of ichthyol and mollin.

Mollin (*mol'-in*) [*mollis,* soft]. A soft soap of potassium hydroxid and cocoanut-oil, used as a basis for ointments.

Mollities (*mo-lish'-e-ēz*) [*mollis,* soft]. Softness. **M. ossium.** See *Osteomalacia.*

Mollosin (*mol'-os-in*). An ointment-base consisting of yellow wax, 1 part, and liquid petrolatum, 4 parts.

Molluscous (*mol-us'-kus*) [*molluscum*]. 1. Pertaining to the *Mollusca.* 2. Pertaining to the disease molluscum.

Molluscum (*mol-us'-kum*) [*mollusca,* shellfish, from *mollis,* soft]. A term applied to several diseases of the skin. **M. contagiosum,** a disease of the skin characterized by the formation of pinhead-sized to pea-sized, rounded, sessile or pedunculated, pearl-like elevations of a yellowish-white or pinkish color. The lesions may be single or multiple, are usually situated upon the face, and are due to a hyperplasia of the rete mucosum, the growth probably beginning in the hair-follicles. The lesions on microscopic examination are found to contain peculiar ovoid, sharply defined bodies—*molluscum bodies*—which are by some considered as forms of epithelial degeneration, by others as protozoan parasites. **M. fibrosum,** a disease of the skin characterized by the formation of multiple fibromas, which may be sessile or pedunculated, and grow from the deeper layers of the corium and the subcutaneous tissue.

Molybdenum (*mol-ib-de'-num*) [*μόλυβδος,* lead]. A metallic element, found in nature chiefly as the sulfid—*molybdenite* (MoS_2). Atomic weight 96; symbol Mo; quantivalence II, IV, VI, VIII; specific gravity 8.6. Its principal oxid, MoO_3, forms *molybdic acid,* H_2MoO_4, the ammonium salt of which is used as a reagent in metallurgy, etc. Molybdic acid combines with phosphoric acid to form phosphomolybdic acid.

Molybdic (*mol-ib'-dik*). Containing molybdenum as a hexad or tetrad radicle. **M. Anhydrid,** MoO_3, a gray or bluish-white heavy powder which separates into thin scales in water. It is soluble in acids, alkalis, and solution of cream of tartar; slightly soluble in water. It is used as a reagent.

Momentum (*mo-men'-tum*) [*movere,* to move]. Quantity of motion. The momentum of a body depends upon its mass and velocity. Also, the quantity of potential energy possessed by a body in motion. It is usually expressed by the formula $m = w\ v$—*i. e.,* the momentum equals the weight multiplied by the velocity.

Momordica (*mo-mor'-dik-ah*). See *Elaterium.*

Monacid (*mon-as'-id*). Applied to a base capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid. In addition compounds uniting directly with a molecule of a monobasic acid, with half a molecule of a dibasic acid, etc.

Monad (*mon'-ad*) [*μόνος,* single]. 1. A univalent element or radicle. 2. Any single-celled microorganism, whether of animal or vegetable character; especially any flagellate infusorium.

(von) Monakow's Fibers. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the anterior corpus quadrigeminum to the eyeball. **v. M.'s Nucleus,** the lateral portion of Burdach's nucleus.

Monamin (*mon'-am-in*) [*μόνος,* single; *amin*]. An amin formed by the replacement of the hydrogen in one atom of ammonia by basic radicles.

Monarda (*mo-nar'-dah*) [after N. *Monardés,* a Spanish physician]. A genus of labiate plants, comprising *M. didyma,* the bee-balm, *M. fistulosa,* the wild bergamot, and *M. punctata,* the horsemint. The last is diaphoretic, carminative, and stimulant. It is also a source of thymol.

Monargentic (*mon-ar-jen'-tik*) [*μόνος,* single;

argentum, silver]. Containing one atom of silver in a molecule.

Monarticular (*mon-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*μόνος*, single; *articulus*, a joint]. Pertaining to one joint.

Monas (*mon'-as*) [*μονάς*, unit]. A genus of infusorians.

Monaster (*mon-as'-ter*) [*μόνος*, single; *ἀστήρ*, a star]. Mother-star. See *Karyokinesis*.

Monatomic (*mon-at-om'-ik*) [*μόνος*, single; *ἄτομος*, atom]. 1. Having but one atom of replaceable hydrogen, as a *monatomic* acid. 2. Having only one atom, as a *monatomic* molecule. 3. Having the combining power of one atom of hydrogen, as a *monatomic* radicle. 4. Formed by the replacement of one hydrogen atom in a compound by a radicle, as a *monatomic* alcohol.

Monaxon (*mon-aks'-on*) [*μόνος*, single; *axon*]. A neuron having only one axon.

Monerula (*mon-er'-u-lah*) [*μονήρης*, single]. The impregnated ovum at a stage when it has no nucleus.

Monesia (*mo-ne'-ze-ah*) [origin unknown]. An extract from the Brazilian tree *Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum*. It is stomachic, alterative, and astringent. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 Gm.).

Monesin (*mo-ne'-sin*) [*monesia*]. The acrid principle of monesia, said to be identical with saponin; it is astringent and oxytocic.

Mongumo Bark (*mon-gu'-mo*). The bark of *Ochrosia borbonica*, a tree of Madagascar; used as a tonic.

Monilethrix (*mo-nil'-eth-riks*) [*monile*, a necklace; *θρίξ*, a hair]. An affection of the hair in which nodes are strung regularly or irregularly along the hair-shaft, giving it a beaded appearance.

Moniliform (*mon-il'-if-orm*) [*monile*, a necklace; *forma*, form]. Shaped like a necklace; beaded or bead-like; resembling a string of beads.

Monilithrix (*mo-nil'-ith-riks*). See *Monilethrix*.

Monk's-hood (*mungkz'-hood*). See *Aconitum*.

Monneret's Pulse. The soft, full, and slow pulse of icterus.

Mono- (*mon-o-*) [*μόνος*, one]. A prefix signifying one or single.

Monoanesthesia (*mon-o-an-es-the'-ze-ah*). Anesthesia of a single part.

Monobacillary (*mon-o-bas'-il-a-re*). Due to, or characterized by, the presence of a single species of bacillus.

Monobasic (*mon-o-ba'-sik*) [*mono-*; *βάσις*, foundation]. Of an acid, acid salt, or alcohol, having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base.

Monoblepsia, Monoblepsis (*mon-o-blep'-se-ah, mon-o-blep'-sis*) [*mono-*; *βλέψις*, sight]. 1. A condition in which either eye has a better visual power than both together. 2. The form of color-blindness in which but one color can be perceived.

Monobrachius (*mon-o-bra'-ke-us*) [*mono-*; *βραχίων*, arm]. A monster having but one arm.

Monobromated (*mon-o-bro'-ma-ted*) [*mono-*; *bromate*]. Containing one atom of bromin in the molecule.

Monobromid (*mon-o-bro'-mid*) [*mono-*; *bromid*]. A compound having one atom of bromin in the molecule, or containing an amount of bromin which, when compared with the amount of bromin in other bromids of the same base, may be regarded as unity.

Monocalcic (*mon-o-kal'-sik*). Containing one atom of calcium in a molecule.

Monocellular (*mon-o-sel'-u-lar*). Unicellular.

Monocephalus (*mon-o-sef'-al-us*) [*mono-*; *κεφαλή*, head]. A monster consisting of a single head with two bodies more or less completely fused.

Monochlorid (*mon-o-klo'-rid*). A chlorin compound analogous to a monobromid (*q. v.*).

Monochorea (*mon-o-ko-re'-ah*) [*mono-*; *chorea*]. Chorea confined to a single member or part of the body.

Monochroic (*mon-o-kro'-ik*) [*mono-*; *χρόα*, color]. Having only one color. Arterial blood is monochroic.

Monochromasy (*mon-o-kro'-mas-e*) [see *Monochroic*]. The perception of one color only.

Monochromat (*mon-o-kro'-mat*). A person in whom all the variations of the world of color are reduced to a system of one color.

Monochromatic (*mon-o-kro-mat'-ik*). See *Monochroic*.

Monochromatophil (*mon-o-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [*mono-*; *χρῶμα*, color; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. 1. A cell possessing a strong affinity for a single acid stain. 2. Exhibiting a strong affinity for a single stain.

Monocle (*mon'-o-kl*) [*mono-*; *oculus*, eye]. 1. A lens for one eye only. 2. A bandage for one eye.

Monoclinic (*mon-o-klin'-ik*) [*mono-*; *κλίνη*, bed]. Applied to crystals in which the vertical axis is inclined to one, but is at right angles to the other, lateral axis.

Monococcus (*mon-o-kok'-us*) [*mono-*; *κόκκος*, grain]. A coccus occurring in single individuals; one not united in chains or pairs.

Monocranus (*mon-ok'-ran-us*) [*mono-*; *κρανίον*, cranium]. A double monster having a single cranium.

Monocular (*mon-ok'-u-lar*) [*mono-*; *oculus*, eye]. 1. Pertaining to or affecting only one eye, as *monocular* diplopia; performed with one eye only, as *monocular* vision. 2. Having a single ocular or eyepiece, as a *monocular* microscope.

Monodactylism (*mon-o-dak'-til-izm*) [*mono-*; *δάκτυλος*, finger]. A malformation characterized by the presence of only one toe or finger on the foot or hand.

Monogastric (*mon-o-gas'-trik*) [*mono-*; *γαστήρ*, belly]. Having one stomach or one belly.

Monogenesis (*mon-o-jen'-es-is*) [*mono-*; *γένεσις*, origin]. 1. Development of offspring resembling the parent, as distinguished from metagenesis. 2. Development from a single hermaphroditic parent; asexual reproduction. 3. Origin of all organisms from a single cell.

Monohydric (*mon-o-hi'-drik*) [*mono-*; *ὕδωρ*,

water]. Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen, as *monohydric* acid, *monohydric* alcohol.

Monoiodid (*mon-o-i'-o-did*). An iodin compound analogous to a monobromid.

Monoiodiddibismuthmethylenedicresotinate (*mon-o-i-od-id-di-biz-muth-meth-il-ēn-di-kres-o'-tin-āt*). A fine, impalpable and insoluble powder, containing 45% of bismuth, 15% of iodin, and 3% of formaldehyd in definite chemic combination; used as a dusting-powder in surgery. It is antiseptic, astringent, desiccating, and granulation-forming.

Monol (*mon'-ol*). An aqueous solution of calcium permanganate (2 : 1000) used to purify drinking-water.

Monolocular (*mon-o-lok'-u-lar*). See *Unilocular*.

Monoma (*mon-o'-mah*) [*mono-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A painful uterine tumor, always solitary, steadily progressing to a fatal termination, accompanied by severe and continuous hemorrhage.

Monomania (*mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*mono-; μανία*, madness]. A form of insanity characterized by a limited disturbance of the mental functions that dominates the person's thoughts and actions.

Monomaniac (*mon-o-ma'-ne-ak*) [*monomania*]. A person affected with monomania.

Monomeric (*mon-o-mer'-ik*) [*mono-; μέρος*, a part]. Consisting of a single piece.

Monometallic (*mon-o-met-al'-ik*) [*mono-; metallic*]. 1. Containing one atom of a metal in a molecule. 2. Capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid. 3. Consisting of one metal.

Monomphalus (*mon-om'-fal-us*) [*mono-; ὀμφαλός*, navel]. A double monster united by a common umbilicus.

Mononephrous (*mon-o-nef'-rus*) [*mono-; νεφρός*, kidney]. Limited to one kidney.

Mononeuric (*mon-o-nu'-rik*) [*mono-; νεῦρον*, nerve]. Applied to a nerve-cell having only one neuraxon.

Mononeuritis (*mon-o-nu-ri'-tis*) [*mono-; neuritis*]. Neuritis affecting a single nerve. **M., Multiplex,** neuritis affecting simultaneously single nerves remote from each other.

Mononuclear (*mon-o-nu'-kle-ar*). See *Uninuclear*.

Monoparesis (*mon-o-par'-e-sis*) [*mono-; paresis*]. Paralysis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

Monoparesthesia (*mon - o - par - es - the'-ze-ah*) [*mono-; paresthesia*]. Paresthesia confined to one limb or part.

Monophasia (*mon-o-fa'-ze-ah*) [*mono-; aphasia*]. A form of aphasia in which speech is limited to a single syllable, word, or phrase.

Monophobia (*mon-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*mono-; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of being alone.

Monophosphate (*mon-o-fos'-fāt*). A phosphate with only one atom of phosphorus in the molecule.

Monoplasmatic (*mon - o - plaz - mat' - ik*). See *Monoplastic*.

Monoplast (*mon'-o-plast*) [*mono-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A simple cell.

Monoplastic (*mon - o - plas' - tik*) [*monoplast*]. Composed of only one substance.

Monoplegia (*mon - o - ple' - je - ah*) [*mono-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of a single limb or of a single muscle or group of muscles. It is designated as *brachial*, *crural*, or *facial*, when affecting the arm, the leg, or the face, respectively, and as *central* (*cerebral*) or *peripheral*, according to the seat of the causal lesion.

Monops (*mon'-ops*). See *Cyclops*.

Monopus (*mon'-o-pus*) [*mono-; πούς*, foot]. 1. Congenital absence of one foot or leg. 2. A one-footed monstrosity.

Monoradicular (*mon-o-rad-ik'-u-lar*) [*mono-; radix*, root]. Applied to teeth with only one root.

Monorchid, Monorchis (*mon-or'-kid, mo-nor-kis*) [*mono-; ὄρχις*, testis]. A person who has but one testicle, or in whom one testicle only has descended into the scrotum.

Monosodic (*mon-o-so'-dik*). Having one atom of sodium in the molecule.

Monosomus, Monosomia (*mon-o-so'-mus, mon-o-so'-me-ah*) [*mono-; σῶμα*, body]. A double monster with a single body and two heads.

Monospasm (*mon'-o-spazm*) [*mono-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasm affecting limited areas, as one side of the face, a single limb, or a single muscle or muscle-group. It is designated as *brachial*, *crural*, or *facial*, according to the part affected, and as *central* (*cerebral*) or *peripheral*, according to the seat of the causal lesion.

Monostratal (*mon-o-stra'-tal*) [*mono-; stratum*, a layer]. Arranged in a single layer or stratum.

Monosymptomatic (*mon-o-simp-tom-at'-ik*). Having but one dominant symptom.

Monotrichous (*mon-ot'-rik-us*) [*mono-; θρίξ*, hair]. Applied to that type of ciliation in bacteria which is marked by a single flagellum at one pole.

Monoxenous (*mon-oks'-en-us*) [*mono-; ξένος*, host]. Applied to parasitism confined to one host.

Monoxid (*mon-oks'-id*). An oxygen compound analogous to a monobromid (*q. v.*).

Monro, Foramen of. See *Foramen of Monro*. **M.'s Line,** a line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. **M.'s Point,** the point sometimes selected in paracentesis abdominis, midway on Monro's line. **M.'s Sulcus,** a longitudinal fissure extending from the foramen of Monro to the sylvian aqueduct, and dividing each lateral wall of the third ventricle into an upper and a lower portion.

Mons, M. veneris (*monz*). The eminence in front of the symphysis pubis of the woman.

Monsel's Salt. Ferric subsulfate. **M.'s Solution** (*liquor ferri subsulphatis*, U. S. P.), a solution of ferric subsulfate, used as a styptic.

Monster (*mon'-ster*) [*monstrum*, an evil omen]. An individual who, by reason of congenital faulty development, is incapable of properly performing the vital functions, or who, owing to an excess or deficiency of parts, differs in a marked degree from the normal type of the species.

Monstrosity (*mon-stros'-it-e*) [*monster*]. 1. The condition of a monster. 2. A monster.

TABLE OF MONSTROSITIES.*

According to Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. Altered by Hirst and Piersol.

HEMITERATA.

I. ANOMALIES OF VOLUME.

A. Of Stature.
1. *General Diminution*, as in a dwarf—delayed growth.
2. *General Increase*, as in a giant—precocious development.

B. Of Volume, strictly speaking.
1. *Local Diminution*. Affecting—
(*a*) *Regions*, as a limb.
(*b*) *Systems*, as undeveloped muscles.
(*c*) *Organs*, as small breasts, stenosis of canals, etc.
2. *Local increase*, affecting—
(*a*) *Regions*, as the head.
(*b*) *Systems*, as the adipose tissue.
(*c*) *Organs*, as large breasts in women lactiferous breasts in men.

II. ANOMALIES OF FORM. *Single Order*, including —deformed heads; anomalies of shape in the stomach; deformed pelves, etc.

III. ANOMALIES OF COLOR.

A. *Deficiency*, complete, partial, or imperfect, as in albinism.

B. *Excess*, complete, partial, or imperfect, as in melanism.

C. *Alteration*, as in unusual color of the iris.

IV. ANOMALIES OF STRUCTURE.

A. *Deficiency in Consistency*, as cartilaginous conditions of bones.

B. *Excess in Consistency*, as anomalous ossification.

V. ANOMALIES OF DISPOSITION.

A. By Displacement.
1. *Of the splanchnic organs*, as anomalous direction of heart or stomach, hernias, exstrophy of the bladder, etc.
2. *Of the nonsplanchnic organs*, as club-foot, curvature of the spine, misplaced teeth, misplaced blood-vessels, etc.

B. By Change of Connection.
1. *Anomalous articulations*.
2. *Anomalous implantations*, as teeth out of line.
3. *Anomalous attachments*, as of muscles and ligaments.
4. *Anomalous branches*, as of arteries and nerves.
5. *Anomalous openings*, as of veins into the left auricle, of the ductus choledochus in an unusual situation, of the vagina into the rectum, of the rectum into the male urethra, of the rectum at the umbilicus, etc.

C. In Continuity.
1. *Anomalous imperforations*, as of rectum, vulva, vagina, mouth, esophagus.
2. *Anomalous union of organs*, as of kidneys, testicles, digits, teeth, ribs; adhesion of the tongue to the palate.

D. By Closure, as in complete transverse septum in the vagina.

E. By Disjunction.
1. *Anomalous perforations*, as persistence of foramen ovale, ductus arteriosus, urachus.
2. *Anomalous divisions*, as splits, fissures in various organs, harelip, hypospadia, fissured tongue, cleft palate, fissured cheek.

VI. ANOMALIES OF NUMBER AND EXISTENCE.
1. *By numeric defect*, as absence of muscles, vertebras, ribs, digits, teeth, a lung, a kidney, the uterus, the bladder, etc.
2. *By numeric excess*, as supernumerary digits, ribs, teeth, breasts, a double uterus.

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HETEROTAXIS.

I. Splanchnic Inversion.
II. General Inversion.

HERMAPHRODITES.

I. True Hermaphrodites.
(*a*) *Bilateral hermaphrodites.*
(*b*) *Unilateral hermaphrodites.*
(*c*) *Lateral hermaphrodites.*

II. Pseudohermaphrodites, with double sexual formation of the external genitals, but with unisexual development of the reproductive glands (ovaries and testicles).

(*a*) *Male pseudohermaphrodites*, with testicles.
1. *Internal pseudohermaphrodites:* Development of uterus masculinus.
2. *External pseudohermaphrodites:* External genitals approach the female type; the monstrosity presents a feminine appearance and build.
3. *Complete pseudohermaphrodites* (internal and external): Uterus masculinus with tubes; separate efferent canals for bladder and uterus.

(*b*) *Female pseudohermaphrodites*, with ovaries: Persistence of male sexual parts.
1. *Internal hermaphrodites:* Formation of vas deferens and tubes.
2. *External hermaphrodites:* Approach of the external genitals to the male type.
3. *Complete hermaphrodites* (internal and external): Masculine formation of the external genitals and of a part of the sexual tract.

MONSTERS.

CLASS I.—SINGLE MONSTERS.

Order I.—Autositic Monsters.

- Genus I.....
  - Species 1. *Ectromelus* .....
    - Phocomelus.
    - Hemimelus.
    - Micromelus.
    - Ectromelus.
  - Species 2 .....
    - Symelus.
    - Uromelus.
    - Sirenomelus.
- Genus II.....
  - Single species. *Celosoma* ....
    - Aspalasoma.
    - Agenosoma.
    - Cyllosoma.
    - Schistosoma.
    - Pleurosoma.
    - Celosoma.
- Genus III. ...
  - Species 1. *Exencephalus* ...
    - Notencephalus.
    - Proencephalus.
    - Podencephalus.
    - Hyperencephalus.
    - Iniencephalus.
    - Exencephalus.
  - Species 2. *Pseudencephalus* ...
    - Nosencephalus.
    - Thlipsencephalus.
    - Pseudencephalus.
  - Species 3. *Anencephalus* ...
    - Derencephalus.
    - Anencephalus.

Genus IV....
- Species 1. *Cyclocephalus*...
  - Ethmocephalus.
  - Cebocephalus.
  - Rhinocephalus.
  - Cyclocephalus.
  - Stomocephalus.
- Species 2. *Otocephalus*.....
  - Sphenocephalus.
  - Otocephalus.
  - Edocephalus.
  - Opococephalus.
  - Triocephalus.

ORDER II.—OMPHALOSITIC MONSTERS.

Genus I.....
- Species 1. *Paracephalus*....
  - Paracephalus.
  - Omacephalus.
  - Hemiacephalus.
- Species 2. *Acephalus*...
  - Acephalus.
  - Peracephalus.
  - Mylacephalus.
- Species 3. *Asomata*.

Genus II, Single Species, *Anideus*.

CLASS II.—COMPOSITE MONSTERS.

ORDER I.—DOUBLE AUTOSITIC MONSTERS.

A. *Terata katadidyma.*
- Genus I, Diprosopus.
- Genus II, Dicephalus.
- Genus III, Ischiopagus.
- Genus IV, Pygopagus.

B. *Terata anadidyma.*
- Genus I, Dipygus.
- Genus II, Syncephalus.
- Genus III, Craniopagus.

C. *Terata anakatadidyma.*
- Genus I, Prosopothoracopagus.
- Genus II, Omphalopagus.
- Genus III, Rachipagus.

ORDER II.—DOUBLE PARASITIC MONSTERS.

Genus I.....
- Species 1. *Heterotypus*.....
  - Heteropagus.
  - Heterodelphus.
  - Heterodymus.
  - Heterotypus.
  - Heteromorphus.
- Species 2. *Heteralius*.....
  - Epicomus.

Genus II.....
- Species 1. *Polygnathus*..
  - Epignathus.
  - Hypognathus.
  - Paragnathus.
  - Augnathus.
- Species 2. *Polymelus*....
  - Pygomelus.
  - Gastromelus.
  - Notomelus.
  - Cephalomelus.
  - Melomelus.

Genus III.... *Endocyma*.....
- Dermocyma.
- Endocyma.

ORDER III.—TRIPLE MONSTERS.

Monteggia's Dislocation. See *Dislocation, Monteggia's.*

Montgomery's Cups. The enlarged epithelial depressions in the mucosa of the uterus. **M.'s Glands.** See *Glands, Montgomery's.* **M.'s Tubercles,** the sebaceous glands of the areola of the nipple appearing as small prominences, especially during pregnancy and lactation; they communicate occasionally with aberrant galactophorous glands.

Monthly Courses, M. Sickness. The menses. **M. Nurse,** a nurse who attends a woman after childbirth.

Monticle (*mon'-tik-l*). See *Monticulus cerebelli.*

Monticulus (*mon-tik'-u-lus*) [L.]. A small elevation. **M. cerebelli,** the prominent central portion of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Moon-blindness. Amblyopia from exposure of the eyes to moonlight during sleep.

Moore's Fracture. Fracture of the lower end of the radius with dislocation of the ulna, the styloid process being tied down by the annular ligament. **M.'s Test for Glucose,** treat the solution with one-fourth of its volume of sodium or potassium hydroxid and warm it; it will become first yellow, then orange, and finally brown, depending upon the amount of glucose present.

Morand's Disease Paresis of the lower extremities. **M.'s Foot,** a deformity of the foot that consists in the presence of eight toes. **M.'s Spur,** the calcaneum.

Morbid (*mor'-bid*) [*morbus*, disease]. Pertaining to disease or diseased parts. **M. Anatomy.** See *Anatomy, Morbid.*

Morbidity (*mor-bid'-it-e*) [*morbid*]. 1. The quality of disease or of being diseased. 2. The conditions inducing disease. 3. The ratio of the number of sick individuals to the total population of a place.

Morbidize (*mor'-bid-īz*) [*morbid*]. To render sickly or abnormal.

Morbific (*mor-bif'-ik*) [*morbus; facere*, to make]. Producing disease.

Morbilli (*mor-bil'-i*) [*morbus*]. Measles.

Morbilliform (*mor-bil'-if-orm*) [*morbilli*]. Resembling measles.

Morbus (*mor'-bus*) [L.]. Disease. **M. addisonii,** Addison's disease. **M. anglicus,** rachitis. **M. basedowii.** See *Goiter, Exophthalmic.* **M. brightii.** See *Bright's Disease.* **M. caducus,** epilepsy. **M. cæruleus,** congenital cyanosis. **M. celsi,** catalepsy. **M., Cholera.** See *Cholera morbus.* **M. cordis,** the phenomena of chronic cardiac disease. **M. coxæ, M. coxarius,** coxalgia. **M. divinus,** epilepsy. **M. gallicus,** syphilis. **M. maculosus werlhofii,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **M. magnus,** epilepsy. **M. medicorum,** the mania of those who seek the advice of physicians for imaginary diseases. **Morbi polemici,** diseases incidental to war; gunshot wounds. **M. regius,** jaundice. **M. sacer,** epilepsy. **M. vesicularis,** pemphigus.

Morcellation (*mor-sel-a'-shun*) [Fr., *morceler*, to cut up or parcel out]. The art of reducing to fragments, as the fetus in embryotomy; the removal of a tumor or fetus piecemeal.

Morcellement (*mor-sel-mon* (*g*)). See *Morcellation.*

Mordant (*mor'-dant*) [*mordere*, to bite]. A substance, such as alum, phenol, anilin oil, that fixes the dyes used in coloring textures or in staining tissues and bacteria.

Morel's Ear. A large, outstanding ear with more or less pronounced effacement of the ridges and grooves.

Morgagni's Cartilages (*mor-gan'-yēz*). See *Cartilages of Wrisberg.* **M.'s Caruncle,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **M.'s Cataract.** See *Cataract, Morgagnian.* **M.'s Columns,**

the columns of the rectum. **M.'s Concha.** See *Concha, Morgagni's.* **M.'s Foramen.** See *Meibomian Foramen.* **M.'s Fossa.** 1. The fossa navicularis of the urethra. 2. The concave interspace between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscles of the pharynx and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **M.'s Frenum, M.'s Retinaculum,** the ridge formed around the cavity of the cecum by the prolongation of the folds of the ileocecal valve. **M.'s Glands.** See *Glands, Littrê's.* **M.'s Globules, M.'s Spheres,** small, hyaline bodies found between the crystalline lens and its capsule before and after death, especially in cases of cataract. They are due to coagulation of the albuminous fluid contained in the lens. **M.'s Hydatid.** See *Hydatid, Morgagni's.* **M.'s Lacunas,** small depressions in the mucosa of the urethra, especially the bulbous portion. **M.'s Liquor,** a clear fluid formed postmortem in the crystalline lens. **M.'s Nodules.** See *Corpora arantii.* **M.'s Prolapse,** chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the mucosa and submucosa of Morgagni's ventricle. It is not a true prolapse. **M.'s Sinus,** the prostatic sinus. **M.'s Sinuses, M.'s Valves,** small pouches, opening upward, formed by the rectal mucosa, just above the anus. **M.'s Tubercles.** See *Montgomery's Tubercles.* **M.'s Ventricle,** the sacculus laryngis, the sac between the superior vocal bands and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage.

(de) Morgan's Spots. Bright red nevoid spots frequently seen on the skin in cases of cancer.

Morgue (*morg*) [Fr.]. A place where unknown dead are exposed for identification.

Moria (*mo'-re-ah*) [*μωρία*, folly]. A form of dementia characterized by talkativeness and silliness.

Moribund (*mor'-ib-und*) [*moribundus*, from *moriri*, to die]. In a dying condition.

Morioplasty (*mor'-e-o-plas-te*) [*μόριον*, a small piece; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Plastic surgery.

Morning-sickness. The nausea of pregnant women, occurring chiefly in the early months of gestation; also, the imitative or sympathetic nausea sometimes experienced by the husband during the wife's early pregnancy.

Morphea (*mor-fe'-ah*) [*μορφή*, a blotch]. A disease of the skin characterized by the presence of rounded or oval, pinkish or ivory-white patches, due to an excess of fibrous tissue, with atrophy of the skin-structures proper. It is believed to be a trophoneurosis, and is considered a circumscribed form of scleroderma. Syn., *Addison's keloid; Circumscribed scleroderma.* **M., Acroteric,** the form in which the beginning and the greatest intensity of the disease are at the extremities. **M., Herpetiform,** that in which the lesions follow those of herpes in their distribution.

Morpheum (*mor'-fe-um*). Morphin.

Morphia (*mor'-fe-ah*). See *Morphin.*

Morphin, Morphina (*mor'-fin, mor-fi'-nah*) [*Morpheus*, god of sleep], $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + H_2O$. A colorless or white crystalline alkaloid obtained from opium, to which the chief effects of opium are due. It differs from opium in being less stimulant, less constipating, and less likely to produce disagreeable after-effects. On account of its insolubility in water morphin is used principally in the form of its salts. The dose of the salts of morphin is $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.008–0.032 Gm.). **M. Acetate** (*morphinæ acetas*, U. S. P.), $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 . C_2H_4O_2 + 3H_2O$. From it are prepared *liquor morphiæ acetatis* (B. P.) ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to the dram), dose 20–40 min. (1.3–2.6 Cc.), and *injectio morphinæ hypodermica* (1 gr. in 10 min.). **M. Benzoate,** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 . C_7H_6O_2$, white crystalline powder or prisms used in treatment of asthma. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.005–0.03 Gm.). **M. Borate,** a white powder containing about 33% of morphin; recommended for hypodermatic use and for eye-lotions. **M. Hydrochlorid** (*morphinæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. P.), $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 . HCl + 3H_2O$. From it are prepared *liquor morphiæ hydrochloratis* (B. P.) ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to the dram), dose 15–30 min. (1–2 Cc.); *suppositoria morphiæ* (B. P.) ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each); *tinctura chloroformi et morphinæ* ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to the dram); *trochisci morphiæ* (B. P.) ($\frac{1}{36}$ gr.), and *trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ* (B. P.) ($\frac{1}{36}$ gr.). **M. Phthalate,** is employed hypodermatically. **M., Powder of, Compound** (*pulvis morphinæ compositus*, U. S. P.), Tully's powder. Dose 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.), containing $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.01 Gm.) of morphin sulfate. **M. Stearate,** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 . C_{17}H_{35}COOH$, contains 25% of morphin and is used in applications (0.5 to 50 Gm. of fixed oil of almonds), ointments (0.5 to 50 Gm. of petrolatum), and suppositories (0.02 to 2.5 Gm. of cacao-butter). **M. Sulfate** (*morphinæ sulphas*, U. S. P.), $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2 . H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$. From it are prepared *liquor morphiæ sulphatis* (B. P.), dose 10–40 min. (0.65–2.5 Cc.), the compound powder of morphin, and *liquor morphinæ hypodermicus* (N. F.), Magendie's solution, containing 16 gr. to the ounce. **M. Tartrate,** is employed for hypodermatic use. **M. Valerate, M. Valerianate,** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 . C_5H_{10}O_2$, is used as a sedative.

Morphinism (*mor'-fin-izm*) [*morphin*]. 1. The condition caused by the habitual use of morphin. 2. The morphin-habit.

Morphinodipsia (*mor-fin-o-dip'-se-ah*) [*morphin; δίψα*, thirst]. Morphinomania.

Morphinomania, Morphiomania (*mor-fin-o-ma'-ne-ah, mor-fe-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*morphin; μανία*, madness]. 1. A morbid craving for morphin. 2. Insanity due to the morphin-habit.

Morphinum, Morphium (*mor-fi'-num, mor'-fe-um*). Morphin.

Morphography (*mor-fog'-ra-fe*). See *Morphology.*

Morphologic (*mor-fo-loj'-ik*). Pertaining to morphology.

Morphology (*mor-fol'-o-je*) [*μορφή*, form; *λόγος*,

science]. The science that treats of the form and structure of organized beings.

Morphometry (*mor-fom'-et-re*) [*μορφή*, form; *μέτρον*, a measure]. The measurement of the forms of organisms.

Morphon (*mor'-fon*) [*μορφή*, form]. An individual element of an organism, characterized by a definite form, as a cell or a segment of a vertebrate.

Morphosis (*mor-fo'-sis*) [see *Morphon*]. The act, mode, or order of formation of an organism.

Morphotic (*mor-fot'-ik*) [*morphosis*]. Pertaining to morphosis; entering into the formation of the framework of an organism. **M. Proteids,** those that enter into the structure of the tissues.

Morpio (*mor'-pe-o*) [L.]. The crab-louse.

Morrant-Baker's Cysts. See *Cysts, Baker's.*

Morrhua (*mor'-u-ah*) [L.]. The cod. **Morrhuæ, Emulsum Olei** (U. S. P.), a mixture of cod-liver oil, acacia, syrup, oil of gaultheria, and water. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **Morrhuæ, Emulsum Olei, cum Hypophosphitibus** (U. S. P.), emulsion of cod-liver oil and hypophosphites, contains of cod-liver oil, 500 Cc.; acacia, 125 Gm.; calcium hypophosphite, 10 Gm.; potassium hypophosphite, 5 Gm.; sodium hypophosphite, 5 Gm.; syrup, 10 Cc.; oil of gaultheria, 4 Cc.; water, q. s. Dose 2 dr. (8 Cc.). **Morrhuæ, Oleum** (U. S. P.), cod-liver oil, a fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*. Three varieties of oil are known in commerce—a white or pale-yellow, a brownish-yellow, and a dark-brown. The oil contains *gaduin* ($C_{35}H_{46}O_9$), oleic, palmitic, stearic, myristic, and physetolic acids, glycerol, butyric and acetic acids, biliary pigments, iodin, and bromin. A crystalline substance, *morrhuol*, containing phosphorus, iodin, and bromin, has also been isolated, as well as several leukomains and the fixed bases, *asellin* ($C_{25}H_{32}N_4$) and *morrhuin* ($C_{19}H_{27}N_3$). Cod-liver oil is used in pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, and in wasting conditions due to other causes. Dose 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Cc.).

Morrhuin (*mor'-u-in*). See under *Morrhua.*

Morrhuol (*mor'-u-ol*). See under *Morrhua.*

Morris' Test. A rod graduated from the center and provided with sliding pointers is placed across the abdomen, so that its center corresponds to the median line of the body, and the pointers are moved along it until they reach the outer surface of the greater trochanter. In cases of fracture of the neck of the femur a discrepancy will be found on comparing the measurements on the two sides of the body.

Mors (*morz*) [L.]. Death.

Morselling (*mor'-sel-ing*). See *Morcellation.*

Morsus (*mor'-sus*) [L.]. A bite. **M. diaboli,** a fanciful name for the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct.

Mortal (*mor'-tal*) [*mortalis*, from *mors*, death]. Liable to death or dissolution; terminating in death; causing death; deadly.

Mortality (*mor-tal'-it-e*) [*mortal*]. 1. The quality of being mortal. 2. The death-rate.

Mortar (*mor'-tar*) [*mortarium*, an urn]. An urn-shaped vessel of porcelain, iron, or glass, for pulverizing substances by means of a pestle.

Mortiferous (*mor-tif'-er-us*) [*mors; ferre*, to bear]. Fatal.

Morton's Cough. See *Cough, Morton's.* **M.'s Disease,** metatarsalgia. **M.'s Foot,** a painful affection of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the fourth toe.

Mortuary (*mor'-tu-a-re*) [*mortuarium*, a tomb]. 1. A house for temporary burial. 2. Relating to death or burial.

Morula (*mor'-u-lah*) [dim. of *morum*, a mulberry]. The solid mass of cells resulting from the complete segmentation of the vitellus of an ovum.

Morulation (*mor-u-la'-shun*) [*morula*]. The formation of the morula during the process of the segmentation of the egg.

Morulus (*mor'-u-lus*). The lesion characteristic of frambesia. A frambesial sore.

Morum (*mo'-rum*) [L., "a mulberry"]. 1. The fruit of the mulberry. 2. Condyloma. 3. Nevus.

Morus (*mo'-rus*). See *Mulberry.*

Morvan's Chorea. See *Chorea, Morvan's.* **M.'s Disease,** a trophic affection of the skin with pain, followed by analgesia first of one side, then of the other, and then the formation of whitlows attended with necrosis of the phalanges. Muscular atrophy, paresis, contraction of the fingers, and loss of the sensations of heat and cold are other symptoms.

Moschus (*mos'-kus*). See *Musk.*

Mosquito (*mus-ke'-to*) [Sp., "a little gnat"]. An insect the sting of which causes the formation of a wheal that itches intensely; especially the *Culex* mosquito. It is also a pathogenic agent in the transmission of disease. See *Anopheles, Culex, Stegomyia,* etc.

Moss [AS., *meós*]. 1. A small cryptogamic plant of the natural order *Musci.* **M., Ceylon.** See *Agar.* **M., Club-.** See *Lycopodium.* **M., Corsican.** See *Corsican Moss.* **M.-fibers,** peculiar fibers derived from the white center of the cerebellum, and characterized by having pencils of fine short branches at intervals like tufts of moss; they end partly in the granular layer, partly in the molecular layer. **M., Iceland.** See *Chondrus.* **M., Irish.** See *Chondrus.*

Moth, Moth-patches [AS., *moththe*]. Chloasma.

Mother (*muth'-er*) [AS., *mōder*]. 1. A female parent. 2. The source of anything. 3. [allied to AS., *mud.*] A slimy film formed on the surface of fermenting liquid, as on vinegar. **M.-cell,** a cell from which other cells are formed, especially one the nucleus of which is undergoing karyokinetic changes preparatory to dividing into daughter-cells. **M.-liquor,** the liquid remaining after dis-

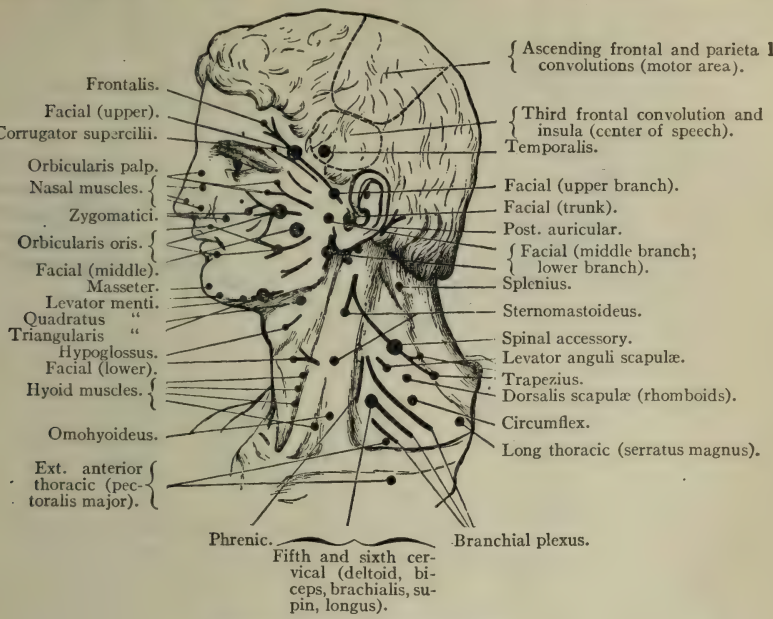
solved substances have separated by crystallization. **M.'s Mark,** a birth-mark. See *Nevus.*

Motile (*mo'-til*) [*movere*, to move]. Able to move; capable of spontaneous motion, as a *motile* flagellum.

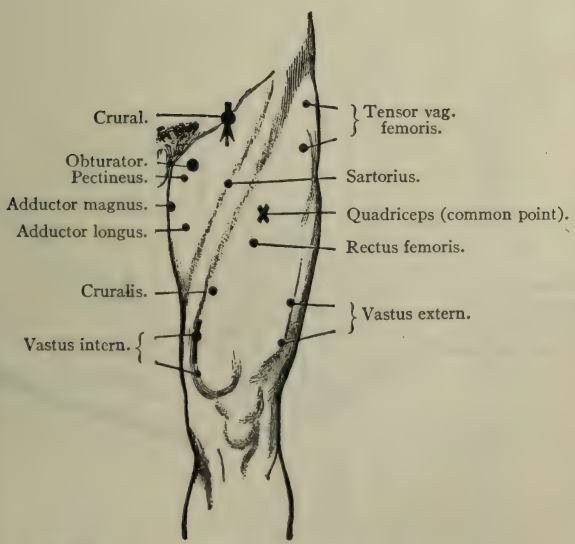
Motility (*mo-til'-it-e*) [*motile*]. Ability to move spontaneously.

Motion (*mo'-shun*) [*movere*, to move]. 1. The act of changing place. 2. An evacuation of the bowels; the matter evacuated.

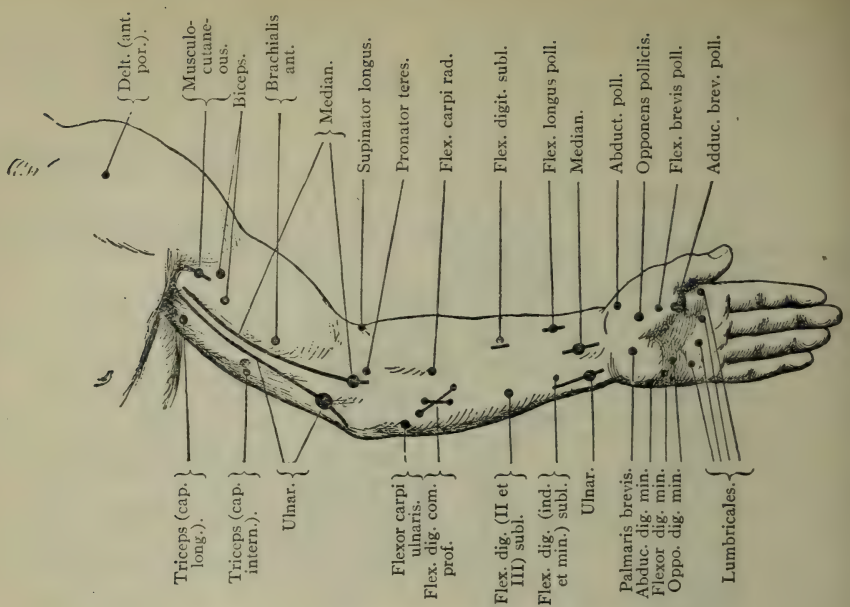
Motor (*mo'-tor*) [see *Motion*]. 1. Moving or causing motion. 2. Concerned in or pertaining to motion, as *motor* cell, *motor* center, *motor* nerve. **M. Aphasia.** See under *Aphasia.* **M. Area,** the portion of the cerebral hemi-



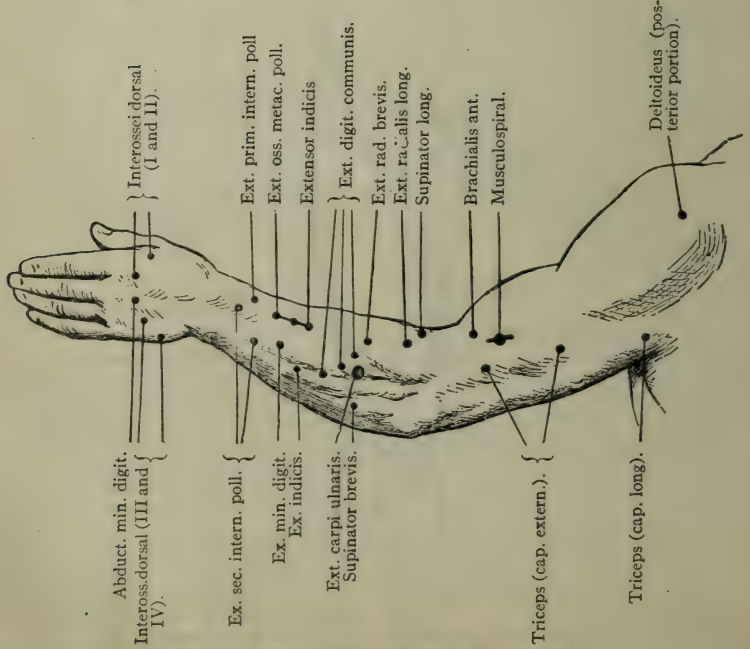
Motor Points of Face and Neck.



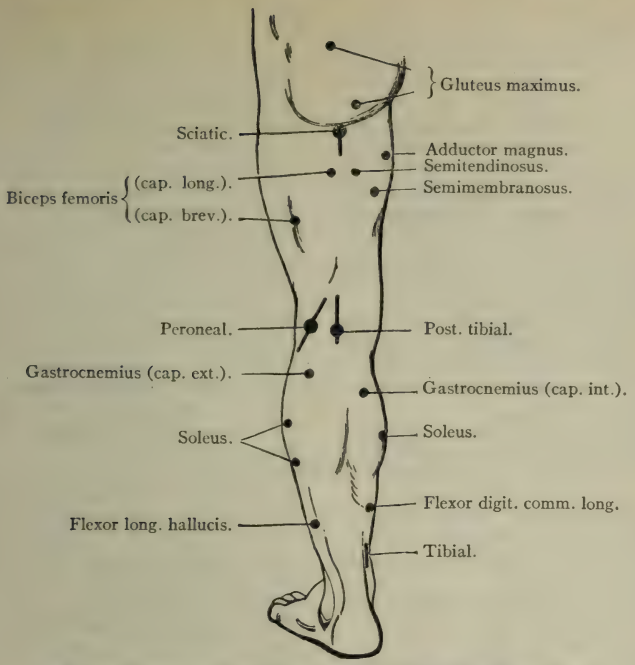
Motor Points of Anterior Aspect of Left Thigh.



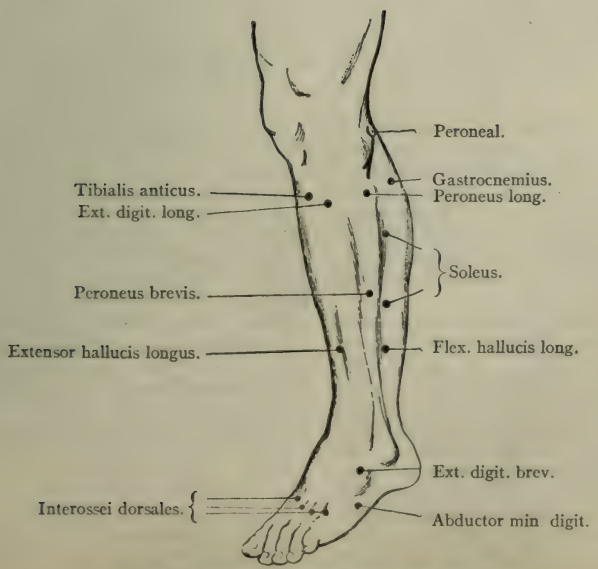
Motor Points of Palmar Aspect of the Left Arm.



Motor Points of Dorsal Aspect of Left Arm.



Motor Points of Posterior Aspect of Left Thigh and Leg.



Motor Points of Outer Aspect of Left Leg.

sphere presiding over voluntary motion, including the precentral and postcentral gyri, the posterior part of the three frontal gyri, and the paracentral lobule on the median surface of the hemisphere. **M. Nerve-organs, M. Nerve-plates, M.-sprays.** See *Fields of Innervation.* **M. oculi,** the third cranial or oculomotor nerve supplying all the muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and external rectus. **M. Points,** the points on the surface of the body where the various branches of the motor nerves supplying the muscles may be stimulated by electricity (*see illustrations, pp. 621–623*).

Motorial (*mo-to'-re-al*) [*motor*]. Of or pertaining to motion. **M. End-plate,** an eminence of protoplasm within the sarcolemma of a muscular fiber, representing the termination of the motor nerve-fiber.

Motorium (*mo-to'-re-um*) [*motor*]. 1. A motor center. 2. The motor apparatus of the body, both nervous and muscular, considered as a unit.

Motormeter (*mo-tor-me'-ter*). A kinesiometer used in recording gastric movements.

Motorpathy (*mo-tor'-path-e*) [*motor; πάθος*,, disease]. Kinetotherapy.

Mottling (*mot'-ling*) [OF., *matellé*, clotted; curdled]. A spotted condition.

Mould (*mōld*). See *Mold.*

Mountain Anemia. Ankylostomiasis. **M.-fever, M.-sickness.** 1. A condition characterized by dyspnea, rapid pulse, headache, nausea, and vomiting, depending upon the rarefied state of the air at high altitudes. This is properly called mountain-sickness. 2. A form of typhoid fever occurring in mountainous districts.

Mounting (*mown'-ting*) [*mount*]. The act of arranging objects, especially anatomic specimens, on a suitable support and in a proper medium for ready examination. For macroscopic specimens the medium is usually alcohol; for microscopic specimens, canada balsam or glycerol.

Mouth (*mowth*) [AS., *mūth*]. 1. The commencement of the alimentary canal; the cavity in which mastication takes place. In a restricted sense, the aperture between the lips. 2. The entrance to any cavity or canal. **M.-breather,** a person who habitually breathes through the mouth. **M.-breathing,** respiration through the mouth instead of, as normally, through the nose.

Movement (*mūv'-ment*) [*movere*, to move]. The act of moving. **M., Ameboid,** a movement produced in certain cells, as the white corpuscles, by the protrusion of processes of the protoplasm into which the whole cell then seems to flow; so called from the resemblance of the movement to that of the ameba. **M., Associated,** an involuntary movement in one part when another is moved voluntarily. **M., Brownian,** a physical phenomenon, a form of communicated motion observed in aggregations of minute particles, and consisting of a rapid, oscillating movement without change of the relative position of the moving particles. **M., Ciliary,** a lashing movement produced by delicate hair-like processes termed cilia, as on the epithelium of the respiratory tract and in certain microorganisms. **M., Circus-,** rapid circular movements or somersaults, produced by injury of the corpus striatum, of the optic thalamus, or of the crus cerebri of one side. **M., Communicated,** that produced by a force acting from without; opposed to spontaneous movement. **M., Fetal,** the movements of the fetus in the uterus. **M., Forced,** movement of the body from injury of the motor centers or the conducting paths, as *index movement,* when the cephalic part of the body is moved about the stationary caudal part; *rolling movement,* when the animal rolls on its long axis. **M., Molecular.** Synonym of *M., Brownian.* **M., Vermicular,** peristalsis.

Moxa (*moks'-ah*) [Jap.]. A combustile material which is applied to the skin and ignited for the purpose of producing an eschar. It is prepared from several species of *Artemisia;* artificial moxa is made from cotton saturated with niter. **M.-bearer,** an instrument for applying the moxa. Syn., *Porte-moxa.* **M., Electric,** a faradic brush used as an active electrode upon the dry skin.

Moxibustion (*moks-ib-us'-chun*) [*moxa; combustion*]. Cauterization by means of a moxa.

Muavin, Muawin (*mu-ah'-vin, -win*). An alkaloid from muawi-bark. The hydrobromid is used as a cardiac stimulant.

Muawi-bark (*mu-ah'-we-bark*). The bark of a leguminous tree closely related to *Erythrophlœum coumingo;* used as an arrow-poison in Madagascar. Syn., *Muawa.*

Mucedin (*mu'-se-din*) [*mucus*]. A nitrogenous substance obtained from gluten.

Mucherus (*mu'-ker-us*). The gum obtained from *Bombax malabaricum;* it is astringent and styptic. Dose 30–45 gr. (2–3 Gm.). Syn., *Mocharas; Mochras; Mochurrus.*

Mucic (*mu'-sik*) [*mucus*]. Obtained from mucus or mucilage. **M. Acid,** $C_6H_{10}O_8$. A crystalline dibasic acid produced by the oxidation of gums and certain sugars.

Mucicarmin (*mu-se-kar'-min*). A stain for mucin made up of carmin, 1 Gm.; aluminium chlorid, 0.5 Gm.; distilled water, 2 Cc.

Mucigen (*mu'-sij-en*) [*mucin; γεννᾶν*, to produce. A substance producing mucin; it is contained in epithelial cells that form mucus.

Mucigenous (*mu-sij'-en-us*) [see *Mucigen*]. Producing mucus.

Mucilage (*mu'-sil-āj*) [*mucilago*, moldy moisture]. In pharmacy, a solution of a gum in water. Mucilages (*mucilagines*) are employed as applications to irritated surfaces, particularly mucous membranes, as excipients for pills, and to suspend insoluble substances. The following are employed: *Mucilago acaciæ* (U. S. P.), *M. amyli* (B. P.), *M. sassafras medullæ*

(U. S. P.), *M. tragacanthæ* (U. S. P.), *M. ulmi* (U. S. P.).

Mucilaginous (*mu-sil-aj'-in-us*) [*mucilage*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of mucilage.

Mucilago (*mu-sil-a'-go*). See *Mucilage*.

Mucin (*mu'-sin*) [*mucus*]. An albuminoid substance, the characteristic constituent of mucus. It is supposed to be produced by the union of an albuminous body and a colloid carbohydrate, the "animal gum" of Landwehr. Mucin occurs in saliva, bile, secretions of mucous membranes, synovial fluid, in mucous tissue, in certain cysts, etc. It is insoluble in water, and is precipitated by alcohol and acetic acid. **M.-sugar.** See *Levulose*.

Mucinemia (*mu-sin-e'-me-ah*) [*mucin; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of mucin in the blood.

Mucinoblast (*mu-sin'-o-blast*) [*mucin; βλαστός*, a germ]. A cell whose function it is to elaborate mucin. Syn., *Mast-cell*.

Mucinogen (*mu-sin'-o-jen*) [*mucin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The antecedent principle from which mucin is derived.

Mucinoid (*mu'-sin-oid*) [*mucin; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling mucin.

Mucinoids (*mu'-sin-oidz*). See *Mucoids*.

Mucinuria (*mu-sin-u'-re-ah*) [*mucin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of mucin in the urine.

Muciparous (*mu-sip'-ar-us*) [*mucus; parere*, to bring forth]. Secreting or producing mucus.

Mucitis (*mu-si'-tis*) [*mucus; ῖτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mucivorous (*mu-siv'-or-us*) [*mucus; vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on mucus or gum.

Muco- (*mu-ko-*) [*mucus*]. A prefix meaning pertaining to mucus.

Mucocele (*mu'-ko-sēl*) [*muco-; κήλη*, tumor]. A tumor formed from the distention of the lacrimal sac by mucus.

Mucocolitis (*mu-ko-ko-li'-tis*). See *Colitis, Mucous*.

Mucocutaneous (*mu-ko-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*muco-; cutaneous*]. Pertaining to a mucous membrane and the skin; pertaining to the lines where these join.

Mucoid (*mu'-koid*) [*muco-; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling mucus.

Mucoids (*mu'-koidz*) [see *Mucoid*]. A group of glycoproteids embracing colloid, chondromucoid, and pseudomucin, and differing from true mucins in their solubilities and precipitation properties. They are found in cartilage, in the cornea and crystalline lens, in white of egg, and in certain cysts and ascitic fluids.

Mucomembranous (*mu-ko-mem'-bran-us*). See *Mucosal*.

Mucoperiosteum (*mu-ko-per-i-os'-te-um*). Periosteum possessing a mucous surface.

Mucopurulent (*mu-ko-pu'-ru-lent*) [*muco-; purulent*]. Containing mucus mingled with pus.

Mucopus (*mu'-ko-pus*) [*muco-; pus*]. A mixture of mucus and pus.

Mucor (*mu'-kor*) [*mucere*, to be moldy]. A genus of hyphomycetes. **M. corymbifer,** a species found in the cerumen of the external auditory meatus. **M. mucedo,** a species found on fecal matter and nitrogenous organic substances.

Mucoriferous (*mu-kor-if'-er-us*) [*mucor; ferre*, to bear]. Mold-bearing or covered with a mold-like substance.

Mucosa (*mu-ko'-sah*) [*mucosus*, mucous]. A mucous membrane; more fully, *membrana mucosa*.

Mucosal (*mu-ko'-sal*). Relating to mucosas.

Mucosedative (*mu-ko-sed'-at-iv*). Soothing to mucosas.

Mucosin (*mu'-ko-sin*) [*mucus*]. The form of mucin to which the nasal, uterine, and bronchial mucus owe their viscosity.

Mucosity (*mu-kos'-it-e*). Sliminess.

Mucous (*mu'-kus*) [*mucus*]. Containing or having the nature of mucus; secreting mucus, as *mucous* membrane; depending on the presence of mucus, as *mucous* rales. **M. Casts,** a term given to the casts found in the feces in cases of membranous enteritis. **M. Catarrh,** catarrhal inflammation of a mucous membrane. **M. Colitis.** See *Colitis, Mucous*. **M. Disease,** enterocolitis, especially of children. **M. Patch,** a flattened, grayish-white exudate, occurring in secondary syphilis on mucous membranes and at mucocutaneous junctions. **M. Polyp,** a soft, gelatinous outgrowth from a mucous membrane; it may be a true myxoma, but usually is a hyperplasia due to chronic inflammation. **M. Tissue,** a form of connective tissue in which the intercellular substance is of a soft, gelatinous character and contains mucin. The cells from pressure assume a stellate or spindle shape.

Mucuna (*mu-ku'-nah*) [Braz.]. A genus of leguminous herbs. The hairs of the pods of *M. pruriens*, cowage, were formerly used as a vermifuge and counterirritant.

Mucus (*mu'-kus*) [L.]. The viscid liquid secreted by mucous membranes. It consists of water, mucin, and inorganic salts, together with epithelial cells, leukocytes, etc., held in suspension.

Mud-bath. See *Bath, Mud-*.

Mueller's Capsule. See *Bowman's Capsule*. **M.'s Blood-motes, M.'s Dust-bodies.** See *Hemokonia*. **M.'s Duct,** a duct lying internally to the wolffian body; it practically disappears in the male, but becomes the fallopian tube and part of the uterus and vagina in the female. **M.'s Eminence,** in the embryo, the protuberance formed by the cloaca at the point of entrance of Mueller's duct. Syn., *Colliculus mülleri*. **M.'s Experiment.** 1. See *Valsalva's Experiment*. 2. See *Valsalva's Test*. **M.'s Fibers,** modified neuroglia cells which traverse perpendicularly the layers of the retina, and connect the internal and external limiting membranes. **M.'s Fluid,** a fluid used for hardening tissues. Its composition is as follows: Potassium dichromate, 2 to 2.5 parts; sodium sulfate, 1 part; water, 100 parts. **M.'s Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Jugular* (*Ehrenritter's*). **M.'s Law.** 1. The tissue of which a tumor is com-

posed has its type in the tissues of the animal body, either in the adult or in the embryonic condition. 2. The "law of isolated conduction." The nervous impulse, or "wave of change," passing through a neuron is not communicated to other neurons, even when these lie close alongside of it, except at the terminals. **M.'s Muscle.** 1. The circular bundles of muscular fibers which form part of the ciliary muscle and are situated nearest to the iris. 2. The superior palpebral muscle. **M.'s Ring,** a muscular ring formed at the internal os uteri during the later stages of pregnancy. **M.'s Sarcoma,** adenofibroma of the breast. Syn., *Sarcoma phyllodes.* **M.'s Sign,** pulsation of the tonsils and soft palate in cases of aortic insufficiency. **M.'s Test for Cystin,** boil the cystin with potassium hydroxid to dissolve it; when cold, dilute with water and add a solution of sodium nitroprussid. This produces a violet coloration which changes rapidly to yellow.

Muellerian Cyst. A cyst developed from Mueller's duct.

Muguet (*mu-gwa'*) [Fr.]. Thrush.

Muira-puama [Indian name for straight tree]. A shrub indigenous to the region of the Amazon. It is recommended in the treatment of impotence and as a nerve-tonic. Dose of *fluidextract* 15–30 min. (1–2 Cc.).

Mulberry (*mul'-ber-e*) [*morus*, mulberry-tree]. A tree of the genus *Morus*. *Morus nigra* is the source of *mori succus* of the B. P., the latter being used to make *syrupus mori* (B. P.). Both are employed as drinks in fevers and as additions to gargles in pharyngitis. The fruit of *Morus alba* is used as food for silkworms. **M. Calculus.** See *Calculus, Mulberry.* **M. Mass.** See *Morula.*

Mulder's Test for Glucose. Alkalinize the solution with sodium carbonate and add a solution of indigo-carmin. If glucose is present, the solution becomes decolorized on heating, but changes to blue again on shaking with air. **M.'s Test for Proteids,** proteids are colored yellow on treating with concentrated nitric acid; on the addition of ammonia or sodium or potassium hydroxid they become orange yellow. Syn., *Xanthoproteic reaction.*

Mullen, Mullein (*mul'-en*). See *Verbascum.*

Multangulum (*mul-tan'-gu-lum*) [*multus*, many; *angulus*, an angle]. A bone with many angles. **M. majus,** the trapezium. **M. minus,** the trapezoid bone.

Multarticulate, Multiarticulate (*mul-tar-tik'-u-lāt, mul-te-ar-tik'-u-lāt*) [*multus*, many; *articulus*, a joint]. Furnished with many joints.

Multi- (*mul-te-*) [*multus*, much]. A prefix signifying many.

Multicellular (*mul-te-sel'-u-lar*) [*multi-; cellula*, cell]. Many-celled.

Multifetation (*mul-tif-e-ta'-shun*) [*multi-; fetation*]. Pregnancy with more than two fetuses.

Multifid (*mul'-tif-id*). Divided into many parts.

Multigravida (*mul-ti-grav'-id-ah*) [*multi-; gravidus*, pregnant]. A pregnant woman who has passed through one or more pregnancies.

Multilobular (*mul-ti-lob'-u-lar*) [*multi-; lobule*]. Many-lobed.

Multilocular (*mul-ti-lok'-u-lar*) [*multi-; loculus*, a locule or cell]. Many-celled; polycystic.

Multinebulizer (*mul-te-neb'-u-li-zer*). A spraying device used in treatment of disease of the nose, throat, and ear.

Multinuclear (*mul-ti-nu'-kle-ar*) [*multi-; nucleus*]. Having several or many nuclei.

Multipara (*mul-tip'-ar-ah*) [*multi-; parere*, to bring forth]. 1. A pregnant woman who has already borne one or more children. Opposed to *primipara*. It has been customary to designate the number of the pregnancy of a multipara by the unpronounceable terms II-para, III-para, IV-para, etc. More commendable are the following terms: *Secundipara, tertipara, quartipara, quintipara, sextipara, septimipara, octavipara, nonipara, decimipara*, etc., to designate respectively a woman in her second, third, fourth, etc., pregnancy. 2. A woman bearing several offspring at a birth.

Multiparous (*mul-tip'-ar-us*) [see *Multipara*]. Having borne several children.

Multiple (*mul'-tip-l*) [*multi-; plicare*, to fold]. Manifold; affecting many parts at the same time. **M. Neuritis.** See *Neuritis, Multiple.* **M. Sclerosis.** See *Sclerosis, Multiple.*

Multipolar (*mul-tip'-o-lar*) [*multi-; polus*, a pole]. Having more than one pole, as *multipolar* nerve-cells, those having more than one process.

Multivalent (*mul-tiv'-al-ent*) [*multi-; valere*, to be worth]. In chemistry, combining with more than two atoms of a univalent element.

Mummification (*mum-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*mummy*, from Pers., *mūm*, wax; *facere*, to make]. The change of a part into a hard, dry mass; dry gangrene.

Mumps [Du., *mompen*, to mumble]. An acute infectious disease characterized by swelling of the parotid and at times of the other salivary glands. After a period of incubation of from two to three weeks, the disease begins with fever and pain below the ear; soon a tense, painful swelling forms in the region of the parotid gland, rendering mastication and deglutition difficult and painful. In the course of a week the swelling subsides without suppuration. The most frequent complication is orchitis; in rare cases the ovaries are affected.

Mural (*mu'-ral*) [*murus*, a wall]. Pertaining to a wall, as a *mural* fibroid. **M. Gestation, M. Pregnancy,** pregnancy in the uterine extremity of a fallopian tube.

Murat's Symptom. In tuberculosis, vibration of the affected part of the chest, attended with a sense of discomfort while speaking.

Murexid (*mu-reks'-id*) [*murex*, the purple-fish], $C_8H_8N_6O_6 + H_2O$. Ammonium purpurate, a dichroic crystalline salt obtained from guano and used as a dye. **M. Test for Uric Acid,** cover the substance or the residue on evaporation with nitric acid; evaporate to dryness on a water-bath, and when cold, add ammonia, when it will turn purple-red.

Muriate (*mu'-re-āt*) [*muria*, brine]. An old name for a chlorid.

Muriated (*mu'-re-a-ted*) [*muriate*]. Containing chlorin or a chlorid.

Muriatic (*mu-re-at'-ik*) [*muriate*]. Pertaining to brine. **M. Acid.** See *Acid, Hydrochloric.*

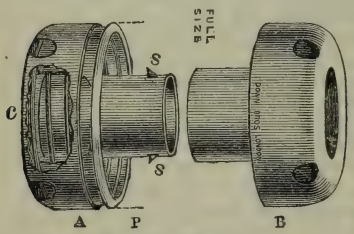
Murmur (*mer'-mer*) [L.]. A blowing or rasping sound heard on auscultation. See also under *Bruit.* **M., Accidental,** a murmur dependent on an accidental circumstance, as on compression of an artery by the stethoscope. **M., Anemic.** See *M., Hemic.* **M., Aneurysmal,** the murmur or bruit heard over an aneurysm. Syn., *Aneurysmal bruit.* **M., Arterial,** the sound made by the arterial current. **M., Attrition,** a pericardial murmur. **M., Blood-.** See *M., Hemic.* **M., Cardiac,** any adventitious sound heard over the region of the heart. In relation to their seat of generation, cardiac murmurs are designated as *mitral, aortic, tricuspid,* and *pulmonary;* according to the period of the heart's cycle at which they occur they are divided into *systolic,* those occurring during the systole; *diastolic,* those occurring in diastole; *presystolic* and *prediastolic,* those occurring just before systole and diastole respectively. **M., Cardiopulmonary,** one produced by the impact of the heart against the lung. **M., Direct,** a murmur produced by obstruction to the blood-current as it is passing in its normal direction. **M., Duroziez's,** the double murmur sometimes heard in the femoral artery in aortic regurgitation. **M., Dynamic,** one resulting from tumultuous and irregular action of the heart. **M., Endocardial,** a murmur produced within the cavities of the heart. (See *Table* below.) **M., Exocardial,** a murmur connected with the heart, but produced outside of its cavities. **M., Flint's,** a murmur sometimes heard at the apex of the heart in aortic regurgitation. It is generally presystolic in time, and is probably due to the fact that on account of the extreme ventricular dilation the valves cannot be forced back against the walls and produce a relative narrowing of the auriculoventricular orifice. **M., Friction-,** a sound produced by the rubbing of two inflamed serous surfaces upon each other. **M., Functional,** a cardiac murmur occurring from excited action of the heart or anemic condition of the individual, without any structural change in the valves or orifices. **M., Hemic,** a sound believed to be due to changes in the quality or amount of the blood and not to lesions of the vessels or valves. It is heard especially in anemic conditions. **M., Indirect,** one produced by the blood flowing in a direction contrary to the normal

TABLE OF ENDOCARDIAL MURMURS.

Time.	Point of Maximum Intensity.	Line of Conduction.	Lesion.	Quality.
Systolic.	Center of mitral area, above and to left of apex.	At sixth rib opposite apex, a line drawn from the anterior fold of axilla to lower angle of left scapula.	Mitral insufficiency or incompetence.	Variable; usually soft, blowing; may be distinctly musical.
Systolic.	Midsternum or to right of it, opposite third rib or second interspace.	Toward top of sternum, and along aorta and its large branches.	Aortic obstruction.	Usually loud and harsh. Harshness is one of its distinguishing characteristics.
Diastolic.	Midsternum opposite upper border of cartilage of third rib.	Down sternum to ensiform cartilage.	Aortic insufficiency or incompetence.	Soft, blowing, sometimes rough, frequently musical. It has the greatest area of diffusion of all the cardiac murmurs.
Presystolic.	Over mitral area around the apex.	Usually not transmitted.	Mitral obstruction.	Generally low-pitched, rough, churning, grinding, or blubbering. Subject to great variation of pitch and quality.
Systolic.	Midsternum just above the ensiform cartilage.	Toward the epigastrium.	Tricuspid insufficiency or incompetence.	Low-pitched, superficial, blowing, soft, faint.
Presystolic.	Midsternum opposite the cartilage of fourth rib.	Not transmitted.	Tricuspid obstruction.	Undetermined.
Systolic.	Second interspace to the left of sternum or at the level of third rib.	Upward a short distance and to left of sternum, stopping abruptly.	Pulmonary obstruction.	Often harsh and audible over the whole precordia; may be very faint.
Diastolic.	Second left interspace.	Down left edge of sternum to ensiform cartilage.	Pulmonary insufficiency or incompetence.	Soft and blowing.

current. **M., Inorganic,** a murmur not due to valvular lesions; a hemic or a functional murmur. **M., Mitral,** one produced at the mitral orifice. **M., Muscular.** 1. The sound heard on auscultation of a contracting muscle. 2. The first sound of the heart. **M., Musical,** a cardiac murmur having a musical quality. **M., Organic,** a murmur due to structural changes in the heart. **M., Paradox,** a systolic murmur prolonged so as to appear to be followed by a diastolic murmur. **M., Venous, M., Whiffling, M., Whistling.** See *Bruit de diable.*

Murphy's Button. A mechanic device for bringing together the visceral surfaces of the



MURPHY'S BUTTON.

A. Male half. B. Female half. P. Spring flange. *s, s.* Springs projecting through opening in hollow stem. *c* Part of the cap of the male half has been cut away at *c* to show circular spring which acts as flange. The round holes in the caps are for drainage.

intestine in intestinal anastomosis. **M.'s Law.** See under *Jaundice.*

Murrain (*mur'-ān*) [Fr., from Lat. *mori,* to die]. 1. Any fatal disease of cattle and sheep. 2. Foot-and-mouth disease.

Muscæ (*mus'-ke*) [L.]. Plural of *musca,* a fly. **M. hispaniolæ,** cantharides. **M. volitantes,** floating specks in the field of vision due to opacities in the media of the eye.

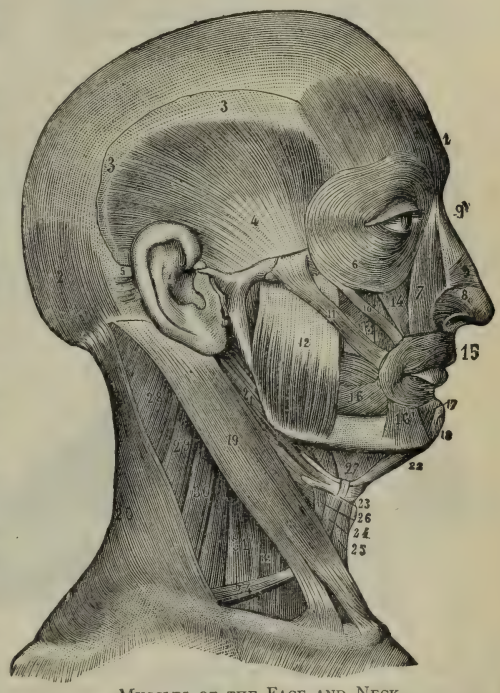
Muscardine (*mus'-kar-din*) [Fr., "a peculiar fungus"]. A disease of silkworms caused by the fungus *Botrytis bassiana.*

Muscarin (*mus'-kar-in*), $C_5H_{13}NO_2 + H_2O$. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Agaricus muscarius.* It causes depression of the action of the heart and the respiration, increases the excretions of the salivary and lacrimal glands and of the intestine, and produces contraction of the pupil.

Muscegenetic (*mus-e-jen-et'-ik*) [*musca,* a fly; *generare,* to produce]. Causing muscæ volitantes or photopsia.

Muscle (*mus'-l*) [*musculus,* a muscle]. A structure composed chiefly of muscular tissue and having the property of contracting. Muscles are of two kinds, the *striped,* or striated, and the *smooth,* or unstriated, the first being voluntary, the second involuntary, *i. e.,* not subject to the will. An alphabetic list of muscles is appended. **M., Antagonistic,** one acting in opposition to another. **M., Bicaudate,** one that has two distinct insertions. **M., Biventer,** one with two bellies. **M., Carpophalangeus,** one extending from the carpus to a phalanx. **M.-casket,** a muscle-compartment. **M.-column.** See under *Muscular Tissue.* **M.-compartment,** one of the divisions of a muscle-fiber produced by the extension of Krause's membrane from the sarcolemma. **M., Complex, M., Compound,** a muscle possessing more than one point of origin or of insertion or of both. **M.s, Congenerous,** those with related action. **M., Cutaneous.** 1. Having cutaneous origins and insertions. 2. Having cutaneous insertions. **M.-fiber,** the ultimate element of which muscular tissue is made up. Voluntary muscles consist of transversely striated fibers, involuntary muscles of spindle-shaped fibers or cells. **M.s, Hypaxial, M.s, Hyposkeletal,** those which pass below the vertebral axis; in man in front of the bodies of the vertebras. **M.-imbalance,** lack of muscular balance, as between the muscles of the eyes. **M.s, Internal,** involuntary muscles. **M., Involuntary,** one not under the control of the will, as the nonstriated muscles. **M., Isotonic,** one that contracts on stimulation, its tension remaining the same. **M.s, Multicipital,** those having distinctly more than one origin. **M., Nonstriated,** one composed of spindle-shaped muscle-fibers. See *Muscular Tissue.* **M.s, Papillary,** the muscular eminences in the ventricles of the heart, from which the chordæ tendineæ arise. **M.s, Pectinate,** the serrated muscles. **M.-plasma,** the fluid portion of the muscle tissue. It is neutral or alkaline and spontaneously coagulable, and contains myosinogen (the coagulable substance), paramyosinogen, myoglobulin, myoalbumoses, and albumin. **M., Polycipital.** See *M.s, Multicipital.* **M.s, Polygastric,** long muscles separated into parts by transverse tendinous septums. **M.s, Postaxial,** muscles on the dorsal aspect of the limbs, which lie at right angles to the spine. **M.s, Preaxial,** muscles on the ventral aspect of the limbs, which lie at right angles to the spine. **M.-rod,** one of the ultimate divisions of the dim band of a muscle-compartment. **M.s, Serrated,** broad muscles with serrate edges by means of which they are inserted. **M.s, Simple,** those having a single point of origin and one of insertion. **M., Skeletal,** any one of the muscles attached to and acting on the skeleton. **M., Striated, M., Striped,** a muscle constituted of striped muscle-fibers. See *Muscular Tissue.* **M.-sugar.** See *Inosit.* **M.-tonus,** the condition of slight but continued contraction in a muscle which causes the tension peculiar to waking hours. **M.s, Tricipital,** muscles having three distinct origins. **M., Unstriated, M., Unstriped.** See *M., Nonstriated.* **M., Vestigial,** one that is rudimentary in man but well developed in the lower animals. **M., Voluntary.** See *M., Striated.* TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY): **Abductor hallucis,** *origin,* outer head, os calcis, plantar fascia,

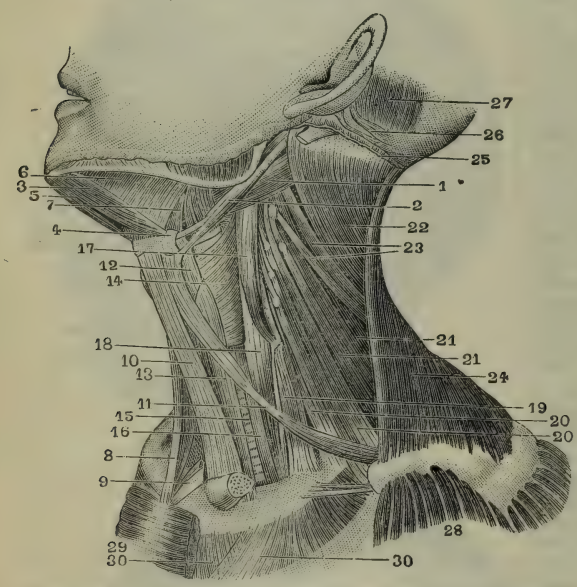
intermuscular septum; inner head, internal annular ligament and tendon of tibialis posticus; *insertion*, inner portion of lower surface of base of great toe and inner side of internal sesamoid bone; *innervation*, internal plantar division of posterior tibial nerve; it flexes and abducts the first phalanx of the great toe. **Abductor longus pollicis.** See *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis* in this table. **Abductor minimi digiti manus,** *origin*, pisiform bone; *insertion*, first phalanx of little finger; *innervation*, ulnar; abducts little finger. **Abductor minimi digiti pedis,** *origin*, outer tuberosity of the os calcis and plantar fascia; *insertion*, first phalanx of the little toe; *innervation*, external plantar; it abducts the little toe. **Abductor pollicis manus,** *origin*, trapezium, scaphoid, annular ligament, palmar fascia; *insertion*, first phalanx of thumb; *innervation*, median; it abducts and flexes the first phalanx of the thumb. **Abductor pollicis pedis,** *origin*, inner tuberosity of os calcis; *insertion*, first phalanx of great toe; *innervation*, internal plantar; abducts great toe. **Accelerator urinæ,** *origin*, central tendon of perineum and median raphe; *insertion*, bulb, spongy and cavernous parts of the penis; *innervation*, perineal; it ejects the urine. **Accessorius sacrolumbalis.** See *Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem* in this table. **Adductor brevis,** *origin*, ramus of pubes; *insertion*, upper part of the linea aspera of femur; *innervation*, obturator; it adducts, rotates externally, and flexes the thigh. **Adductor hallucis,** *origin*, tarsal ends of the three middle metatarsal bones; *insertion*, base of the first phalanx of great toe; *innervation*, external plantar; it adducts the great toe. **Adductor longus,** *origin*, front of pubes; *insertion*, middle of linea aspera of femur; *innervation*, obturator; it adducts, rotates outward, and flexes the thigh. **Adductor magnus,** *origin*, rami of pubes and ischium; *insertion*, along the linea aspera of femur; *innervation*, obturator and great sciatic; it adducts the thigh and rotates it outward. **Adductor minimus,** a name given to the upper portion of the adductor magnus. **Adductor pollicis,** *origin*, third metacarpal; *insertion*, first phalanx of thumb; *innervation*, ulnar; it draws the thumb to median line. **Adenoid, Adenopharyngeal.** See *Thyroadenoideus* in this table. **Alares,** the pterygoid muscles. **Anconeus,** *origin*, back of external condyle of humerus; *insertion*, olecranon process and shaft of ulna; *innervation*, musculospiral; it extends the forearm. **Arrectores pili,** *origin*, pars papillaris of the skin; *insertion*, hair-follicles; *innervation*, sympathetic; they elevate the hairs of the skin. **Arytenoepiglottideus inferior,** *origin*, arytenoid (anteriorly); *insertion*, epiglottis; *innervation*, recurrent laryngeal; it compresses the saccule of the larynx. **Arytenoepiglottideus superior,** *origin*, apex of arytenoid cartilage; *insertion*, arytenoepiglottidean folds; *innervation*, recurrent laryngeal; it constricts the aperture of the larynx. **Arytenoideus,** *origin*, posterior and outer border of one arytenoid; *insertion*, back of other arytenoid; *innervation*, superior and recurrent laryngeal; it closes the back part of the glottis. **Attollens aurem,** *origin*, occipitofrontalis aponeurosis; *insertion*, pinna; *innervation*, temporal branch of facial; it elevates the pinna. **Attrahens aurem,** *origin*, lateral cranial aponeurosis; *insertion*, helix; *innervation*, facial; it advances the pinna. **Azygos uvulæ,** *origin*, posterior nasal spine of palate bone; *insertion*, uvula; *innervation*, facial through sphenopalatine ganglion; it raises the uvula. **Bell's,** the short muscular ridge on the inner surface of the bladder, passing forward from the ureteral



MUSCLES OF THE FACE AND NECK.

1. Frontal muscle. 2. Occipital muscle. 3, 3. Epicranial aponeurosis. 4. Temporal muscle. 5. Retrahens aurem. 6. Orbicularis palpebrarum. 7. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi. 8. Dilator naris. 9. Compressor naris. 9′. Pyramidalis nasi. 10. Zygomatic minor. 11. Zygomatic major. 12. Masseter. 13. Levator anguli oris. 14. Levator labii superioris. 15. Orbicularis oris. 16. Buccinator. 16′. Depressor anguli oris. 17. Depressor labii inferioris. 18. Levator labii inferioris. 19. Sternomastoid. 20. Trapezius. 21. Digastric and stylohyoid. 22. Anterior belly of digastric. 23. Pulley for tendon of digastric. 24, 24. Omohyoid. 25. Sternohyoid. 26. Thyrohyoid. 27. Mylohyoid. 28. Splenius capitis. 29. Splenius colli. 30. Levator anguli scapulæ. 31. Scalenus posticus. 32. Scalenus anticus.

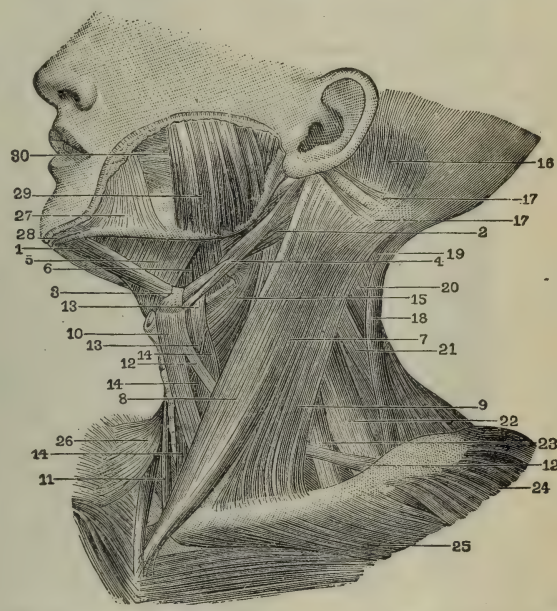
openings and ending in the uvula vesicæ. **Biceps,** *origin:* 1. Long head—glenoid cavity. 2. Short head—coracoid process; *insertion,* tuberosity of radius; *innervation,* musculocutaneous; it flexes and supinates the forearm. **Biceps femoris,** *origin,* ischial tuberosity and linea aspera; *insertion,* head of fibula and outer tuberosity of head of fibula; *innervation,* great sciatic and external popliteal; it flexes and rotates the leg outward. **Biceps flexor cruris,** the biceps femoris. **Biceps flexor cubiti.** See *Biceps* in this table. **Biventer cervicis,** *origin,* transverse processes, 2 to 4 upper dorsal; *innervation,* superior curved line of occipital bone. It is a portion of the complexus and retracts and rotates the head. **Bowman's.** See *Ciliary* in this table. **Brachialis anticus,** *origin,* the lower half of the shaft of the humerus; *insertion,* coronoid process of ulna; *innervation,* musculocutaneous, musculospiral; it flexes the forearm. **Brachioradialis,** the supinator longus. **Brücke's.** See *Ciliary* in this table. **Buccinator,** *origin,* alveolar process of maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament; *insertion,* orbicularis oris; *innervation,* buccal branch of facial; it compresses the cheeks and retracts the angle of the mouth. **Bulbocavernosus.** See *Accelerator urinæ* in this table. **Casser's.** 1. Ligamentous fibers attached to the malleus and formerly described as the laxator tympani minor muscle. 2. The coracobrachialis. **Cephalopharyngeus.** See *Constrictor of Pharynx, Superior,* in this table. **Cervicalis ascendens,** *origin,* angles of five upper ribs; *insertion,* transverse processes of fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebras; *innervation,* branches of cervical; it keeps the head erect. **Chondrofascialis,** a part of the pectoralis major inserted into the fascia of the arm. **Ciliary,** *origin:* 1. *Longitudinal* portion (Brücke's muscle): junction of cornea and sclera; 2. *Circular* portion (Müller's muscle): the fibers form a circle; *insertion:* 1. Outer layers of choroid. 2. Ciliary processes; *innervation,* ciliary; it is the muscle of visual accommodation. **Cleidooccipital,** an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle externally to the sternomastoid and inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone. **Coccygeus,** *origin,* ischial spine; *insertion,* coccyx, sacrum, and sacrococcygeal ligament; *innervation,* sacral; it supports the coccyx and closes the pelvic outlet. **Coiteri,** the corrugator supercilii. **Complexus,** *origin,* transverse processes seventh cervical and six upper dorsal, and articular processes of third to sixth cervical vertebras; *insertion,* occipital bone; *innervation,* suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of cervical; it retracts and rotates the head. **Compressor narium,** *origin,* nasal aponeurosis; *insertion,* fellow muscle and canine fossa; *innervation,* facial; it compresses the nostril. **Compressor narium minor,** *origin,* alar cartilage; *insertion,* skin at end of nose; *innervation,* facial; it dilates the nostril. **Compressor sacculi laryngis,** *origin,* fibers of the aryteno-epiglottideus; *innervation,* recurrent laryngeal; it is the compressor of the laryngeal saccule. **Compressor urethræ,** *origin,* ramus of pubes; *insertion,* fellow muscle; *innervation,* perineal; it compresses the membranous urethra. **Compressor vaginæ,** the analog of the two bulbocavernosi of the male; *innervation,* perineal; it compresses the vagina. **Compressor venæ dorsalis penis,** *origin,* fibers of the ischiocavernosus; *insertion,* fascial sheath of the penis, over the dorsal vessels; it is the compressor of the dorsal vein. **Constrictor of Pharynx (Inferior),** *origin,* cricoid and thyroid cartilages; *insertion,* pharyngeal raphe; *innervation,* glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external laryngeal; it con-



Muscles of Suprahyoid and Infrahyoid Regions.—(*Holden.*)

1. Posterior belly of digastric. 2. Stylohyoid. 3. Anterior belly of digastric. 4. Tendon and pulley of digastric. 5. Anterior belly of right digastric. 6. Mylohyoid. 7. Hyoglossus. 8. Sternal fibers of right sternomastoid. 9. Sternal fibers of left sternomastoid. 10. Sternohyoid. 11. Tendon of omohyoid. 12. Thyrohyoid. 13. Sternothyroid. 14. Inferior constrictor of pharynx. 15. Trachea. 16. Esophagus. 17. Rectus capitis anticus major. 18. Longus colli. 19. Scalenus anticus. 20, 20. Scalenus posticus. 21, 21. Levator anguli scapulæ. 22. Splenius capitis. 23, 23. Splenius colli. 24. Trapezius. 25. Attachment of sternomastoid. 26. Retrahens aurem. 27. Occipital portion of occipitofrontal. 28. Deltoid. 29. Attachment of pectorales majores to sternum. 30. External intercostal. 31. Internal intercostal.

tracts the caliber of the pharynx. **Constrictor of Pharynx (Middle),** *origin,* cornua of hyoid bone and stylohyoid ligament; *insertion,* pharyngeal raphe; *innervation,* glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus; it contracts the caliber of the pharynx. **Constrictor of Pharynx (Superior),** *origin,* internal pterygoid plate, pterygomaxillary ligament, jaw, and side of tongue; *insertion,* pharyngeal raphe; *innervation,* glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus; it contracts the caliber of the pharynx. **Coracobrachialis,** *origin,* coracoid process of scapula; *insertion,* inner surface of shaft of humerus; *innervation,* musculocutaneous; it adducts and flexes the arm. **Coracocervicalis,** an anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process and passing upward and forward to be lost in the cervical fascia. Syn., *Krause's muscle.* **Coracohumeral.** See *Coracobrachialis.* **Coracohyoid,** the omohyoid muscle. **Coracopectoralis,** the pectoralis minor. **Coracoradialis.** 1. The short head of the biceps. 2. The biceps muscle. **Coracoulnaris,** the part of the biceps which has its point of insertion in the fascia of the forearm near the ulna. **Corrugator cutis ani,** *origin,* submucous tissue on interior of anus; *insertion,* subcutaneous tissue on opposite side of anus; *innervation,* sympathetic; it corrugates the skin about the anus. **Corrugator supercilii,** *origin,* superciliary ridge of frontal bone; *insertion,* orbicularis palpebrarum; *innervation,* facial; it draws the eyebrow downward and inward. **Costoabdominal,** the obliquus externus. **Costocoracoid,** the pectoralis minor. **Costohyoideus,** the omohyoid muscle. **Crampton's.** See *Ciliary* in this table. **Cremaster,** *origin,* upper and deep surface of middle of Poupart's ligament; *insertion,* spine and crest of pubic bone and fascia propria; *innervation,* genital branch of genitocrural; it elevates the testicle. **Cricoarytenoideus lateralis,** *origin,* side of cricoid cartilage; *insertion,* angle and external surface of arytenoid; *innervation,* recurrent laryngeal; it closes the glottis. **Cricoarytenoideus posticus,** *origin,* back of cricoid cartilage; *insertion,* base of arytenoid cartilage; *innervation,* recurrent laryngeal; it opens the glottis. **Cricothyroid,** *origin,* cricoid cartilage; *insertion,* thyroid cartilage (lower inner border); *innervation,* superior laryngeal; it makes the vocal bands tense. **Crureus.** See *Vastus internus* in this table. **Deltoid,** *origin,* clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula; *insertion,* shaft of humerus; *innervation,* circumflex; it abducts the humerus. **Depressor alæ nasi,** *origin,* incisive fossa of superior maxillary bone; *insertion,* septum and ala of nose; *innervation,* facial: buccal branch; it contracts the nostril. **Depressor anguli oris,** *origin,* external oblique line of inferior maxillary bone; *insertion,* angle of mouth; *innervation,* facial: supramaxillary branch; it depresses the angle of the mouth.

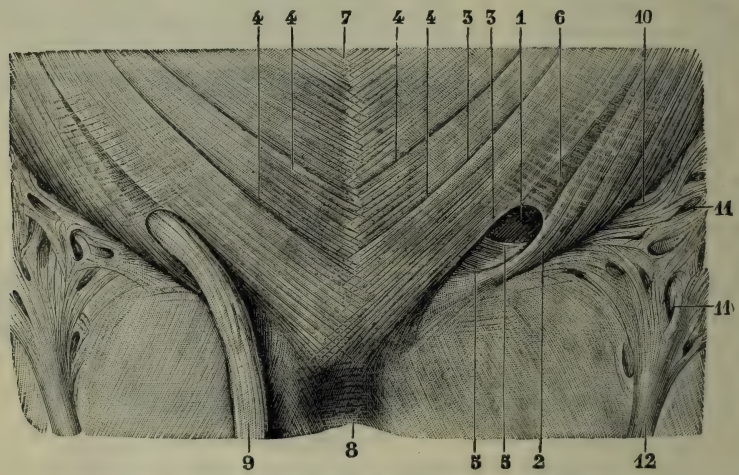


THE STERNOMASTOID MUSCLE. MUSCLES OF THE SUPRAHYOID AND INFRAHYOID REGIONS.—(*Holden.*)

1. Anterior belly of digastric. 2. Posterior belly. 3. Tendon and pulley for tendon. 4. Stylohyoid. 5. Mylohyoid. 6. Hyoglossus. 7. Sternomastoid. 8. Anterior or sternal portion. 9. Posterior or clavicular portion. 10. Left sternohyoid. 11. Right sternohyoid. 12, 12. Omohyoid. 13, 13. Thyrohyoid. 14, 14, 14. Sternothyroid. 15. Anterior portion of inferior constrictor of pharynx. 16. Occipital muscle. 17, 17. Retrahens aurem. 18. Trapezius. 19. Splenius capitis. 20. Splenius colli. 21. Levator anguli scapulæ. 22. Scalenus posticus. 23. Scalenus anticus. 24. Superior portion of deltoid. 25. Superior portion of pectoralis major. 26. Inferior and anterior portion of right platysma myoides. 27. Depressor anguli oris. 28. Depressor labii inferioris. 29. Masseter. 30. Buccinator.]

Depressor epiglottidis, those fibers of the thyroepiglottideus that are continued forward to the margin of the epiglottis. **Depressor labii inferioris,** *origin,* external oblique line of the inferior maxillary bone; *insertion,* lower lip; *innervation,* facial: supramaxillary branch; it depresses the lip. **Depressor urethræ,** *origin,* ramus of ischium near deep transversus perinei; *insertion,* fibers of constrictor vaginæ muscle. **Diaphragm,** *origin,* ensiform cartilage, six or seven lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of lumbar

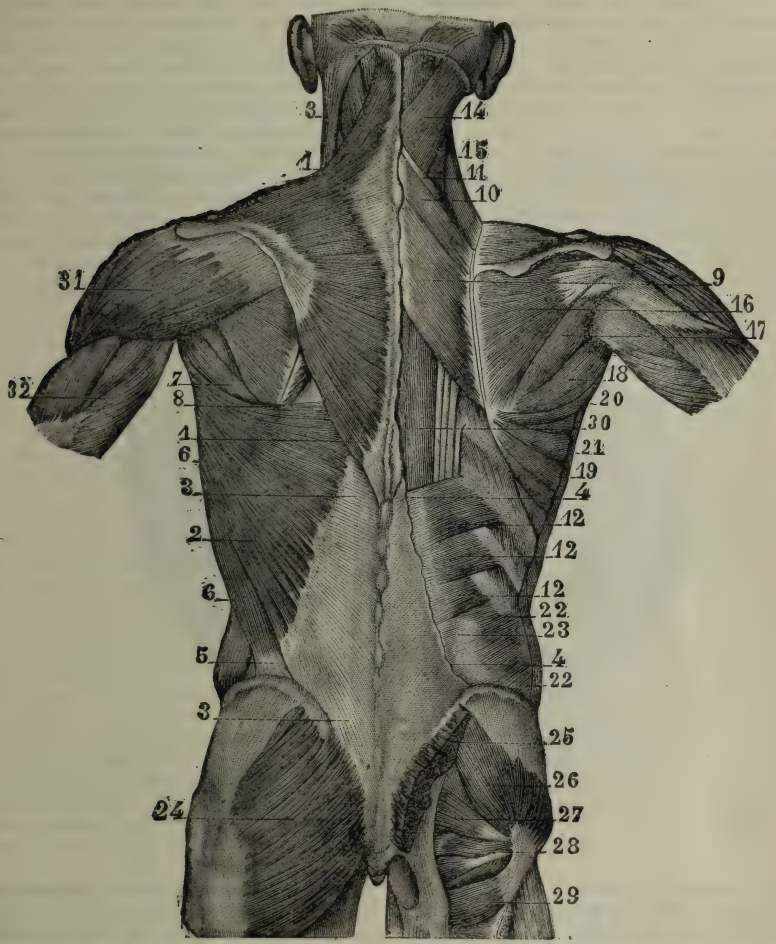
vertebras; *insertion,* central tendon; *innervation,* phrenic and sympathetic; *function,* respiration. **Digastric** (anterior belly), *origin,* inner surface of inferior maxillary bone, near symphysis; *insertion,* hyoid bone; *innervation,* inferior dental; it elevates the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Digastric** (posterior belly), *origin,* digastric groove of mastoid process; *insertion,* hyoid bone; *innervation,* facial; it elevates the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Dilator naris anterioris,** *origin,* alar cartilage; *insertion,* border of ala of nose; *innervation,* facial: infraorbital branch; dilates the nostril. **Dilator naris posterioris,** *origin,* nasal notch of superior maxillary bone; *insertion,* skin at margin of nostril; *innervation,* facial: infraorbital branch; dilates the nostril. **Dorsal interossei** (4), *origin,* sides of metacarpal bones; *insertion,* bases of corresponding phalanges; *innervation,* ulnar; abduct the fingers from the median line. **Dorsal interossei** (4), *origin,* sides of metatarsal bones; *insertion,* base of first phalanx of corresponding toe; *innervation,* external plantar; abduct the toes. **Dorsiscapularis,** the rhomboideus major and rhomboideus minor regarded as one. **Elevator,** the levator muscles. **Erector clitoridis,** *origin,* tuberosity of ischium; *insertion,* each side of crus of clitoris; it erects the clitoris. **Erector penis,** *origin,* ischial tuberosity, crus penis, and pubic ramus; *insertion,* tunica albuginea of corpus cavernosum; *innervation,* perineal; *function,* to maintain erection. **Erector pili.** See *Arrectores pili* in this table. **Erector spinæ,** *origin,* iliac crest, back of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spines; *insertion,* divides into sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi; *innervation,* lumbar nerves, posterior division; *function,* extension of lumbar spines on pelvis. **Eustachian,** the laxator tympani. **Extensor brevis digitorum (pedis),** *origin,* os calcis, externally; *insertion,* first phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus; *innervation,* anterior tibial; it extends the toes. **Extensor brevis hallucis,** a name applied to that portion of the extensor brevis digitorum that goes to the great toe. **Extensor brevis pollicis.** See *Extensor primi internodii pollicis* in this table. **Extensor carpi radialis brevior,** *origin,* external condyloid ridge of humerus; *insertion,* base of second and third metacarpal; *innervation,* posterior interosseous; it extends the wrist. **Extensor carpi radialis longior,** *origin,* lower one-third of external condyloid ridge of humerus; *insertion,* base of second metacarpal; *innervation,* musculo-spiral; it extends the wrist. **Extensor carpi ulnaris,** *origin: first head,* external condyle of humerus; *second head,* posterior border of ulna; *insertion,* base of fifth metacarpal; *innervation,* posterior interosseous; it extends the wrist. **Extensor coccygis,** *origin,* last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx; *insertion,* lower part of coccyx; *innervation,* sacral branches; it extends the coccyx. **Extensor communis digitorum,** *origin,* external condyle of humerus; *insertion,* all of the second and third phalanges; *innervation,* posterior interosseous; it extends the fingers. **Extensor indicis,** *origin,* back of ulna; *insertion,* second and third phalanges of index-finger; *innervation,* posterior interosseous; it extends the index-finger. **Extensor longus digitorum pedis,** *origin,* outer tuberosity of tibia and shaft of fibula; *in-*



Inferior Portion of the Abdominal Aponeurosis.—(*Holden.*)

1. External abdominal ring. 2. External pillar. 3, 3. Internal pillar. 4, 4, 4, 4. Gimbernat's ligament. 5, 5. Its attachment. 6. Intercolumnar fibers. 7. Linea alba. 8. Symphysis pubis. 9. Spermatic cord. 10. Crural arch. 11, 11. Cribriform fascia. 12. Internal saphenous vein.

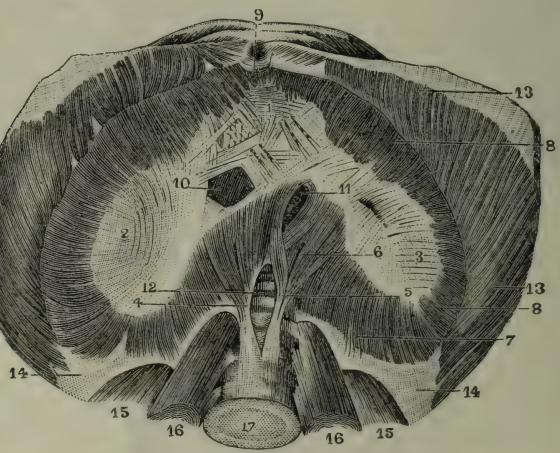
sertion, second and third phalanges of toes; *innervation*, anterior tibial; it extends the toes. **Extensor longus pollicis.** See *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis* in this table. **Extensor minimi digiti,** *origin*, external condyle of humerus; *insertion*, second and third phalanges of little finger; *innervation*, posterior interosseous; it extends the little finger. **Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis,** *origin*, back of radius and ulna and interosseous membrane; *insertion*, base of metacarpal of thumb and fascia; *innervation*, posterior interosseous; it extends the thumb. **Extensor ossis metatarsi hallucis** (anomalous), *origin*, extensor proprius hallucis, or extensor communis digitorum, or tibialis anticus; *insertion*, metatarsal bone of hallux. **Extensor primi internodii pollicis,** *origin*, back of radius; *insertion*, base of first phalanx of thumb; *innervation*, posterior interosseous; it extends the thumb. **Extensor proprius hallucis,** *origin*, middle of fibula; *insertion*, base of last phalanx of great toe; *innervation*, anterior tibial; it extends the great



Superficial and Middle Muscular Layers of the Posterior Aspect of the Trunk.—(*Holden.*)

1. Trapezius. 2. Latissimus dorsi. 3, 3. Lumbosacral aponeurosis. 4, 4. Portion of this aponeurosis to which latissimus dorsi is attached. 5. Fasciculus by which latissimus dorsi is attached to crest of ilium. 6. External border of latissimus dorsi. 7. Teres major. 8. Superior border of latissimus dorsi, curving around teres major. 9. Rhomboideus major. 10. Rhomboideus minor. 11. Superior border of serratus posticus superioris. 12, 12, 12. Fasciculi of serratus posticus inferioris. 13. Sternomastoid. 14. Splenius. 15. Levator anguli scapulæ. 16. Infraspinatus. 17. Teres minor. 18. Teres major. 19. Divided latissimus dorsi. 20. Fasciculus of latissimus dorsi, arising from angle of scapula. 21. Inferior portion of serratus magnus. 22, 22. Lower portion of internal oblique. 23. Posterior aponeurosis of internal oblique. 24. Gluteus maximus. 25. Divided gluteus maximus. 26. Gluteus medius. 27. Pyramidalis. 28. Tendon of obturator internus and gemelli. 29. Quadratus femoris. 30. Sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi. 31. Deltoid. 32. Triceps.

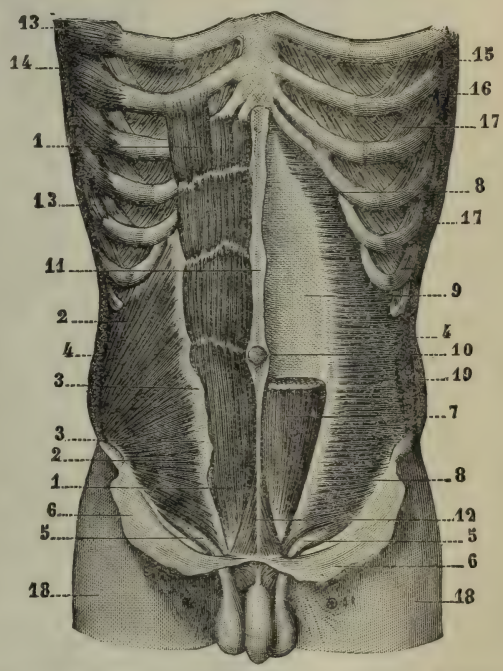
toe. **Extensor proprius minimi digiti,** *origin,* lower part of ulna or posterior ligament of wrist-joint; *insertion,* base of first phalanx of little finger; it extends the little finger. **Extensor secundi internodii pollicis,** *origin,* back of ulna; *insertion,* base of last phalanx of thumb; *innervation,* posterior interosseous; it extends the thumb. **Extensor, Ulnocarpal,** the extensor carpi ulnaris. **Extrarectus.** 1. The pyriformis. 2. The rectus externus muscle of the eye. **Fallopian,** the pyramidalis. **Fascialis.** See *Tensor vaginæ femoris* in this table. **Flexor accessorius digitorum** (of foot) (*two heads*), *origin,* inner and outer surface of os calcis; *insertion,* tendon of flexor longus digitorum; *innervation,* external plantar; it is the accessory flexor of toes. **Flexor accessorius longus digitorum** (of foot), *origin,* shaft of tibia or fibula; *insertion,* tubercle of os calcis, and joins tendon of long flexor; *innervation,* external plantar; it assists in flexing the toes. **Flexor brevis digitorum** (of foot), *origin,* inner tuberosity of os calcis and plantar fascia; *insertion,* second phalanges of the lesser toes; *innervation,* internal plantar; it flexes the lesser toes. **Flexor brevis hallucis,** *origin,* under surface of cuboid, plantar ligaments, and external cuneiform; *insertion,* base of first phalanx of great toe; *innervation,* internal plantar; it flexes and slightly adducts the first phalanx of the great toe. **Flexor brevis minimi digiti (of Foot),** *origin,* base of fifth metatarsal; *insertion,* base of first phalanx of little toe; *innervation,* external plantar; it flexes the little toe. **Flexor brevis minimi digiti (of Hand),** *origin,* unciform bone and annular ligament; *insertion,* first phalanx of little finger; *innervation,* ulnar; it flexes the little finger. **Flexor brevis pollicis (of Foot).** See *Flexor brevis hallucis* in this table. **Flexor brevis pollicis (of Hand)** (*two heads*), *origin—outer:* lower border of anterior annular ligament; ridge of trapezium; *inner:* os magnum and bases of first, second, and third metacarpal bones; *insertion,* base of first phalanx of thumb; *innervation, outer head*—median: palmar branch; *inner head*—deep ulnar; it flexes the metacarpal bone of the thumb. **Flexor carpi radialis,** *origin,* internal condyle of humerus; *insertion,* metacarpal bone of index-finger; *innervation,* median; it flexes the wrist. **Flexor carpi ulnaris** (*two heads*), *origin:* 1. Internal condyle. 2. Olecranon and ulna; *insertion,* fifth metacarpal, annular ligament, and pisiform bone; *innervation,* ulnar; it flexes the wrist. **Flexor indicis,** the name given to the indicial portion of the flexor profundus digitorum when it is distinct. **Flexor longus digitorum** (of foot), *origin,* shaft of tibia; *insertion,* last phalanges of toes; *innervation,* posterior tibial; it flexes the phalanges and extends the ankle. **Flexor longus hallucis,** *origin,* lower two-thirds of shaft of fibula; *insertion,* last phalanx of great toe; *innervation,* posterior tibial; it flexes the great toe. **Flexor longus pollicis,** *origin,* shaft of radius and coronoid process of ulna; *insertion,* last phalanx of thumb; *innervation,* anterior interosseous; it flexes the thumb. **Flexor profundus digitorum,** *origin,* shaft of ulna; *insertion,* last phalanges by four tendons; *innervation,* ulnar and anterior interosseous; it flexes the phalanges. **Flexor sublimis digi-**



Diaphragm, Inferior Aspect.—(*Holden.*)

1. Middle or anterior leaflet of central tendon. 2. Right leaflet. 3. Left leaflet. 4. Right crus. 5. Left crus. 6, 6. Intervals for phrenic nerves. 7. Muscular fibers from which the ligamenta arcuata originate. 8, 8. Muscular fibers that arise from inner surface of six lower ribs. 9. Fibers that arise from ensiform cartilage. 10. Opening for inferior vena cava. 11. Opening for esophagus. 12. Aortic opening. 13, 13. Upper portion of transversalis abdominis, turned upward and outward. 14, 14. Anterior leaflet of transversalis aponeurosis. 15, 15. Quadratus lumborum. 16, 16. Psoas magnus. 17. Third lumbar vertebra.

torum (*three heads*), *origin:* 1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoid process. 3. Oblique line of radius; *insertion,* second phalanges by four tendons; *innervation,* median; it flexes the second phalanges. **Gastrocnemius** (*two heads*), *origin,* condyles of femur; *insertion,* os calcis by tendo achillis; *innervation,* internal popliteal; it extends the foot. **Gemellus inferior,** *origin,* tuberosity of ischium and lesser sacrosciatic notch; *insertion,* great trochanter; *innervation,* sacral; *function,* external rotator of the thigh. **Gemellus superior,** *origin,* ischial spine and lesser sacrosciatic notch; *insertion,* great trochanter; *innervation,* sacral; *function,* external rotator of the thigh. **Geminous, Geminus, Gemelli, Gemini,** the combined gemellus inferior and gemellus superior. **Genioglossus.** See *Geniohyoglossus* in this table. **Geniohyoglossus,** *origin,* superior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary bone; *insertion,* hyoid and inferior surface of tongue; *innervation,* hypoglossal; it retracts and protrudes the tongue. **Geniohyoid,** *origin,* inferior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary bone; *insertion,* body of hyoid; *innervation,* hypoglossal; it elevates and advances the hyoid. **Glossopalatinus,** a small muscle constricting the action of the fauces and composing the major part of the anterior pillar. **Gluteoperineal,** an anomalous branch of the superficial transverse perineal muscle which originates from the fascia covering the gluteus maximus. **Gluteus maximus,** *origin,* superior curved iliac line and crest, sacrum, and coccyx; *insertion,* fascia and femur below great trochanter; *innervation,* inferior gluteal and sacral plexus; it extends, abducts, and rotates the thigh outward. **Gluteus medius,** *origin,* ilium between superior and middle curved lines; *insertion,* oblique line of great trochanter; *innervation,* superior gluteal; it rotates, abducts, and advances the thigh. **Gluteus minimus,** *origin,* ilium between middle and inferior curved lines; *insertion,* great trochanter; *innervation,* superior gluteal; it rotates, abducts, and draws the thigh forward. **Gracilis,** *origin,* rami of pubes and ischium; *insertion,* tibia, upper and inner part; *innervation,* obturator; it flexes and abducts the leg. **Gubernaculum testis.** See *Cremaster* in this table. **Guthrie's.** See *Compressor urethræ* in this table. **Helicis major et minor,** *origin,* tubercle on helix; *insertion,* rim of helix near summit; *innervation,* auriculotemporal and posterior auricular. **Hilton's.** See *Compressor sacculi laryngis* in this table. **Hippicus,** the tibialis anticus. **Horner's.** See *Ciliary* and *Tensor tarsi* in this table. **Hyoglossus,** *origin,* cornua of hyoid bone; *insertion,* side of tongue; *innervation,* hypoglossal; it depresses the side of the tongue and retracts it. **Iliacus,** *origin,* iliac fossa and crest, base of sacrum; *insertion,* lesser trochanter, upper part of shaft of femur; *innervation,* anterior crural; it flexes and rotates the thigh outward. **Iliacus externus,** the pyriformis. **Iliocostal.** See *Sacrolumbalis* in this table. **Iliolumbalis,** the quadratus lumborum. **Iliopsoas,** the iliacus and psoas muscles considered as one. **Infracostals**



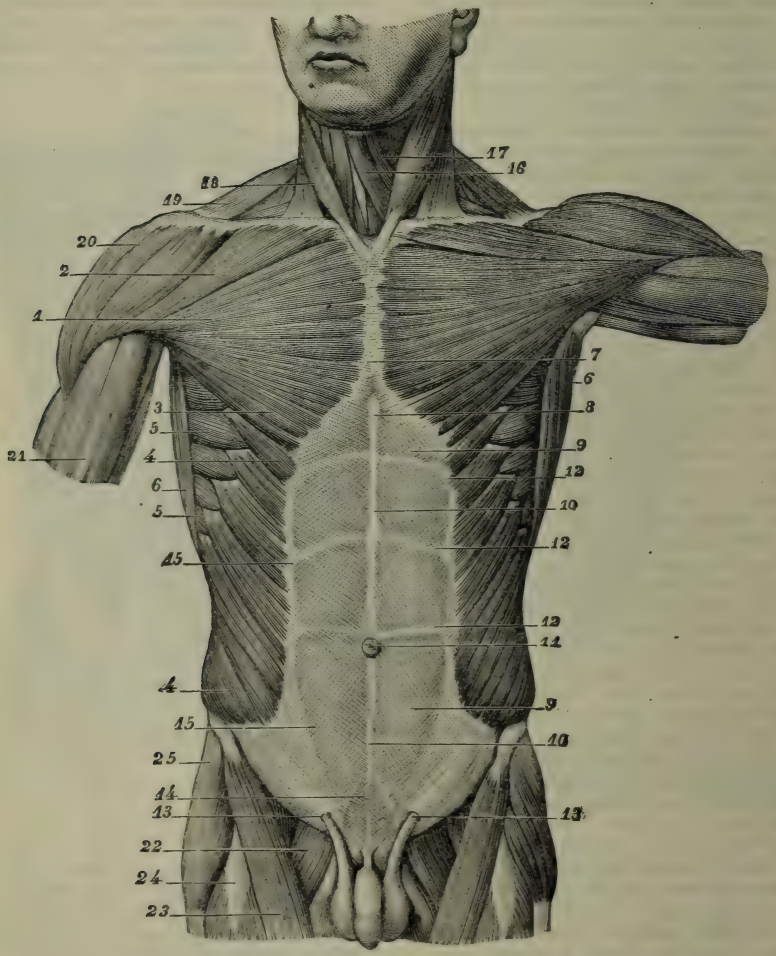
Internal Oblique and Transversalis Abdominis Muscles. —(*Holden.*)

1, 1. Rectus abdominis. 2, 2. Internal oblique. 3, 3. Anterior leaflet of aponeurosis of internal oblique. 4, 4. Divided external oblique. 5, 5. Spermatic cords. 6, 6. Inferior portion of aponeurosis of external oblique. 7. Lower portion of left rectus abdominis; upper portion removed. 8, 8. Muscular portion of transversalis abdominis. 9. Aponeurotic portion. 10. Umbilicus. 11. Supraumbilical portion of linea alba. 12. Infraumbilical portion. 13, 13. Serratus magnus. 14. Divided right latissimus dorsi. 15. Divided left latissimus dorsi. 16. Divided serratus magnus. 17, 17. External intercostals. 18, 18. Femoral aponeurosis. 19. Divided internal oblique.

(10), *origin,* inner surface of ribs; *insertion,* inner surface of two or three ribs above; *innervation,* intercostal; *function,* expiration, by depressing the ribs. **Infraoblique.** See *Obliquus capitis inferior* in this table. **Infraspinatus,** *origin,* infraspinous fossa; *insertion,* great tuberosity of humerus; *innervation,* suprascapular; it rotates the humerus outward. **Interaccessory,** short lumbar muscles connecting the accessory processes of the vertebras. **Interarytenoid,** *origin,* one aryte-

noid cartilage; *insertion*, the other arytenoid cartilage; *innervation*, recurrent laryngeal; *function*, approximates arytenoid cartilages. **Intercostals, External** (11), *origin*, outer lip of inferior costal border; *insertion*, superior border of ribs above; *innervation*, intercostal; they raise the ribs in inspiration.

origin, adjacent surfaces of metatarsal bones; *insertion*, bases of first phalanges; *innervation*, external plantar; they abduct from the middle line of the second toe. **Interossei of Foot, Plantar** (3), *origin*, inner lower surface of three outer metatarsal bones; *insertion*, bases of first phalanges of three outer toes; *inner-*



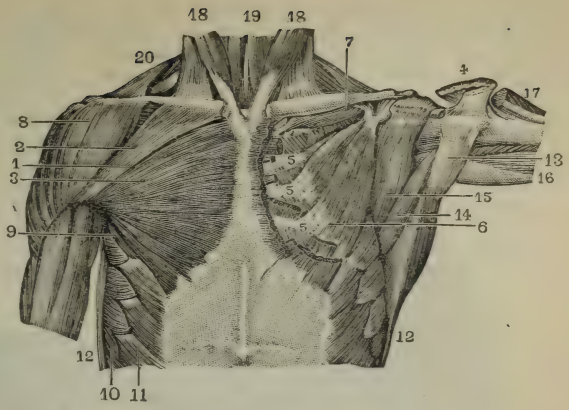
Muscles of the Anterior Aspect of the Body.—(*Holden.*)

1. Pectoralis major. 2. Its clavicular fasciculus. 3. Fasciculus attached to abdominal aponeurosis. 4, 4. External oblique. 5, 5. Serratus magnus. 6, 6. Anterior border of latissimus dorsi. 7. Decussation of tendinous fibers of pectorales majores. 8. Ensiform cartilage. 9, 9. Abdominal aponeurosis. 10, 10. Linea alba. 11. Umbilicus. 12, 12, 12. Tendinous intersections of rectus abdominis. 13, 13. External abdominal ring. 14. Pyramidalis. 15, 15. External border of rectus abdominis. 16. Sternohyoid. 17. Omohyoid. 18. Sternomastoid. 19. Cervical portion of trapezius. 20. Deltoid. 21. Biceps brachialis. 22. Pectineus. 23. Sartorius. 24. Rectus femoris. 25. Tensor vaginæ femoris.

Intercostals, Internal (11), *origin*, inner lip of inferior costal border; *insertion*, superior border of rib below; *innervation*, intercostal; they depress the ribs in expiration. **Internal Pleuricostals.** See *Intercostals, Internal*, in this table. **Interossei of Foot, Dorsal** (4),

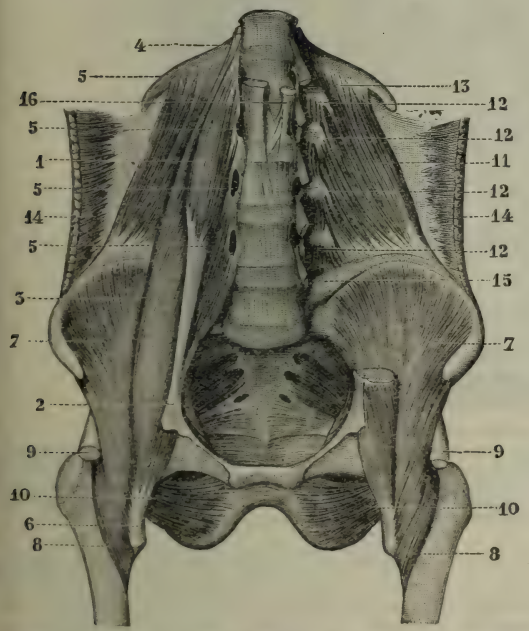
vation, external plantar; they adduct the outer three toes. **Interossei of Hand, Dorsal** (4), *origin*, five metacarpal bones; *insertion*, sides of aponeurosis of extensor communis and adjacent parts of first phalanges; *innervation*, ulnar; they abduct the

index, middle, and ring fingers, and aid in flexing the first phalanges and extending the second and third. **Interossei of Hand, Palmar** (3), *origin*, sides of metacarpal bones; *insertion*, aponeurosis of extensor tendons, adjacent part of first phalanges; *innervation*, ulnar; they abduct the index, ring, and little fingers, and aid in flexing the first phalanges and in extending the second and third. **Interspinales,** *origin*, upper surface of spines of vertebras, near tip; *insertion*, posterior part of lower surface of spine above; *innervation*, internal divisions of posterior branches of spinal nerves; they extend the vertebras next above. **Intertransversales,** *origin*, between transverse processes of contiguous vertebras; *innervation*, spinal nerves; they flex the spinal column later-



Muscles of Anterior Aspect of Thorax.—(*Holden.*)

1. Pectoralis major. 2. Its clavicular portion. 3. Its sternocostal portion. 4. Its humeral attachment, divided and displaced upward. 5, 5, 5. Its fasciculi of attachment to ribs. 6. Pectoralis minor. 7. Subclavius. 8. Deltoid. 9. Inferior border of pectoralis minor. 10. Digitations of serratus magnus. 11. Corresponding digitations of external oblique. 12, 12. Anterior border of latissimus dorsi. 13. Its tendon of attachment to humerus. 14. Teres major. 15. Subscapularis. 16. Long head of triceps. 17. Lower portion of deltoid. 18, 18. Sternomastoid. 19. Lower portion of sternohyoid. 20. Trapezius.

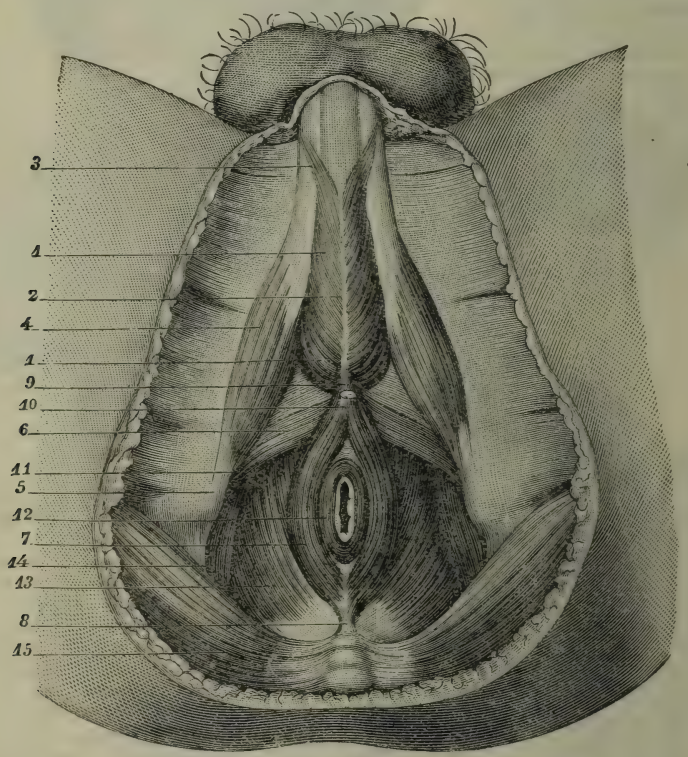


Psoas, Iliac, Quadratus Lumborum, and Transversalis Muscles.—(*Holden.*)

1. Psoas parvus. 2. Its divided tendon. 3. Psoas magnus. 4. Its attachment to twelfth dorsal vertebra. 5, 5, 5, 5. Its attachment to bodies of first four lumbar vertebras. 6. Its tendon of attachment to lesser trochanter. 7, 7. Iliac muscle. 8, 8. Inferior and external fibers of iliac muscle. 9, 9. Rectus femoris. 10, 10. Obturator externus. 11. Quadratus lumborum. 12, 12, 12, 12. Posterior portion of quadratus lumborum. 13. External portion. 14, 14. Transversalis abdominis. 15. Iliolumbar ligament. 16. Crura of diaphragm.

ally. **Ischiocavernosus.** See *Erector penis* in this table. **Jarjavay's.** See *Depressor urethræ* in this table. **Keratocricoid.** See *Cricothyroid* in this table. **Keratoglossus,** those fibers of the hyoglossus that arise from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. **Latissimus colli.** See *Platysma myoides* in this table. **Latissimus dorsi,** *origin*, spines of six lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebras, crest of ilium, and three or four lower ribs; *insertion*, bicipital groove of humerus; *innervation*, long subscapular; it draws the arm backward and downward and rotates it inward. **Laxator tympani,** *origin*, spinous process of sphenoid bone and eustachian tube; *insertion*, neck of malleus; *innervation*, facial; it relaxes the membrana tympani. **Levator anguli oris,** *origin*, canine fossa of superior maxillary bone; *insertion*, angle of mouth; *innervation*, infra-orbital branch of facial; it elevates the angle of the mouth. **Levator anguli scapulæ,** *origin*, transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebras; *insertion*, posterior border of scapula; *innervation*, fifth cervical and cervical plexus; it elevates the upper angle of the scapula. **Levator ani,** *origin*, posterior portion of body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine; *insertion*, rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphe; *innervation*, sacral and perineal; supports the rectum and vagina. **Levator labii inferioris,** *origin*, incisive fossa of inferior maxil-

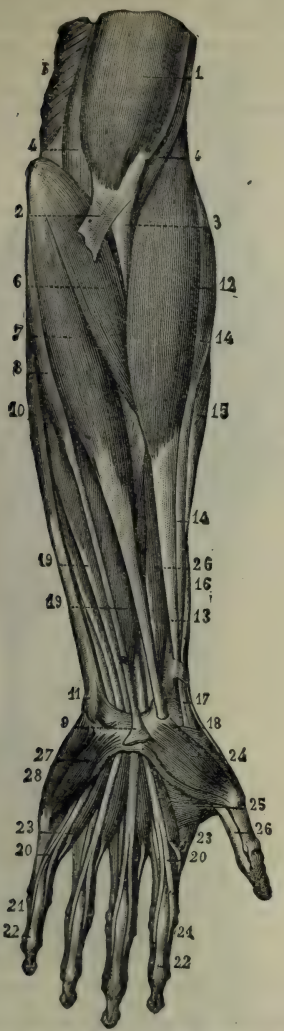
lary bone; *insertion*, skin of lower lip; *innervation*, supramaxillary branch of facial; it elevates the lower lip. **Levator labii superioris,** *origin*, lower margin of orbit; *insertion*, upper lip; *innervation*, infraorbital branch of facial; it elevates the upper lip. **Levator labii superioris alæque nasi,** *origin*, nasal process of superior maxillary bone; *insertion*, alar cartilage and upper lip; *innervation*, infraorbital branch of facial; it elevates the upper lip and dilates the nostril. **Levator menti.** See *Levator labii inferioris* in this table. **Levator palati,** *origin*, petrous portion of temporal bone; *insertion*, soft palate; *innervation*, sphenopalatine ganglion (facial); it elevates the soft palate. **Levator palpebræ superioris,** *origin*, lesser wing of sphenoid; *insertion*, upper tarsal cartilage; *innervation*, third cranial; it lifts the upper lid. **Levatores costarum** (12), *origin*, transverse processes of last cervical and dorsal vertebras; *insertion*, each to the rib below; *innervation*, intercostal; they raise the ribs. **Lingualis,** *origin*, under surface of tongue; *innervation*, chorda tympani and hypoglossal; it elevates the middle of the tongue. **Lingualis superior,** a band of fibers extending from base to apex of the upper surface of the tongue. **Longer Straight,** the rectus capitis posticus major. **Longissimus dorsi,** *origin*, erector spinæ; *insertion*, transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebras and seventh to eleventh ribs; *innervation*, branches of lumbar and dorsal; it erects the spine and bends the trunk backward. **Longus colli:** 1. Superior oblique portion. 2. Inferior oblique portion. 3. Vertical portion. *Origin:* 1. Transverse processes third to fifth cervical vertebras. 2. Bodies of first to third dorsal vertebras. 3. Bodies of three dorsal and two cervical vertebras. *Insertion:* 1. Anterior tubercle of atlas. 2. Transverse processes fifth and sixth cervical vertebras. 3. Bodies of second to fourth cervical vertebras. *Innervation*, lower cervical. It flexes the cervical vertebras. **Lumbofemoralis,** the psoas magnus. **Lumboiliacus,** the psoas parvus. **Lumbricales** (4) **(of Foot),** *origin*, tendons of flexor longus digitorum; *insertion*, first phalanges of the



Muscles of Anal and Perineal Region.

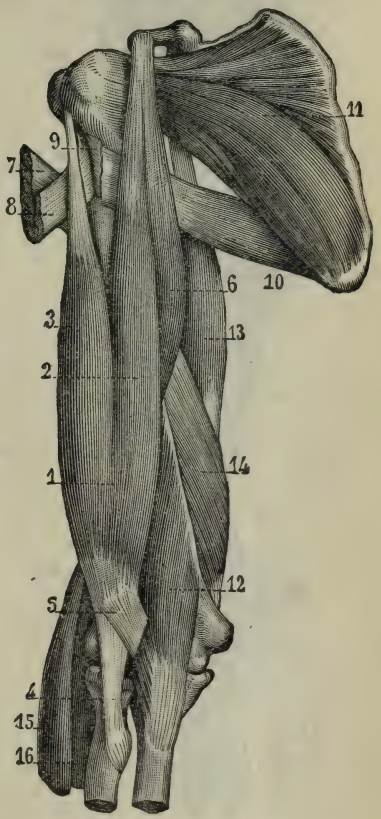
1, 1. Bulbocavernosus muscle (accelerator urinæ). 2. Its fibrous raphe. 3. Its anterior termination. 4. Ischiocavernosus (erector penis) muscle. 5. Tendon of attachment to tuber ischii. 6. Transversus perinei. 7. External sphincter ani. 8. Aponeurotic insertion into apex of coccyx. 9. Attachment to bulbocavernous raphe. 10. Fibers of insertion into perineum, divided. 11. Upper layer of external sphincter. 12. Internal sphincter. 13. Levator ani. 14. Obturator internus. 15. Internal border of gluteus maximus.

lesser toes; *innervation*, internal and external plantar; they are accessory flexors. **Lumbricales** (4) **(of Hand)**, *origin*, tendons of flexor profundus digitorum; *insertion*, tendons of common extensor; *innervation*, median and ulnar; they flex the first phalanges. **Malaris,** a part of the orbicularis palpebrarum originating in the inner inferior margin of the orbit and adjacent part of the dorsum of the nose and uniting partly with the zygomaticus major. **Malledius,** the tensor tympani. **Masseter,** *origin*, zygomatic arch;



Superficial Muscles of Palmar Aspect of Forearm. —(*Holden.*)

1. Lower portion of biceps. 2. Bicipital fascia. 3. Tendon of insertion into radius. 4, 4. Brachialis anticus. 5. Internal head of triceps. 6. Pronator radii teres. 7. Flexor carpi radialis. 8. Palmaris longus. 9. Its termination in palmar ligament. 10. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 11. Its attachment to pisiform bone. 12. Supinator longus. 13. Its attachment to styloid process of radius. 14, 14. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 15. Extensor carpi radialis brevior. 16. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 17. Its tendon of insertion into base of first metacarpal bone. 18. Tendon of extensor secundi internodii pollicis. 19, 19. Flexor sublimis digitorum. 20, 20. Tendons of this muscle. 21, 21. Their attachment to second phalanges of fingers. 22, 22. Attachment of tendons of flexor profundus digitorum to last phalanges of fingers. 23, 23. Lumbricales. 24. Adductor pollicis. 25. Its insertion into first phalanx of thumb. 26, 26. Flexor longus pollicis. 27. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 28. Abductor minimi digiti.

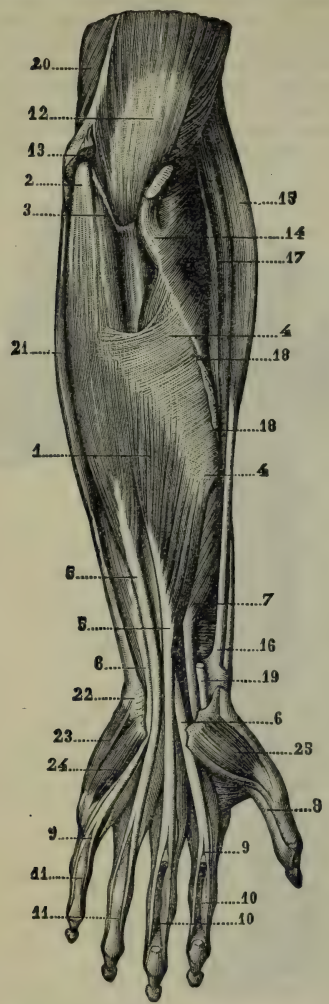


Biceps and Coracobrachialis.—(*Holden.*)

1. Biceps. 2. Short head. 3. Long head. 4. Tendon of insertion into radius. 5. Bicipital fascia. 6. Coracobrachialis. 7, 8. Laminas of tendon of insertion of pectoralis major. 9. Attachment of latissimus dorsi. 10. Teres major. 11. Subscapularis. 12. Brachialis anticus. 13. Long, middle, or scapular head of triceps. 14. Internal or short humeral head. 15. Supinator longus. 16. Extensor carpi radialis longior.

insertion, angle and ramus of jaw; *innervation*, inferior maxillary; it is the muscle of mastication. **Mastoideus anterior, Mastoideus colli,** the sternomastoid. **Mastoideus lateralis,** the trachelomastoid. **Midriff.** See *Diaphragm* in this table. **Müller's.** See *Ciliary* in this table. **Müller's (Orbital),** *origin*, connected with the orbital periosteum; it crosses the sphenomaxillary

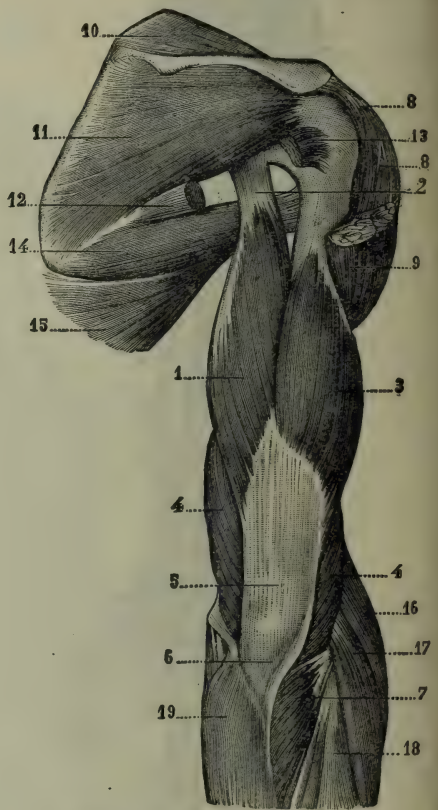
fissure; *innervation*, sympathetic. **Müller's (Superior Palpebral)**, *origin*, connected with



Flexor Sublimis Digitorum.—(*Holden.*)

1. Flexor sublimis digitorum. 2. Its origin from the epitrochlea. 3. Its origin from coronoid process of ulna. 4, 4. Its aponeurosis of attachment to radius. 5, 5. Superficial tendons for middle and ring fingers. 6, 6. Deep tendons for little and index-fingers. 7. Flexor longus pollicis. 8. Its tendon. 9, 9. Bifurcation of tendons of flexor sublimis. 10, 10. Intervals between divisions. 11, 11. Tendons of flexor profundus. 12. Tendon of flexor brachialis anticus. 13. Common tendon of origin of superficial epitrochlear muscles. 14. Tendon of biceps. 15. Supinator longus. 16. Its attachment to styloid process of radius. 17. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 18, 18. Tendon of attachment of pronator radii teres, divided. 19. Tendon of extensor carpi radialis. 20. Triceps. 21. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 22. Its attachment to pisiform bone. 23. Adductor minimi digiti. 24. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 25. Adductor brevis pollicis.

the levator palpebræ superioris; *insertion*, along the upper border of the tarsus; *innervation*, sympathetic; it assists in raising the upper lid. **Multifidus spinæ**, *origin*, sacrum, iliac spine, articular processes of lumbar and cervical vertebras, and transverse processes of dorsal and seventh cervical; *insertion*, laminas and spines from last lumbar to second cervical vertebra; *innervation*, posterior spinal branches; it erects and rotates the spinal column. **Musculus**



Triceps, Posterior Aspect.—(*Holden.*)

1. Long, middle, or scapular head. 2. Its tendon of origin from scapula. 3. External or long humeral head. 4. Internal or short humeral head. 5. Common tendon. 6. Attachment to olecranon. 7. Anconeus. 8, 8. Upper portion of deltoid, posterior half removed. 9. Lower portion. 10. Supraspinatus. 11. Infraspinatus. 12. Teres minor, middle portion removed. 13. Insertion of teres minor into humerus. 14. Teres major. 15. Upper extremity of latissimus dorsi. 16. Supinator longus. 17. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 18. Extensor carpi ulnaris. 19. Flexor carpi ulnaris.

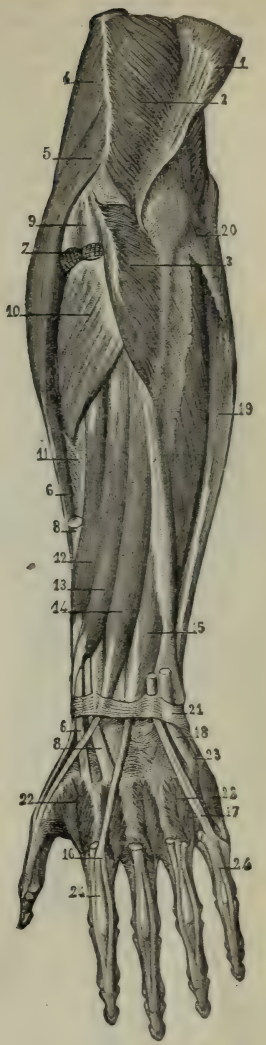
accessorius ad sacrolumbalem, *origin*, angles of six lower ribs; *insertion*, angles of six upper ribs; *innervation*, branches of dorsal; it erects the spine and bends the trunk backward. **Mylohyoid**, *origin*, mylohyoid ridge of inferior maxillary bone; *insertion*, body of hyoid and raphe; *innervation*, inferior dental; it elevates and advances the

hyoid bone. **Nasalis,** a name suggested for the pyramidalis nasi, a part of the levator labii superioris and the outer portion of the depressor alæ nasi. **Nasolabialis,** *origin,*



Muscles of Dorsal Aspect of Forearm, Superficial Layer.—(*Holden.*)

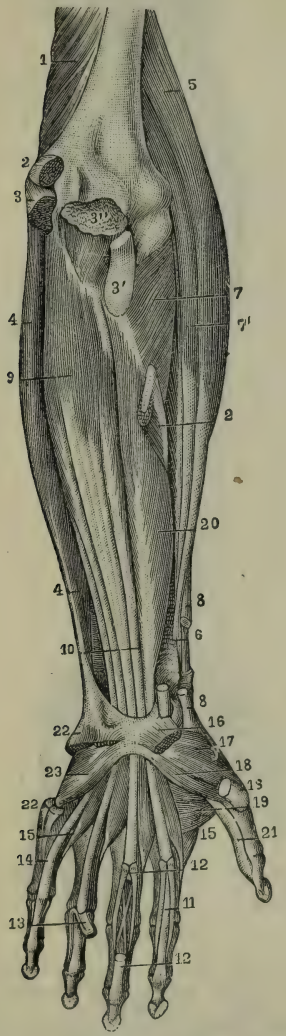
1. Tendon of triceps. 2. Upper extremity of supinator longus. 3. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 4. Its attachment to second metacarpal bone. 5. Extensor carpi radialis brevior. 6. Its attachment to third metacarpal bone. 7. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 8, 8. Extensor primi internodii pollicis. 9, 9. Extensor secundi internodii pollicis. 10, 10. Annular ligament. 11. Extensor communis digitorum. 12, 12. Attachment of its four tendons to the second and third phalanges. 13. Tendon of the extensor indicis. 14. Tendon of extensor minimi digiti. 15. Extensor carpi ulnaris. 16. Its attachment to fifth metacarpal bone. 17. Anconeus. 18. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 19. Posterior border of ulna. 20. Olecranon. 21. Internal condyle of humerus.



Muscle of Dorsal Aspect of Forearm, Deep Layer. —(*Holden.*)

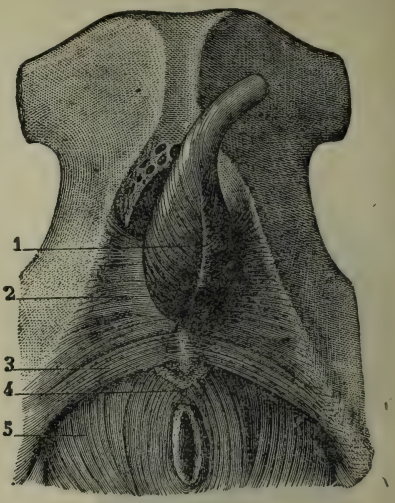
1. Tendon of triceps. 2. Internal head of triceps. 3. Anconeus. 4. Humeral attachment of supinator longus. 5. Humeral attachment of extensor carpi radialis longior. 6, 6. Tendon of insertion into second metacarpal bone. 7. Upper extremity of extensor carpi radialis brevior. 8, 8. Its tendon of insertion into third metacarpal bone. 9. Common tendon of the superficial and deep muscles. 10. Supinator brevis. 11. Radial insertion of pronator radii teres. 12. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 13. Extensor primi internodii pollicis. 14. Extensor secundi internodii pollicis. 15. Extensor indicis. 16. Its tendon, uniting with corresponding tendon of common extensor. 17. Tendon of extensor minimi digiti. 18. Tendon of extensor carpi ulnaris. 19. Flexor carpi ulnaris, displaced to show flexor profundus digitorum. 20. Fibrous arch extending from epitrochlea to olecranon and forming the upper portion of the deep flexor. 21. Annular ligament. 22. Dorsal interossei. 23. Abductor minimi digiti. 24, 24. Tendons of extensor communis digitorum.

nasal septum; *insertion*, upper lip; *innervation*, facial; it connects the upper lip with the septum of the nose. **Nasotransversalis,** the compressor narium. **Nauticus,** the tibialis posticus. **Obliquus auris,** *origin*, concha of ear; *insertion*, fossa of antithelix; *innervation*, temporal and posterior auricular. **Obliquus capitis inferior,** *origin*, spinous process of axis; *insertion*, transverse process of atlas; *innervation*, suboccipital and great occipital; it rotates the atlas



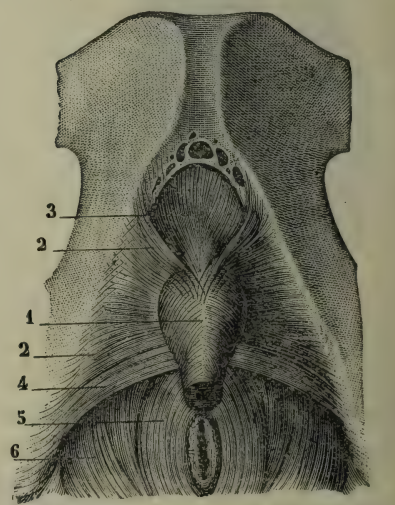
DEEP MUSCLES OF PALMAR ASPECT OF FOREARM.—(*Holden.*)

1. Lower portion of triceps. 2, 2. Attachments of pronator radii teres. 3. Attachment of flexor carpi radialis, palmaris longus, and flexor sublimis digitorum. 3′. Tendon of biceps. 3. Tendon of brachialis anticus. 4, 4. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 5. Supinator longus. 6. Its distal attachment. 7. Supinator brevis. 7′. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 8, 8. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 9. Flexor profundus digitorum. 10. Its four tendons. 11. Tendon for index-finger. 12, 12. Tendon for middle finger. 13. Tendon of flexor sublimis. 14. Tendon of flexor profundus for little finger. 15, 15. Lumbricales. 16, 16. Attachments of abductor brevis. 17. Opponens pollicis. 18. Flexor brevis pollicis. 19. Adductor pollicis. 20. Flexor longus pollicis. 21. Its tendon. 22, 22. Attachments of flexor brevis and adductor minimi digiti. 23. Opponens minimi digiti.



MUSCLE OF GUTHRIE.

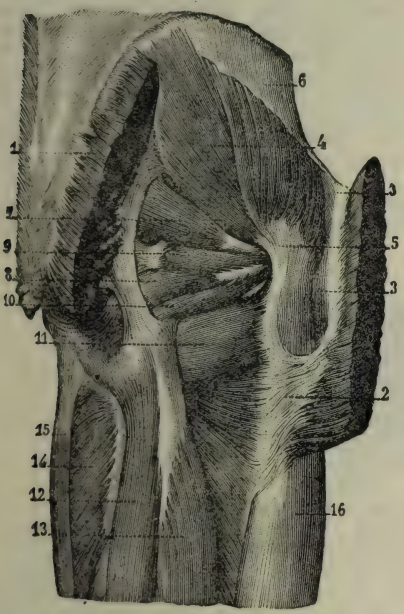
1. Bulbocavernosus (erector penis) muscle. 2. Muscle of Guthrie (transversus perinei profundus). 3. Superficial transverse muscle. 4. External sphincter ani. 5. Levator ani.



MUSCLE OF GUTHRIE AND WILSON.

1. Bulb of urethra. 2. Muscle of Guthrie (transversus perinei profundus). 3. Muscle of Wilson. 4. Transversus perinei superficialis. 5. External sphincter ani. 6. Levator ani.

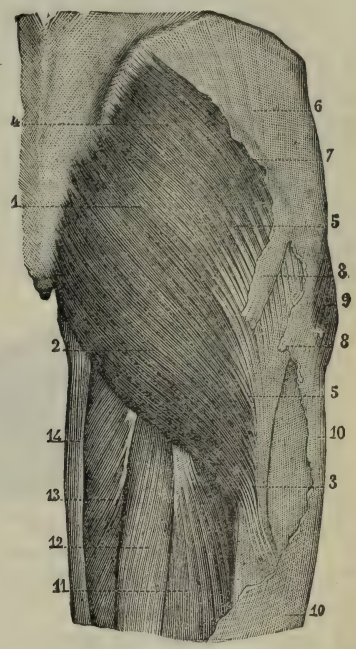
and the cranium. **Obliquus capitis superior,** *origin*, transverse process of atlas; *insertion*, occipital bone; *innervation*, suboccipital and great occipital; it draws the head backward. **Obliquus externus,** *origin*, eight lower ribs; *insertion*, middle line, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament; *innervation*, intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal; it compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax. **Obliquus inferior,** *origin*, orbital plate of superior maxillary bone; *insertion*, sclerotic; *innervation*, third cranial; it rotates the eyeball upward and outward. **Obliquus internus,** *origin*, lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's



GLUTEUS MEDIUS MUSCLE.—(*Holden.*)

1. Inner extremity of gluteus maximus. 2. Attachment of gluteus maximus to linea aspera. 3, 3. Triangular aponeurosis formed by convergence of tendinous fibers of upper half of gluteus maximus. 4. Gluteus medius. 5. Its tendon of insertion into great trochanter. 6. Upper portion of femoral aponeurosis. 7. Pyramidalis. 8. Obturator internus. 9. Superior gemellus. 10. Inferior gemellus. 11. Quadratus femoris. 12. Semitendinosus. 13. Upper portion of long head of biceps. 14. Adductor magnus. 15. Gracilis. 16. Vastus externus.

ligament; *insertion*, three lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line; *innervation*, intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal; it compresses the viscera, flexes the thorax, and assists in expiration. **Obliquus superior,** *origin*, above optic foramen, through pulley; *insertion*, sclerotic; *innervation*, fourth cranial; it rotates the eyeball downward and inward. **Obturator externus,** *origin*, obturator foramen and membrane; *insertion*, digital fossa at base of great trochanter; *innervation*, obturator; *function*, external rotator of the thigh. **Obturator internus,** *origin*, obturator foramen and membrane; *insertion*, great trochanter; *innervation*, sacral; *function*, external rotator of thigh. **Occipitalis.** See *Occipitofrontalis* in this table. **Occipitofrontalis,** *origin*, superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal bone; *insertion*, aponeurosis; *innervation*, posterior auricular, small occipital, facial; it moves the scalp. **Omohyoid,** *origin*, upper border of scapula; *insertion*, body of hyoid bone; *innervation*, descendens and communicans noni; it depresses and retracts the hyoid bone.

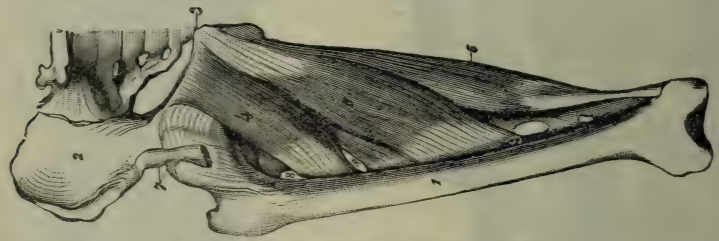


GLUTEUS MAXIMUS MUSCLE.—(*Holden.*)

1. Gluteus maximus. 2. Its inferior portion. 3. Fibers of attachment to linea aspera. 4. Superior portion. 5, 5. Tendinous fibers of insertion into linea aspera. 6. Upper portion of femoral aponeurosis. 7. Duplicature of this aponeurosis at superior level of gluteus maximus. 8, 8. Portion of its superficial layer attached to tendinous bands. 9. Lower extremity of tensor vaginæ femoris. 10, 10. Portion of femoral aponeurosis continuous with tendinous fibers of gluteus maximus. 11. Upper portion of biceps femoris. 12. Upper portion of semitendinosus. 13. Upper portion of semimembranosus. 14. Gracilis.

Opisthenar, the erector spinæ. **Opponens minimi digiti,** *origin*, unciform bone; *insertion*, fifth metacarpal; *innervation*, ulnar; it flexes the little finger. **Opponens pollicis,** *origin*, trapezium, anterior annular ligament; *insertion*, metacarpal bone of thumb; *innervation*, median, palmar division; it flexes the thumb. **Orbicularis oris,** *origin*, nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxilla, by accessory fibers; *insertion*, forms lips and sphincter of mouth; *innervation*, buccal and supramaxillary branches of facial; it closes

the mouth. **Orbicularis palpebrarum,** *origin,* mesal margin of orbit; *insertion,* lateral margin of orbit; *innervation,* facial; it closes the eyelids. **Palatoglossus,** *origin,* soft palate; *insertion,* side and dorsum of tongue; *innervation,* sphenopalatine ganglion; it constricts the fauces. **Palatopharyngeus,** *origin,* soft palate; *insertion,* thyroid cartilage and pharynx; *innervation,* sphenopalatine ganglion; it closes the posterior nares. **Palmaris brevis,** *origin,* annular ligament and palmar fascia; *insertion,* skin of palm of hand; *innervation,* ulnar; it corrugates the skin of the palm. **Palmaris interossei** (3), *origin,* palmar surfaces second, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones; *insertion,* bases of first phalanges of corresponding fingers; *innervation,* ulnar; adduct the fingers. **Palmaris longus,** *origin,* internal condyle of humerus; *insertion,* annular ligament and palmar fascia; *innervation,* median; it renders the palmar fascia tense. **Palpebral,** the orbicularis palpebrarum. **Pectineus,** *origin,* iliopectineal line and pubes; *insertion,* femur below lesser trochanter; *innervation,* anterior crural, obturator; it flexes and rotates the great toe; *innervation,* musculocutaneous; it extends and everts the foot. **Peroneus tertius,** *origin,* lower fourth of fibula; *insertion,* fifth metatarsal bone; *innervation,* anterior tibial; it flexes the tarsus. **Plantaris,** *origin,* outer bifurcation of linea aspera and posterior ligament of knee-joint; *insertion,* os calcis by means of the tendo achillis; *innervation,* internal popliteal; it extends the foot. **Plantaris interossei** (3), *origin,* shafts of third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones; *insertion,* bases of first phalanges of corresponding toes; *innervation,* external plantar; adduct the toes. **Platysma myoides,** *origin,* clavicle, acromion, and fascia; *insertion,* inferior maxillary bone, angle of mouth; *innervation,* facial and superficial cervical; it wrinkles the skin and depresses the mouth. **Popliteus,** *origin,* external condyle of femur; *insertion,* shaft of tibia above oblique line; *innervation,* internal popliteal; it flexes the leg. **Prodigus,** the supinator longus. **Pronator quadratus,** *origin,* lower fourth of ulna; *insertion,* lower fourth of shaft of radius; *innervation,* anterior interosseous; it pronates the hand. **Pronator radii teres,**



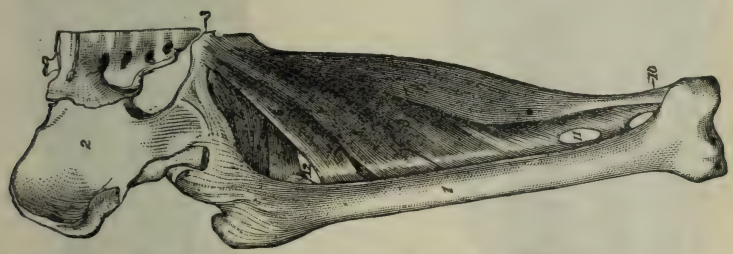
PECTINEUS AND ADDUCTOR LONGUS.—(*Holden.*)

1. Femur. 2. Ilium. 3. Pubis. 4. Pectineus. 5. Adductor longus. 6. Lower portion of adductor magnus. 7. Tendon of rectus femoris. 8, 8. Orifices for vessels. 9. Orifices for femoral vessels.

thigh outward. **Pectoralis major,** *origin,* clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages; *insertion,* external bicipital ridge of humerus; *innervation,* anterior thoracic, external and internal; it draws the arm downward and forward. **Pectoralis minor,** *origin,* third, fourth, and fifth ribs; *insertion,* coracoid process; *innervation,* anterior thoracic; it depresses the point of the shoulder. **Pericardiothyroideus,** a band of fibers extending from the isthmus of the thyroid gland to the anterior surface of the fibrous layer of the pericardium. **Peristaphylinus externus,** the abductor of the eustachian tube, a muscle arising from the lower surface of the sphenoid bone and from the membranous part of the cartilaginous portion of the eustachian tube; it is inserted into the hamular process of the pterygoid bone. **Peristaphylinus internus,** the levator palati. **Peroneus brevis,** *origin,* middle third of shaft of fibula, externally; *insertion,* base of fifth metatarsal bone; *innervation,* musculocutaneous; it extends the foot. **Peroneus longus,** *origin,* head and shaft of fibula; *insertion,* first metatarsal of *origin,* internal condyle of humerus and coronoid process of ulna; *insertion,* outer side of shaft of radius; *innervation,* median; it pronates the hand. **Psoas magnus,** *origin,* bodies and transverse processes of last dorsal and all lumbar vertebras; *insertion,* lesser trochanter; *innervation,* lumbar; it flexes and rotates the thigh outward, and flexes the trunk on the pelvis. **Psoas parvus,** *origin,* bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebras; *insertion,* iliopectineal eminence and iliac fascia; *innervation,* lumbar; it flexes the pelvis upon the abdomen. **Pterygoid (External),** *origin,* two heads: 1, external pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone; 2, great wing of sphenoid bone; *insertion,* neck of condyle of lower jaw; *innervation,* inferior maxillary; it draws the inferior maxillary bone forward. **Pterygoid (Internal),** *origin,* pterygoid fossa of sphenoid bone; *insertion,* inner surface of angle of jaw; *innervation,* inferior maxillary; it raises and draws the inferior maxilla forward. **Pterygopalatal, Pterygopalatine,** the portion of the levator palati passing from the hamular process of the

sphenoid bone to the palate bone. **Pubovesical,** a bundle of muscular fibers taking origin in the back of the pubes and extending with the anterior true ligament of the bladder to lose itself in the superficial muscular layer of the bladder. **Pyloric.** See *Sphincter pyloricus* in this table. **Pyramidalis,** *origin,* pubes; *insertion,* linea alba; *innervation,* iliohypogastric; it renders the linea alba tense. **Pyramidalis nasi,** *origin,* occipitofrontalis; *insertion,* compressor naris; *innervation,* infraorbital branch of facial; it depresses the inner angle of the eyebrow. **Pyriformis,** *origin,* front of sacrum, through great sciatic foramen; *insertion,* great trochanter; *innervation,* branch of sacral plexus; *function,* external rotator of thigh. **Quadratus femoris,** *origin,* tuberosity of the ischium; *insertion,* quadrate line of femur; *innervation,* fifth lumbar and first sacral; *function,* external rotator of thigh. **Quadratus lumborum,** *origin,* crest of ilium, transverse processes of lower three lumbar vertebras; *insertion,* last rib, transverse processes of upper three lumbar vertebras; *innervation,* twelfth

capitis posticus major, *origin,* spine of axis; *insertion,* inferior curved line of occipital bone; *innervation,* suboccipital and great occipital; it rotates the head. **Rectus capitis posticus minor,** *origin,* dorsal arch of atlas; *insertion,* below inferior curved line of occipital bone; *innervation,* suboccipital and great occipital; it draws the head backward. **Rectus externus,** *origin,* two heads, outer margin of optic foramen; *insertion,* sclera; *innervation,* sixth cranial; it rotates the eyeball outward. **Rectus femoris,** *origin,* anterior inferior iliac spine, brim of acetabulum; *insertion,* proximal border of patella; *innervation,* anterior crural; it extends the leg. **Rectus inferior,** *origin,* lower margin of optic foramen; *insertion,* sclera; *innervation,* third cranial; it rotates the eyeball downward. **Rectus internus,** *origin,* inner margin of optic foramen; *insertion,* sclera; *innervation,* third cranial; it rotates the eyeball inward. **Rectus superior,** *origin,* upper margin of optic foramen; *insertion,* sclera; *innervation,* third cranial; it rotates the eyeball upward. **Retrahens**



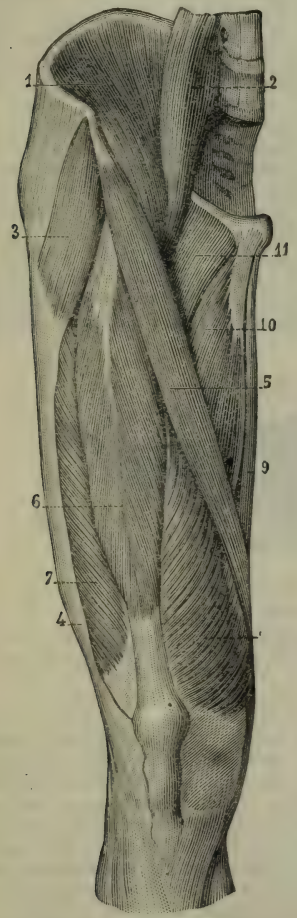
ADDUCTOR BREVIS AND ADDUCTOR MAGNUS.—(*Holden.*)

1. Femur. 2. Ilium. 3. Pubis. 4. Obturator externus. 5. Upper portion of adductor magnus. 6. Upper portion of adductor brevis. 7. Inferior portion of adductor brevis. 8. Middle portion of adductor magnus. 9. Inferior portion. 10. Tendon of insertion into internal condyle of femur. 11. Orifice for femoral vessels. 12. Orifice for internal circumflex artery and veins.

thoracic and upper lumbar; it flexes the thorax laterally. **Quadriceps extensor femoris,** includes the rectus, vastus internus and externus, and crureus muscles; their common tendon surrounds the patella. **Rectus abdominis,** *origin,* pubic crest and fibrous tissues in front of symphysis; *insertion,* cartilages of the ribs, from the fifth to the seventh; *innervation,* intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal; it compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax. **Rectus capitis anticus major,** *origin,* transverse processes third to sixth cervical vertebras; *insertion,* basilar process of occipital bone; *innervation,* first and second cervical; it flexes the head and slightly rotates it. **Rectus capitis anticus minor,** *origin,* transverse process and lateral mass of atlas; *insertion,* basilar process of occipital bone; *innervation,* first cervical; it flexes the head. **Rectus capitis lateralis,** *origin,* ventral cephalic surface of lateral mass of atlas; *insertion,* jugular process of occipital bone; *innervation,* first cervical; it flexes the head laterally. **Rectus**

aurem, *origin,* mastoid process; *insertion,* concha; *innervation,* posterior auricular; it retracts the pinna. **Rhomboatloideus,** an anomalous muscle arising from the spinous processes of the lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebras; it is inserted into the transverse process of the atlas. **Rhomboideus major,** *origin,* spines of first five thoracic vertebras; *insertion,* root of spine of scapula; *innervation,* fifth cervical; it elevates and retracts the scapula. **Rhomboideus minor,** *origin,* spines of seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebras; *insertion,* root of spine of scapula; *innervation,* fifth cervical; it retracts and elevates the scapula. **Risorius,** *origin,* fascia over masseter; *insertion,* angle of mouth; *innervation,* buccal branch of facial; it draws the angle laterally. **Rotatores spinæ,** *origin,* transverse processes of from second to twelfth thoracic vertebras; *insertion,* lamina of next vertebra above; *innervation,* dorsal branches of spinal; they rotate the spinal column. **Sacrolumbalis,** *origin,* erector spinæ; *insertion,* angle of six lower ribs; *inner-*

vation, branches of dorsal; it erects the spine and bends the trunk backward. **Sacrospinalis,** the erector spinæ. **Salpingopharyngeus,** a small muscle arising from the eustachian tube and descending to blend with the constrictors of the pharynx. **Santorini's.** 1. The risorius. 2. The involuntary muscular fibers encircling the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ. Syn., *Santorini's circular*



Muscles of Anterior Aspect of Thigh.—(*Holden.*)
1. Iliacus. 2. Psoas magnus. 3. Tensor vaginæ femoris. 4. Fibrous band by which this muscle is attached to external tuberosity of tibia. 5. Sartorius. 6. Rectus femoris. 7. Vastus externus 8. Vastus internus. 9. Gracilis. 10. Adductor longus. 11. Pectineus.

muscle. **Sartorius,** *origin*, anterior superior spine of ilium; *insertion*, upper internal portion of shaft of tibia; *innervation*, anterior crural; it flexes the leg upon the thigh and the thigh upon the pelvis; it rotates the thigh outward. **Scalenus anticus,** *origin*, scalene tubercle on first rib; *insertion*, transverse processes third to sixth cervical vertebras; *innervation*, lower cervical; it flexes

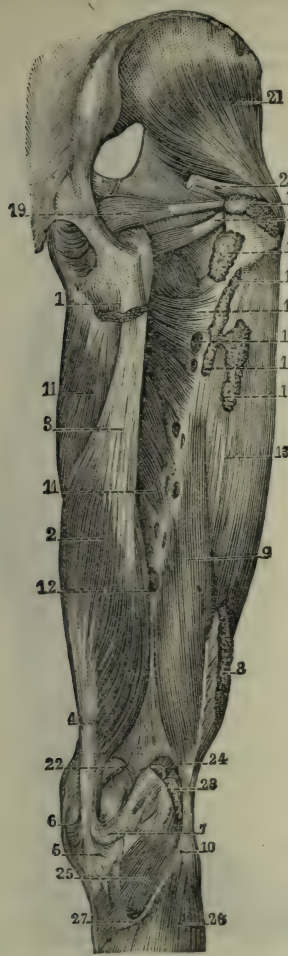
the neck laterally. **Scalenus lateralis,** an anomalous muscle originating in the dorsal tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebras, and having its point of insertion with the



Long Head of Biceps and Semitendinosus.—(*Holden.*)
1. Long head of biceps. 2. Common tendon of long head of biceps and semitendinosus. 3. Inferior tendon of biceps. 4. Semitendinosus. 5. Its tendon. 6, 6. Its tendinous expansions, continuous with aponeurosis of leg. 7. Semimembranosus. 8. Its inferior tendon. 9. Gracilis. 10. Its tendon. 11. Sartorius. 12. Vastus externus. 13. Femoral attachment of gluteus maximus. 14. Insertion of gluteus medius. 15. Gluteus minimus. 16. Tendon of pyriformis. 17. Obturator internus. 18. Quadratus femoris. 19. Inner head of gastrocnemius. 20. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 21. Plantaris. 22. Popliteal aponeurosis.

scalenus medius. **Scalenus medius,** *origin*, first rib; *insertion*, transverse processes of six lower cervical vertebras; *innervation*, lower cervical; it flexes the neck laterally. **Scalenus posticus,** *origin*, second rib; *in-*

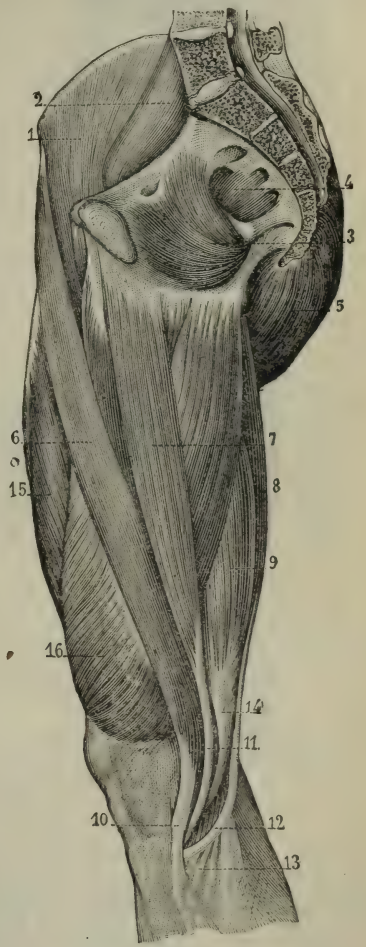
sertion, transverse processes of three lower cervical vertebras; *innervation*, lower cervical; it bends the neck laterally. **Semi-**



Short Head of Biceps and Semimembranosus.—(*Holden.*)

1 Attachment to ischium of long head of biceps and semitendinosus. 2. Semimembranosus. 3. Its superior tendon. 4. Its inferior tendon. 5. Middle portion of tendon. 6. Its anterior portion. 7. Its posterior portion. 8. Section of long head of biceps. 9. Its short head. 10. Its attachment to head of fibula. 11, 11, 11. Adductor magnus. 12, 12. Orifices for passage of perforating arteries and veins. 13. Vastus externus. 14, 14. Insertion of gluteus maximus. 15. Divided expansion of tendon of this muscle, continuous with the aponeurosis of the vastus externus. 16. Attachment of quadratus femoris. 17. Tendon of obturator externus. 18. Attachment of gluteus medius. 19. Obturator internus. 20. Tendon of pyramidalis. 21. Gluteus minimus. 22. Divided inner head of gastrocnemius. 23. Outer head. 24. Plantaris. 25. Popliteus. 26. Soleus. 27. Fibrous ring for artery, vein, and nerve.

membranosus, *origin*, tuberosity of ischium; *insertion*, inner tuberosity of tibia; *innervation*, great sciatic; it flexes the leg and rotates it inward. **Semispinalis colli,** *origin*, transverse processes of four upper dorsal and articular processes of four lower cervical vertebras; *insertion*, spines of second to fifth cervical vertebras; *innervation*, cervical branches; it erects the spinal column. **Semispinalis dorsi,** *origin*, transverse processes of sixth to tenth dorsal vertebras; *in-*

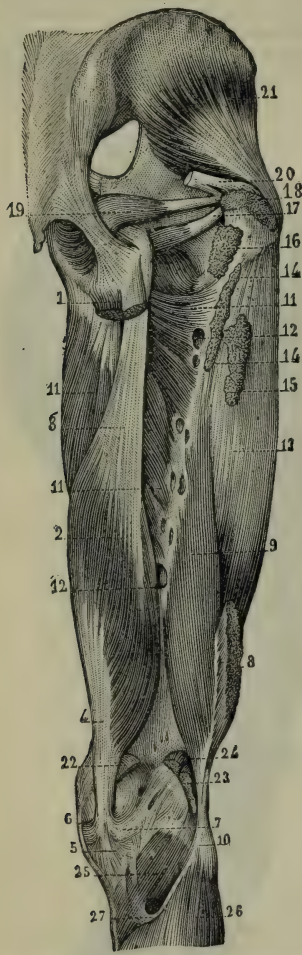


Muscles of Inner Aspect of Thigh.—(*Holden.*)

1. Illacus. 2. Psoas magnus. 3. Obturator internus. 4. Pyriformis. 5. Gluteus maximus. 6. Sartorius. 7. Gracilis. 8. Semitendinosus. 9. Semimembranosus. 10. Tendon of sartorius. 11. Tendon of gracilis. 12. Tendon of semitendinosus. 13. Its expansions. 14. Tendon of semimembranosus. 15. Rectus femoris. 16. Vastus internus.

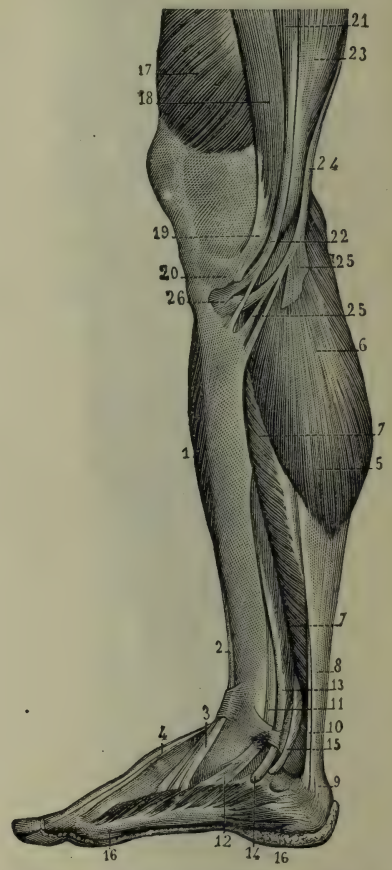
sertion, spines of last two cervical and first four thoracic vertebras; *innervation*, branches of dorsal; it erects the spinal column. **Semitendinosus,** *origin*, tuberosity of ischium; *insertion*, upper and inner surface of tibia; *innervation*, great sciatic; it flexes the leg on the thigh. **Serratus magnus,** *origin*,

eight upper ribs; *insertion*, inner margin of dorsal border of scapula; *innervation*, posterior thoracic; it elevates the ribs in inspiration. **Serratus posticus inferior,** *origin*, spines of last two thoracic and first three lumbar vertebras; *insertion*, four lower ribs; *innervation*, tenth and eleventh intercostal; it depresses the ribs in expiration. **Serratus posticus superior,** *origin*, spines of seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebras; *insertion*, second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs; *innervation*, second and third intercostal; it raises the ribs in inspiration. **Soleus,** *origin*, shaft of fibula, oblique line of tibia; *insertion*, os calcis by tendo achillis; *innervation*, internal popliteal and posterior tibial; it extends the foot. **Sphincter ani (External),** *origin*, tip of coccyx; *insertion*, tendinous



Short Portion of Biceps and Semimembranosus.—(*Holden.*)

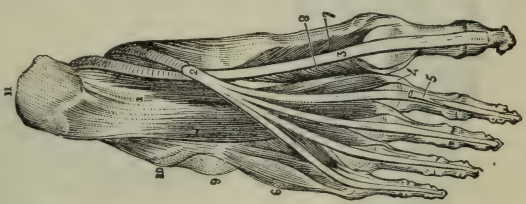
1. Attachment to ischium of long portion of biceps and semitendinosus. 2. Semimembranosus. 3. Its superior tendon. 4. Its inferior tendon. 5. Middle portion of this tendon. 6. Its anterior portion. 7. Its posterior portion. 8. Section of long portion of biceps. 9. Its short portion. 10. Its attachment to the head of fibula. 11, 11, 11. Adductor magnus. 12, 12. Series of perforations for the passage of arteries and veins. 13. Vastus externus. 14, 14. Insertion of gluteus maximus. 15. Section of expansion by which the tendon of this muscle is continuous with the aponeurosis of the vastus externus. 16. Attachment of quadratus femoris. 17. Tendon of obturator externus. 18. Attachment of gluteus medius. 19. Obturator internus. 20. Tendon of pyriformis. 21. Gluteus minimus. 22. Inner head of gastrocnemius. 23. Outer head. 24. Divided plantaris. 25. Popliteus. 26. Soleus. 27. Tendinous ring in soleus.



Muscles of the Leg, Internal Aspect.

1. Tibialis anticus. 2, 3. Its tendon. 4. Tendons of extensor communis digitorum. 5. Inner head of gastrocnemius. 6. Its aponeurosis of origin. 7, 7. Soleus. 8. Tendo achillis. 9. Its attachment to os calcis. 10. Tendon of plantaris. 11. Tendon of tibialis posticus. 12. Its attachment to scaphoid bone. 13, 14. Tendon of flexor longus digitorum. 15. Tendon of flexor longus pollicis. 16, 16. Adductor pollicis. 17. Vastus internus. 18. Sartorius. 19. Its tendon. 20. Its expansion, largely removed. 21. Gracilis. 22. Its tendon. 23. Tendon of semimembranosus. 24. Tendon of semitendinosus. 25, 25. Its fibrous expansions. 26. Common tendon of gracilis and semitendinosus.

center of perineum; *innervation*, perineal, pudic, and fourth sacral; it closes the anus. **Sphincter ani (Internal)**, a thickening of the circular fibers of the intestine an inch above the anus; *innervation*, hemorrhoidal nerves; it constricts the rectum. **Sphincter antri pylorici**, a band of circular fibers distant from the pyloric orifice of the stomach about 10 cm.; also called the transverse band. **Sphincter pupillæ**, involuntary fibers of the iris arranged circularly around the pupil and having a width of about 0.08 cm. **Sphincter pyloricus**, the aggregation of the fibers of the circular coat at the pyloric orifice of the stomach. **Sphincter vaginæ**, *origin*, central tendon of perineum; *insertion*, corpora cavernosa and clitoris; the homolog of the accelerator urinæ in the man. **Sphincter vesicæ**, the aggregation of the fibers of the circular layer of the muscular coat, about the neck of the bladder and the beginning of the urethra. **Sphincter vesicæ internus**, *origin*, near the urethral orifice of the bladder; *innervation*, vesical nerves; it constricts the internal orifice of the urethra. **Spinalis.** Same as *Spinalis dorsi* in this table. **Spinalis cervicis** (*normal, but inconstant*), *origin*, spines of fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebras; *insertion*, spine of axis, sometimes spines of third and fourth cervical vertebras. **Spinalis colli**, *origin*, spines of fifth and sixth cervical vertebras; *insertion*, spine of axis, or third and fourth cervical spines; *innervation*, cervical branches; it steadies the neck. **Spinalis dorsi**, *origin*, last two thoracic and first two lumbar spines; *insertion*, remaining thoracic spines; *innervation*, dorsal branches; it erects the spinal column. **Splenius accessorius.** See *Rhomboatloideus* in this table. **Splenius capitis**, *origin*, lower two-thirds of ligamentum nuchæ, spines of seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebras; *insertion*, outer third of middle oblique line of occiput and outer surface of mastoid process; *innervation*, middle cervical, posterior branches; it extends the head and neck and rotates and flexes laterally. **Splenius colli**, *origin*, spines of third to sixth thoracic vertebras; *insertion*, dorsal tubercles of transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebras; *innervation*, posterior divisions of lower cervical; it extends, flexes laterally, and rotates the neck. **Square.** See *Quadratus lumborum* in this table. **Stapedius**, *origin*, interior of pyramid; *insertion*, neck of stapes; *innervation*, facial; it depresses the base of the stapes. **Sternocleidomastoid.** See *Sternomastoid* in this table. **Sternomastoid**, *origin*, two heads, sternum and clavicle; *insertion*, mastoid process and outer half of superior oblique line of occiput; *innervation*, spinal accessory and cervical plexus; it depresses and rotates the head. **Sternocostal, Sternocostalis.** See *Triangularis sterni* in this table. **Sternohumeral.** See *Pectoralis major* in this table. **Sternohyoid**, *origin*, sternum and clavicle; *insertion*, hyoid bone; *innervation*, descending and communicating branches of the hypoglossal; it depresses the hyoid bone. **Sternomastoid.** See *Sternomastoid* in this table. **Sternothyroid**, *origin*, sternum and cartilage of first rib; *insertion*, side of thyroid cartilage; *innervation*, descendens and communicans hypoglossi; it depresses the larynx. **Styloglossus**, *origin*, styloid process; *insertion*, side of tongue; *innervation*, hypoglossal; it elevates and retracts the tongue. **Stylohyoid**, *origin*, styloid process; *insertion*, body of hyoid; *innervation*, facial; it draws the hyoid upward and backward. **Stylopharyngeus**, *origin*, styloid process; *insertion*, thyroid cartilage; *innervation*, glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus; it elevates the pharynx. **Subanconeus**, *origin*, humerus above olecranon fossa; *insertion*, posterior ligament of elbow; *innervation*, musculospiral; *function*, tensor of ligament, **Subclavius**, *origin*, cartilage of first rib; *insertion*, inferior surface of clavicle; *innervation*, fifth and sixth cervical; it draws the clavicle downward. **Subcrureus**, *origin*, anterior distal part of femur; *insertion*, synovial sac behind patella; *innervation*, anterior crural; it draws up the synovial sac. **Subscapularis**, *origin*, under surface of scapula; *insertion*, humerus, lesser tuberosity and shaft; *innervation*, subscapular; it is the chief internal rotator of the humerus. **Supinator longus**, *origin*, external condyloid ridge of humerus; *insertion*, styloid process of radius; *innervation*, musculospiral; it flexes and supinates the forearm. **Supinator radii brevis**, *origin*, external condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna; *insertion*, neck of radius and its bicipital tuberosity; *innervation*, posterior interosseous; it supinates the hand. **Supraspinales**, lie on spinous processes in cervical region. **Supraspinatus**, *origin*, supraspinous fossa; *insertion*, great tuberosity of humerus; *innervation*,



Muscles of the Sole of Foot, Middle Layer.

1. Flexor accessorius. 2. Tendon of flexor longus digitorum. 3. Tendon of flexor longus pollicis. 4. First lumbricalis. 5. Tendon of flexor brevis digitorum. 6. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 7. Inner fasciculus of flexor brevis pollicis. 8. Outer fasciculus. 9. Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone. 10. Fibrous sheath of peroneus longus. 11. Os calcis.

suprascapular; supports the shoulder-joint and raises the arm. **Tailors'.** See *Sartorius* in this table. **Temporal,** *origin,* temporal fossa and fascia; *insertion,* coronoid process of mandible; *innervation,* inferior maxillary; it elevates the mandible. **Tensor palati,** *origin,* scaphoid fossa and,



Muscles of the Leg, External Aspect.—(*Holden.*)

1. Tibialis anticus. 2, 2. Tendon of extensor proprius pollicis. 3, 3. Extensor longus digitorum. 4. Its tendons for four last toes. 5. Peroneus tertius. 6. Its attachment to last two metacarpal bones. 7. Peroneus longus. 8. Its tendon. 9. Peroneus brevis. 10. Its tendon. 11. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 12, 12. Soleus. 13. Tendo achillis. 14. Extensor brevis digitorum. 15, 15. Abductor minimi digiti. 16. Rectus femoris. 17. Vastus externus. 18. Its inferior fibers. 19. Tendon of biceps femoris. 20. External lateral ligament of knee. 21. Tendon of popliteus.

alar spine of sphenoid; *insertion,* soft palate; winds about hamular process; *innervation,* otic ganglion; it renders the palate tense. **Tensor tarsi,** *origin,* crest of lacrimal bone; *insertion,* tarsal cartilages; *innervation,* infra-orbital branch of facial; it compresses the puncta and lacrimal sac. **Tensor tympani,** *origin,* temporal bone, eustachian tube and canal, sphenoid bone; *insertion,* handle of malleus; *innervation,* otic ganglion; it renders tense the membrana tympani. **Tensor vaginæ femoris,** *origin,* iliac crest and anterior superior spinous process; *insertion,* fascia lata; *innervation,* superior gluteal; *function,* tensor of fascia lata. **Teres major,** *origin,* inferior angle of scapula; *insertion,* internal bicipital ridge of humerus; *innervation,* subscapular; it draws the arm downward and backward. **Teres minor,** *origin,* axillary border of scapula; *insertion,* great



Muscles of External Aspect of Leg.—(*Holden.*)

1. Tibialis anticus. 2. Extensor longus digitorum. 3. Tendon of extensor proprius pollicis. 4. Peroneus tertius. 5. Peroneus brevis. 6. Peroneus longus. 7. Soleus. 8. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 9. Head of fibula. 10. Tendon of biceps femoris. 11. Semimembranosus. 12. Tendon of rectus femoris. 13. Tendo achillis. 14. External malleolus. 15. Annular ligament. 16. Insertion of peroneus tertius. 17. Insertion of peroneus brevis. 18. Extensor brevis digitorum. 19. Abductor minimi digiti. 20. Patella.

tuberosity of humerus; *innervation,* circumflex; it rotates the humerus outward and adducts it. **Thenar,** the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb. **Thyroadenoideus,** a fascicle of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx having its point of insertion on the side of the thyroid gland. **Thyropalatinus.** See *Palatopharyngeus* in this table. **Thyrcarytenoideus,** *origin,* thyroid cartilage and cricothyroid membrane; *insertion,* arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface; *innervation,* recurrent laryngeal; it relaxes the vocal

bands. **Thyroepiglottideus,** *origin,* inner surface of thyroid cartilage; *insertion,* epiglottis and arytenoepiglottidean fold; *innervation,* recurrent laryngeal; it depresses the epiglottis. **Thyrohyoid,** *origin,* side of thyroid cartilage; *insertion,* body and greater cornu of hyoid bone; *innervation,* hypoglossal; it elevates the larynx. **Tibialis anticus,** *origin,* outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia; *insertion,* internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bone; *innervation,* anterior tibial; it flexes the tarsus and elevates the inner border of the foot. **Tibialis posticus,** *origin,* shaft of fibula and tibia, interosseous membrane; *insertion,* tuberosity of scaphoid, internal cuneiform, and bases of second to fourth metatarsal; *innervation,* posterior tibial; it extends the tarsus and inverts the foot. **Trachelomastoid,** *origin,* transverse processes of third to sixth thoracic, and articular processes of last three or four cervical vertebras; *insertion,* mastoid process; *innervation,* branches of cervical; it steadies the head. **Tragicus,** *origin,* tragus; *insertion,* tragus; *innervation,* temporal and posterior auricular. **Transversalis abdominis,** dorsal vertebras; *insertion,* clavicle, spine of scapula, and acromion; *innervation,* spinal accessory and cervical plexus; it draws the head backward. **Triangularis sterni,** *origin,* ensiform cartilage, costal cartilages of three or four lower true ribs, and sternum; *insertion,* border of inner surfaces of second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages; *innervation,* intercostal; *function,* expiration. **Triceps** (*three heads*), *origin, external* and *internal* near musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus; *middle* or *long,* lower margin of glenoid cavity; *insertion,* olecranon process of ulna; *innervation,* musculospiral; it extends the forearm. **Triceps Sural, Triceps suræ,** the gastrocnemius and soleus considered as one. **Triticeoglossus.** See *Bochdalek's Muscle.* **Trochlear, Trochlearis.** See *Obliquus superior* in this table. **Of the Ureters, Musculi ureterum,** a bundle of thin fibers from the urinary bladder running between the openings of the ureters. **Urethrobulbar,** the accelerator urinæ. **Varolii.** See *Stapedius* in this table. **Vastus externus,** *origin,* anterior border of great trochanter and linea aspera of femur; *insertion,*



Muscles of Anterior Aspect of Leg.—(*Holden.*)

1. Tendon of rectus femoris. 2. Tibia. 3. Tibialis anticus. 4. Extensor longus digitorum. 5. Extensor proprius pollicis. 6. Peroneus tertius. 7. Peroneus longus. 8. Peroneus brevis. 9. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 10. Inner head. 11. Extensor brevis digitorum. 12. Annular ligament.

origin, Poupart's ligament, iliac crest, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebras; *insertion,* linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line; *innervation,* intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal; it compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax. **Transversalis colli,** *origin,* transverse processes of third to sixth thoracic vertebras; *insertion,* transverse processes of five lower cervical vertebras; *innervation,* cervical branches; it keeps the neck erect. **Transversus auris,** *origin,* convexity of concha; *insertion,* convexity over groove of helix; *innervation,* temporal and posterior auricular; it retracts the helix. **Transversus pedis,** *origin,* head of fifth metatarsal and plantar ligaments of metatarsophalangeal joints; *insertion,* first phalanx of great toe; *innervation,* external plantar; it adducts the great toe. **Transversus perinei,** *origin,* ramus of ischium; *insertion,* central tendon; *innervation,* perineal; *function,* tensor of central tendon. **Transversus perinei, Deep.** See *Compressor urethræ* in this table. **Trapezius,** *origin,* superior curved line of occipital bone, spinous processes of last cervical and all the tuberosity of tibia; *innervation,* anterior crural; it extends the leg. **Vastus internus,** *origin,* inner lip of linea aspera of femur; *insertion,* tuberosity of tibia; *innervation,* anterior crural; it extends the leg. **Wilson's,** a nonconstant fasciculus of the compressor urethræ which is attached to the body of the pubis, near the symphysis. **Zaglas' Perpendicular External,** the vertical fibers of the tongue, which, decussating with the transverse fibers and the insertions of the geniohyoglossus, curve outward in each half of the tongue. **Zygomaticus major et minor,** *origin,* malar bone; *insertion,* angle of mouth; *innervation,* infraorbital branch of facial; it draws the lip upward and outward.

Musculamin (*mus-ku-la'-min*). A nitrogenous base from muscular tissue.

Muscular (*mus'-ku-lar*) [*muscle*]. 1. Pertaining to or affecting muscles. 2. Having well-developed muscles. **M. Rheumatism,** rheumatism affecting the muscles. **M. Sense,** the sense of motion, weight, and position upon which the adjustment of the body to

its surroundings depends. **M. Tissue,** the tissue of which muscles are composed; it is of two principal varieties—the *striped, striated,* or *voluntary,* and the *unstriped, non-striated,* or *involuntary* muscular tissue. The striped muscular tissue is composed of muscle-fibers, the unstriped of elongated, spindle-shaped cells. A *muscle-fiber* consists of sarcolemma, muscle-nuclei, and muscle-substance. The *sarcolemma* is an elastic, homogeneous, connective-tissue sheath which lightly invests the muscle-fiber. The *nuclei* are fusiform in shape, are situated immediately beneath the sarcolemma, and run parallel with the axis of the fiber. The muscle-fiber itself consists of two substances—a dark, doubly refracting, or anisotropic contractile substance, and a lighter, semifluid, isotropic substance termed *sarcoplasm.* The *contractile substance* consists of delicate spindles, the apposition of the thicker portions of which produces the dark transverse disc. The spindles terminate in minute beads, the juxtaposition of which gives rise to the intermediate disc or *membrane of Krause.* The *neutral sarcoplasm* fills out the spaces left between the spindles, and, as ordinarily the tapering ends of the spindles are too delicate to be seen, the space between the intermediate and transverse discs—the *lateral disc*—looks homogeneous. The contractile fibrils into which the contractile substance is divided, formed by the end-to-end union of the spindles, are aggregated into bundles—the *muscle-columns*—surrounded by a layer of sarcolemma. On transverse section these muscle-columns give rise to the appearance known as *Cohnheim's fields.* The muscle-fibers are held together by delicate areolar tissue—the *endomysium.* Several grouped together form a primary bundle, which is surrounded by a sheath termed the *perimysium. Fasciculi* are aggregations of primary bundles, and are the units of which the complete muscle is composed, the latter being surrounded by the *epimysium.* **M.-tone.** See *Muscle-tonus.* **M. Tumor.** See *Myoma.*

Muscularis mucosæ (*mus-ku-la'-ris mu-ko'-se*). The layer of unstriped muscular tissue separating the mucosa (of mucous membranes) from the submucosa.

Musculation (*mus-ku-la'-shun*) [*muscle*]. The muscular endowment of the body or a part; also, the action of the muscles.

Musculature (*mus'-ku-la-tūr*) [*muscle*]. The muscular system of the body, or a part of it.

Musculin (*mus'-ku-lin*) [*muscle*]. 1. Extract of muscle tissue. See *Organotherapy.* 2. See *Paramyosinogen.*

Musculo- (*mus-ku-lo-*) [*muscle*]. A prefix signifying relating to the muscles.

Musculocutaneous (*mus - ku - lo-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*musculo-; cutaneous*]. Pertaining to or supplying the muscles and skin, as the *musculocutaneous* nerve of the arm or leg.

Musculodermic (*mus-ku-lo-derm'-ik*). See *Musculocutaneous.*

Musculoelastic (*mus-ku-lo-e-las'-tik*). Muscular and elastic; made up of muscular and elastic tissue.

Musculomembranous (*mus - ku-lo-mem'-bra-nus*) [*musculo-; membranous*]. Pertaining to or consisting of both muscles and membrane.

Musculophrenic (*mus-ku-lo-fren'-ik*) [*musculo-; φρήν,* diaphragm]. Pertaining to or supplying the muscles and the diaphragm, as the *musculophrenic* nerve.

Musculospinal (*mus-ku-lo-spi'-nal*). Relating to or distributed to the muscles and spine.

Musculospiral (*mus-ku-lo-spi'-ral*). 1. Supplying muscles and having a spiral course. 2. Pertaining to the musculospiral nerve.

Musculotegumentary (*mus-ku-lo-teg-u-men'-ta-re*). Affecting both muscles and integument.

Musculotonic (*mus-ku-lo-ton'-ik*) [*musculo-; τόνος,* tone]. Relating to the tone or contractility of a muscle.

Musculous (*mus'-ku-lus*). Composed of or containing muscular fibers.

Mushroom. See *Agaric.*

Musin (*mu'-sin*). A proprietary cathartic said to be made from tamarinds.

Musk [Skt., *mushka,* a testicle]. The dried secretions from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus,* a mammal of the order of *Ruminantia.* Musk (*moschus,* U. S. P.) occurs in grains or lumps, possessing a peculiar, penetrating odor. Its composition is complex, and among its constituents are ammonia, stearin, olein, cholesterin, a volatile oil, gelatin, albumin, and certain salts. It is stimulant and antispasmodic, and is used in typhoid fever and other low fevers, in adynamic pneumonia, in laryngismus stridulus, and in hiccup. Dose 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.). **M., Artificial,** trinitrobutyltoluene, $C_6H.\ CH_3.\ C_4H_9.\ (NO_2)_3$. Dose 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.). **M., Vegetable,** the seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus;* it is stimulant, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

Mussanin (*mus'-an-in*). An alkaloid resembling saponin, from the bark of *Albizzia anthelmintica,* a species of acacia. Syn., *Moussenin.*

(de) Mussey's Point, (de) M.'s Symptom. A point intensely painful on pressure at the intersection of a line continuous with the left border of the sternum and of another forming a prolongation of the tenth rib. It is noted in diaphragmatic pleurisy. Syn., *Bouton diaphragmatique.*

Mussitation (*mus-it-a'-shun*) [*mussitare,* to mutter]. Movement of the lips without the production of articulate speech.

Must [*mustum,* new wine]. The juice freshly expressed from grapes.

Mustard (*mus'-tard*) [ME., *mustarde*]. 1. A plant of the genus *Brassica* (*Sinapis*), of the natural order *Cruciferæ.* 2. The seed of the mustard-plant. The seeds of two species are chiefly employed, those of *Brassica nigra,* yielding *black mustard,* or *sinapis nigra* (U. S. P.), and those of *Brassica alba,* yielding *white mustard,* or *sinapis alba* (U. S. P.).

The seeds contain a fixed oil consisting of the glycerol-compounds of stearic, oleic, and erucic or brassic acid, and of sinapoleic and behenic acids, sinalbin (in white mustard), and a volatile oil (in black mustard). Mustard is used in dyspepsia, as an emetic (dose 1–2 dr.—4–8 Cc.), as a rubefacient and counter-irritant, especially in the form of mustard-plaster, and in baths. **M., Flour of,** black and white mustard seeds mixed and pulverized. **M., Oil of, Volatile** (*oleum sinapis volatile*, U. S. P.), contains allyl isosulfocyanid, the active principle, which does not exist preformed in the seeds, but is produced by the decomposition of potassium myronate, or sinigrin, under the influence of a ferment, myrosin. Dose ⅛ min. (0.008 Cc.). **M.-paper** (*charta sinapis*, U. S. P.), is used locally. **M.-plaster,** is made by mixing mustard and flour with water. **M.-poultice** (*cataplasma sinapis*, B. P.), is made by mixing mustard and linseed-meal with water.

Mutacism (*mu'-tas-izm*) [*μυτακισμός*, fondness for the letter *μ*]. The too frequent use of the "*m*" sound, and its substitution for other sounds.

Mutase (*mu'-tāz*). A food-preparation rich in proteids, made from leguminous plants. It is used in gastrointestinal diseases. Dose 1 dessertspoonful (10 Cc.) several times daily with food.

Mute (*mūt*) [*mutus*, dumb]. Dumb; unable to use articulate speech.

Mutilation (*mu-til-a'-shun*) [*mutilare*, to cut]. 1. The act of maiming or disfiguring. 2. The state thereby produced. Also, the condition of the parts remaining after the excision or amputation of a member or part.

Mutism (*mu'-tizm*) [*mute*]. Dumbness.

Mutualism (*mu'-tu-al-izm*) [*mutuus*, reciprocal]. The living together of two organisms of different species, for the advantage that each derives from the presence of the other. Syn., *Symbiosis*.

Myalgia (*mi-al'-je-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism.

Myasthenia (*mi-as-then-e'-ah* or *mi-as-the'-ne-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *asthenia*]. Muscular debility. **M. gravis pseudoparalytica,** a disease characterized by an abnormal exhaustibility of the voluntary muscles, manifesting itself in a rapid diminution of contractility both when the muscle is innervated by the will and when stimulated by the electric current.

Myasthenic (*mi-as-then'-ik*). Characterized by myasthenia.

Mycelium (*mi-se'-le-um*) [*μύκης*, fungus; *ἦλος*, nail; wart; excrescence]. The vegetative filaments of fungi, usually forming interwoven masses.

Mycethemia (*mi-se-the'-me-ah*). See *Mycohemia*.

Mycetism (*mi'-set-izm*) [*μύκης*, fungus]. Mushroom-poisoning.

Mycetoma (*mi-set-o'-mah*). See *Madura-foot*.

Myco- (*mi-ko-*) [*μύκης*, fungus]. A prefix meaning fungus or fungoid.

Mycoangioneurosis (*mi-ko-an-je-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*μύκος*, mucus; *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel; *neurosis*]. A neurosis accompanied by a hypersecretion of mucus producing the affection mucous colitis.

Mycobacterium (*mi-ko-bak-te'-re-um*) [*myco-; bacterium*]. A genus of bacteria of the family *Mycobacteriaceæ;* the cells are commonly short, cylindric, sometimes bent and irregularly swollen, clavate or cuneate; Y-shaped forms may appear or longer filaments with true branching, or short coccoid elements which may be regarded as gonidia.

Mycoderma (*mi-ko-der'-mah*) [*myco-; δέρμα*, skin]. A genus of fungi forming membranes upon or in fermenting liquids. **M. aceti,** the microorganism of acetous fermentation.

Mycohemia (*mi-ko-hem'-e-ah*) [*myco-; αἷμα*, blood]. A condition in which fungi are in the blood.

Mycology (*mi-kol'-o-je*) [*myco-; λόγος*, science]. The science of fungi.

Mycomyringitis (*mi-ko-mi-rin-ji'-tis*) [*myco-; myringitis*]. Fungous inflammation of the ear-drum.

Myconostoc (*mi-kon-os'-tok*) [*myco-; nostoc*]. A genus of schizomycetes.

Mycophylaxin (*mi-ko-fil-aks'-in*). See *Proteids, Defensive*.

Mycoprotein (*mi-ko-pro'-te-in*) [*myco-; protein*, from *πρῶτος*, first]. The albuminoid substance obtained from the bodies of bacteria.

Mycosis (*mi-ko'-sis*) [*μύκης*, fungus]. 1. A growth of fungi within the body. 2. A disease caused by the presence of microorganisms in the body. **M. fungoides,** an affection of the skin characterized by the appearance, chiefly on the scalp, face, and chest, of pinkish or reddish, nodular or flattened tumors, which may go on to ulceration. Itching is often present. The disease is believed to be microorganismal in origin. **M. intestinalis.** Synonym of *Anthrax*. **M. mucosina,** a form in which the fungus invades the body through the intestines and leads to abscesses in the lungs, brain, and other organs.

Mycosozin (*mi-ko-so'-zin*). See *Sozin*.

Mycotic (*mi-kot'-ik*) [*mycosis*]. Characterized by mycosis; due to microorganisms. **M. Endocarditis,** that due to microorganismal infection. Syn., *Ulcerative* or *malignant endocarditis*.

Mycteric (*mik-ter'-ik*) [*μυκτήρ*, the nose]. Relating to the nasal cavities.

Mycteroxerosis (*mik-ter-o-ze-ro'-sis*) [*μυκτήρ*, the nose; *xerosis*]. Dryness of the nostrils.

Mydalein (*mid-a'-le-in*) [*μυδαλέος*, putrid]. A ptomain obtained from putrefying cadaveric organs. It produces salivation, dilation of the pupil, elevation of temperature, peristaltic action of the intestine, first a rise, then a fall, of temperature, and diastolic arrest of the heart. See *Ptomains, Table of*.

Mydatoxin (*mid-at-oks'-in*) [*μυδᾶν*, to be wet;

τοξικόν, poison], $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A ptomain obtained from horseflesh and human flesh. It produces symptoms resembling those of curara-poisoning.

Mydin (*mid'-in*) [μυδᾶν, to be wet], $C_8H_{11}NO$. A nonpoisonous ptomain produced in the putrefaction of human internal organs. The free base is strongly alkaline, has an ammoniacal odor, and is characterized by its strong reducing properties. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Mydriasis (*mid-ri'-as-is*) [μυδρίασις, undue enlargement of the pupil of the eye]. Dilation of the pupil of the eye. **M., Alternating, M., Leaping, M., Springing,** mydriasis which by normal light and convergence-reaction attacks first one eye and then the other. It is due to disorder of the central nervous system. **M., Paralytic,** that due to paralysis of the oculomotor nerve. **M., Spasmodic, M., Spastic,** that caused by overaction of the sympathetic or dilator nerve of the iris. **M., Spinal,** that produced by irritation of the ciliospinal center of the spinal cord.

Mydriatic (*mid-re-at'-ik*) [see *Mydriasis*]. 1. Causing mydriasis, or dilation of the pupil. 2. An agent causing mydriasis, or dilation of the pupil.

Mydrin (*mi'-drin*). A combination of the hydrochlorates of ephedrin and homatropin. It is used in 10% solution when evanescent mydriasis is required.

Mydrol (*mi'-drol*). Iodomethylpyrazolin, a colorless, bitter powder, soluble in water and alcohol. It is used in 5 to 10% solution as a mydriatic.

Myectopy (*mi-ek'-to-pē*) [μῦς, muscle; ἔκτοπος, displaced]. The abnormal placement of a muscle.

Myel (*mi'-el*) [μυελός, marrow]. The spinal cord.

Myelalgia (*mi-el-al'-je-ah*) [*myel;* ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the spinal cord.

Myelapoplexy (*mi-el-ap'-o-pleks-e*) [*myel; apoplexy*]. Hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

Myelasthenia (*mi-el-as-the'-ne-ah*) [*myel; asthenia*]. Spinal exhaustion.

Myelatrophy (*mi-el-at'-ro-fe*) [*myel; atrophy*]. Wasting of the spinal cord.

Myelemia (*mi-el-e'-me-ah*). Synonym of *Myelogenic leukemia.*

Myelen (*mi'-el-en*). An extract of ox-marrow.

Myelencephalon (*mi-el-en-sef'-al-on*) [*myel; encephalon*]. 1. The cerebrospinal axis. 2. See *Metencephalon.*

Myelic (*mi-el'-ik*) [*myel*]. Pertaining to the spinal cord.

Myelin (*mi'-el-in*) [μυελός, marrow]. 1. The white substance of Schwann—the sheath of a medullated nerve. 2. A substance obtained from nerve tissue. See *Organotherapy.*

Myelinic (*mi-el-in'-ik*) [*myelin*]. 1. Relating to myelin, or to myelinic nerve-fibers. 2. Medullated. **M. Nerve-fibers,** nerve-fibers having the axis-cylinder inclosed in a sheath of myelin.

Myelinization (*mi-el-in-iz-a'-shun*). The medullation of nerve-fibers.

Myelitis (*mi-el-i'-tis*) [*myel;* ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. If it affects the gray matter, it is called *poliomyelitis;* if the white matter, *leukomyelitis;* if it extends entirely across the cord, *transverse myelitis.* The symptoms of myelitis vary with the character and the seat of the lesion. The sensory disturbances consist of hyperesthesia or anesthesia, girdle-pains, and usually a hyperesthetic zone at the level of the lesion. The reflexes are generally lost in the beginning, but later become exaggerated; sometimes they do not return. Paralysis is present in the parts below the lesion; the muscles are flaccid at first, later rigid. The sphincters are generally paralyzed. Bedsores are common in certain forms of myelitis. 2. Inflammation of bone-marrow; osteomyelitis. **M., Acute,** that due to exposure to cold, injuries, or to acute general diseases; it is attended with sensory disturbances and motor paralysis, complete or incomplete, according to the part of the cord involved and the degree of the inflammation. **M., Apoplectiform,** that in which paralysis is developed with unusual rapidity. **M., Ascending,** a form in which the inflammation travels up the cord. **M., Bulbar,** that affecting the medulla and manifesting itself in disturbances of the cardiorespiratory apparatus, dysphagia, vomiting, and other symptoms. **M., Central,** that limited chiefly to the gray matter of the cord. **M., Chronic,** a slowly advancing form, presenting generally the same features as acute myelitis, but extended over a longer period. **M., Compression-,** an inflammation of the spinal cord, secondary to compressing lesions outside of the cord (caries, carcinoma, exostosis of the vertebras, aneurysm) or to tumors of the cord itself. **M., Cornual,** inflammation affecting the anterior or posterior cornua. **M., Descending,** a form in which the inflammation extends downward, following the pyramidal tracts. **M., Diffuse,** widely distributed inflammation of the cord involving large areas. **M., Disseminated,** one in which there are several foci. **M., Focal,** one in which a small area is affected. **M., Hemorrhagic,** myelitis associated with or dependent upon hemorrhage. **M., Pressure-.** See *M., Compression-.* **M., Sclerotic,** a form characterized by overgrowth of the interstitial tissue, which undergoes contraction, producing an increase of hardness of the cord. **M., Systemic,** a variety in which the inflammation is confined to distinct systems or tracts of the cord. **M., Traumatic,** myelitis following direct injury.

Myelo- (*mi-el-o-*) [*myelon*]. A prefix denoting reference to or connection with the spinal cord or with the bone-marrow.

Myeloblasts (*mi'-el-o-blasts*) [*myelo-; βλαστός,* a germ]. Cells from which myelocytes are formed. They are free from granules, contain no nucleoli, and the chromatin is always present in regular reticular form.

Myelocele (*mi'-el-o-sēl*) [*myelo-; κοιλία,* a cav-

ity]. 1. The central canal of the spinal cord. 2. [*κήλη*, tumor.] Spina bifida.

Myelocene (*mi-el'-o-sēn*). A preparation of bone-marrow used as an application in psoriasis, etc.

Myelocyst (*mi'-el-o-sist*) [*myelo-*; *κύστις*, a cyst]. A cyst springing from the medullary canal.

Myelocystic (*mi-el-o-sis'-tik*) [see *Myelocyst*]. Both myeloid and cystic.

Myelocystocele (*mi-el-o-sis'-to-sēl*) [*myelo-*; *cystocele*]. A cystic tumor of the spinal cord.

Myelocystomeningocele (*mi-el-o-sis-to-men-in'-go-sēl*). Spina bifida in which the tumor contains myelic substance, membranes, and fluids.

Myelocyte (*mi'-el-o-sīt*) [*myelo-*; *κύτος*, a cell]. 1. A large uninuclear leukocyte containing neutrophil granules, and supposed to be derived from the bone-marrow. 2. A free nucleus of a central or ganglionic nerve-cell. 3. Any one of the leukocytes derived from bone-marrow, as distinguished from lymphocytes found in the lymphatic glands.

Myelocythemia (*mi-el-o-si-the'-me-ah*) [*myelocyte*; *αἷμα*, blood]. An excess of myelocytes in the blood.

Myelogangliitis (*mi-el-o-gan-gle-i'-tis*). A very severe form of cholera believed to be due to gangliitis of the solar plexus and of the hepatic plexus.

Myelogenic (*mi-el-o-jen'-ik*) [*myelo-*; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Produced in or by bone-marrow. **M. Leukemia,** leukemia due to disease of the bone-marrow.

Myeloid (*mi'-el-oid*) [*myelo-*; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling marrow. **M. Cell,** a myeloplax. **M. Sarcoma,** a form of sarcoma distinguished by the presence of multinucleated cells.

Myelolymphangioma (*mi-el-o-lim-fan-je-o'-mah*). Same as *Elephantiasis*.

Myeloma (*mi-el-o'-mah*) [*myelo-*; *ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. An encephaloid tumor. 2. A giant-celled sarcoma.

Myelomalacia (*mi-el-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*myelo-*; *μαλακία*, softening]. A softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomenia (*mi-el-o-me'-ne-ah*) [*myelo-*; *μῆνες*, menses]. A supposed metastasis of the menstrual blood to the spinal cord.

Myelomeningitis (*mi-el-o-men-in-ji'-tis*). Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord; spinal meningitis.

Myelomeningocele (*mi - el - o-men-in'-go-sēl*). Spina bifida.

Myelomeninx (*mi-el-o-me'-ninks*) [*myelo-*; *μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. A spinal membrane.

Myelomyces (*mi-el-om'-is-ēz*) [*myelo-*; *μύκης*, fungus]. An encephaloid tumor.

Myelon (*mi'-el-on*) [*μυελός*, marrow]. The spinal cord.

Myeloneuritis (*mi-el-o-nu-ri'-tis*). Multiple neuritis combined with myelitis.

Myelopathy (*mi-el-op'-ath-e*) [*myelo-*; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the spinal cord.

Myelopetal (*mi-el-op'-et-al*) [*myelo-*; *petere*, to seek]. Moving toward the myelon; said of nerve-fibers.

Myeloplast (*mi'-el-o-plast*) [*myelo-*; *πλαστός*, shaped]. The peculiar cells of the bone-marrow resembling leukocytes.

Myeloplax (*mi'-el-o-plaks*) [*myelo-*; *πλάξ*, a placque]. One of the large multinucleated cells found upon the inner surface of bone, and concerned in its absorption.

Myelopore (*mi'-el-o-pōr*) [*myelo-*; *πόρος*, pore]. An opening into the spinal column.

Myelorrhaphy (*mi-el-or'-aj-e*) [*myelo-*; *ῥαφή*, a seam]. The suturing of a severed spinal cord.

Myelosclerosis (*mi-el-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*myelo-*; *sclerosis*]. Sclerosis of the spinal cord or of the marrow of bones.

Myelosis (*mi-el-o'-sis*) [*myelon*]. The growth or existence of a myeloma.

Myelospasm (*mi'-el-o-spazm*) [*myelo-*; *σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasm of the spinal cord.

Myelospongium (*mi-el-o-spun'-je-um*) [*myelo-*; *σπόγγος*, sponge]. A network in the wall of the neural canal of the embryo, composed of processes given off by the outer extremities of the spongioblasts.

Myelosyphilosis (*mi-el-o-sif-il-o'-sis*) [*myelo-*; *syphilis*]. Syphilitic disease of the spinal cord.

Myelotherapy (*mi-el-o-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutic use of bone-marrow extracts.

Myelotome (*mi'-el-o-tōm*) [*myelo-*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An apparatus for making sections of the spinal cord.

Myelotoxic (*mi-el-o-toks'-ik*) [*myelo-*; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. Characteristic of or pertaining to a substance having toxic action on the cells of bone-marrow.

Myelotoxin (*mi-el-o-toks'-in*). A cytotoxin with specific action upon bone-marrow cells.

Myelyperemia (*mi-el-ip-er-e'-me-ah*) See *Hypermyelohemia*.

Myenteron (*mi-en'-ter-on*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *enteron*]. The muscular coat of the intestine.

Myiodeopsia, Myiodesopsia (*mi-i-o-de-op'-se-ah, mi-i-o-des-op'-se-ah*) [*μυιώδης*, fly-like; *ὄψις*, vision]. The subjective appearance of muscæ volitantes.

Myiosis (*mi'-i-o-sis*) [*μυῖα*, a fly]. The presence of larvas of flies or maggots in or on the body, as in the nose or ear, in a wound, or upon mucous membranes.

Myitis (*mi-i'-tis*). See *Myositis*.

Mylius' Modification of Pettenkofer's Test for Bile-acids. Add one drop of furfurol solution and 1 Cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid to each cubic centimeter of the alcoholic solution of bile acids; cool, if necessary, so that the test does not become too warm. A red coloration is produced, which changes to bluish-violet in the course of the day.

Mylohyoid, Mylohyoidean (*mi - lo - hi' - oid, mi-lo-hi-oid-e'-an*). Pertaining to the region of the lower molar teeth and the hyoid bone. **M. Muscle.** See under *Muscle*.

Myo- (*mi-o-*) [*μῦς*, a muscle]. A prefix signifying pertaining to muscle.

Myoblast (*mi'-o-blast*) [*myo-; βλαστός*, germ]. A cell developing into a muscle-fiber.

Myocardiograph (*mi-o-kar'-de-o-graf*). See *Cardiograph*.

Myocarditis (*mi-o-kar-di'-tis*) [*myocardium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the myocardium, the muscular tissue of the heart.

Myocardium (*mi-o-kar'-de-um*) [*myo-; καρδία*, heart]. The muscular tissue of the heart.

Myocele (*mi'-o-sēl*) [*myo-; κήλη*, hernia]. The protrusion of a muscle through its ruptured sheath.

Myocellulitis (*mi-o-sel-u-li'-tis*). Simultaneous myositis and cellulitis.

Myocephalitis (*mi-o-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*myo-; κεφαλή*, the head; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Myochorditis (*mi-o-kor-di'-tis*) [*myo-; χορδή*, cord; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the vocal bands.

Myochrome (*mi'-o-krōm*) [*myo-; χρῶμα*, color]. A reddish pigment found in muscles, and believed to be identical with hemoglobin.

Myochronoscope (*mi-o-kro'-no-skōp*) [*myo-; χρόνος*, time; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of muscular contraction or the propagation of a nerve-stimulus through a muscle.

Myoclonus (*mi-ok'-lo-nus*) [*myo-; κλόνος*, clonus]. Clonic spasm of a muscle or of various muscles. **M. multiplex.** See *Paramyoclonus multiplex*.

Myocomma (*mi-o-kom'-ah*) [*myo-; κόμμα*, segment]. Any one of the transverse segments into which embryonic muscle tissue is divided.

Myocyte (*mi'-o-sīt*) [*myo-; κύτος*, cell]. A muscle-cell.

Myodegeneration (*mi-o-de-jen-er-a'-shun*). Muscular degeneration.

Myodemia (*mi-o-de'-me-ah*) [*myo-; δημός*, fat]. Fatty degeneration of muscle tissue.

Myodes (*mi-o'-dēz*) [*myo-; εἶδος*, like]. Myoid.

Myodesopsia (*mi-o-dez-ops'-e-ah*). See *Myiodeopsia*.

Myodynamometer (*mi-o-di-nam-om'-et-er*). See *Dynamometer*.

Myodynia (*mi-o-din'-e-ah*) [*myo-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the muscles.

Myoedema, Myœdema (*mi-o-e-de'-mah*). 1. See *Myoidema*. 2. Edema of the muscles.

Myoepithelial (*mi-o-ep-e-the'-le-al*). 1. Relating to or consisting of muscle and epithelium. 2. Pertaining to myoepithelium.

Myoepithelium (*mi-o-ep-e-the'-le-um*). Muscle-epithelium; epithelium, the cells of which possess contractile processes.

Myofibroma (*mi-o-fi-bro'-mah*). A tumor containing muscular and fibrous tissue.

Myofibrosis (*mi-o-fi-bro'-sis*). An increase of connective tissue between the muscle-fasciculi and also between the individual fibrils; it is most likely to occur in the ventricles of the heart.

Myogen (*mi'-o-jen*). 1. See *Myosinogen*. 2. A dietetic prepared from blood-serum of cattle.

Myogenous (*mi-oj'-en-us*) [*myo-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Originating in muscle.

Myoglobulin (*mi-o-glob'-u-lin*) [*myo-; globulin*]. A substance obtained from muscles, closely resembling serum-globulin in its properties.

Myogram (*mi'-o-gram*) [*myo-; γράμμα*, an inscription]. The tracing made by the myograph.

Myogramma (*mi-o-gram'-ah*). A mark or line upon or in a muscle.

Myograph (*mi'-o-graf*) [*myo-; γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording the phases of a muscular contraction.

Myographic (*mi-o-graf'-ik*) [see *Myograph*]. Pertaining to a myograph.

Myography (*mi-og'-ra-fe*) [see *Myograph*]. 1. A description of the muscles. 2. The employment of the myograph.

Myohematin (*mi-o-hem'-at-in*). A red pigment found in muscles.

Myohysterectomy (*mi-o-his-ter-ek'-to-me*). The incomplete removal of the uterus, more or less of the cervix uteri being left and the operation being completed without opening the vagina.

Myoid (*mi'-oid*) [*myo-; εἶδος*, like]. Like a muscle or muscular tissue.

Myoidema (*mi-oid-e'-mah*) [*myo-; edema*]. The wheal brought out by a sharp tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion.

Myoideum (*mi-oid'-e-um*) [*myo-; εἶδος*, resemblance]: Tissue resembling muscle.

Myoidism (*mi'-oid-izm*) [see *Myoideum*]. Idiomuscular contraction.

Myokymia (*mi-o-ki'-me-ah*) [*myo-; κῦμα*, a wave]. Persistent, widespread, muscular quivering without atrophy or loss of power.

Myolemma (*mi-o-lem'-ah*) [*myo-; λέμμα*, covering]. The sarcolemma.

Myolin (*mi'-o-lin*) [*μύς*, muscle]. The substance formerly supposed to form the contents of a muscular fibril.

Myolipoma (*mi-o-lip-o'-mah*). A myoma containing fatty tissue.

Myology (*mi-ol'-o-je*) [*myo-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature, structure, functions, and diseases of muscles.

Myoma (*mi-o'-mah*) [*myo-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A muscular tumor. If composed of nonstriped muscular tissue, it is called *liomyoma;* if of striped muscular tissue, *rhabdomyoma*.

Myomalacia (*mi-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*myo-; μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of muscles. **M. cordis,** softening of a portion of the heart-muscle, usually resulting from thrombosis or embolism.

Myomatous (*mi-o'-mat-us*) [*myoma*]. Of the nature of a myoma.

Myomectomy (*mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [*myoma; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a uterine or other myoma.

Myometer (*mi-om'-et-er*) [*myo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring muscle-contraction.

Myometritis (*mi-o-met-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the uterine muscular tissue.

Myometrium (*mi-o-me'-tre-um*) [*myo-; μήτρα*, womb]. The uterine muscular structure.

Myomohysterectomy (*mi-o-mo-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*myoma; hysterectomy*]. The extirpation of a myomatous uterus.

Myomotomy (*mi-o-mot'-o-me*). See *Myomectomy*.

Myon (*mi'-on*) [*μυών*, a group of muscles]. A unit of musculature; a group of muscles viewed as an integer.

Myoneuralgia (*mi-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*). Neuralgic pain in the muscles.

Myoneurasthenia (*mi-o-nu-ras-the-ni'-ah*). Relaxation of the muscles occurring in neurasthenia.

Myoneure (*mi'-o-nūr*) [*myo-; νεῦρον*, nerve]. A motor nerve-cell supplying a muscle.

Myoneuroma (*mi-o-nu-ro'-mah*). Combined myoma and neuroma.

Myopalmus (*mi-o-pal'-mus*) [*myo-; παλμός*, a twitch]. Twitching of the muscles.

Myoparalysis (*mi-o-par-al'-is-is*). Paralysis of a muscle or muscles.

Myopathic (*mi-o-path'-ik*) [*myo-; πάθος*, disease]. Depending upon or relating to disease of the muscles. **M. Facies,** a peculiar form of expression seen in infantile forms of myopathic muscular atrophy. It is characterized by imperfect movement of the facial muscles, sinking in of the cheeks, and drooping of the lower lip. Syn., *Facies myopathique*.

Myopathy, Myopathia (*mi-op'-ath-e, mi-o-path'-e-ah*) [*myo-; πάθος*, suffering]. 1. Any disease of the muscles. 2. A group of disorders characterized by slow progressive loss of power associated with atrophy or hypertrophy of the muscles, absence of fibrillar contraction or quantitative electric change.

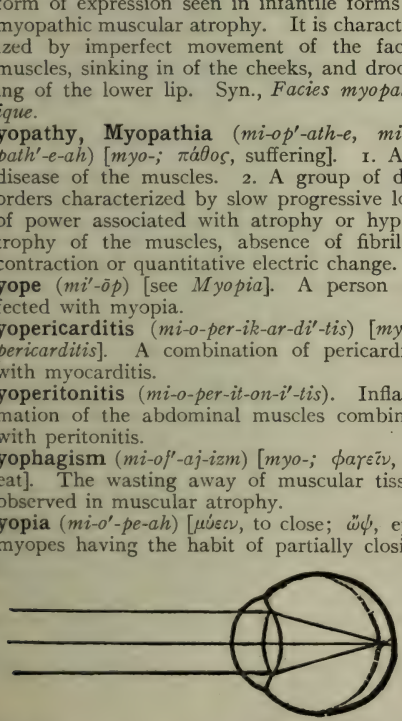
Myope (*mi'-ōp*) [see *Myopia*]. A person affected with myopia.

Myopericarditis (*mi-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*) [*myo-; pericarditis*]. A combination of pericarditis with myocarditis.

Myoperitonitis (*mi-o-per-it-on-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the abdominal muscles combined with peritonitis.

Myophagism (*mi-of'-aj-izm*) [*myo-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. The wasting away of muscular tissue observed in muscular atrophy.

Myopia (*mi-o'-pe-ah*) [*μύειν*, to close; *ὤψ*, eye, myopes having the habit of partially closing



The Formation of the Image in a Myopic Eye in Front of the Retina.

the lids to avoid spheric aberration]. Nearsightedness; an optic defect, usually due to an abnormal length of the anteroposterior diameter of the globe, whereby the focal image is formed in front of the retina.

Myopic (*mi-op'-ik*) [see *Myopia*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of myopia; nearsighted. **M. Crescent,** a yellowish-white crescentic area about the papilla, due to atrophy or breaking away of the choroid and exposure of the sclerotic.

Myoproteid (*mi-o-pro'-te-id*). A substance found in muscle-plasma, differing apparently from the recognized albumins.

Myopsychopathy, Myopsychy (*mi-o-si-kop'-ath-e, mi-o-si'-ke*) [*myo-; ψυχή*, mind; *πάθος*, disease]. Myopathies associated with feebleness or defect of mind.

Myopsychoses (*mi-o-si-ko'-sēz*) [*myo-; ψυχή*, mind]. Myopathies and neuromuscular affections associated with mental disturbances.

Myorrhaphy (*mi-or'-af-e*) [*myo-; ῥαφή*, a seam]. The union of the abdominal recti muscles by suture when drawn apart.

Myorrhexis (*mi-or-eks'-is*) [*myo-; ῥῆξις*, a tearing]. Laceration or rupture of a muscle.

Myosalpingitis (*mi-o-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Hypertrophy of the muscular tissue of the salpinx.

Myosarcoma (*mi-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A sarcoma containing muscular tissue.

Myosclerosis (*mi-o-skle-ro'-sis*). 1. A hardening or induration of a muscle. 2. Synonym of *Pseudohypertrophic paralysis*.

Myoseism (*mi-o-se'-izm*) [*myo-; σεισμός*, a shake]. A symptom that consists in repeated stops in the course of muscular contractions by which the whole movement is rendered jerky.

Myoserum (*mi-o-se'-rum*). Muscle-juice; juice derived from meat submitted to pressure.

Myosin (*mi'-o-sin*) [*μῦς*, muscle]. A proteid of the globulin class, found in coagulated muscle-plasma, and formed from the antecedent globulin, myosinogen. It is also found in the cornea and in some vegetables. Myosin is soluble in strong saline solutions, and is changed into syntonin by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid and heat.

Myosinogen (*mi-o-sin'-o-jen*) [*myosin; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. One of the proteids of muscle-plasma. It is the antecedent of myosin. Its coagulation after death is the cause of rigor mortis.

Myosinuria (*mi-o-sin-u'-re-ah*). The occurrence of myosin in the urine.

Myosis (*mi-o'-sis*). See *Miosis*.

Myositis (*mi-o-si'-tis*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles. **M. fibrosa, M., Interstitial,** an inflammation of the connective tissue of muscle. **M., Ischemic,** myositis due to prolonged fixation of forearm fractures by any form of bandaging which intercepts circulation through the muscles and nerves of the part. **M. ossificans,** a variety characterized by the formation of osseous deposits in the muscles. **M. ossificans progressiva,** a process of ossification attacking one muscle after another. **M. ossificans traumatica,** the formation of a

mass of bone in a muscle after an injury. **M., Specific, M., Syphilitic,** that due to syphilis. **M. trichinosa,** that due to the presence of trichina spiralis in the muscles.

Myospasm (*mi'-o-spazm*) [*myo-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Muscular spasm; a cramp.

Myospasmia (*mi-o-spaz'-me-ah*) [see *Myospasm*]. Diseases in which spasmodic muscular contraction is a dominant symptom.

Myosuria (*mi-o-su'-re-ah*). See *Myosinuria*.

Myosuture (*mi-o-su'-tūr*). Suture of a muscle.

Myosynizesis (*mi-o-sin-iz-e'-sis*) [*myo-; συνίζησις*, a falling together]. The adhesion of two or more muscles.

Myotactic (*mi-o-tak'-tik*) [*myo-; tangere*, to touch]. Relating to the sense of touch in muscles.

Myotatic (*mi-o-tat'-ik*) [*myo-; τάσις*, a stretching]. Produced by or depending upon passive tension of the muscles. **M. Contraction,** tendon-reflex. **M. Irritability,** an increased irritability of muscles produced by passive extension, and giving rise, when the muscle is stimulated, to a *myotatic contraction*, or tendon-reflex.

Myotenotomy (*mi-o-ten-ot'-o-me*) [*myo-; τένων*, tendon; *τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical division of muscles and tendons.

Myotic (*mi-ot'-ik*). See *Miotic*.

Myotome (*mi'-o-tōm*) [*myo-; τομή*, a cutting]. 1. An instrument for performing myotomy. 2. See *Myocomma*.

Myotomy (*mi-ot'-o-me*) [see *Myotome*]. 1. Division of a muscle, particularly through its belly. 2. The dissection of muscles.

Myotonia, Myotonus (*mi-o-to'-ne-ah, -ot'-o-nus*) [*myo-; τόνος*, tension]. 1. Tonic muscular spasm. 2. The stretching of a muscle. 3. Muscular tone, quality, or tension. **M. acquisita,** a disease, not hereditary, characterized by tonic muscular spasm. **M. congenita, M. hereditaria,** Thomsen's disease; a hereditary disease characterized by tonic spasms in the voluntarily moved muscles.

Myrcia (*mur'-se-ah*). A genus of aromatic shrubs of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*. *M. acris* is the source of oil of bay, *oleum myrciæ*, from which is prepared bay-rum, or *spiritus myrciæ*. Bay-rum is used as a local application in headache and to impart its odor to many toilet preparations.

Myricin (*mir'-is-in*) [*μυρίκη*, the tamarisk]. A constituent of wax (*cera flava*), insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myricyl palmitate, $C_{30}H_{61}.C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, which is a compound of palmitic acid and myricyl alcohol.

Myricyl (*mir'-is-il*). A univalent hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{61}$, the radicle of myricyl alcohol. **M. Alcohol,** $C_{30}H_{62}O$, hydrogen myricylate, is obobtained by decomposing beeswax.

Myringa, Myrinx (*mir-in'-gah, mir'-inks*) [L.]. The tympanic membrane.

Myringectomy (*mir-in-jek'-to-me*). See *Myringodectomy*.

Myringitis (*mir-in-ji'-tis*) [*myringa; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myringodectomy (*mir-in-go-dek'-to-me*) [*myringa; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a part or of the whole of the membrana tympani.

Myringodermatitis (*mir-in-go-der-mat-i'-tis*) [*myringa; dermatitis*]. Inflammation of the external layer of the drum-membrane with the formation of blebs below or behind the malleus.

Myringomycosis (*mir-in-go-mi-ko'-sis*) [*myringa; mycosis*]. Disease of the drum-membrane, due to parasitic fungi, especially *Aspergillus*.

Myringoplastic (*mir-in-go-plas'-tik*) [*myringoplasty*]. Pertaining to myringoplasty.

Myringoplasty (*mir-in'-go-plas-te*) [*myringa; πλάσσειν*, to shape]. A plastic operation on the membrana tympani.

Myringotome (*mir-in'-go-tōm*) [*myringa; τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument used in incising the membrana tympani.

Myringotomy (*mir-in-got'-o-me*) [see *Myringotome*]. Incision of the tympanic membrane.

Myristic Acid (*mir-is'-tik*) [*myristica*], $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$. A monobasic acid found in *Myristica fragrans*, in cocoanut-oil, in spermaceti, etc.

Myristica (*mir-is'-tik-ah*). See *Nutmeg*.

Myristicin (*mir-is'-tis-in*) [*myristica*]. A peculiar fatty body contained in nutmeg.

Myristicol (*mir-is'-tik-ol*) [*myristica; oleum*, oil], $C_{19}H_{16}O$. An oily substance extracted from oil of nutmeg.

Myrmeciasis, Myrmeciasm (*mir-me-si'-as-is, mir-me'-se-azm*) [*μύρμηξ*, ant]. Formication.

Myron (*mi'-ron*) [*μύρον*, any sweet juice exuding from plants]. 1. An unguent. 2. A soft resin.

Myronic Acid (*mi-ron'-ik*). See *Acid, Myronic*.

Myronin (*mi-ro'-nin*). An ointment-base said to be a mixture of soap, carnauba wax, and doegling oil.

Myrosin (*mi'-ro-sin*) [*myron*]. An albuminous ferment occurring in mustard-seed, which liberates the oil of mustard from potassium myronate.

Myrrh (*mer*) [*μύρρα*, myrrh]. A gum-resin (*myrrha*, U. S. P.) obtained from *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *myrrha*, a tree of the natural order *Burseraceæ*. Myrrh contains a volatile oil, a resin (*myrrhin*), and a gum, and is used as a stimulant tonic in dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, chlorosis, and amenorrhea. It is employed as a local application in various forms of stomatitis. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **M., Tincture of** (*tinctura myrrhæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.). Myrrh is also an ingredient of *mistura ferri composita, pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*, and *tinctura aloes et myrrhæ*.

Myrrholin (*mir'-ol-in*). A solution of equal parts of fatty oil and myrrh used as a vehicle for the administration of creasote.

Myrtaceous, Myrtal (*mir-ta'-shus, mir'-tal*). Belonging to or characteristic of the myrtle family.

Myrtiform (*mir'-tif-orm*) [*myrtle; forma*, form]. Shaped like a myrtle-berry or myrtle-leaf,

as the *myrtiform* caruncles (carunculæ myrtiformes).

Myrtiformis (*mir-te-form'-is*). See *Depressor alæ nasi* and *Compressor narium* under *Muscle*.

Myrtle (*mir'-tl*) [μύρτος, the myrtle]. A plant of the genus *Myrtus*. The leaves of *Myrtus chekan* are used in bronchitis. Dose of *fluidextract* 1–3 dr. (4–12 Cc.). The leaves of *Myrtus communis* yield *myrtol*, which distils between 160° and 180° C. The leaves are used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. Myrtol is employed an as antiseptic in bronchitis, cystitis, and pyelitis. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.).

Myrtol (*mir'-tol*). See *Myrtle*.

Myrtus (*mir'-tus*). See *Myrtle*.

Mysophobia (*mi-so-fo'-be-ah*) [μύσος, filth; φόβος, dread]. An abnormal dread of contact or of dirt.

Mytacism (*mit'-as-izm*). See *Mutacism*.

Mytilotoxicon (*mit-il-o-toks'-ik-on*) [see *Mytilotoxin*]. A general name for the active agent in mussel-poisoning.

Mytilotoxin (*mit-il-o-toks'-in*) [μυτίλος, mussel; τοξικόν, a poison], $C_6H_{15}NO_2$. A poisonous ptomain found in poisonous mussel; it is similar in action to curara. See *Ptomains, Table of*.

Mytilotoxism (*mit-il-o-toks'-izm*). Mussel-poisoning.

Myxasthenia (*miks-as-the'-ne-ah*) [μύξα, mucus; *asthenia*]. Overdryness of the mucosa or impairment of the power to secrete mucus.

Myxedema (*miks - e - de'-mah*) [μύξα, mucus; *edema*]. A disorder of nutrition in which the subcutaneous tissue, especially of the face and hands, becomes infiltrated with a mucin-like substance, giving rise to a pale, edematous swelling, which does not pit on pressure. It is associated with dulness of the intellect, slow monotonous speech, muscular weakness, tremors, and absence of sweating. It is thought to be due to atrophy or degeneration of the thyroid gland, a view that gains strength from the facts that a similar condition to that of myxedema is produced in animals by the removal of the thyroid gland (cachexia strumipriva), and that the administration of thyroid gland in myxedema produces a marked amelioration of symptoms. In individuals in whom the thyroid gland is congenitally diseased or absent a state resembling myxedema is likely to develop; this is known as *cretinism*.

Myxedematous (*miks-e-dem'-at-us*) [*myxedema*]. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of myxedema.

Myxo- (*miks-o-*) [μύξα, mucus]. A prefix meaning relating to mucus or mucoid.

Myxochondrofibrosarcoma (*miks-o-kon-dro-fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah*). A myxochondroma containing fibrous and sarcomatous elements.

Myxochondroma (*miks - o - kon - dro' - mah*) [*myxo-; chondroma*]. A tumor containing mucous and cartilaginous tissue.

Myxococcidium stegomyiæ (*miks-o-kok-sid'-e-um steg-o-mi'-i-e*). The provisional name for the hematobious parasite of yellow fever.

Myxocystoma (*miks-o-sist-o'-mah*). A cystoma containing mucous elements.

Myxodermia (*miks-o-der'-me-ah*) [*myxo-; δέρμα*, skin]. Softening of the skin.

Myxodes (*miks-o'-dēz*) [*myxo-; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling mucus.

Myxofibroma (*miks - o- fi - bro' - mah*) [*myxo-; fibroma*]. A fibroma that has in part undergone myxomatous degeneration.

Myxofibrosarcoma (*miks-o-fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor made up of myxomatous, sarcomatous, and fibromatous elements.

Myxoglioma (*miks - o - gli - o' - mah*) [*myxo-; glioma*]. A glioma with myxomatous degeneration.

Myxoid (*miks'-oid*) [*myxo-; εἶδος*, like]. Like mucus.

Myxoidedema (*miks-oid-e-de'-mah*). A severe form of influenza.

Myxoinoma (*miks-o-in-o'-mah*) [*myxo-; ἴς*, a fiber; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A benign form of inoma with myxomatous elements.

Myxolipoma (*miks - o - lip - o' - mah*) [*myxo-; lipoma*]. A fatty tumor that has in part undergone myxomatous change.

Myxoma (*miks-o'-mah*) [*myxo-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A connective-tissue tumor after the type of the jelly of Wharton of the umbilical cord. It consists of a gelatinous, mucin-containing, intercellular substance, in which are scattered peculiar branched or stellate cells. **M., Cystic, M., Cystoid,** one containing parts so fluid as to resemble cysts. **M., Hyaline,** a translucent form consisting almost wholly of mucous tissue. **M., Medullary,** one containing many cells and presenting a white, opaque, pith-like appearance. **M., Telangiectatic, M. telangiectodes, M., Vascular,** a myxoma characterized by a highly vascular structure.

Myxomatous (*miks-o'-mat-us*) [*myxoma*]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, myxoma. **M. Degeneration,** mucoid degeneration. It attacks epithelium and connective tissue, giving rise to the production of a gelatinous substance containing mucin. In epithelial tissue the cells are affected; in connective tissue, the intercellular substance.

Myxomycetes (*miks - o - mi-se' - tēz*) [*myxo-; μύκης*, fungus]. A genus of slime fungi found in decaying wood and moss.

Myxoneuroma (*miks-o-nu-ro'-mah*) [*myxo-; neuroma*]. 1. A glioma. 2. A neuroma with mucous elements.

Myxoneurosis (*miks - o - nu - ro' - sis*) [*myxo-; neurosis*]. A neurosis which, as a functional disturbance, causes an abnormal secretion of mucus. **M. intestinalis membranacea,** intestinal catarrh combined with secretion of mucus of nervous origin.

Myxopapilloma (*miks-o-pap-il-o'-mah*). Papilloma with mucous elements.

Myxosarcoma (*miks - o - sar - ko' - mah*) [*myxo-; sarcoma*]. A sarcoma that has in part undergone myxomatous degeneration.

Myxosporidia (*miks-o-spor-id'-e-ah*) [*myxo-; σπόρος*, seed]. A group or order of *Sporozoa* found as parasitic bodies in the muscles and epithelial cells of fishes; they produce a psorospermosis which is frequently widespread and destructive.

N

N. The symbol for *nitrogen;* also (*n*) the sign of the index of refraction.

Na. Symbol for sodium (*natrium*).

N. A. Abbreviation of *numeric aperture.*

Nabothian Cysts, N. Ovules (*nah-bo'-the-an*). See *Cysts, Nabothian.* **N. Follicles,** the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri about the external os. **N. Menorrhagia,** a discharge from the pregnant uterus of thin mucous that accumulates as the result of excessive secretion of the uterine glands. Syn., *Hydrorrhœa gravidarum.*

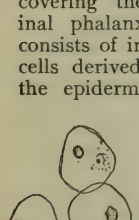
Naegele's Obliquity. Biparietal obliquity; the lateral inclination of the fetal head, at the superior pelvic strait, which brings the sagittal suture nearer to the sacral promontory. **N.'s Pelvis,** the obliquely contracted pelvis; ankylosis of the sacroiliac synchondrosis of one side, with imperfect development of the sacrum on the corresponding side.

Nævus (*ne'-vus*). See *Nevus.*

Naftalan (*naf'-tal-an*). An antiseptic, deodorant substance consisting of a Russian naphtha (97%) and hard soap (3%). It is used in skin diseases, burns, ulcers, and rheumatism.

Nagana, N'gana, Nygana (*nag-ah'-nah*) [African]. A disease of animals due to *Trypanosoma Brucei,* which is transmitted by the tsetse-fly.

Nail (*nāl*) [AS., *nægel*]. The horny structure covering the dorsal aspect of the terminal phalanx of each finger and toe. It consists of intimately united horny epithelial cells derived from the stratum lucidum of the epidermis. **N.-bed,** a vascular tissue, corresponding to the corium and the stratum malpighii of the skin, in which a nail rests. **N.-culture,** a term applied in bacteriology to a stab-culture showing a growth along the needle-track, and on the surface a button-like projection, giving the appearance of a nail driven into the gelatin. **N.-fold,** the portion of epidermis that covers the root and edges of the nail. **N., Hang-.** See *Hangnail* **N., Ingrowing, N., Ingrown,** an overlapping of the nail by the flesh, from pressure, attended with ulceration. **N.-matrix,** the proximal end of the nail-bed; the structure from which the nail grows. **N., Turtle-back,** a nail curved in all directions; a condition seen in certain trophic disturbances.



Elements of a Human Nail (×240).—(*Stöhr.*)

Nanism (*na'-nizm*) [*nanus*]. Dwarfishness.

Nanocephalous (*na-no-sef'-al-us*) [*nanus; κεφαλή*, head]. Possessing a dwarfed head.

Nanoid (*na'noid*) [*nanus; εἶδος*, like]. Dwarf-like.

Nanomelia, Nanomelus (*na-no-me'-le-ah, na-nom'-el-us*) [*nanus; μέλος*, a limb]. A monster characterized by undersized limbs.

Nanous (*nan'-us*). Dwarfed, stunted.

Nanus (*na'-nus*) [*νᾶνος*, a dwarf]. 1. A dwarf. 2. Dwarfed; stunted.

Nape (*nāp*) [ME.]. The back part of the neck; the nucha.

Napellin (*na-pel'-in*) [*napellus,* dim. of *napus,* a turnip], $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$. An alkaloid of *Aconitum napellus.* It is an anodyne and antineuralgic. Dose ⅛–½ gr. (0.01–0.03 Gm.).

Napha (*na'-fah*) [L.]. Orange-blossoms.

Naphtha (*naf'-thah*) [*νάφθα*, from Ar., *naft,* naphtha]. 1. Formerly, any strong-smelling, inflammable, volatile liquid. 2. A colorless, inflammable oil distilled from petroleum, bituminous shale, etc. **N., Coal-tar,** a volatile mixture distilled from coal-tar and containing benzene, toluene, xylene, and similar hydrocarbons. **N., Petroleum,** the more volatile part of petroleum collected during distillation and known as *crude naphtha,* or again separated by distillation into gasolene, benzene, and refined naphtha. **N.-salicyn,** a disinfecting solution said to contain salicylic acid, naphthol, and borax. **N., Shale,** naphtha distilled from bituminous shale. **N. vitrioli,** ethylic ether. **N., Wood-,** methyl-alcohol.

Naphthalene, Naphthalin, Naphtalin (*naf'-thal-ēn, naf'-thal-in, naf'-tal-in*) [*naphtha*]. *Naphthalinum* (U. S. P.), $C_{10}H_8$. A hydrocarbon crystallizing in large, silvery, rhombic plates, slightly soluble in hot, but insoluble in cold, water, though easily soluble in methyl- and ethyl-alcohols, chloroform, ether, and benzene. It is an antiseptic, and is used in intestinal putrefaction, in typhoid fever, etc.; locally, in scabies and pruritus. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Naphthalol (*naf'-thal-ol*). See *Betol.*

Naphthocresol (*naf-tho-kre'-sol*). A brown, tarry, antiseptic liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; used the same as creolin.

Naphthol, Naphtol (*naf'-thol, naf'-tol*), $C_{10}H_7$, OH. A substance found in coal-tar and prepared artificially from *alphanaphthol.* It exists in two isomeric forms, *alphanaphthol* and *betanaphthol,* and occurs in the form

of pale, buff-colored crystals. *Betanaphthol* (U. S. P.) is employed in dyspepsia and as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrheas, typhoid fever, etc. Locally it is used in eczemas, prurigo, herpes, favus, etc. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **N.-aristol, N.-diiodid.** See *Diiodobetanaphthol*. **N.-eucalyptol,** a compound of alphanaphthol or betanaphthol and eucalyptol; it is used as a surgical antiseptic.

Naphtholate (*naf'-thol-āt*). A naphthol compound in which a base replaces the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl.

Naphtholism (*naf'-thol-izm*). Poisoning from continued external application of naphthol; it is marked by nephritis, hematuria, and eclampsia.

Naphtholum (*naf'-thol-um*). Betanaphthol.

Naphthopyrin (*naf-tho-pi'-rin*). A molecular compound obtained by the prolonged trituration of betanaphthol with twice its weight of antipyrin.

Naphthosalol (*naf-tho-sa'-lol*). See *Betol*.

Naphthoxol (*naf-thoks'-ol*). An antiseptic fluid consisting of a 3% solution of hydrogen dioxid, 32 to 38% alcohol, and 2% naphthol.

Naphthyl (*naf'-thil*), $C_{10}H_7$. The radicle of naphthalene.

Naphthylamin (*naf-thil'-a-min*), $C_{10}H_7 . NH_2$. A crystallizable substance turning red in the air.

Narcein (*nar'-se-in*) [*νάρκη*, numbness], $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$. An alkaloid contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, and forms fine, silky, inodorous, bitter crystals. It is used as a substitute for morphin. Dose ¼ gr. (0.016 Gm.). **N. Hydrochlorid,** $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 . HCl + 2H_2O$, an acid substance forming colorless needles freely soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic in doses of ⅙–3 gr. (0.01–0.2 Gm.). **N. Meconate,** $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 . C_7H_4O_7$, yellow crystals soluble in water. It is used as a sedative. Subcutaneous dose $\frac{1}{10}$–⅔ gr. (0.006–0.025 Gm.). **N., Reaction for** (Arnold's), upon heating the substance containing narcein with concentrated sulfuric acid and a trace of phenol a reddish coloration results. **N. Valerianate,** $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 . C_5H_{10}O_2$, a greenish-white, unstable powder, soluble in alcohol or hot water; decomposes on exposure. It is used as a sedative in mania, hysteria, etc.

Narco- (*nar-ko-*) [*νάρκη*, numbness]. A prefix meaning relating to narcosis, numbness, or stupor.

Narcohypnia (*nar-ko-hip'-ne-ah*) [*narco-; ὕπνος*, sleep]. Waking numbness; a peculiar state in which the patient has a sense of numbness on awaking.

Narcolepsy (*nar'-ko-lep-se*) [*narco-; epilepsy*]. An uncontrollable tendency to attacks of deep sleep of short duration. It has been observed in epilepsy and other affections.

Narcoma (*nar-ko'-mah*) [see *Narcosis*]. Stupor from the use of a narcotic.

Narcomania (*nar-ko-ma'-ne-ah*) [*narco-; μανία*, madness]. 1. Insanity characterized by stupor. 2. Insanity from use of narcotics. 3. A morbid craving for narcotics.

Narcose (*nar'-kōz*) [*narcosis*]. In a condition of stupor.

Narcosis (*nar-ko'-sis*) [*ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. The state of complete unconsciousness produced by a narcotic drug or an anesthetic. **N., Medullary,** anesthesia by cocainization of the spinal cord.

Narcotic (*nar-kot'-ik*) [see *Narcosis*]. 1. Producing stupor. 2. A drug that produces narcosis.

Narcotin (*nar'-kot-in*) [see *Narcosis*], $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. An alkaloid of opium, separated from morphin by potassium hydroxid. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining prisms, and melts at 176° C. It is sudorific and antipyretic, but has no narcotic effects. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.06–0.2 Gm.).

Narcotism (*nar'-kot-izm*) [see *Narcosis*]. The condition resulting from the use of a narcotic.

Narcotize (*nar'-ko-tīz*) [see *Narcosis*]. To put under the influence of a narcotic; to render unconscious by means of a narcotic.

Nargol (*nar'-gol*). Silver nucleate; silver nucleid, a compound of nucleic acid and silver oxid containing 10% of the latter; it causes blanching of the conjunctiva.

Narinjin (*na-rin'-jin*) [Sanskrit. *narinji*, the orange], $C_{23}H_{26}O_{12} + 4H_2O$, or $C_{23}H_{28}O_{12} + 5H_2O$. A glucosid from the blossoms of *Citrus decumana*, the grape-fruit or pomelo tree.

Naris (*na'-ris*) [L.; pl., *nares*]. One of a pair of openings at the anterior part (*anterior nares*) or at the posterior part (*posterior nares*) of the nasal fossas.

Nasal (*na'-zal*) [*nasus*, the nose]. Pertaining to the nose. **N. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **N. Bones,** the two small bones forming the arch of the nose. **N. Catarrh,** catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane; coryza. **N. Duct.** See under *Duct*. **N. Eminence.** See *Eminence, Nasal*. **N. Fossas,** the cavities of the nose. **N. Ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion. **N. Labyrinth,** the irregular cavity formed by the turbinal bones in the nasal passages. **N. Line.** *See Salle's (de) Line*. **N. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*. **N. Spine.** 1. A sharp process descending in the middle line from the inferior surface of the frontal bone between the superior maxillas. 2. The inferior sharp edge of the nasal crest of the superior maxilla. Syn., *Anterior nasal spine*. 3. The prominence formed by the junction in the median line of the elevations upon the posterior internal adjoining margins of the palatal plate of the palate bones. **N. Voice,** a peculiar muffled timbre of the voice, especially marked in cases of perforation of the palate.

Nascent (*nas'-ent*) [*nasci*, to be born]. A term applied to gaseous substances at the moment of their liberation from chemic union.

Nasion (*na'-ze-on*) [*nasus*, nose]. The median point of the nasofrontal suture.

Nasmyth's Membrane, N.'s Cuticle. The

epithelial membrane enveloping the enamel of the tooth during its development and for a short time after birth. Syn., *Cuticula dentis.*

Naso- (*na-zo-*) [*nasus*, nose]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the nose.

Nasoantral (*na-zo-an'-tral*). Relating to the nose and the maxillary antrum.

Nasoantritis (*na-zo-an-tri'-tis*). Rhinitis combined with inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

Nasoaural (*na-zo-aw'-ral*). Relating to the nose and ear.

Nasobuccal (*na-zo-buk'-al*). Relating to the nose and cheek.

Nasofrontal (*na-zo-fron'-tal*). Pertaining to the nasal and the frontal bones.

Nasolabial (*na-zo-la'-be-al*). Pertaining to the nose and lip.

Nasolacrimal (*na-zo-lak'-rim-al*) [*naso-; lacrima*, tear]. Pertaining to the nose and the lacrimal apparatus, as the *nasolacrimal* duct.

Nasolambdoidal (*na-zo-lam-doi'-dal*). Relating to the nasal bones and the lambdoid suture. **N. Line.** See *Poirier's Line.*

Nasomanometer (*na-zo-man-om'-et-er*). A manometer supplied with tubes to introduce liquid into the nostrils in order to test the permeability of the nose.

Nasooccipital (*na-zo-ok-sip'-it-al*). Pertaining to the nose and the occiput.

Nasopalatine (*na-zo-pal'-at-ēn*). 1. Pertaining to both the nose and the palate, as the *nasopalatine* nerve. 2. Giving passage to the *nasopalatine* nerve, as the *nasopalatine* canal.

Nasopalpebral (*na-zo-pal'-pe-bral*). Relating to the nose and the eyelids.

Nasopharyngeal (*na-zo-far-in'-je-al*) [*nasopharynx*]. Pertaining to both the nose and the pharynx or to the nasopharynx.

Nasopharyngitis (*na-zo-far-in-ji'-tis*) [*nasopharynx; ἰτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nasopharynx. Syn., *Rhinopharyngitis.*

Nasopharynx (*na-zo-far'-inks*) [*naso-; φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. The space between the posterior nares and a horizontal plane through the lower margin of the soft palate.

Nasorostral (*na-zo-ros'-tral*). Relating to the rostrum of the nose.

Natal Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Nataloin (*na-tal'-o-in*) [*Natal*, an African state; *aloin*], $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$. The aloin derived from Natal aloes.

Nates (*na'-tēz*) [*natis*, the buttock]. The buttocks. **N. of Brain,** the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

Native (*na'-tiv*) [*nativus*, born]. Of indigenous origin or growth; occurring in its natural state; not artificial. **N. Albumins,** a class of proteids occurring ready-formed in the tissues.

Natrium (*na'-tre-um*). See *Sodium.*

Natron (*na'-tron*) [Ar., *natrūn*, native sodium carbonate]. 1. Native sodium carbonate. 2. Soda. 3. Sodium or potassium nitrate.

Natural (*nat'-u-ral*) [*natura*, nature]. Pertaining to nature. **N. History,** a term including a description of all the products and phenomena of nature, but at present generally restricted to the sciences of zoology and botany. **N. Philosophy,** the science treating of the physical properties of matter at rest and in motion; now usually called physics.

Nauheim Treatment (*now'-hīm*). See *Schott Method* (2).

Nausea (*naw'-she-ah*) [*ναυσία*, sea-sickness]. Sickness at the stomach, with inclination to vomit. **N., Creatic, N., Kreatic,** morbid aversion to eating animal food. **N. marina, N. navalis,** sea-sickness.

Nauseant (*naw'-she-ant*) [*nausea*]. 1. Nauseating; producing nausea. 2. Any agent that produces nausea.

Nauseating, Nauseous (*naw'-she-a-ting, naw'-she-us*) [*nausea*]. Producing nausea or loathing.

Nausiosis (*naw-se-o'-sis*). 1. Nausea. 2. A venous hemorrhage in which the flow is discharged by jets.

Navel (*na'-vel*) [AS., *nafela*]. The umbilicus. **N.-string,** the umbilical cord.

Navicular (*na-vik'-u-lar*) [*navicula*, a little ship]. Boat-shaped. **N. Bone,** the scaphoid bone of the foot. **N. Fossa.** 1. A depression between the vaginal aperture and the fourchet. 2. A dilation of the urethra near the glans penis.

Naviculare (*na-vik-u-la'-re*) [*navicula*]. See *Bones, Table of.*

Near-point. The *punctum proximum*, the point nearest the eye at which an object can be seen distinctly. **N., Absolute,** that near-point for either eye alone at which no effort at accommodation is made. **N., Relative,** that near-point for both eyes at which accommodation is brought into play.

Near-sight. See *Myopia.*

Nearthrosis (*ne-ar-thro'-sis*). See *Neoarthrosis.*

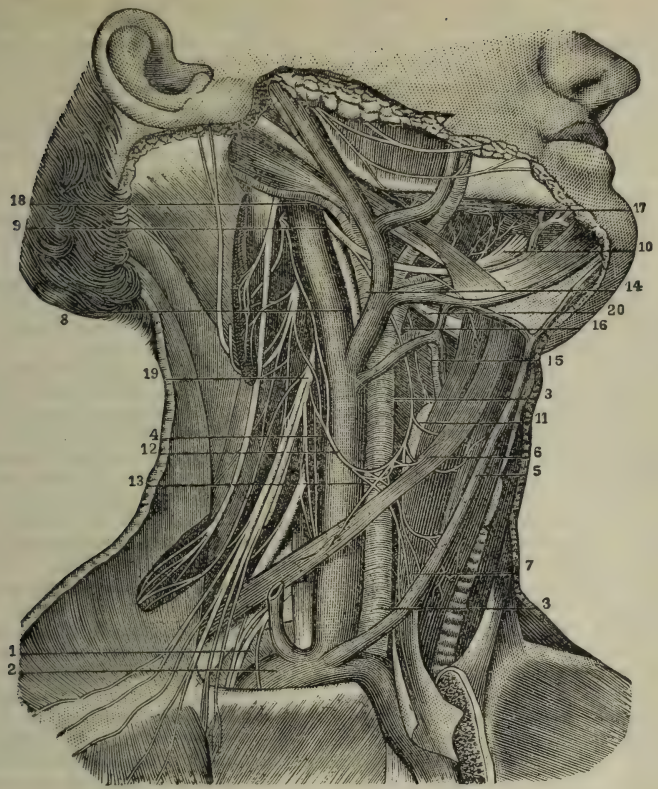
Nebula (*neb'-u-lah*) [L.]. A cloud; a faint, grayish opacity of the cornea.

Nebulizer (*neb'-u-li-zer*). See *Atomizer.*

Neck (*nek*) [AS., *hnecca*]. The constricted portion of the body connecting the head with the trunk; also, the narrow portion of any structure serving to join its parts. See also *Cervix.* **N., Anatomic,** the constricted portion of the humerus, just below the articular surface, serving for the attachment of the capsular ligament. **N.-berg,** the vulgar name of the cervical portion of the thymus gland of animals. See *Heart-berg.* **N., Cephalic,** the constricted, neck-like region lying between the quadrigeminum and the thalami. Syn., *Isthmus prosencephali.* **N., Derbyshire.** Synonym of *Goiter.* **N., Surgical,** the constricted part of the humerus just below the condyles. **N., Wry-.** Synonym of *Torticollis.*

Necremia, Necræmia (*nek-re'-me-ah*) [*νεκρός*, dead; *αἷμα*, blood]. A condition marked by loss of vitality in the corpuscles and a tendency not to run together.

Necro- (*nek-ro-*) [*νεκρός*, dead]. A prefix signifying death.



VESSELS AND NERVES OF THE NECK.—(*Holden.*)

1. Subclavian artery. 2. Subclavian vein. 3, 3. Common carotid artery. 4. Internal jugular vein. 5. Anterior jugular vein. 6. Omohyoid muscle. 7. Sternohyoid muscle. 8. Trunk of pneumogastric nerve. 9. Hypoglossal nerve. 10. Its terminal portion. 11. Its descending branch. 12. Internal descending branch of cervical plexus. 13. Plexus formed by last two branches. 14. External carotid artery. 15. Superior thyroid artery and vein. 16. Lingual and facial arteries. 17. Facial artery and vein. 18. Occipital artery. 19. Anterior branches of the first four cervical nerves. 20. Superior laryngeal nerve.

Necrobiosis (*nek-ro-bi-o'-sis*) [*necro-*; *βίος*, life]. Molecular death of tissue.

Necrocystosis (*nek-ro-sis-to'-sis*) [*necro-*; *κύτος*, a cell]. · Death or loss of vitality of the cells.

Necrogenic (*nek-ro-jen'-ik*) [*necro-*; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Originating from dead substances.

Necrology (*nek-rol'-o-je*) [*necro-*; *λόγος*, science]. Tabulated mortality statistics.

Necrometer (*nek-rom'-et-er*) [*necro-*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for weighing organs at an autopsy.

Necrophilous (*nek-rof'-il-us*). Subsisting on dead matter.

Necropneumonia (*nek - ro - nu - mo' - ne - ah*). Gangrene of the lung.

Necropsy (*nek'-rop-se*) [*necro-*; *ὄψις*, sight]. The examination of a dead body; autopsy; postmortem examination.

Necrosis (*nek-ro'-sis*) [*νεκρός*, dead]. The death of cells surrounded by living tissue. *Necrosis* proper refers to death in mass; *necrobiosis* to death of individual cells. Among the causes of necrosis are: direct injury, obstruction of the circulation, loss of trophic influence. The varieties of necrosis are: coagulation-necrosis, liquefactive necrosis, cheesy necrosis, dry and moist gangrene. Necrosed tissues may be absorbed, retained, or thrown off. The dead tissue is called *sequestrum* in case of bone, and *sphacelus* in case of soft parts. In surgery the term necrosis is often applied specifically to the death of bone. **N., Balser's Fatty.** See *Balser's Fat-necrosis*. **N., Central,** that in which the internal portions of a bone are involved. **N., Cheesy,** necrosis characterized by the formation of a cheese-like material. It is usually due to the presence of the tubercle bacillus, and is most often seen in the lungs. **N., Coagulation-, N., Coagulative,** a variety characterized by the formation of fibrin. It is most common in the blood, in thrombosis. It also occurs on mucous membranes, where it produces a false membrane, chiefly under the influence of the bacillus of diphtheria, but also of other irritant agents. Occasionally it occurs in the interior of organs as the result of embolism or thrombosis, leading to the

formation of an anemic infarct. **N., Colliquative.** See *N., Liquefactive.* **N., Embolic,** coagulation-necrosis in an anemic infarct following embolism. **N., Endoglobular** (of Maragliano and Castellino), the degenerative decoloration of erythrocytes, giving rise to shadow corpuscles, "phantoms," or achromacytes. See *Achromacyte.* **N., Fat-,** a type of necrosis following fatty degeneration, reducing the entire structure to a fatty emulsion. **N. infantilis,** cancrum oris. **N., Liquefactive,** a process analogous to coagulation-necrosis, but instead of fibrin the peculiar reaction of fluids and cells gives rise to the formation of a liquid. **N., Mercurial,** a necrosis of bones due to chronic poisoning with mercury. **N., Phosphorus-,** a necrosis of bone, especially of the lower jaw, occurring in those exposed to the fumes of phosphorus. **N., Superficial,** a necrosis in which the portion of bone just beneath the periosteum is affected. **N., Total,** a form in which the bone through its entire thickness is necrotic. **N. ustilaginea,** dry gangrene from ergotism.

Necrospermia (*nek-ro-sperm'-e-ah*) [*necro-; σπέρμα,* seed]. Impotence due to loss of motility in the spermatozoa.

Necrotic (*nek-rot'-ik*) [*necrosis*]. Pertaining to or characterized by necrosis.

Necrotomy (*nek-rot'-o-me*) [*necro-; τομή,* a cutting]. The dissection of a dead body.

Nectandra (*nek-tan'-drah*) [*νέκταρ,* nectar; *ἀνήρ,* a male]. A tree of the order *Laurineæ.* The bark of *Nectandra rodiæi* (*nectandræ cortex,* B. P.) contains tannic acid, resin, sugar, albumin, various salts, and two alkaloids, beberin and sipirin. It is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge, and has been used in malarial fevers, but is not so good an antiperiodic as cinchona. Dose 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). The root of *N. cymbarum,* of Brazil, is roborant; the balsamic oil from the bark is tonic, antispasmodic, diuretic, emmenagog, and diaphoretic, and is also applied to ulcers. *N. pichury-major,* and *N. pichury-minor,* of Brazil, furnish seeds which are used in diarrhea and dysentery; they contain fat, an ethereal oil, and safrol.

Nectareous (*nek-ta'-re-us*) [*nectar*]. Agreeable to the taste.

Nedyia (*ned-i'-e-ah*) [*νήδυια*]. The abdominal viscera.

Nedys (*ned'-is*) [*νηδύς*]. 1. The stomach and bowels. 2. The uterus.

Needle (*ne'-dl*) [AS., *nædl*]. A sharp-pointed steel instrument used for sewing and for penetrating tissues for the purpose of carrying a ligature through. **N., Aneurysm-,** one fixed on a handle, and with the eye at the point, especially adapted for ligating vessels. **N., Cataract-,** one for operating upon the cataractous lens or its capsule. **N., Discission-,** one for insertion through the cornea, and breaking the capsule and substance of the crystalline lens. **N., Exploring,** a grooved, sharp-pointed rod introduced into a cavity or a part for the purpose of determining the presence of fluid. **N., Hagedorn's,** a flat suture needle curved on its edge, with the eye perforating the side. **N.-holder,** a handle for clasping a needle. **N., Hypodermatic,** the fine, needle-pointed metallic tube attached to the barrel of the hypodermatic syringe. **N., Knife,** one that has a sharp cutting-edge; it is used in the discission of cataracts.

Needling (*ne'-dling*) [*needle*]. The process of lacerating a cataract with a needle, to afford entrance to the aqueous humor and cause absorption of the lens.

Nefrens (*ne'-frenz*) [*ne,* not; *frendere,* to gnash the teeth]. Without teeth; edentate. In the pl., *nefrendes,* toothless people, whether nurslings or aged persons.

Neftel's Disease. See *Atremia* (2).

Negative (*neg'-at-iv*) [*negare,* to deny]. 1. Denying; contradicting; opposing. 2. Of quantities, less than nothing. 3. In physics, opposed to a quality termed *positive.* **N. Accommodation,** the absence of active accommodation; the state of the eye at rest, or when looking at an object at an infinite distance. **N. Blood-pressure,** pressure which is less than that of the atmosphere. It exists in the large veins near the heart, owing to the aspirating action of the thorax. **N. Chemotaxis,** the absence of the power of attracting leukocytes and wandering cells, or their actual repulsion. **N. Electrode, N. Pole,** the electrode or pole of an electric battery connected with the positive plate and conducting *negative* electricity. **N. Variation of the Muscle-current,** a diminution in the strength of the muscle-current during tetanic contraction.

Neisseria (*ni-se'-re-ah*). A group of schizomycetes. See under *Bacteria.*

Nélaton's Catheter. A soft-rubber catheter. **N.'s Fold,** a transverse fold of mucosa at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the rectum, about 10 to 11 centimeters above the anus. **N.'s Hematocele,** hematoma of the fallopian tube. **N.'s Line.** See *Line, Nélaton's.* **N.'s Probe.** See *Probe, Nélaton's.* **N.'s Sphincter,** a circular bundle of rectal muscular fibers situated from 8 to 10 centimeters above the anus, on a level with the prostate. It is not constant, and when present it generally occupies only a part of the circumference of the bowel. **N.'s Tumor,** desmoid tumor of the abdominal wall.

Nélavan (*nel'-av-an*). See *African Lethargy.*

Nematachometer (*nem-at-ak-om'-et-er*) [*νῆμα,* thread; *τάχος,* rapidity; *μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of transmission of nervous impulses in peripheral nerves.

Nematoblast (*nem'-at-o-blast*) [*νῆμα,* thread; *βλαστός,* a germ]. A spermatoblast.

Nematoda (*nem-at-o'-dah*) [see *Nematode*]. A genus of worms, the threadworms, some of which are parasitic in man and the lower animals. The most important of these are *Anguillula, Ankylostoma, Ascaris, Eustron-*

gylus, Filaria, Oxyuris, Strongylus, Trichina, Trichocephalus.

Nematode (*nem'-at-ōd*) [*νῆμα*, thread; *εἶδος*, like]. 1. Thread-like; belonging to or resembling the *Nematoda*, or threadworms; applied to threadworms, hairworms, roundworms, pinworms. 2. The threads formed by a serial arrangement of the granules of protoplasm.

Nematoid (*nem'-at-oid*). See *Nematode* (1).

Nemomena (*nem-o-me'-nah*) [*νέμεσθαι*, to devour; to spread]. Perforating ulcers.

Nencki's Test for Indol. Treat with nitric acid containing nitrous acid; a red coloration results, and in concentrated solution a red precipitate may form.

Neo- [*νέος*, new]. A prefix meaning new.

Neoarsycodil (*ne-o-ar-sik'-o-dil*). Sodium methyl arsenite. It is used in tuberculosis. Dose ½–1½ gr. (0.02–0.1 Gm.) for five days, then omit for five days.

Neoarthrosis (*ne-o-ar-thro'-sis*) [*neo-*; *ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A false joint.

Neoblast (*ne'-o-blast*). See *Parablast.*

Neodermin (*ne-o-der'-min*). An ointment containing difluordiphenyl; used on burns and ulcerated surfaces.

Neoformation (*ne-o-form-a'-shun*). See *Newgrowth.*

Neogenesis (*ne-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*neo-*; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Regeneration of tissues.

Neogenic (*ne-o-jen'-ik*). Productive of new growth. **N. Zone.** See under *Zone.*

Neologism (*ne-ol'-o-jizm*) [*neo-*; *λόγος*, a word]. The utterance of meaningless words by the insane.

Neomembrane (*ne-o-mem'-brān*). A new or false membrane.

Neonatal (*ne-o-na'-tal*) [*neo-*; *natus*, born]. Pertaining to the newborn.

Neoplasm (*ne'-o-plazm*). See *Newgrowth.* **N., Inflammatory Fungoid,** mycosis fungoides.

Neoplastic (*ne-o-plas'-tik*) [*neoplasm*]. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a neoplasm.

Neoplasty (*ne'-o-plas-te*) [see *Neoplasm*]. The restoration of lost tissue by a plastic operation.

Nepeta (*nep'-et-ah*). See *Catnep.*

Nephralgia (*nef-ral'-je-ah*) [*nephrus*; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the kidney.

Nephrauxe (*nef-rawks'-e*) [*nephrus*; *αὔξη*, increase]. Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephrectomy (*nef-rek'-to-me*) [*nephrus*; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the kidney. **N., Abdominal,** nephrectomy performed through an abdominal incision. **N., Lumbar,** nephrectomy through an incision in the loin.

Nephremia (*nef-re'-me-ah*) [*nephrus*; *αἷμα*, blood]. Renal congestion.

Nephria (*nef'-re-ah*). See *Bright's Disease.*

Nephric (*nef'-rik*) [*nephrus*]. Pertaining to the kidney.

Nephridium (*nef-rid'-e-um*) [dim. of *νεφρός*, kidney]. 1. In biology, the fat about the kidneys. 2. The suprarenal capsule.

Nephrin, Nephrina (*nef'-rin, nef-ri'-nah*). See *Cystin.*

Nephrism (*nef'-rizm*) [*nephrus*]. The grave condition of patients suffering from pronounced or advanced disease of the kidney.

Nephritic (*nef-rit'-ik*) [see *Nephritis*]. 1. Pertaining to nephritis. 2. Improperly, pertaining to the kidney; the correct term is nephric.

Nephritids, Nephritides (*nef-rit'-ids, nef-rit'-id-ēz*). Morbid conditions of the skin due to disorder of the kidneys.

Nephritis (*nef-ri'-tis*) [*nephrus*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney. **N., Diffuse,** that involving both epithelial and connective-tissue elements of the kidney. **N., Interstitial,** that involving the connective tissue chiefly; it may be acute or chronic. **N., Interstitial, Acute,** a form due to septic infection either through the blood, as in pyemia, or through extension along the ureter or from neighboring structures. **N., Interstitial, Chronic,** a form in which the kidney is small and hard, the capsule is adherent, the surface is granular and marked by cysts. The cortex is diminished in thickness. Microscopically there is a marked increase in the connective tissue about the tubules, the glomerules, and the blood-vessels. The glomerules show degenerative changes; the epithelium is atrophic and degenerated. The symptoms are anemia, loss of flesh and strength, disturbances of digestion, dyspnea, and asthmatic attacks; polyuria, the urine being of a low specific gravity, pale, and containing only a small amount of albumin and but few hyaline casts. There is also hypertrophy of the heart with sclerosis of the arteries; the pulse is of high tension, and the second aortic sound is accentuated. Uremia is common. Syn., *Granular or gouty kidney.* **N., Parenchymatous,** a form in which the inflammation affects the epithelium of the uriniferous tubules. Syn., *Catarrhal nephritis; Desquamative nephritis; Tubular nephritis.* **N., Parenchymatous, Acute,** a form in which the kidney is enlarged, congested, its structural markings are obscured, the epithelium is in a state of cloudy swelling or fatty degeneration, and many tubules contain casts; in others the epithelium is desquamated. The symptoms are fever, lumbar pains, and often dropsy; the urine is scanty and contains albumin, blood, casts, and epithelial cells; uremia is common. Syn., *Acute Bright's disease.* **N., Parenchymatous, Chronic,** a variety in which the kidney is enlarged, pale or yellow, and soft; the epithelium presents an advanced stage of fatty degeneration. Casts are often present. The symptoms are anemia, dropsy, gastrointestinal disturbances, dyspnea, and retinitis; the urine is scanty and contains a large amount of albumin, granular, fatty, and waxy casts, and compound granule-cells. Syn., *Large white kidney.* **N., Saturnine,** that due to chronic lead-poisoning. **N., Scarlatinal,** an acute nephritis due to scarlatina. **N., Tubal,** inflammation of the renal tubes. **N., Tuberculous,** that due to the presence of tubercle

bacilli. It presents itself either in the form of caseating masses or cavities in the substance of the kidney, or as miliary tuberculosis of the organ. **N., Typhoid.** See *Nephrotyphus*. **N. uratica,** gouty kidney, partial or more diffuse interstitial nephritis in arthritic subjects, due to deposition of urates.

Nephro- (*nef-ro-*) [*nephrus*]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the kidney.

Nephrocele (*nef'-ro-sēl*) [*nephro-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the kidney.

Nephrocystanastomosis (*nef-ro-sist-an-as-to-mo'-sis*) [*nephro-; κύστις*, bladder; *ἀναστόμωσις*, an opening]. The surgical formation of an opening between the kidney and the urinary bladder.

Nephrogenic, Nephrogenous (*nef-ro-jen'-ik, nef-roj'-en-us*) [*nephro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Of renal origin.

Nephrohemia (*nef-ro-he'-me-ah*). See *Nephremia*.

Nephrolith (*nef'-ro-lith*) [*nephro-; λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus of the kidney.

Nephrolithiasis (*nef-ro-lith-i'-as-is*) [*nephro-; lithiasis*]. The formation of renal calculi, or the diseased state that leads to their formation.

Nephrolithotomy (*nef-ro-lith-ot'-o-me*) [*nephro-; lithotomy*]. An incision of the kidney for the removal of a calculus.

Nephrolysin (*nef-rol'-is-in*) [*nephro-; λύειν*, to loose]. A cytolysin produced by inoculation with renal cells.

Nephropexy (*nef'-ro-peks-e*) [*nephro-; πῆξις*, fixation]. Surgical fixation of a floating kidney.

Nephrophthisis (*nef - ro - ti' - sis*) [*nephro-; phthisis*]. Cheesy degeneration of the kidney; it is due to the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

Nephroptosis (*nef-ro-to'-sis*) [*nephro-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Prolapse of the kidney.

Nephropyelitis (*nef-ro-pi-el-i'-tis*) [*nephro-; pyelitis*]. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney; pyelonephritis.

Nephropyosis (*nef-ro-pi-o'-sis*). Same as *Pyonephrosis*.

Nephrorrhagia (*nef-ror-a'-je-ah*) [*nephro-; ῥεγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Renal hemorrhage.

Nephrorrhaphy (*nef-ror'-a-fe*) [*nephro-; ῥαφή*, suture]. The stitching of a floating kidney to the posterior wall of the abdomen or to the loin.

Nephrosis (*nef-ro'-sis*) [*nephrus*]. Any renal disease.

Nephrospasis (*nef-ro-spa'-sis*) [*nephro-; σπᾶν*, to draw]. Extreme renal mobility in which the organ hangs by its pedicle, thus straining the contained vessels and nerves.

Nephrostome, Nephrostoma (*nef'-ros-tōm, nef-ros-to'-mah*) [*nephro-; στόμα*, a mouth]. The internal mouth of a wolffian tubule.

Nephrostomy (*nef-ros'-to-me*) [see *Nephrostome*]. The formation of a fistula leading to the pelvis of the kidney.

Nephrotomy (*nef-rot'-o-me*) [*nephro-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the kidney. **N., Abdominal,** one through an abdominal incision. **N., Lumbar,** one through an incision in the loin.

Nephrotoxin (*nef-ro-toks'-in*) [*nephro-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A cytotoxin found by Metchnikoff in the kidney.

Nephrotuberculosis (*nef-ro-tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis*). See *Nephrophthisis*.

Nephrotyphoid, Nephrotyphus (*nef-ro-ti'-foid, nef-ro-ti'-fus*) [*nephro-; typhoid*]. Enteric fever with prominent renal complications.

Nephroureterectomy (*nef-ro-u-re-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*nephro-; ureterectomy*]. The excision of the kidney and whole ureter at one operation.

Nephrozymosis (*nef-ro-zi-mo'-sis*) [*nephro-; zymosis*]. The condition due to or favoring zymotic disease of the kidney.

Nephrus (*nef'-rus*) [*νεφρός*]. The kidney.

Nephrydrops, Nephrydrosis (*nef'-rid-rops, nef-rid-ro'-sis*). See *Hydronephrosis*. **N., Subcapsular,** a large collection of urine between the kidney and its capsule.

Neriin (*ne'-ri-in*). A glucosid from the leaves of *Nerium oleander*, apparently identical with digitalein. It is used as a heart stimulant and tonic.

Neriodorein (*ne-re-o-do'-re-in*). Same as *Neriin*.

Nerium (*ne'-re-um*) [*νήριον*, oleander]. The leaves and bark of *N. oleander*. The extractive principles exert a marked influence on the motor centers, in large doses producing paralysis and heart failure. In small doses they act as a cardiac tonic, resembling digitalis. Dose of the *extract* ½–¾ gr. (0.02–0.04 Gm.). The tincture may be given cautiously in one-drop doses, gradually increased.

Neroli (*ner'-o-le*) [Fr.]. Oil of orange-flowers.

Nerve, Nervus (*nerv, ner'-vus*) [*nervus*, nerve]. An elongated, cord-like structure made up of aggregations of nerve-fibers and having the property of transmitting nervous impulses. **N., Accelerator,** the cardiac sympathetic nerve, stimulation of which causes acceleration of the heart's action. **N., Afferent,** one that transmits impulses from the periphery to the central nervous system. **N.-bulb.** See *End-bud* and *Motorial end-plate*. **N.-bulb, Terminal.** See *Krause's Corpuscles*. **N.s, Bulbous,** amputation neuromas, round growths which form on the divided extremities of the nerves in the stumps left after amputation. **N., Calorific,** a nerve stimulation of which increases the heat of the parts to which it is distributed. The term is applied to the dilator nerves and to those stimulating functional activity of organs. **N.-cell,** a mass of protoplasm containing a large vesicular nucleus within which lies a well-marked nucleolus. Nerve-cells have one or more elongated processes, and in accordance with the number of these are designated *unipolar, bipolar,* or *multipolar*. The processes are of two kinds: the axis-cylinder process and the protoplasmic processes. The *axis-cylinder* (*Deiters'*) *process* either becomes an axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber, or divides within the gray matter into delicate filaments;

it gives off minute branches termed *collaterals;* the other processes are supposed to have nutritive and conducting functions. **N.-center,** a group of ganglion-cells acting together in the performance of a function. **N., Centrifugal.** See *N., Efferent.* **N., Centripetal.** See *N., Afferent.* **N.-corpuscles,** nucleated corpuscles lying between the neurilemma and the medullary sheath of medullated nerve-fibers. **N., Cranial,** a nerve arising directly from the brain and making its exit through one of the foramens in the skull. **N., Depressor,** an afferent nerve, irritation of which depresses or inhibits the vasomotor center. **N., Efferent,** one carrying impulses from the central nervous system to the periphery. **N.-endings,** the terminations of nerves at the periphery or in the nerve-centers. **N., Esodic,** an afferent or centripetal nerve. **N., Exodic,** an efferent or centrifugal nerve. **N. of Expression,** the facial nerve. **N.-fiber,** a fiber having the property of conducting invisible or molecular waves of stimulation from one part of an organism to another, and so establishing physiologic continuity between such parts without the necessary passage of waves of contraction. There are two kinds of nerve-fibers: the *medullated,* or myelinic, and the *nonmedullated,* or amyelinic. A typical medullated fiber consists of the *axis-cylinder,* which may be surrounded by a sheath, the *axilemma;* the *medullary sheath,* or white substance of Schwann; the *neurilemma,* or sheath of Schwann. The axis-cylinder is made up of fine fibrils cemented together by a granular interstitial substance, the *neuroplasm.* The medullary sheath consists of a reticulated framework composed of a material resembling neurokeratin, and a semifluid substance filling the interstices, called *myelin.* At regular intervals the medullated sheath is marked by interruptions—the *nodes of Ranvier.* Each *internode,* as the portions of fiber included between two Ranvier's nodes are termed, possesses a *nerve-corpuscle.* The neurilemma, sheath of Schwann, or primitive sheath, is a delicate elastic membrane, closely investing the medullary substance. On its inner surface are placed the nerve-corpuscles. The nonmedullated, pale, or Remak's fibers do not possess a medullary sheath, but consist only of axis-cylinder and neurilemma. The nerve-corpuscles are more abundant than in medullated nerve-fibers. Medullated nerve-fibers are found in the cerebrospinal nerves, while nonmedullated fibers occur in the sympathetic nerves and tend to form *plexuses.* Nerve-fibers are aggregated into *fasciculi;* these in turn unite to form *nerve-trunks.* The nerve-fibers in a fasciculus are held together by the *endoneurium;* while each fasciculus is surrounded by a sheath termed the *perineurium.* The *epineurium* holds together the several fasciculi composing a nerve-trunk. **N., Frigorific,** a sympathetic nerve stimulation of which causes a fall of temperature; the vasoconstrictor nerves are frigorific nerves. **N.-grafting,** the transplanting of a portion of healthy nerve from an animal to man, to reestablish the continuity of a divided nerve. Syn., *Neuroplasty.* **N.-head,** the optic disc or papilla. **N., Inhibitory,** one the stimulation of which inhibits or lessens the activity of an organ. **N., Motor,** one containing only or chiefly motor fibers. **N.-papillas,** papillas of the skin containing tactile corpuscles, nervous plexuses, or Krause's corpuscles and sometimes blood-vessels. **N.-plexus,** a grouping of nerves. **N., Pressor,** an afferent nerve, irritation of which stimulates the vasomotor center. **N.-process,** the axis-cylinder process of a neuron. **N., Secretory,** an efferent nerve, stimulation of which causes increased activity of the gland to which it is distributed. **N., Sensory.** Same as *N., Afferent.* **N., Spinal,** one of those arising from the spinal cord and making its exit through an intervertebral foramen. There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves. **N.-storm,** a sudden outburst or paroxysm of nervous disturbance. **N.-stretching,** mechanic elongation or tension of a nerve for the relief of neuralgia, spasmodic contraction, and other pathologic conditions. **N., Sympathetic,** one of a system of nerves distributed chiefly to the blood-vessels and to the viscera. See *Sympathetic.* **N., Thermic.** Same as *N., Calorific.* **N.-tire,** neurasthenia. **N.-tree,** a neurodendrite. **N., Trisplanchnic,** the system of sympathetic nerves. **N., Trophic,** a nerve the function of which is to preside over the nutrition of the part to which it is distributed. **N.-unit,** a neuron. **N., Vasoconstrictor.** See *N., Vasomotor.* **N., Vasodilator.** See *N., Vasomotor.* **N., Vasomotor,** any one of the nerves controlling the caliber of the blood-vessels; they are of two kinds—those stimulation of which causes contraction of the vessels—*vasoconstrictor nerves*—and those stimulation of which causes active dilation—*vasodilator nerves.* Ordinarily vasomotor is synonymous with vasoconstrictor. TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETIC): **Abducens** (*Sixth Cranial*), *function,* motion; *origin,* fourth ventricle; *distribution,* external rectus of eye. **Accessorius.** See *Spinal Accessory* in this table. **Acusticus,** the auditory nerve. **Ambulatorius,** the vagus. **Ampullares,** branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to the ampullas of the semicircular canals. **Arnold's.** See *Auricular* in this table. **Aschianus,** the first cervical nerve. **Auditory** (*Eighth Cranial; Portio Mollis of Seventh*), *function,* hearing; *origin,* restiform body; *distribution,* internal ear; *branches,* vestibular, cochlear. **Auricular,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* lesser occipital; *distribution,* integument of posterior and upper portion of pinna. **Auricular** (*Arnold's*), *function,* sensation; *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* external ear. **Auricular** (**Anterior**), *function,* sensation; *origin* inferior maxillary;

distribution, integument of external ear. **Auricular (Posterior)**, *function*, motion; origin, facial; *distribution*, retrahens aurem, attollens aurem, occipitofrontalis; *branches*, auricular, occipital. **Auricularis magnus**, *function*, sensation; *origin*, cervical plexus, second and third cervical; *distribution*, parotid gland, face, ear; *branches*, facial, mastoid, and auricular. **Auricularis profundus**, the posterior auricular nerve. **Auriculotemporal**, *function*, sensation; *origin*, inferior maxillary; *distribution*, pinna and temple; *branches*, articular, two branches to meatus, parotid, anterior auricular, superficial temporal. **Bell's Respiratory**, the long thoracic nerve. **Bigeminus, Biradia-**



6. Medullated fiber, with Schwann's sheath. C. Neurilemma. T, T. Ranvier's nodes. B. White substance of Schwann. D. Cells of the endoneurium. A. Axis-cylinder.



Medullated fiber with Schwann's sheath.



Primitive fibril and axis-cylinder.

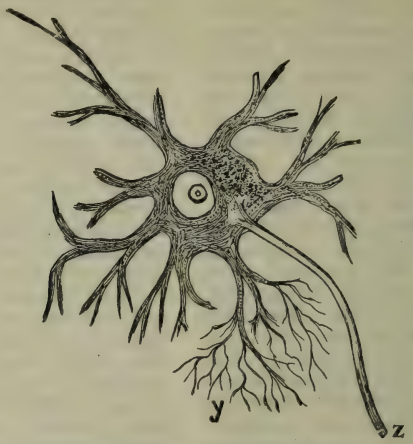


Medullated varicose fiber.

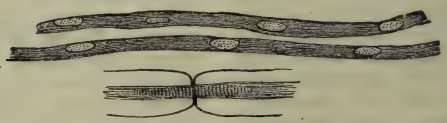
TYPICAL NERVE-STRUCTURE.

tus, the second sacral nerve. **Buccal,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles. **Buccal, Long,** *function,* sensation, motion(?); *origin,* inferior maxillary; *distribution,* cheek; *branches,* superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid. **Calcanean, Internal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* posterior tibial; *distribution,* fascia and integument of heel and sole. **Cardiac** (*Cervical and Thoracic*), *function,* inhibition; *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* heart; *branches* to cardiac plexuses. **Casser's.** See *Perforating* and *Musculocutaneous* in this table. **Cervical, First (Anterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* rectus lateralis and two anterior recti; *branches,* filaments to vagus, hypoglossal, sympathetic. **Cervical, First (Posterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* recti, obliqui, complexus; *branches,* communicating and cutaneous filaments. **Cervical, Second (Anterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* communicating; *branches,* ascending, descending, communicating. **Cervical, Second (Posterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* obliquus inferior, scalp, ear, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid; *branches,* internal or occipitalis major, and external. **Cervical, Third (Anterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* communicating; *branches,* ascending, descending, and communicating filaments. **Cervical, Third (Posterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* occiput, splenius, complexus; *branches,* internal and external. **Cervical, Fourth (Anterior Division),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* shoulder; *branches,* communicating filaments, muscular, etc. **Cervicals, Fifth to Eighth (Anterior Divisions),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* brachial plexus; *branches,* communicating. **Cervicals, Fourth to Eighth (Posterior Divisions),** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* muscles and skin of neck; *branches,* internal and external branches. **Cervicofacial,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* lower part of face and part of neck; *branches,* buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary. **Chorda tympani,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* tongue, tympanum, submaxillary gland. **Ciliary,** *function,* sensation, nutrition, motion; *origin,* ciliary ganglion; *distribution,* eyeball. **Circumflex,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* brachial plexus; *distribution,* teres minor, deltoid, and skin; *branches,* anterior, posterior, and articular. **Coccygeal,** *function,* motion; *origin,* coccygeal plexus; *distribution,* coccygeus and gluteus maximus. **Cochlear,** *function,* hearing; *origin,* auditory; *distribution,* cochlea. **Colli superficialis,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* cervical plexus; *distribution,* platysma myoides and anterolateral parts of neck; *branches,* ascending and descending branches. **Communicans noni,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* second cervical, third cervical; *distribution,* descendens noni, depressor muscles of hyoid bone; *branches,* omohyoid, ansa hypoglossi. **Communicating,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cervical plexus; *distribution,* spinal accessory. **Communicating,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* first and second cervical; *distribution,* vagus, hypoglossal, sympathetic. **Of Cotunnius.** See *Nasopalatine* in this table. **Crural,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* genitocrural; *distribution,* shin, upper and central part anterior aspect of thigh. **Crural, Anterior,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* lumbar plexus, second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves; *distribution,* thigh; *branches,* middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular. **Cubitalis,** the ulnar nerve. **Cutaneous,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* musculospiral; *distribution,* skin of arm, radial side of forearm; *branches,* one internal, two external. **Cutaneous,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* ulnar; *distribution,* wrist and palm; *branches,* first and palmar cutaneous. **Cutaneous, Dorsal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* ulnar; *distribution,* little and ring fingers; *branches,* communicating. **Cutaneous, External,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* second and third lumbar; *distribution,* skin of thigh; *branches,* anterior and posterior. **Cutaneous, Internal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* brachial plexus; *distribution,* forearm; *branches,* anterior and posterior branches. **Cutaneous, Lesser Internal** (of Wrisberg), *function,* sensation; *origin,* brachial plexus; *distribution,* inner side of arm. **Cutaneous, Middle and Internal,** *function,* sensation, motion (?); *origin,* anterior crural; *distribution,* skin of thigh; *branches,* communicating. **Cutaneous, Perforating,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* fourth sacral; *distribution,* integument covering gluteus maximus. **Cyon's.** See *Depressor* in this table. **Dental, Inferior or Mandibular,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* inferior maxillary; *distribution,* teeth, muscles; *branches,* mylohyoid, incisor, mental, dental. **Dentals, Anterior and Posterior,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* superior maxillary; *distribution,* teeth. **Depressor,** *function,* lowering of the blood-pressure; *origin,* in the rabbit, from the vagus; *distribution,* heart. **Descendens hypoglossi,** *function,* motor; *origin,* cervical plexus; *distribution,* omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, hyoglossus, and muscles of the tongue; *branches,* muscular, lingual. **Descendens noni.** See *Descendens hypoglossi* in this table. **Digastric,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* posterior belly of digastric. **Dorsal, 12 (Anterior and Posterior Divisions),** *function,* motion and

sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* muscles and skin of trunk; *branches,* external, internal, cutaneous. **Dorsal (of Penis),** sensation; *origin,* pudic; *distribution,* penis. **Dorsospinal,** the dorsal spinal nerves. See *Spinal* in this table. **Erigentes,** excitor or vasodilator nerves of the penis; derived from the first and second and sometimes from the third sacral nerves. They have their origin in the sexual center of the spinal cord. **Esophageal,** *junction,* motion; *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* mucous



Multipolar nerve-cell from the spinal cord.
z. Axis-cylinder process. y. Protoplasmic processes.



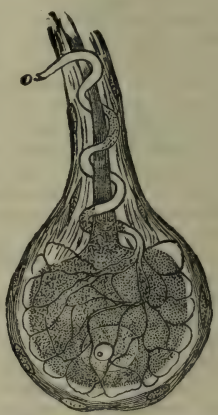
Remak's fibers.
Nerve-fibers treated with silver nitrate and showing Frommann's lines.



Transverse section of a nerve-fiber.



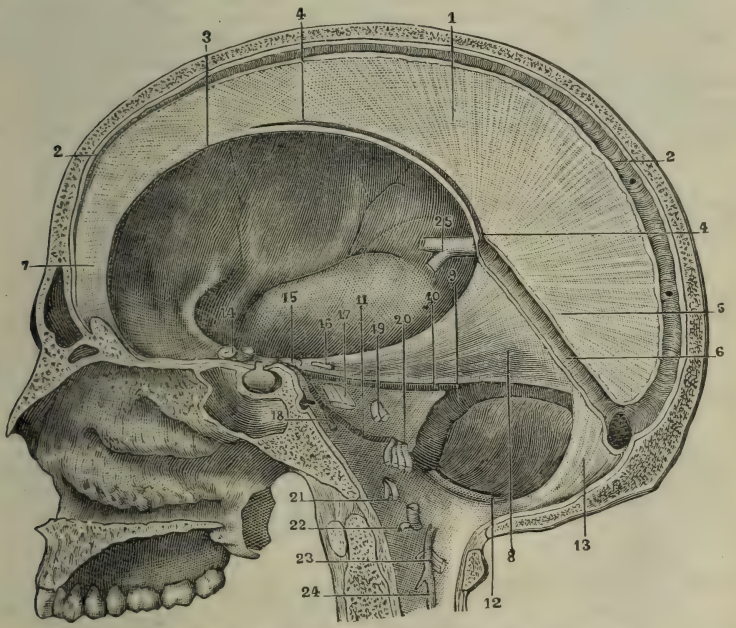
Peripheral ganglionic cell with a connective-tissue capsule.



Ganglionic cell showing a spiral and a straight process.

TYPICAL NERVE-STRUCTURES.

and muscular coats of esophagus; *branches*, esophageal plexus. **External Motor (of the Eye).** See *Abducens* in this table. **Facial,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, great auricular; *distribution*, skin over parotid. **Facial** (*Seventh Cranial, Portio Dura*), *function*, motion; *origin*, floor of fourth ventricle; *distribution*, face, ear, palate, tongue; *branches*, petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, communicating, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, lingual, temporal, malar, infra-orbital, buccal, superior and inferior maxillary. **Fourth,** the trochlear nerve. **Frontal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, ophthalmic; *distribution*, forehead and eyelids; *branches*, supraorbital, supratrochlear. **Furcal,** the fourth lumbar nerve. **Gastric,** *function*, motion; *origin*, vagus; *distribution*, stomach. **Genital,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, genitocrural; *distribution*, cremaster muscle. **Genitocrural,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, first and second lumbar; *distribution*, cremaster and thigh; *branches*, genital, crural, communicating. **Glossopharyngeal** (*Ninth Cranial*), *function*, sensation and taste; *origin*, fourth ventricle; *distribution*, tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx, meninges; *branches*, tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual. **Gluteal, Inferior,** *function*, motion; *origin* sacral plexus (second and third sacral nerves); *distribution*, gluteus maximus. **Gluteal, Superior,** *function*, motion; *origin*, sacral plexus; *distribution*, glutei, tensor vaginæ femoris. **Gustatory.** See *Lingual* in this table. **Hemorrhoidal, Inferior,** *function*, sensation and motion; *origin*, pudic; *distribution*, external sphincter ani and adjacent integument. **Hepatic,** *function* (?); *origin*, vagus; *distribution*, liver; *branches*, hepatic plexus. **Hirschfeld's,** *function*, motion; *origin*, facial; *distribution*, styloglossus and palatoglossus. **Hypogastric,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, iliohypogastric; *distribution*, skin about external abdominal ring. **Hypoglossal** (*Twelfth Cranial*), *function*, motion; *origin*, floor of fourth ventricle; *distribution*, hypoglossus and hyoid muscles; *branches*, descendens noni or hypoglossi, muscular, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, and meningeal. **Iliac,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, iliohypogastric; *distribution*, integument covering fore part of gluteal region. **Iliac,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, last dorsal; *distribution*, integument covering forepart of gluteal region. **Iliohypogastric,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, first lumbar; *distribution*, abdominal and glutea regions; *branches*, iliac, hypogastric, com-



Medisection of Brain. Points of Exit of Nerves.—(*Holden.*)

1. Falx cerebri. 2, 2. Its concave border, with the great longitudinal sinus. 3. Its concave border. 4, 4. Inferior longitudinal sinus. 5. Base of falx cerebri. 6. Straight sinus. 7. Apex of falx cerebri. 8. Right half of the tentorium, seen from below. 9. Right lateral sinus. 10. Superior petrosal sinus. 11. Inferior petrosal sinus. 12. Posterior occipital sinus. 13. Falx cerebelli. 14. Optic nerve. 15. Motor oculi. 16. Pathetic. 17. Trigeminus. 18. Abducens. 19. Facial and auditory nerves. 20. Glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. 21. Hypoglossal nerve. 22. First cervical nerve. 23. Second cervical nerve. 24. Upper extremity of ligamentum denticulatum.

municating. **Ilioinguinal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* first lumbar; *distribution,* inguinal region and scrotum; *branches,* muscular, cutaneous, and communicating. **Incisive,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* inferior dental; *distribution,* canine and incisor teeth and corresponding portion of gums. **Inframandibular.** See *Inframaxillary* in this table. **Inframaxillary,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* platysma myoides. **Infraorbital,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* nose and lip; *branches,* palpebral, nasal, labial. **Infratrochlear,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* nasal; *distribution,* skin and conjunctiva of inner part of eye, lacrimal sac. **Intercostal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* spinal cord; *distribution,* muscles and integument of thorax; *branches,* muscular, anterior and lateral cutaneous. **Intercostohumeral,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* second intercostal; *distribution,* integument of upper two-thirds of inner and posterior part of arm. **Interosseous, Anterior,** *function,* motion; *origin,* median; *distribution,* deep muscles of forearm. **Interosseous, Posterior,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* musculospiral; *distribution,* carpus and radial and posterior brachial regions. **Ischiadic,** the great sciatic nerve. **Jacobson's.** See *Tympanic* (*Jacobson's Nerve*) in this table. **Labial,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* superior maxillary; *distribution,* muscles and mucous membrane of lips. **Lacrimal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* ophthalmic; *distribution,* lacrimal gland and conjunctiva. **Of Lancisi,** longitudinal striations on upper surface of corpus callosum. **Laryngeal, Recurrent or Inferior,** *function,* motion; *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* larynx; *branches,* to all laryngeal muscles except cricothyroid. **Laryngeal, Superior,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* larynx; *branches,* external—cricothyroid muscle and thyroid gland; internal—mucous membrane of larynx. **Lingual,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* mucous membrane of tongue, palatoglossus and styloglossus muscles. **Lingual,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* glossopharyngeal; *distribution,* circumvallate papillas and glands of tongue. **Lingual,** *function,* taste and sensation; *origin,* inferior maxillary; *distribution,* tongue and mouth. **Lumbar** (5), *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* lumbar and genital regions; *branches,* anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus. **Malar,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* lower part of orbicularis palpebrarum and eyelids. **Malar,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* orbital; *distribution,* skin over malar bone. **Mandibular.** See *Maxillary, Inferior,* in this table. **Masseteric,** *function,* motor; *origin,* inferior maxillary; *distribution,* masseter muscle (and temporal?). **Masticatorius, Masticatory,** originates chiefly in the motor nucleus in the pons, but receives an accession of fibers from a nucleus lying beneath and lateral to the mesocele. It innervates the muscles of mastication. **Mastoid,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* great auricular; *distribution,* skin over mastoid process. **Mastoid,** *function,* motion; *origin,* lesser occipital; *distribution,* skin over mastoid process. **Maxillary, Inferior,** *function,* sensation, motion, and taste; *origin,* trigeminus; *distribution,* muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth; *branches,* masseteric, auriculotemporal, buccal, gustatory, inferior dental. **Maxillary, Superior,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* trigeminus; *distribution,* cheek, face, teeth; *branches,* orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infraorbital. **Median,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* brachial plexus; *distribution,* pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricales, fingers, palm; *branches,* muscular, anterior interosseous, palmar cutaneous. **Meningeal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* glossopharyngeal; *distri-*

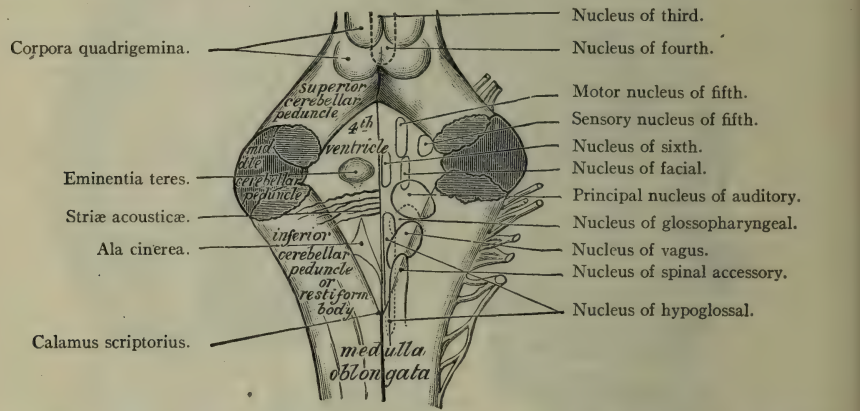
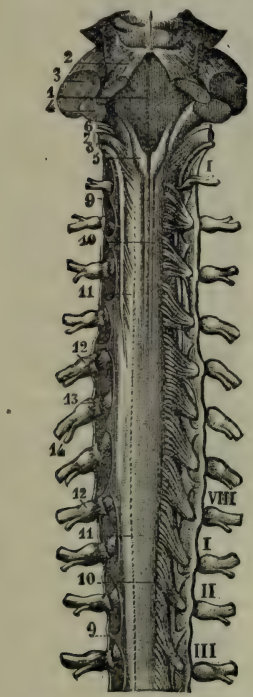
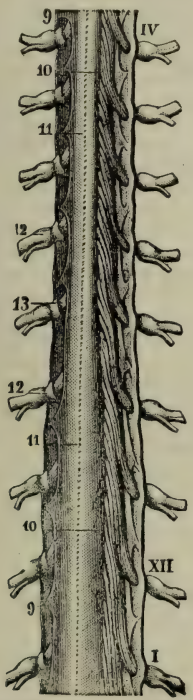


Diagram of Fourth Ventricle of Brain and Adjacent Parts, as Seen from Dorsal Aspect, to Show Positions of Nerve-nuclei.—(*After Erb.*)

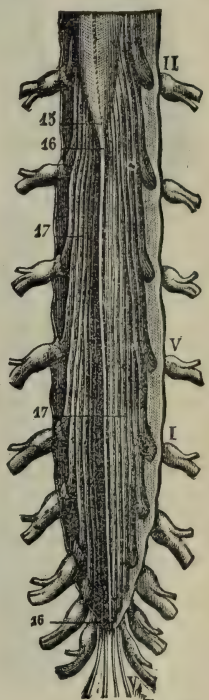
bution, pia and arachnoid. **Meningeal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, hypoglossal; *distribution*, dura mater. **Meningeal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, vagus; *distribution*, dura mater around lateral sinus. **Meningeal, Recurrent,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, inferior maxillary; *distribution*, dura mater and mastoid cells. **Mental,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, inferior maxillary; *distribution*, mucous membrane of lower lip and chin. **Motor oculi** (*Third Cranial*), *function*, motion; *origin*, floor of aqueduct of Sylvius; *distribution*, all muscles of the eye except external rectus, superior oblique, and orbicularis palpebrarum. **Musculocutaneous (of Casser),** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, coracobrachialis, biceps, brachialis anticus, forearm; *branches*, anterior and posterior. **Musculocutaneous,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, external popliteal; *distribution*, muscles of fibular side of leg, skin of dorsum of foot; *branches*, internal, external. **Musculospiral,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand; *branches*, musculocutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous. **Mylohyoid,** *function*, motion; *origin*, inferior maxillary; *distribution*, mylohyoid and digastric muscles. **Nasal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, dental, anterior; *distribution*, mucous membrane of inferior meatus. **Nasal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, maxillary, superior; *distribution*, integument of lateral aspect of nose. **Nasal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, ophthalmic; *distribution*, iris, ciliary ganglion, nose; *branches*, ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear. **Nasal, Inferior,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, anterior palatine; *distribution*, mucous membrane of nose. **Nasal, Superior,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, Meckel's ganglion; *distribution*, mucous membrane of nose and posterior ethmoid cells. **Nasopalatine,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, Meckel's ganglion; *distribution*, nasal septum. **Obturator,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, lumbar plexus, third and fourth nerves; *distribution*, obturator externus, adductors, hip-joint, and skin; *branches*, anterior and posterior articular and communicating. **Obturator, Accessory,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*,



Superior or Cervical Segment of Spinal Cord.—(*Holden.*)



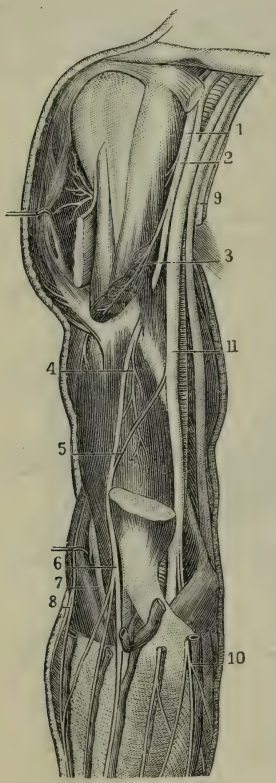
Middle or Dorsal Portion of Cord.—(*Holden.*)



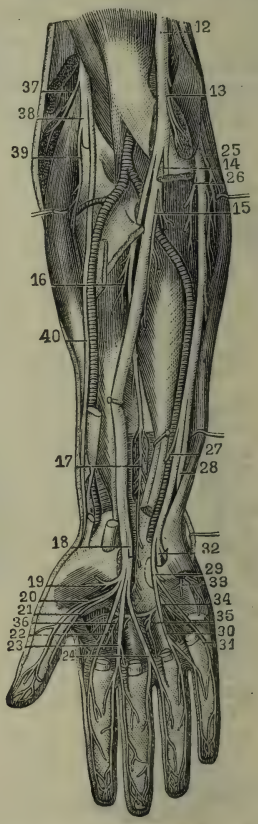
Inferior Portion of Cord and Cauda Equina.—(*Holden.*)

1. Floor of fourth ventricle. 2. Superior cerebellar peduncle. 3. Middle cerebellar peduncle. 4. Inferior cerebellar peduncle. 5. Enlargement at upper extremity of posteromedian column. 6. Glossopharyngeal nerve. 7. Vagus. 8. Spinal accessory. 9, 9, 9, 9. Ligamentum denticulatum. 10, 10, 10, 10. Posterior roots of spinal nerves. 11, 11, 11, 11. Posterolateral fissure. 12, 12, 12, 12. Ganglions of posterior roots. 13, 13. Anterior roots. 14. Division of united roots into anterior and posterior nerves. 15. Terminal extremity of cord. 16, 16. Filum terminale. 17, 17. Cauda equina. I, VIII. Cervical nerves. I, XII. Dorsal nerves. I, V. Lumbar nerves. I, V. Sacral nerves.

lumbar plexus; *distribution*, pectineus and hip-joint. **Occipital** (*Smallest or Third*), *function*, sensation; *origin*, third cervical; *distribution*, integument of occiput. **Occipitalis magnus,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, second cervical; *distribution*, complexus, trapezius, and scalp. **Occipitalis minor,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, second cervical; *distribution*, occipitofrontalis, ear, etc.; *branches*, communicating, auricular. **Oculomotor.** See *Motor oculi* in this table. **Olfactory** (*First Cranial*), *function*, smell; *origin*, frontal lobe, optic thalamus, island of Reil; *distribution*, schneiderian membrane of nose. **Ophthalmic,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, trigeminus; *distribution*, forehead, eyes, nose; *branches*, frontal, lacrimal, nasal. **Optic** (*Second Cranial*), *function*, sight; *origin*, cortical center in occipital lobe; *distribution*, retina. **Orbital,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, Meckel's ganglion; *distribution*, mucosa of posterior ethmoid cells and sphenoid sinus. **Orbital,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, superior maxillary; *distribution*, temple and cheek; *branches*, temporal and malar. **Palatine, Anterior or Great,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, Meckel's ganglion; *distribution*, hard palate, gums, and nose; *branches*, two inferior



Brachial Portion of Musculocutaneous, Median, and Ulnar Nerves.—(*Holden.*)

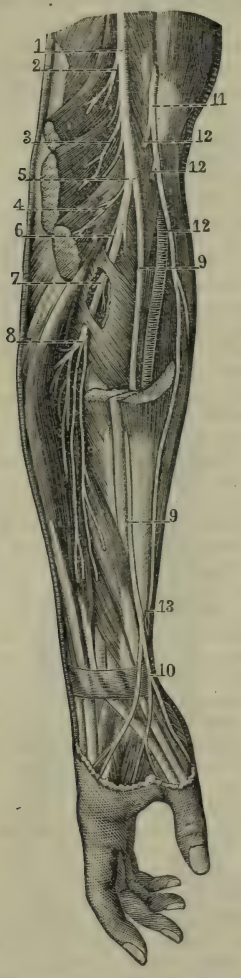


Terminal Portion of Median Nerve and of Ulnar Nerve.—(*Holden.*)

1. Musculocutaneous nerve. 2. Branch to coracobrachialis. 3. Branch to biceps. 4. Branch to brachialis anticus. 5. Anastomotic branch from median. 6. Division of musculocutaneous. 7. Radial nerve. 8. Its external cutaneous branch. 9. Internal cutaneous. 10. Its anterior or ulnar branch. 11. Upper portion of median and ulnar nerves. 12. Their middle portion. 13. Branch to pronator radii teres. 14. Trunk giving rise to anterior muscular branches. 15. Branches to flexor profundus digitorum. 16. Branch to flexor longus proprius pollicis. 17. Interosseous branches. 18. Palmar cutaneous branch. 19. Branch for muscles of thenar eminence. 20. External collateral branch to thumb. 21. Internal collateral branch. 22. External collateral branch to index-finger. 23. Common trunk of internal collateral branch to index-finger and external collateral branch to middle finger. 24. Trunk of internal collateral to middle finger and external collateral branch to ring-finger. 25. Branch of ulnar nerve to flexor carpi ulnaris. 26. Branches to two inner fasciculi of flexor profundus digitorum. 27. Cutaneous and anastomotic filament. 28. Dorsal branch. 29. Superficial palmar branch. 30. Common trunk of internal collateral branch to ring-finger and external collateral branch to little finger. 31. Internal collateral branch to little finger. 32. Deep palmar branch. 33. Branch of the latter to hypothenar muscles. 34. Branches to muscles of fourth interosseous and to fourth lumbricalis. 35. Branches to muscles of third interosseous space and to third lumbricalis. 36. Branches to the adductor of the thumb and to the muscles of the first two interosseous spaces.

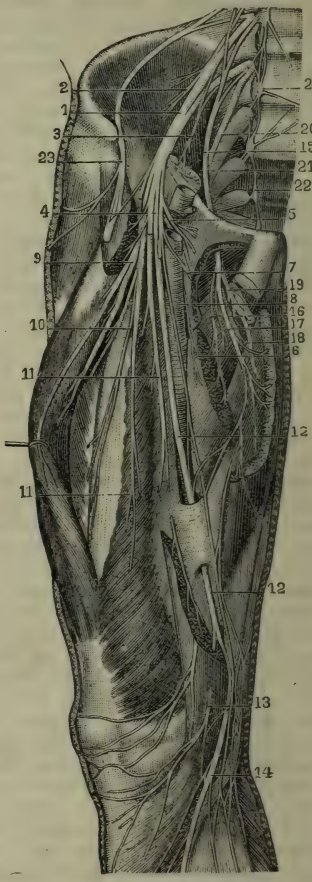
nasal. **Palatine, External,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* Meckel's ganglion; *distribution,* tonsil and soft palate. **Palatine, Posterior or Small,** *function,* motor; *origin,* Meckel's ganglion; *distribution,* levator palati and azygos uvulæ. **Palmar Cutaneous,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* median; *distribution,* thumb and palm. **Palmar, Deep,** *function,* motion; *origin,* ulnar; *distribution,* little finger, dorsal and palmar interosseous, two inner lumbricales, abductor pollicis. **Palmar, Superficial,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* ulnar; *distribution,* palmaris brevis, inner side of hand, and little finger. **Palpebral,** *function,* motor; *origin,* superior maxillary; *distribution,* integument of lower lid. **Parotid,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* auriculotemporal; *distribution,* parotid gland. **Patellar,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* long saphenous; *distribution,* integument over patella and plexus patellæ. **Patheticus** (*Fourth Cranial*), *function,* motion; *origin,* valve of Vieussens; *distribution,* superior oblique of eye. **Pectineus,** *function,* motion; *origin,* anterior crural; *distribution,* pectineus muscle. **Perforating (of Casser).** See *Musculocutaneous* in this table. **Perineal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* pudic; *distribution,* perineum, genitalia, and skin of perineal region; *branches,* cutaneous and muscular. **Perineal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* fourth sacral; *distribution,* external sphincter ani and integument of anus. **Peroneal,** the external popliteal nerve. **Peroneal, Communicating,** a branch of the external popliteal, generally uniting with the short saphenous nerve, but at times it extends down the leg to the heel. **Petrosals,** *function,* motion; *origin,* facial; *distribution,* ganglions and plexus; *branches,* great, small, external to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus, respectively. **Pharyngeal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* glossopharyngeal; *distribution,* pharynx; enters into formation of pharyngeal plexus. **Pharyngeal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* Meckel's ganglion; *distribution,* upper part of pharynx, posterior nares, and sphenoid sinus. **Pharyngeal,** *function,* motion; *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* pharynx; *branches,* pharyngeal plexus, muscles, and mucosa. **Pharyngeal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* sympathetic; *distribution,* pharynx; helps to form the pharyngeal plexus. **Phrenic,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* third, fourth, and fifth cervical; *distribution,* diaphragm, pericardium, pleura. **Plantar, External,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* posterior tibial; *distribution,* little toe and deep muscles of foot; *branches,* superficial and deep. **Plantar, Internal,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* posterior tibial; *distribution,* sole of foot, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes; *branches,* cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital. **Pneumogastric** (*Tenth Cranial, Par Vagum,* or *Vagus*), *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* floor of fourth ventricle; *distribution,* ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, stomach; *branches,* auricular, pharyngeal, superior and inferior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, esophageal, gastric, hepatic, communicating, meningeal. **Popliteal, External,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* great sciatic; *distribution,* extensors of foot, skin, and fascia; *branches,* anterior tibial, musculocutaneous, articular, cutaneous. **Popliteal, Internal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* great sciatic; *distribution,* knee, gastrocnemius, tibialis posticus, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, skin of foot; *branches,* articular, muscular, cutaneous, external saphenous, plantar. **Pterygoid, External,** *function,* motion; *origin,* inferior maxillary; *distribution,* external pterygoid muscle. **Pterygoid, Internal,** *function,* motion; *origin,* inferior maxillary; *distribution,* internal pterygoid muscle. **Pudendal, Inferior,** a branch of the small sciatic nerve distributed to the front and external part of the scrotum and perineum. **Pudendal, Long** (*Nerve of Soemmering*), *function,* sensation; *origin,* small sciatic; *distribution,* integument of genitalia and inner and proximal part of thigh. **Pudic,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* sacral plexus; *distribution,* perineum, anus, genitalia; *branches,* inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsal of penis. **Pulmonary, Anterior and Posterior,** *function* (?); *origin,* vagus; *distribution,* lungs; *branches* to pulmonary plexuses. **Radial,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* musculospiral; *distribution,* skin of radial side and ball of thumb; skin on posterior surface of ulnar side of thumb; skin of index-fingers, middle finger, and radial side of ring-finger; *branches,* external and internal. **Renal,** branches of the renal plexus following the distribution of the renal artery. **Sacral** (5), *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* cord; *distribution,* multifidus spinæ, skin of gluteal region; *branches* to sacral plexus. **Saphenous, External or Short,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* internal popliteal; *distribution,* integument of foot and little toe. **Saphenous, Long or Internal,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* anterior crural; *distribution,* knee, ankle; *branches,* cutaneous, patellar, communicating. **Sappey's,** the mylohyoid nerve. **Of Scarpa.** See *Nasopalatine* in this table. **Sciatic, Great,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* sacral plexus; *distribution,* skin of leg, muscles of back of thigh, and those of leg and foot; *branches,* articular, muscular, popliteal. **Sciatic, Small,** *function,* sensation and motion; *origin,* sacral plexus; *distribution,* perineum, back of thigh and leg, gluteus maximus; *branches,* muscular, cutaneous, long pudendal. **Second Cranial,** the optic nerve. **Seventh Cranial.** See *Facial* in this table. **Sixth Cranial.** See *Abducens* in this table. **Sixth Sacral,** the coccygeal nerve. **Of Soemmering.** See *Pudendal, Long,*

in this table. **Sphenopalatine,** *function,* sensation; *origin,* superior maxillary; *distribution,* Meckel's ganglion. **Spinal,** *function,* motion and sensation; *origin,* spinal cord; *distribution,* trunk. There are 31 on each side: 1 coccygeal, 8 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral. **Spinal Accessory** (*Eleventh Cranial*), *function,* motion; *origin,* floor of fourth ventricle; *distribution,* sternomastoid, trapezius. **Spiral.** See *Musculospiral* in this table. **Spiralis,** the radial nerve. **Splanchnic, Great,** *function,* sympathetic; *origin,* thoracic ganglions; *distribution,* semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexuses. **Splanchnic, Lesser,** *function,* sympathetic; *origin,* tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglions, great splanchnic; *distribution,* celiac plexus and great splanchnic. **Splanchnic, Renal or Smallest,** *function,* sympathetic; *origin,* last thoracic ganglion;



TERMINAL BRANCHES OF THE RADIAL NERVE.—(*Holden.*)

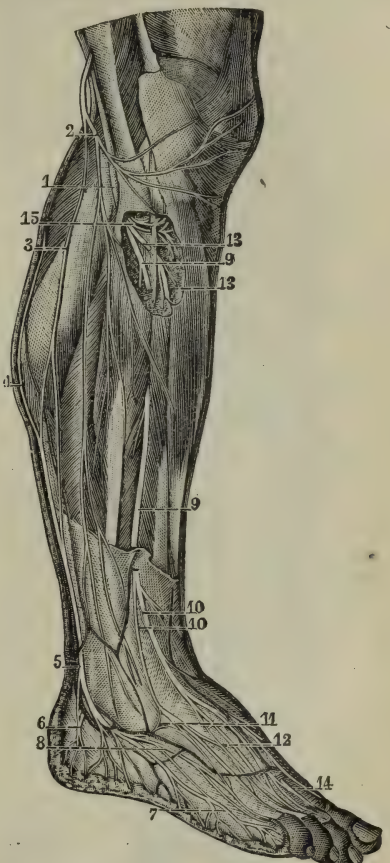
1. Trunk of radial nerve. 2. Branch to supinator longus. 3. Branch to extensor carpi radialis longior. 4. Branch to extensor carpi radialis brevior. 5. Bifurcation. 6. Posterior or muscular division. 7. This division traversing the supinator brevis, to which it furnishes several branches. 8. Its terminal branches. 9, 9. Anterior or cutaneous division. 10. Terminal branches of this division. 11. Musculocutaneous nerve. 12, 12, 12. Its terminal branches. 13. One of its branches descending to the wrist and anastomosing with the cutaneous branch of the radial.



MUSCULAR NERVES OF THE ANTEROINTERNAL ASPECT OF THE THIGH.—(*Holden.*)

1. Anterior crural nerve. 2. Branches to iliacus muscle. 3. Branch to inner part of psoas. 4. Large cutaneous branch. 5, 6. Muscular filaments of small musculocutaneous branch. 7. Cutaneous branches. 8. Deep or anastomotic filament of internal cutaneous branch. 9. Branches to rectus femoris. 10. Branches to vastus externus. 11, 11. Branches to vastus internus. 12, 12. Internal saphenous nerve. 13 Its patellar branch. 14. Vertical or tibial branch. 15. Obturator nerve. 16. Branch to adductor longus. 17. Branch to adductor brevis. 18. Branch to gracilis. 19. Branch to adductor magnus. 20. Lumbosacral trunk. 21. Union of this trunk and the first sacral nerve. 22, 22. Lumbar and sacral portions of sympathetic. 23. External inguinocutaneous branch.

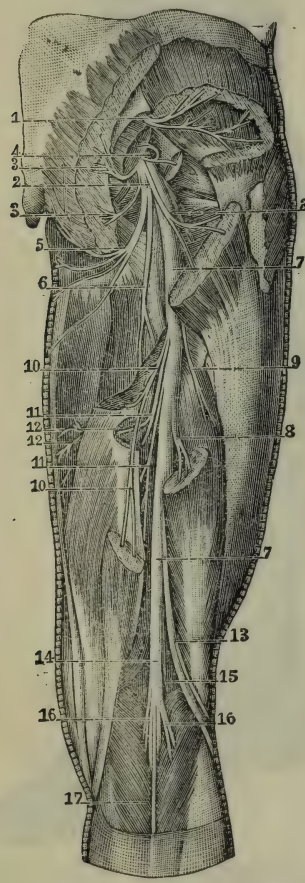
distribution, renal and celiac plexuses. **Stapedial,** *function*, motion; *origin*, facial; *distribution*, stapedius muscle. **Sternal,** descending cutaneous divisions of the third and fourth cervical nerves. **Stylohyoid,** *function*, motion; *origin*, facial; *distribution*, stylohyoid muscle. **Subclavian,** a branch of the brachial plexus which supplies the subclavius muscle. **Subcostal,** the intercostal nerve. **Sublingual,** a division of the lingual nerve distributed to the sublingual gland. **Submaxillary,** the inframaxillary nerve. **Suboccipital,** the anterior division of the first cervical nerve. **Subscapular,** *function*, motion; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, subscapular, teres major, and latissimus dorsi. **Supraacromial,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, cervical plexus; *distribution*, skin over deltoid. **Supraclavicular, Descending,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, third and fourth cervical; *distribution*, skin of neck, breast, and shoulder; *branches*, sternal, clavicular, acromial. **Supragluteal,** the superior gluteal nerve. **Supramandibular.** See *Maxillary, Superior*, in this table. **Supramaxillary.** See *Maxillary, Superior*, in this table. **Supraorbital,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, ophthalmic; *distribution*, upper lid, forehead; *branches*, muscular, cutaneous, and pericranial. **Suprapubic,** the genitocrural nerve. **Suprascapular,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, scapular muscles. **Suprasternal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, cervical plexus; *distribution*, integument over upper part of sternum. **Supratrochlear,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, ophthalmic; *distribution*, forehead and upper eyelid; *branches*, muscular and cutaneous. **Sympathetic.** See under *Sympathetic*. **Temporal,** *function*, motion; *origin*, inferior maxillary; *distribution*, temporal muscle. **Temporal,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, orbital; *distribution*, integument over temporal muscle. **Temporal,** *function*, motion; *origin*, temporofacial; *distribution*, orbicularis palpebrarum, occipitofrontalis, attrahens and attollens aurem, corrugator supercilii; *branches*, muscular. **Temporal, Superficial,** *function*, sensation; *origin*, auriculotemporal; *distribution*, integument over temporal fascia. **Temporofacial,** *function*, motion; *origin*, facial; *distribution*, upper part of face; *branches*, temporal, malar, infraorbital. **Temporomalar.** See *Orbital* in this table. **Tenth Cranial,** the vagus nerve. **Third Cranial,** the motor oculi. **Thoracic, Anterior and Exterior,** *function*, motion; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, pectoralis major and minor. **Thoracic, Posterior or Long** (*External Respiratory Nerve of Bell*), *function*, motion; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, serratus magnus. **Thoracic, Spinal,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, cord; *distribution*, muscles and skin of thorax. **Thyroid,** branches of the middle cervical ganglion distributed to the thyroid. **Tibial, Anterior,** *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, external popliteal; *distribution*, tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, joints of foot, skin of great toe; *branches*, muscular, external, internal. **Tibial,**



External Popliteal or Peroneal Nerve.—(*Holden.*) 1. External popliteal nerve. 2. Fibular cutaneous branch. 3. Communicans peronei. 4. External saphenous nerve. 5. Trunk formed by the union of the last two. 6. Calcanean branches. 7. External terminal branch. 8. Internal branch. 9, 9. Musculocutaneous nerve. 10, 10. Its terminal branches. 11. Anastomosis of its external terminal branch with internal saphenous. 12. Anastomosis of internal terminal branch with external. 13. Anterior tibial nerve. 14. Its terminal portion, anastomosing with the musculocutaneous and dividing to form the deep dorsal internal collateral branch to the great toe and the external collateral branch to the second toe.

Posterior, *function*, motion and sensation; *origin*, internal popliteal; *distribution*, tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, skin of heel and sole, knee-joint; *branches*, plantar, muscular, calcaneoplantar, cutaneous or internal calcanean, articular. **Tonsillar,** *function* sensation; *origin*, glos-

sopharyngeal; *distribution*, tonsil, soft palate, and fauces. **Trigeminus, Trifacial** (*Fifth Cranial*), *junction*, motion and sensation (taste); *origin*, floor of fourth ventricle; *distribution*, skin and structures of face, tongue, and teeth; *branches*, ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary. **Trochlear.**



GREAT SCIATIC NERVE.—(*Holden.*)

1. Superior gluteal nerve. 2. Inferior gluteal or small sciatic nerve. 3, 3, 3. Branches to gluteus maximus. 4. Branch to pyriformis. 5. Genital branch of small sciatic. 6. Femoropopliteal branch. 7, 7. Trunk of great sciatic. 8. Branch to long head of biceps. 9. Branch to short head. 10, 10. Branches to semitendinosus. 11, 11. Branches to semimembranosus. 12, 12. Branches to adductor magnus. 13. External popliteal. 14. Internal popliteal. 15. Filament to plantaris. 16, 16. Branches to gastrocnemius. 17. Origin of external saphenous.

See *Patheticus* in this table. **Twelfth Cranial,** the hypoglossal nerve. **Tympanic,** *junction*, motion; *origin*, facial; *distribution*, stapedius and laxator tympani muscles. **Tympanic,** *junction*, sensation; *origin*, sympathetic; *distribution*, tympanum. **Tympanic** (*Jacobson's Nerve*), *junction*, motion; *origin*, glossopharyngeal; *distribution*, tympanum; *branches*, tympanic plexus and communicating. **Tympanichordal.** See *Chorda tympani* in this table. **Ulnar,** *junction*, motion and sensation; *origin*, brachial plexus; *distribution*, muscles, shoulder-joint and wrist-joint, and skin of little finger; *branches*, articular, muscular, palmar cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar. **Vagus.** See *Pneumogastric* in this table. **Vestibular,** *junction*, sensation; *origin*, auditory; *distribution*, utricle and ampullas of the semicircular canals. **Vidian,** *junction*, sensation; *origin*, union of large superficial and deep petrosal; *distribution*, sphenomaxillary fossa and posterior part of upper nasal meatus. **Of Willis.** See *Spinal Accessory* in this table. **Wrisberg's.** See *Cutaneous, Lesser Internal*, in this table.

Nervi (*ner'-vi*) [L.]. Plural of *nervus*, a nerve. **N. nervorum,** the small nerves distributed to the nerve-sheaths.

Nervimotility (*ner-vi-mo-til'-it-e*). Capability of nerve motion.

Nervitone (*ner'-vit-ōn*). A proprietary remedy said to be a mixture of iron, phosphorus, asafetida, sumbul, and nux vomica.

Nervine (*ner'-vin*). 1. Acting upon the nerves. 2. A remedy that calms nervous excitement or acts favorably on nervous diseases.

Nervosine (*ner'-vo-sēn*). A remedy for hysteria said to consist of reduced iron 0.025%, with valerian, orange-peel, angelica, and licorice extract.

Nervosity (*ner-vos'-it-e*). Excessive nervousness.

Nervotabes, Peripheral (*ner-vo-ta'-bēz*). A disturbance of an intact spinal cord, presenting clinically the appearance of tabes; due to parenchymatous neuritis of the cutaneous nerves.

Nervous (*ner'-vus*) [*nerve*]. 1. Pertaining to or composed of nerves or nerve-structures. 2. Characterized by excessive irritability of the nervous system. **N. Fluid,** a hypothetic fluid supposed to traverse the nerves from the nerve-centers to the periphery.

Nervousness (*ner'-vus-nes*) [*nervous*]. A condition of excessive excitability of the nervous system, characterized by great mental and physical unrest.

Nessler's Reagent. A solution of potassium iodid, mercury bichlorid, and sodium hydroxid used in estimating the amount of ammonia in water.

Nest [ME.]. An abode, as of eggs, insects, etc. **N.s, Brunn's Epithelial,** branched or solid groups of flat epithelial cells occurring in all normal ureters. **N., Cell-,** an aggregation or cluster of cells, as in carcinoma.

Nestiatria (*nes-te-a'-tre-ah*) [νηστεία, a fast; ἰατρεία, treatment]. Treatment by fasting; the hunger-cure.

Nestitherapy (*nes-ti-ther'-a-pe*). See *Nestiatria*.

Nettlerash. See *Urticaria*.

Nettleship's Dots. Minute white dots scattered in considerable numbers between the

macula and periphery of the retina; they are associated with pigment changes and night-blindness, and occur in several members of the same family.

Neu (*nu*). See *Neurilemma*.

Neubauer's Artery. The deep thyroid artery; an occasional branch of the innominate artery, distributed to the same parts as the inferior thyroid, and often taking its place. **N.'s Ganglion,** the large ganglion formed by the union of the lower cervical and first thoracic ganglion.

Neuber's Method. A method of treating joint and bone tuberculosis: an incision is made and all fragments and tubercular foci are removed and the cavity filled with an emulsion of iodoform and glycerol of 10% strength. It is then sewed up with buried sutures without drainage.

Neumann's Corpuscles. Nucleated red corpuscles, sometimes found in the blood when an active regenerative process is going on, as after hemorrhage. **N.'s Crystals.** See *Crystals, Charcot's.* **N.'s Disease,** pemphigus vegetans. **N.'s Phenylhydrazin Test,** consists in the use of a solution of sodium acetate in acetic acid of 50 to 75% strength or in glacial acetic acid. A special test-tube is employed, the urine is introduced, the solution and two or three drops of pure phenylhydrazin are added, and the whole boiled down, cooled rapidly in running water, boiled one minute more, and cooled. In the presence of sugar, phenylhydrazin crystals appear. **N.'s Sheaths,** the dentinal sheaths that form the walls of the dentinal tubules.

Neura (*nu'-rah*). Synonym of *Neuron*.

Neurad (*nu'-rad*) [*neural; ad,* to]. Toward the neural aspect or axis.

Neuradynamia (*nu-rah-din-a'-me-ah*). See *Neurasthenia*.

Neuragmia (*nu-rag'-me-ah*) [*neuron; ἀγμός,* a breaking]. The bruising or tearing of a nerve-trunk above or below its ganglion for the purpose of studying the trophic changes that follow.

Neural (*nu'-ral*) [*neuron*]. Pertaining to nerves or nervous tissue. **N. Arch,** the part of the vertebra that incloses the spinal cord, formed by the two neurapophyses. **N. Axis,** the spinal cord. **N. Canal.** 1. The dorsal tube of the embryo, formed by the union of the dorsal folds, and constituting the earliest traces of the nervous system. 2. The bony canal comprising the cavity of the cranium and vertebral column, which in the vertebrate animals contains the central nervous system. It is situated dorsad, the hemal canal, inclosing the heart, etc., being ventrad. See *Canal, Hemal.* **N. Groove,** the medullary groove. **N. Lamina,** the lateral portion of the neural arch of a vertebra.

Neuralgia (*nu-ral'-je-ah*) [*neuron; ἄλγος,* pain]. Severe paroxysmal pain along the course of a nerve and not associated with demonstrable structural changes in the nerve. According to their anatomic situation, the following forms of neuralgia are described: *trigeminal neuralgia,* tic douloureux, or prosopalgia; *supraorbital neuralgia; cervicooccipital neuralgia; cervicobrachial* and *brachial neuralgia; intercostal neuralgia,* sciatica or ischialgia; coccygodynia; *visceral neuralgia* (as *hepatic, gastric, intestinal, uterine, ovarian neuralgia*). According to their causes, neuralgias are classed as anemic, malarial, gouty, rheumatic, syphilitic, diabetic, toxic (*e. g.,* alcoholic, saturnine), hysteric, and reflex. The pain of neuralgia is sharp, stabbing, and paroxysmal, lasting usually but a short time; tenderness is often present at the points of exit of the nerve (*points douloureux*). Intercostal neuralgia is at times associated with herpes zoster.

Neuralgic (*nu-ral'-jik*) [*neuralgia*]. Pertaining to, or affected with, neuralgia.

Neuralgin (*nu-ral'-jin*). A proprietary antipyretic said to consist of a mixture of antifebrin, sodium salicylate, and caffein. Dose 8–45 gr. (0.5–3.0 Gm.).

Neuranagenesis (*nu-ran-aj-en'-es-is*) [*neuron; ἀναγεννάειν,* to renew]. Regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue.

Neurapophysis (*nu-rap-of'-is-is*) [*neuron; ἀπόφυσις,* offshoot]. Either one of the two apophyses on each vertebra which blend and form the neural arch, or the dorsal wall of the spinal foramen.

Neurasthenia (*nu-ras-then-i'-ah* or *nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) [*neuron; asthenia*]. A group of symptoms resulting from debility or exhaustion of the nerve-centers. Among the more common symptoms are a lack of energy, undue readiness of fatigue, disinclination to activity, a sense of fulness or pressure at the top of the head, pain in the back, impaired memory, and disturbed sleep; gastrointestinal symptoms, such as anorexia, constipation, fulness after eating; amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea in women, and spermatorrhea and impotence in men. **N., Cerebral,** a form marked by depression, inability to concentrate the mind, insomnia, irritability, headache, visual disturbances, etc. **N. cordis,** a neurosis in which the heart symptoms dominate. **N. gastrica,** nervous dyspepsia, a condition of disturbed functional activity of the stomach, as a rule without retardation of digestion; flatulence, pain, palpitation of the heart, and constipation are prominent symptoms. **N., Sexual,** a depressed state of the nervous system associated with disturbance of the sexual function; it is characterized by pain in the back, tender points along the spine, weakness of the extremities, great prostration on slight exertion, neuralgic pains, and other nervous manifestations.

Neurasthenic (*nu-ras-then'-ik*) [*neurasthenia*]. Relating to, or characterized by, neurasthenia.

Neurataxia, Neurataxy (*nu-rah-tak'-se-ah, nu'-rah-tak-se*) [*neuron; ἀταξία,* want of order]. 1. Ataxia of cerebrospinal origin. 2. Neurasthenia.

Neuratrophia, Neuratrophy (*nu-rat-ro'-je-ah,*

nu-rat'-ro-fē) [*neuron; atrophy*]. Atrophy, or impaired nutrition, of a nerve or nerves.

Neuraxis (*nu-raks'-is*) [*neuron; axis*]. 1. The neural axis. 2. An axis-cylinder.

Neuraxon (*nu-raks'-on*) [see *Neuraxis*]. The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell.

Neure (*nūr*). Synonym of *Neuron*.

Neurectasis, Neurectasy (*nu-rek'-tas-is, nu-rek'-tas-e*) [*neuron; ἔκτασις*, stretching]. Nerve-stretching.

Neurectomy (*nu-rek'-to-me*) [*neuron; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a part of a nerve.

Neurectopia (*nu-rek-to'-pe-ah*) [*neuron; ἔκτοπος*, out of place]. Displacement or other abnormity of the distribution of a nerve.

Neurenteric (*nu-ren-ter'-ik*) [*neuron; enteron*]. Pertaining to the embryonic neural canal and the intestinal tube. **N. Canal,** a temporary communication existing between the neural canal and the intestinal tube of the embryo. Syn., *Kowalewsky's canal*.

Neurexairesis (*nu-reks-i-re'-sis*) [*neuron; ἐξαιρεῖν*, to take out]. The extraction of a nerve for relief of neuralgia.

Neuridin (*nu'-rid-in*) [*neuron*], $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A ptomain produced in the putrefaction of horseflesh, beef, human muscle, fish, cheese, etc. It has a repulsive odor and is non-poisonous. See *Ptomains, Table of*.

Neurilemma (*nu-ril-em'-ah*) [*neuron; λέμμα*, bark]. 1. The sheath incasing a nerve-fiber; the sheath of Schwann. See *Nerve-fiber*. 2. See *Perineurium*.

Neurin (*nu'-rin*) [*neuron*]. 1. The albuminous substance forming the basis of nerve tissue. 2. $C_5H_{13}NO$; a poisonous ptomain obtained from decomposing flesh and in the decomposition of protagon by barium hydroxid. Its action is similar to that of muscarin. 3. An extract of nerve tissue employed therapeutically. See *Organotherapy*.

Neurit (*nu'-rit*) [*neuron*]. Synonym of *Neurite*.

Neurite (*nu'-rīt*) [*neuron*]. The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; a neuraxon.

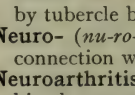
Neuritic (*nu-rit'-ik*) [*neuritis*]. Pertaining to neuritis.

Neuritis (*nu-rī'-tis*) [*neuron; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a nerve. **N., Alcoholic.** See *N., Multiple*. **N., Ascending,** inflammation extending from the periphery of a nerve centrad to the spinal cord or brain. **N., Atheromatous,** a form in which necrotic, inflammatory processes take place in the parts of the nerves supplied by arteries affected with atheroma, giving rise to symptoms resembling in character those of the toxic form. **N., Axial, N. axialis,** optic neuritis in which the central fibers of the optic nerve, supplying the central part of the retina, are diseased. It results in central scotoma. **N., Degenerative.** See *N., Parenchymatous*. **N., Descending,** neuritis the result of extension of disease from the spinal cord or the brain toward the periphery. **N., Diabetic,** a polyneuritis sometimes seen in diabetes, and probably the result of autointoxication with the products of faulty metabolism. **N. fascians,** interstitial neuritis. **N., Interstitial,** inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue of a nerve-trunk. **N., Lipomatous,** that form in which the nerve-fibers are completely destroyed and replaced by a fibrous connective tissue in which much fat is deposited. **N., Malarial,** neuritis due to the malarial poison. **N., Multiple,** the simultaneous inflammation of several nerve-trunks, usually symmetrically situated on both sides of the body. Its most common cause is alcoholic poisoning; it may be due to arsenic, malaria, mercury, or lead; to diphtheria, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other infectious diseases. Beriberi is a form of multiple neuritis. The symptoms depend somewhat upon the cause: in *alcoholic neuritis*, the most frequent variety, there are paresthesias and pain, followed by paralysis of the legs and arms, wrist-drop and foot-drop, with edema, loss of reflexes, and delirium. Anesthesia is slight; there may be hyperesthesia or pain; in some cases ataxia is present. The sphincters are generally not affected. **N., Optic,** inflammation of the optic nerve. See *Papillitis*. **N., Parenchymatous,** a form in which the medullary substance and the axis-cylinders are chiefly involved, the interstitial tissue being but little altered or affected only secondarily. Syn., *Degenerative neuritis*. **N., Postocular,** that affecting the portion of the optic nerve behind the eyeball. **N., Pressure-,** inflammation of a nerve resulting from compression. **N., Proliferative,** that form in which the overgrowth of the connective tissue is so extensive as to convert the whole nerve into a sclerotic cord. **N., Radicular,** that in which the nerve-roots rather than the plexus are the seats of inflammation. **N., Segmental, N., Segmentary,** that affecting a segment of a nerve. **N., Toxemic,** that due to some poison or virus in the blood. **N., Toxic,** that due to some poisonous substance, as lead, silver, arsenic. **N., Tuberculous,** polyneuritis due to the specific action on the nerves of a poison produced by tubercle bacilli.

Neuro- (*nu-ro-*) [*neuron*]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to a nerve.

Neuroarthritism (*nu-ro-ar'-thrit-izm*). A combined nervous and gouty diathesis.

Neuroblast (*nu'-ro-blast*) [*neuro-; βλαστός*, germ]. A cell derived from the primitive ectoderm, and giving rise to nerve-fibers and nerve-cell.



NEUROBLASTS.

Three neuroblasts, each with a nerve-fiber process growing out beyond the basement-membrane of the embryonic spinal cord.

Neurocardiac (*nu-ro-kar'-de-ak*) [*neuro-; cardia*]. Pertaining to the nervous system and the heart. **N. Disease,** exophthalmic goiter.

Neurocele (*nu'-ro-sēl*) [*neuro; κοίλια*, hollow]. The system of cavities and ventricles in the cerebrospinal axis.

Neurochitin (*nu-ro-ki'-tin*)

[*neuro-; chitin*]. The substance forming the skeletal support of nerve-fibers.

Neurochorioretinitis (*nu-ro-ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*). Chorioretinitis combined with optic neuritis.

Neurochoroiditis (*nu-ro-ko-roi-di'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the choroid body and optic nerve.

Neurocyte (*nu'-ro-sīt*) [*neuro-; κύτος*, a cell]. Synonym of *Neuron*.

Neurodendrite (*nu-ro-den'-drīt*) [*neuro-; δένδρον*, a tree]. A dendritic and protoplasmic extension or process of a nerve-cell, a combined neuron and dendron.

Neurodendron (*nu-ro-den'-dron*) [see *Neurodendrite*]. 1. Synonym of *Neuron*. 2. See *Neurodendrite*.

Neurodermatitis (*nu-ro-der-mat-i'-tis*) [*neuro-; dermatitis*]. A neurotic affection of the skin associated with itching.

Neurodin (*nu'-ro-din*) [*neuron*]. Acetylparaoxyphenylurethane, a crystalline substance used as an antineuralgic and antipyretic. Dose, antineuralgic, 15–24 gr. (1.0–1.5 Gm.); as antipyretic, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Neurodynia (*nu-ro-din'-e-ah*). See *Neuralgia*.

Neuroepidermal (*nu-ro-ep-e-der'-mal*). Relating to the nerves and the skin.

Neuroepithelioma (*nu-ro-ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*) [*neuro-; epithelioma*]. A glioma of the retina.

Neuroepithelium (*nu-ro-ep-e-the'-le-um*) [*neuro-; epithelium*]. The highly specialized epithelial structures constituting the terminations of the nerves of special sense, as the rod-and-cone cells of the retina, the olfactory cells of the nose, the hair-cells of the internal ear, the gustatory cells of the taste-buds.

Neurofibril (*nu-ro-fī'-bril*). A conducting fibril of a nerve-cell.

Neurofibroma (*nu-ro-fi-bro'-mah*) [*neuro-; fibroma*]. A tumor of a nerve composed of fibrous tissue.

Neurofibromatosis (*nu-ro-fi-bro-ma-to'-sis*) [*neurofibroma*]. A disease characterized by the formation of numerous great and small tumefactions of the nerves.

Neurofil (*nu'-ro-fil*) [*neuro-; filum*, thread]. A network of protoplasmic processes arising from the commencement of the axis-cylinder and surrounding the cell.

Neurogastric (*nu-ro-gas'-trik*). Relating to the nerves and the stomach.

Neurogenesis (*nu-ro-jen'-es-is*) [*neuro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The formation of nerves or nerve tissue.

Neurogenetic (*nu-ro-jen-et'-ik*) [*neurogenesis*]. Pertaining to neurogenesis.

Neurogenous (*nu-roj'-en-us*). Originating in the nervous system.

Neurogeny (*nu-roj'-en-e*). See *Neurogenesis*.

Neuroglia (*nu-rog'-le-ah*) [*neuro-; γλία*, glue]. The tissue, probably of ectodermic origin, forming the basis of the supporting framework of the nervous tissue of the cerebrospinal axis. It consists of peculiar cells, the glia-cells, having many fine branching processes.

Neurogliar (*nu-rog'-le-ar*) [*neuroglia*]. Pertaining to or resembling neuroglia.

Neuroglioma (*nu-ro-gli-o'-mah*) [*neuro-; glioma*]. A tumor composed of neurogliar tissue; a glioma. **N., Ganglionar, N. ganglionare,** a glioma containing ganglion-cells.

Neurography (*nu-rog'-ra-fe*) [*neuro-; γράφειν*, to write]. A treatise on the anatomy and physiology of the nerves and the nervous system.

Neurokeratin (*nu-ro-ker'-at-in*) [*neuro-; keratin*]. The form of keratin found in nerve-sheaths and the white substance of Schwann.

Neurokinet (*nu-ro-kin'-et*) [*neuro-; κινεῖν*, to move]. An apparatus for stimulating the nerves by means of mechanic percussion.

Neurolemma (*nu-ro-lem'-ah*). Synonym of *Retina*.

Neurologic (*nu-ro-loj'-ik*) [*neurology*]. Pertaining to neurology.

Neurologist (*nu-rol'-o-jist*) [*neurology*]. One versed in neurology.

Neurology (*nu-rol'-o-je*) [*neuro-; λόγος*, science]. The branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system.

Neurolysin (*nu-rol'-is-in*) [see *Neurolysis*]. A cytolysin having specific action upon nerve-cells.

Neurolysis (*nu-rol'-is-is*) [*neuro-; λύσις*, solution]. Exhaustion of a nerve in consequence of overstimulation.

Neuroma (*nu-ro'-mah*) [*neuro-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor springing from a nerve. It is a true neuroma when made up of nervous tissue proper, and a false neuroma when consisting of other than nervous tissue. False neuromas may be fibromas, myxomas, gliomas, etc. **N., Amputation-,** the neuroma of a stump, forming at the end of a divided nerve. **N., Amyelinic,** a neuroma made up of nonmedullated nerve-fibers. **N., Ganglionic, N., Ganglionated,** a neuroma made up of nerve-cells. **N., Myelinic,** one made up of medullated nerve-fibers. **N., Plexiform,** one characterized by the formation of multiple enlargements along the course of the cutaneous nerves, giving rise to the appearance of an intertwining network.

Neuromalacia (*nu-ro-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*neuro-; μαλακία*, a softening]. A softening of nerve-tissue.

Neuromatous (*nu-ro'-mat-us*) [*neuroma*]. Of the nature of a neuroma.

Neuromere (*nu'-ro-mēr*) [*neuro-; μέρος*, a part]. A natural segment of the cerebrospinal axis.

Neuromimesis (*nu-ro-mi-me'-sis*) [*neuro-; μίμησις*, imitation]. Hysteric phenomena resembling true organic disease.

Neuromimetic (*nu-ro-mi-met'-ik*). Pertaining to neuromimesis.

Neuromuscular (*nu-ro-mus'-ku-lar*) [*neuro-; muscular*]. Pertaining conjointly to nerves and muscles.

Neuromyelitis (*nu-ro-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*neuro-; my-*

elitis]. Inflammation of myelonic substance or of the medulla spinalis.

Neuromyology (*nu-ro-mi-ol'-o-je*) [*neuro-; myology*]. The classification of muscles with regard to their innervation.

Neuromyositis (*nu-ro-mi-o-si'-tis*) [*neuro-; myositis*]. Myositis associated with neuritis.

Neuron (*nu'-ron*) [νεῦρον, nerve]. 1. The cerebrospinal axis taken as a whole. 2. One of the countless number of units of which the nervous system is composed. Each neuron consists of a cell and a series of processes. One of these processes is, as a rule, an axis-cylinder and terminates free, generally breaking up into a bundle of fine fibrils. The other processes branch dichotomously, but also terminate in free extremities; they are known as protoplasmic processes or dendrites. In the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord the terminal processes of the neuron form a dense feltwork, but not a communicating reticulum. In every physiologic act involving the nervous system at least two, usually more, neurons participate. The neuron at which the impulse starts is termed *archineuron;* the one at the termination, the *teleneuron*. See also *Nerve-cell*. **N.s, Edinger's Law Concerning,** a regular and gradual increase of function of a neuron leads at first to increased growth; if carried to excess, especially if irregular and spasmodic, it results in atrophy and degeneration, and ultimately in proliferation of the surrounding tissue. **N.s, Goldscheider-Marinesco's Law Concerning,** the fewer connections a neuron has, and, consequently, the fewer stimuli it receives, the less is its tendency to degeneration. **N.-threshold,** the degree of excitation of a neuron which just suffices to produce a sensation in another with which it is in contact.

Neuronal, Neuronic (*nu'-ron-al, nu-ron'-ik*). Relating to a neuron.

Neuronephric (*nu-ro-nef'-rik*) [*neuro-; νεφρός*, the kidney]. Pertaining to the nervous and renal systems.

Neuronymy (*nu-ron'-im-e*) [*neuro-; ὄνυμα*, a name]. Neurologic nomenclature.

Neurooccipital (*nu-ro-ok-sip'-it-al*). Relating to a neural arch and the occiput.

Neuroparalysis (*nu-ro-par-al'-is-is*) [*neuro-; paralysis*]. Paralysis due to disease of a nerve.

Neuropathic (*nu-ro-path'-ik*) [*neuro-; πάθος*, disease]. 1. Characterized by a diseased or imperfect nervous system. 2. Depending upon or pertaining to nervous disease. **N. Eschar,** a bed-sore following disease of the spinal cord.

Neuropathology (*nu-ro-path-ol'-o-je*) [*neuro-; pathology*]. The pathology of diseases of the nervous system.

Neuropathy (*nu-rop'-ath-e*) [*neuro-; πάθος*, disease]. Any nervous disease.

Neurophlegmon (*nu-ro-fleg'-mon*) [*neuro-; phlegmon*]. Neuritis.

Neurophonia (*nu-ro-fo'-ne-ah*) [*neuro-; φωνή*, voice]. A rare choreic disease of the larynx and muscles of expiration characterized by the utterance of sharp, spasmodic cries.

Neurophysiology (*nu-ro-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*neuro-; physiology*]. The physiology of the nervous system.

Neuropilem, Neuropilema (*nu-ro-pi'-lem, -pi-le'-mah*) [*neuro-; πίλος*, felt]. The dense mat of fibrils formed in some parts by the branching nerve-processes.

Neuroplasm (*nu'-ro-plazm*) [*neuro-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The protoplasm filling the interstices of the fibrils of nerve-cells.

Neuroplasty (*nu'-ro-plas-te*) [see *Neuroplasm*]. A plastic operation on the nerves; nerve-grafting.

Neuroplex, Neuroplexus (*nu'-ro-pleks, nu-ro-pleks'-us*). A plexus of nerves.

Neuropsychology (*nu-ro-si-kol'-o-je*) [*neuro-; psychology*]. A system of psychology based on neurology.

Neuropsychosis (*nu-ro-si-ko'-sis*) [*neuro-; ψυχοσις*]. A combined nervous and mental disease.

Neuroretinitis (*nu-ro-ret-in-i'-tis*) [*neuro-; retinitis*]. Inflammation of both the optic nerve and the retina.

Neurorrhaphy (*nu-ror'-a-je*) [*neuro-; ῥαφή*, suture]. The operation of suturing a divided nerve.

Neurosarcoma (*nu-ro-sar-ko'-mah*). A combined neuroma and sarcoma.

Neurosin (*nu-ro'-sin*) [*neuron*]. A trade name for several preparations containing calcium, glycerol, and phosphates.

Neurosis (*nu-ro'-sis*) [*neuron*]. A functional disease of the nervous system—a disturbance of the nerve-centers or peripheral nerves not due to any demonstrable structural change. **N., Occupation-, N., Professional,** a functional disorder affecting groups of muscles used in the performance of special movements. **N., Traumatic,** any deviation from the normal state of the nervous system caused by violence. **N., Westphal's,** a form of hysteria simulating multiple sclerosis.

Neuroskeleton (*nu-ro-skel'-et-on*) [*neuro-; skeleton*]. The vertebrate endoskeleton, or true skeleton; so called from being made up of parts that correspond with and largely serve to protect portions of the central nervous system.

Neurosomes (*nu'-ro-sōmz*) [*neuro-; σῶμα*, a body]. Minute granules, variable in size, observed at the nodal points of the axospongium or meshwork making up the structure of axis-cylinders.

Neurospongium (*nu-ro-spun'-je-um*) [*neuro-; σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, a sponge]. The inner reticular layer of the retina.

Neurostearic (*nu-ro-ste-ar'-ik*) [*neuro-; στέαρ*, fat]. Pertaining to nervous tissue and fat. **N. Acid,** $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$. An acid isomeric with stearic acid, occurring in the brain.

Neurosuture (*nu-ro-su'-tūr*). The suture of a nerve.

Neurotabes (*nu-ro-ta'-bēz*) [*neuro-; tabes*, wasting]. A form of multiple neuritis resembling posterior sclerosis.

Neurotension (*nu-ro-ten'-shun*). See *Neurectasis.*

Neurothele (*nu-ro-the'-le*) [*neuro-; θήλη*, a nipple]. A nerve-papilla.

Neurothelion, Neurothelium (*nu-ro-the'-le-on, -um*) [*neurothele*]. A small nerve-papilla.

Neurotic (*nu-rot'-ik*) [*neuron*]. 1. Pertaining to the nerves; nervous. 2. Pertaining to neuroses. 3. Having a disordered nervous system; suffering from a neurosis.

Neurotica (*nu-rot'-ik-ah*) [*neuron*]. Functional nervous diseases.

Neurotization (*nu-rot-iz-a'-shun*). The regeneration of a divided nerve.

Neurotome (*nu'-ro-tōm*) [*neuro-; τομή*, a cutting]. 1. A needle-like knife for the division of a nerve. 2. The nerve tissues of an embryonic metamere; a neural segment or neuromere.

Neurotomy (*nu-rot'-o-me*) [see *Neurotome*]. The division of a nerve.

Neurotonia, Neurotony (*nu-ro-to'-ne-ah, nu-rot'-on-e*). See *Nerve-stretching.*

Neurotonic (*nu-ro-ton'-ik*). Having a tonic effect upon the nerves. **N. Reaction,** a rare from of electric reaction exhibited in a persistent tetanic quivering of the muscles following irritation of the nerve-stems.

Neurotoxic (*nu-ro-toks'-ik*) [*neuro-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. Having toxic action on neurons.

Neurotoxin (*nu-ro-toks'-in*). A cytotoxin obtained by E. Metchnikoff from nerve tissue.

Neurotrophasthenia (*nu-ro-trof-as-the'-ne-ah*) [*neuro-; τροφή*, nourishment; *asthenia*]. Malnutrition of the nerves.

Neurotropism (*nu-rot'-ro-pizm*) [*neuro-; τρόπος*, a turn]. The attraction or repulsion exercised upon regenerating nerve-fibers. A substance is said to have *positive neurotropism* when these regenerating nerve-fibers have a tendency to grow toward and into it; *negative,* when they avoid it.

Neusser's Granules. Basophilic granules sometimes found in the leukocytes of the blood, near the nuclei. They are regarded by Neusser as being closely connected with the uric-acid diathesis, but their presence has been noticed also in other conditions.

Neutral (*nu'-tral*) [*neuter*, neither]. Neither alkaline nor acid; bland and soothing; inactive. **N. Mixture,** solution of potassium citrate. See *Potassium Citrate, Solution of.*

Neutralize (*nu'-tral-īz*) [*neutral*]. To render neutral; to render inert; to counterbalance an action or influence.

Neutrolactis (*nu-tro-lak'-tis*). A galactagog said to be a liquid extract of *Galega officinalis.*

Neutrophil (*nu'-tro-fil*) [*neuter*, neither; *φίλος*, loving]. 1. Stained readily by neutral dyes; applied to certain cells. 2. A leukocyte or histologic element readily stainable with neutral dyes. **N. Leukocytes,** leukocytes the protoplasm of which contains granules colored by neutral stains.

Nevi (*ne'-vī*). Plural of *nevus* (*q. v.*).

Nevolipoma (*ne-vo-lip-o'-mah*). A rare form of lipoma containing a large number of blood-vessels, considered a degenerated nevus.

Nevose (*ne'-vōz*) [*nevus*]. Spotted, having nevi.

Nevus, Nævus (*ne'-vus*) [L., *nævus;* pl., *nevi, nævi*]. 1. A circumscribed area of pigmentation; a mole. 2. An angioma of the skin, usually congenital. Syn., *Mother's mark.* **Nævus araneus.** See *Acne rosacea.* **N., Capillary,** one that involves the capillaries of the skin. **N., Cutaneous,** a nevus of the skin. **Nævus lipomatodes,** a large, soft mole containing a quantity of fat and loose connective tissue. **Nævus maternus.** See *Nevus* (2). **Nævus pigmentosus,** a mole; a circumscribed, congenital pigmentary deposit in the skin, varying in color from a light fawn to a blackish tint, and often associated with hypertrophy of the hairs. **Nævus vascularis.** See *Nevus* (2). **Nævus vascularis fungosus, N. vascularis tuberosus,** a cavernous angioma marked by formation of red or bluish erectile tumors.

Newgrowth (*nu'-groth*). A circumscribed new formation of tissue, characterized by abnormity of structure or location. As generally used, the term includes all true tumors, as well as tumor-like growths due to microorganisms, as the gumma and tuberculous tumor. Syn., *Neoplasm.*

Newton's Color-rings. The colorings produced when a cover-glass is pressed upon a slide; they are the result of chromatic aberration.

Nexus (*neks'-us*) [*nectere*, to bind]. A tying or binding together; an interlacing. **N. nervorum opticorum,** the chiasm. **N. stamineus oculi,** the ciliary body.

N. F. Abbreviation of *National Formulary,* a collection of formulas issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association as a supplement to the United States Pharmacopeia.

Niccolic (*nik-ol'-ik*) [*niccolicum*, nickel]. Containing nickel.

Nickel (*nik'-l*) [G.]. Symbol Ni; atomic weight 58.3; quantivalence II, IV. A metal of silver-white luster, resembling iron in physical properties. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.* **N. Bromid,** $NiBr_2 + 3H_2O$, has been used in epilepsy. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **N. Chlorid,** $NiCl_2$, has been used as a tonic in anemia. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.). **N. Sulfate,** $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$, has been used as a tonic. Dose ½–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 Gm.).

Nickle's Test for Distinguishing Glucose from Cane-sugar. Heat the sugar for some time to 100° C. with carbon tetrachlorid; cane-sugar is turned black by the process and glucose is not.

Nicol's Prism [after William *Nicol,* of Edinburgh]. A polished prism of Iceland-spar, cut diagonally across the principal axis, the sections being joined together by means of Canada balsam. It has the property of reflecting the ordinary ray of light out of the field, while the socalled polarized ray is transmitted.

Nicotiana (*nik-o-she-a'-nah*). See *Tobacco.*

Nicotianin (*nik-o-she-a'-nin*). The volatile principle to which tobacco owes its flavor.

Nicotianomania (*nik-o-she-an-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*nicotin; mania*]. Insane craving for tobacco.

Nicotin (*nik'-o-tin*), $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. A liquid poisonous alkaloid found in the leaves of the tobacco-plant. **N. Bitartrate,** white soluble crystals used in tetanus and as an antidote in strychnin-poisoning. **N. Salicylate,** hexagonal tablets containing 54% of nicotin; recommended in scabies in 1% lanolin ointment. **N. Tartrate,** $C_{10}H_{14}N_2(C_4H_6O_6) + 2H_2O$, a solution more stable than that of the free alkaloid or the other salts.

Nicotinism (*nik'-o-tin-izm*) [*nicotin*]. The morbid effects from the continued or excessive use of tobacco.

Nictation (*nik-ta'-shun*). Same as *Nictitation.*

Nictitating (*nik'-tit-a-ting*) [see *Nictitation*]. Winking. **N. Membrane.** See *Membrane, Nictitating.* **N. Spasm,** blepharospasm.

Nictitation (*nik-tit-a'-shun*) [*nictitare,* to wink]. Abnormal frequency of winking.

Nidulus (*nid'-u-lus*). The nucleus or origin of a nerve.

Nidus (*ni'-dus*) [L., "nest"]. 1. A central point or focus of infection; a place in which an organism finds conditions suitable for growth and development. 2. A collection of ganglion-cells at the deep origin of a cranial nerve; a nucleus. **N. avis,** a depression or hollow left on the mesial surface of the cuneate lobule after the removal of a tonsil. **N. hirundinis,** a deep fossa in the cerebellum situated between the posterior medullary velum in front and the nodules and uvula behind.

Niemeyer's Pill (*ne'-mi-er*). A pill of quinin, 1 gr., digitalis, ½ gr., and opium, ¼ gr. It is used in pulmonary tuberculosis, and is taken every six hours.

Night-blindness. See *Hemeralopia.*

Night-blooming Cereus. See *Cactus grandiflorus.*

Nightingale (*ni'-tin-gāl*) [after Florence *Nightingale,* a nurse]. A short cape used in hospitals to protect the shoulders and chest of nurses and patients.

Nightmare [AS., *neaht,* night; *mara,* mare]. A dream characterized by great distress and a sense of oppression or suffocation.

Nightshade (*nīt'-shād*). A name applied to plants of the genus *Solanum.* **N., Deadly,** a poisonous plant, *Atropa belladonna.* See *Belladonna.*

Night-terrors (*nīt'-ter-orz*). Distressing dreams occurring in children and causing them to wake up with cries of fear.

Nigranilin (*ni-gran'-il-in*). Anilin-black.

Nigrosin (*ni'-gro-sin*) [*niger,* black]. A blue-black anilin dye, used in staining brain tissue.

Nihil album (*ni'-hil*). Flowers of zinc. **N. græcum,** impure zinc oxid.

Nikiforoff's Method of Fixation of Blood-films. This consists in immersion of the dried films in ether, in absolute alcohol, or in a mixture of equal parts of the two.

Niopo [Venezuelan name]. A snuff prepared from the seeds of *Piptadenia peregrina,* which produces an intoxication approaching frenzy.

Niphablepsia (*ne-fah-blep'-se-ah*) [*νίφα,* snow; *ἀβλεψία,* blindness]. Snow-blindness.

Nipple (*nip'-l*) [allied to *neb,* the beak of a bird, from AS., *nebb,* the face]. The conic projection in the center of the mamma, containing the outlets of the milk-ducts. **N.-line,** a vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple.

Nirlus (*nir'-lus*) [origin obscure]. An ephemeral papular eruption sometimes following measles or scarlatina.

Nirvanin (*nir-van'-in*). The hydrochlorate of diethylglycocoll - paraamido - o - oxybenzoic-methyl-ester. It is a local anesthetic, one-tenth as toxic as cocain, used by Schleich's infiltration method in 0.5 to 0.2 % solution; in dentistry in 2 to 5% solution.

Nisbeth's Chancre. Nodular abscesses on the penis following acute lymphangitis from soft chancre. Syn., *Bubonuli nisbethii.*

Nissl's Bodies. The chromophilic bodies of a nerve-cell; finely granular bodies, of various sizes and shapes, brought out between the cytoreticulum by staining with Nissl's stain. Syn., *Tigroid masses.* **N.'s Stain,** methylene-blue.

Nisus (*ni'-sus*) [L., "effort," from *niti,* to endeavor]. 1. The periodic desire for procreation manifested in the spring season by certain species of animals. 2. The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles for the expulsion of the feces or the urine.

Nit [AS., *hnitu,* a nit]. The egg or larva of a louse.

Niter (*ni'-ter*) [Ar., *nitrūn,* natron]. Potassium nitrate or saltpeter. **N., Cubic,** sodium nitrate. **N., Sweet Spirit of** (*spiritus ætheris nitrosi,* U. S. P.), spirit of nitrous ether, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite. Dose in fever 20–30 min. (1.3–2.0 Cc.); as a diuretic 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.).

Nithsdale Neck. Goiter.

Nitragin (*ni-traj'-in*). A nitrifying bacterial ferment obtained from the root-tubercles of leguminous plants.

Nitrate (*ni'-trāt*). A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrated (*ni'-tra-ted*). Combined with nitric acid.

Nitration (*ni-tra'-shun*) [*nitric*]. The process of combining or treating with nitric acid.

Nitric (*ni'-trik*) [*niter*]. Pertaining to or containing niter. **N. Acid.** See *Acid, Nitric.* **N.-acid Test,** a test for albumin, consisting in the addition of nitric acid to the suspected fluid—if albumin is present, a precipitate is formed. The test is usually applied by superimposing the suspected fluid over the acid. Syn., *Heller's test.*

Nitrification (*ni-trif-ik-a'-shun*) [*niter; facere,* to make]. The conversion of the nitrogen of ammonia and organic compounds into nitrous and nitric acids, a process constantly

going on in nature under the influence of certain bacteria and other agencies.

Nitrifying (*ni'-trif-i-ing*). Converting into nitrous and nitric acids. **N. Bacillus.** See under *Bacteria*.

Nitril (*ni'-tril*) [*niter*]. A compound of cyanogen with an alcohol radicle in which the nitrogen is trivalent and the radicle is united to the remaining carbon atom. The nitrils are readily converted into acids.

Nitrite (*ni'-trīt*) [*niter*]. A salt of nitrous acid. See *Amyl Nitrite, Potassium Nitrite, Sodium Nitrite*. The nitrites produce dilation of the blood-vessels, diminution of the blood-pressure, increased rapidity of the pulse, and depression of the motor centers in the spinal cord They are used as antispasmodics in asthma and angina pectoris, in spasmodic dysmenorrhea, tetanus, epileptic and hysteric convulsions, and in cases of arteriosclerosis with high arterial tension. Full doses in man give rise to flushing of the face, throbbing, and headache.

Nitro- (*ni-tro-*) [*niter*]. A prefix denoting combination with nitrogen or with the radicle NO_2.

Nitrobacteria (*ni-tro-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*nitro-; bacteria*]. Bacteria that convert ammonia into nitric acid.

Nitrobenzol, Nitrobenzene (*ni-tro-ben'-zol, ni-tro-ben'-zēn*), $C_6H_5NO_2$. An oily, sweetish liquid made by the action of strong nitric acid on benzol. It is an intermediate product in the manufacture of anilin oil, and is employed as a flavoring agent under the name of artificial oil of bitter almonds or oil of mirbane. It is a powerful poison, resembling hydrocyanic acid in action. Persons engaged in its manufacture often suffer from headache and drowsiness.

Nitrobenzolism (*ni-tro-ben'-zol-izm*). Poisoning by nitrobenzol through ingestion of some liquor containing it, through inhalation of its vapor, or through cutaneous absorption.

Nitrocellulose (*ni-tro-sel'-u-lōs*). See *Pyroxylin*.

Nitroerythrol (*ni-tro-er'-ith-rol*), $C_4H_6(NO_3)_4$. Butine tetranitrate, obtained by dissolving erythrol in nitric acid; large glistening plates melting at 61° C. It explodes on percussion; used in the same manner as nitroglycerin.

Nitrogen (*ni'-tro-jen*) [*nitro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Symbol N; atomic weight 14; quantivalence I, III, V. A nonmetallic element existing free in the atmosphere, of which it constitutes about 77% by weight. It is a colorless, odorless gas, incapable of sustaining life. Chemically it is very inert, and combines directly with but few elements. It is an important constituent of all animal and vegetal tissues. With hydrogen it combines to form ammonia, from which a multitude of important compounds are derived. It forms several oxygen compounds: *nitrogen monoxid*, N_2O; *nitrogen dioxid*, NO; *nitrogen trioxid*, N_2O_3; *nitrogen tetroxid*, NO_2; *nitrogen pentoxid*, N_2O_5. The oxids combine with water to form acids. With the halogens nitrogen forms very explosive compounds; nearly all explosive substances are compounds of nitrogen. **N.-equilibrium,** the state of an animal in which, during a definite period, the nitrogen of the excreta equals in amount the nitrogen of the food.

Nitrogenous (*ni-troj'-en-us*) [*nitrogen*]. Containing nitrogen.

Nitroglucose (*ni-tro-glu'-kōs*). A substance obtained from glucose by action of nitric and sulfuric acids. It is used as an arterial stimulant. Dose of 5% solution ¼–1 min. (0.016–0.065 Cc.).

Nitroglycerin (*ni-tro-glis'-er-in*) [*nitro-; glycerin*], $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$. Glonoin, a colorless, oily liquid produced by the action of sulfuric and nitric acids upon glycerol. It is a powerful explosive; physiologically it has the actions of the nitrites, but is more persistent than amyl nitrite, which it most resembles. Dose $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (0.0003–0.0013 Gm.). **N., Spirit of** (*spiritus glycerylis nitratis*, U. S. P.), spirit of glyceryl trinitrate, a 1 % alcoholic solution. Dose 1–2 min. (0.065–0.13 Cc.). **N., Tablets of** (*tabellæ nitroglycerini*, B. P.), contain each $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.0006 Gm.) of nitroglycerin.

Nitrohydrochloric Acid (*ni-tro-hi-dro-klo'-rik*). See *Acid, Nitrohydrochloric*.

Nitrolevulose (*ni-tro-lev'-u-lōz*). Dextrose nitrate. It has properties similar to nitroglycerin.

Nitromonas (*ni-tro-mo'-nas*) [*nitro-; μονάς*, unit]. A group of bacteria occurring in the soil, which convert ammonium salts into nitrites and nitrites into nitrates. They will not grow in gelatin or other organic mediums.

Nitromuriatic Acid (*ni-tro-mu-re-at'-ik*). See *Acid, Nitrohydrochloric*.

Nitropropiol (*ni-tro-pro'-pe-ol*). A preparation of orthonitrophenyl-propiolic acid and sodium carbonate; used for detecting sugar in the urine. **N. Test for Sugar in the Urine,** place 10 to 15 drops of urine in test-tube, add 10 Cc. distilled water and a nitropropiol tablet, and heat two to four minutes. In the presence of sugar there is first a green coloration, followed by an intensely blue color. This will indicate 0.3% of sugar, and only takes place if grape-sugar is actually present. If much albumin is present, first eliminate it by shaking with salt or chloroform.

Nitroso- (*ni-tro-so-*) [*niter*]. A prefix signifying combination with nitrosyl, the univalent radicle NO.

Nitrosobacter (*ni-tro-so-bak'-ter*). A rod-like form of nitrifying bacteria.

Nitrosobacteria (*ni-tro-so-bak-te'-re-ah*). See *Nitrobacteria*.

Nitrosomonas (*ni-tro-so-mo'-nas*). See *Nitromonas*.

Nitrosonitric Acid (*ni-tro-so-ni'-trik*). Fuming nitric acid containing nitrous acid gas.

Nitrosophenyldimethylpyrazol (*ni-tro-so-fen-il-di-meth-il-pir'-az-ol*), $C_{11}H_{11}(NO)N_2O$. A

reaction-product of a solution of sodium nitrite with a solution of antipyrin in acidulated water; it is antipyretic, analgesic, and diuretic. Syn., *Isonitrosoantipyrin.*

Nitrosyl (*ni-tro'-sil*). The univalent radicle NO. **N. Sulfate,** $HSNO_5$, a nitrosyl substitution derivative of sulfuric acid; recommended as a disinfectant.

Nitrous (*ni'-trus*) [*niter*]. 1. Containing nitrogen as a univalent or trivalent element. 2. Pertaining to or derived from nitrous acid. **N. Acid,** HNO_2, an acid having one atom of oxygen less than nitric acid. See *Griess.* **N. Ether,** $C_2H_5NO_2$, ethyl nitrite, a very volatile liquid having properties similar to those of amyl nitrite. **N. Oxid,** N_2O, used as a general anesthetic in dentistry and in minor surgery. Syn., *Hyponitrous oxid; Laughing-gas; Nitrogen protoxid.* See under *Anesthetic.*

Nitroxyl (*ni-troks'-il*), NO_2. A univalent radicle found in nitric acid.

Nobel's (Le) Test for Acetone. A modification of Legal's test. **Le N.'s Test for Bilepigments,** add to the liquid zinc chlorid and a few drops of tincture of iodin. A dichroic play of colors is the result.

Noctambulation (*nok-tam-bu-la'-shun*) [*nox,* night; *ambulare,* to walk]. Sleep-walking.

Noctiphobia (*nok-te-fo'-be-ah*) [*nox,* night; *φόβος,* fear]. Morbid fear of night and its darkness and silence; at times a distressing accompaniment of neurasthenia.

Nocturnal (*nok-tur'-nal*) [*nocturnus,* pertaining to the night]. Pertaining to the night. **N. Emission, N. Pollution,** the discharge of semen without coitus during sleep. **N. Enuresis,** incontinence of urine at night during sleep. **N. Epilepsy,** epilepsy in which the convulsions occur at night.

Nodal (*no'-dal*) [*nodus,* a node]. Pertaining to a node. **N. Point,** the point of intersection of convergent rays of light with the visual axis of the eye. The first nodal point is 6.9685 mm. behind the summit of the cornea. The second nodal point is 7.3254 mm. behind the summit of the cornea, or 0.1254 mm. behind the lens.

Nodding Spasm (*nod'-ing spazm*). See *Eclampsia nutans.*

Node (*nōd*) [*nodus,* a node]. 1. A knob, swelling, or protuberance. 2. A point of narrowing or constriction. **N., Parrot's,** one of the bony prominences on the outer table of the skull, the result of syphilitic periostitis. **N., Ranvier's,** one of the constrictions occurring in the course of medullated nerve-fibers, where the sheath of Schwann lies upon the axis-cylinder. **N., Syphilitic,** the localized swelling on bones due to syphilitic periostitis.

Nodose (*no'-dōz*). Characterized by nodes; jointed or swollen at intervals.

Nodosity (*no-dos'-it-e*) [*node*]. 1. The state of having nodes. 2. A node. **N., Bouchard's,** a nodose condition of the second joints of the fingers, supposed to be indicative of gastrectasis. **N., Hagarth's, N., Heberden's,** one of the firm nodules on the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers in rheumatoid arthritis.

Nodular (*nod'-u-lar*) [*nodule*]. Composed of or covered by nodules; resembling a nodule.

Nodule (*nod'-ūl*) [*nodulus,* dim. of *nodus*]. A small node. **N.s of Arantius.** See *Corpora arantii.* **N. of Cerebellum,** the anterior termination of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **N.s, Endolymphangeal,** small knobs formed within lymphatic vessels by localized masses of adenoid tissue. **N., Lymph-,** a more nearly correct term for lymph-follicle. **N.s, Lymphangeial, N.s, Lymphatic, N.s, Lymphoid,** localized masses of adenoid tissue consisting of branched nucleated corpuscles holding lymphoid cells in the spaces between them. **N.s of Morgagni.** Same as *N.s of Arantius.*

Nodus (*no'-dus*). See *Node.*

Noematachometer (*no-e-ma-tak-om'-et-er*). See *Nematachometer.*

Noli - me - tangere (*no-le-ma-tan'-jer-e*). See *Ulcer, Rodent.*

Noma (*no'-mah*) [*νομή,* a corroding sore]. A grave, usually fatal, form of stomatitis, occurring in debilitated children, generally during the convalescence from one of the exanthems. It is characterized by the formation of a rapidly spreading ulcer involving the cheek and soon becoming gangrenous. It is a parainfectious disease due to *Bacillus diphtheriticus.* Syn., *Cancrum oris; Gangræna oris; Gangrenous stomatitis.* **N. pudendi, N. vulvæ,** a similar ulceration occurring about the genital region of female children.

Nomadic (*no-mad'-ik*) [*νομάς,* roving]. Spreading; said of ulcers.

Nonadherent (*non-ad-he'-rent*) [*non,* not; *adhærere,* to adhere]. Not connected to an adjacent organ or part.

Nonalbuminoid (*non-al-bu'-min-oid*). A nitrogenous animal or vegetal compound of simpler composition than a proteid; nonproteid, *e. g.,* the nitrogenous extractive of muscujar and connective tissue.

Nonan (*no'-nan*) [*nonus,* ninth]. Occurring every ninth day, or having an exacerbation every ninth day.

Non compos mentis (*non kom'-pos men'-tis*) [L.]. Of unsound mind.

Nonconductor (*non-kon-duk'-tor*). Any substance not transmitting electricity or heat.

Nonigravida (*non-i-grav'-id-ah*) [*nonus,* ninth; *gravida,* a pregnant woman]. A woman pregnant for the ninth time.

Nonipara (*non-ip'-ar-ah*) [*nonus,* ninth; *parere,* to bring forth]. A woman who has been in labor nine times.

Nonmetal (*non-met'-al*). An element that is not a metal.

Nonproteid (*non-pro'-te-id*). See *Nonalbuminoid.*

Nonus (*no'-nus*) [L., "ninth"]. The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Nonvalent (*non-va'-lent*). Without chemic

valency; incapable of entering into chemic composition.

Nonviable (*non-vi'-ab-l*). Incapable of living.

(von) Noorden Treatment. See *Oat Treatment.*

Nordauism (*nor'-dow-izm*) [*Nordau*, a German writer on degeneracy]. Degeneracy.

Nori (*no'-re*). A Japanese gelatin obtained from *Porphyra vulgaris*, employed in cultivating protozoa.

Norm [*norma*, a rule or measure]. A standard.

Norma (*nor'-mah*). In anatomy, a view or aspect, essentially of the skull. **N. basilaris,** the view of the skull looking toward the inferior aspect. **N. facialis,** the aspect looking toward the face. **N. lateralis,** a profile view. **N. occipitalis,** the aspect looking toward the back of the skull. **N. verticalis,** the aspect viewed from above, or that directed toward the top of the skull.

Normal (*nor'-mal*) [*norma*]. 1. Conforming to natural order or law. 2. Having the typical structure. **N. Antitoxic Serum, N. Therapeutic Serum,** an antitoxic blood-serum of which 0.1 Gm. is sufficient to neutralize ten times the fatal dose of toxin for a guinea-pig weighing 300 Gm. **N. Salt Solution, N. Saline Solution,** an aqueous solution of sodium chlorid of a strength similar to that of the body-fluids—usually 0.6 to 0.75%. **N. Solution,** a solution containing in one liter a quantity of the reagent equal to the molecular weight in grams, and reduced so that the replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent represents one gram. A *decinormal* solution is one of one-tenth the strength, and a *centinormal* solution one of one-hundredth the strength, of the normal solution.

Normoblast (*nor'-mo-blast*) [*norma; βλαστός*, a germ]. A nucleated red corpuscle of the same size as an ordinary red corpuscle.

Normocyte (*nor'-mo-sīt*) [*norma; κύτος*, a cell]. A red blood-corpuscle of normal size (7.5 *μ*).

Normotonic (*nor-mo-ton'-ik*) [*norma; τόνος*, a stretching]. Relating to normal muscular contraction; to a muscle working under normal physiologic conditions.

Norris' Colorless Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Norris, Invisible.*

Nose (*nōz*) [AS., *nosu*]. The prominent organ occupying the center of the face, the upper part (*regio olfactoria*) of which constitutes the organ of smell, the lower part (*regio respiratoria*) represents the commencement of the respiratory tract, in which the inspired air is warmed, moistened, and deprived of impurities. The nose consists of two symmetric cavities, separated by a *septum*, and is lined internally by mucous membrane (*schneiderian membrane*). **N.-piece,** a mechanic device to be attached to the tube of a microscope for holding two, three, or four objectives.

Nosebleed (*nōz'-blēd*). A hemorrhage from the nose. *Syn., Epistaxis.*

Nosegay, Riolan's. The entire group of muscles arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Nosema (*nos-e'-mah*) [*νόσος*, disease]. 1. Illness; disease. 2. A genus of *Schizomycetes.* **N. bombycis.** See under *Bacteria.*

Noseresthesia (*nos-er-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*nosema; αἴσθησις*, perception]. Perverted sensibility.

Noserous (*nos'-e-rus*) [*nosema*]. Diseased; unhealthy.

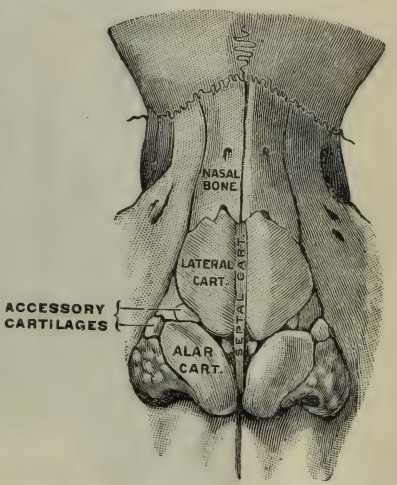
Noso- (*nos-o-*) [*νόσος*, disease]. A prefix signifying disease.

Nosocarya (*nos-o-kar'-i-a*) [*noso-; κάρυον*, a nut]. Ergot of rye.

Nosochorologia (*nos-o-kor-o-lo'-je-ah*). See *Nosochthonography.*

Nosochthonography (*nos - ok - thon - og'-raf-e*) [*noso-; χθών*, the earth; *γράφειν*, to write]. Geography of endemic diseases; medical geography.

Nosogeny (*nos-oj'-en-e*) [*noso-; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The development of diseases.



FRONT VIEW OF THE SKELETON OF THE NOSE.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)

The upper lateral cartilage is labeled "lateral cart."; the lower, "alar cart."

Nosogeography (*nos-o-je-og'-raf-e*). See *Nosochthonography.*

Nosographer (*nos-og'-raf-er*) [see *Nosography*]. One who writes descriptions of diseases.

Nosography (*nos-og'-ra-fe*) [*noso-; γράφειν*, to write]. A treatise on diseases

Nosohemia (*nos-o-he'-me-ah*) [*noso-; αἷμα*, blood]. Disease of the blood.

Nosointoxication (*nos-o-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*) [*noso-; intoxication*]. Autointoxication caused by pathologic processes which alter the normal course of metabolism in such a way as to produce harmful products.

Nosology (*nos-ol'-o-je*) [*noso-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the classification of diseases.

Nosomania (*nos-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*noso-; μανία*, madness]. 1. A morbid dread of disease. 2. A delusion that one is suffering from disease.

Nosonomy (*nos-on'-o-me*) [*noso-; ὄνομα*, name]. The nomenclature of diseases.

Nosoparasites (*nos-o-par'-as-īts*) [*noso-; parasite*]. Microorganisms found in conjunction with a disease process, which, while capable of modifying the course of the disease, are not its cause.

Nosophen (*nos'-o-fen*), $C_6H_4C_2O_2$ $(C_6H_2I_2OH)_2$. Tetraiodophenolphthalein, a yellowish-gray powder without odor or taste, insoluble in water or acids, slightly soluble in alcohol, more soluble in ether, chloroform, or alkalis. It is used externally as a substitute for iodoform, internally for catarrh of the stomach and intestine. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.). Syn., *Iodophen.*

Nosotrophy (*nos-ot'-ro-fe*) [*noso-; τροφή*, nourishment]. 1. The nourishment of disease. 2. The care of the sick.

Nostalgia (*nos-tal'-je-ah*) [*νόστος*, a return; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Homesickness.

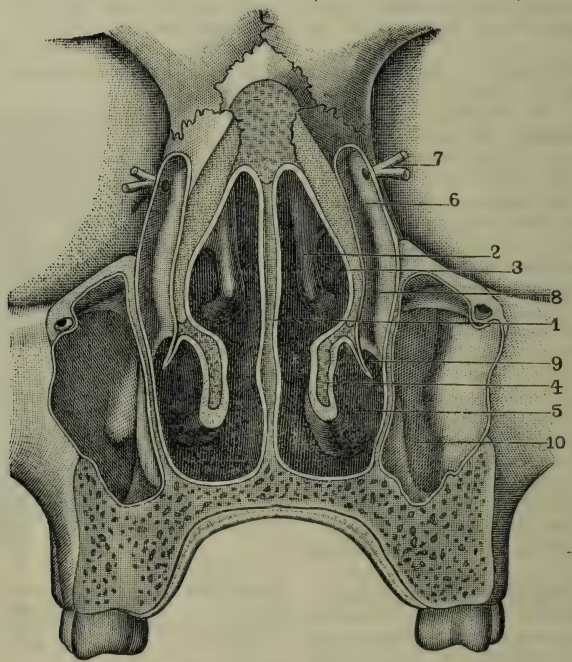
Nostoc (*nos'-tok*) [Ger., *Nostoch*]. A genus of algæ having a gelatinous nature.

Nostosite (*nos'-to-sīt*) [*νόστος*, a return; *σῖτος*, food]. A parasite situated in or upon its permanent host.

Nostrate (*nos'-trāt*) [*noster*, ours]. Endemic.

Nostril (*nos'-tril*) [AS., *nosu*, nose; *thyrl*, a hole]. One of the external orifices of the nose.

Nostrum (*nos'-trum*) [*noster*, ours]. A quack medicine; a secret medicine.



Transverse Section of the Nasal Fossas.—(*Holden.*)

1. Nasal septum. 2. Anterior extremity of middle turbinated bone. 3. Middle meatus. 4. Section of inferior turbinated bone. 5. Inferior meatus. 6. Lacrimal canal. 7. Canaliculi. 8. Nasal canal. 9. Section of reflected mucous membrane. 10. Maxillary sinus or antrum of Highmore.

Nosophobia (*nos-o-fo'-be-ah*). See *Nosomania.*

Nosophyte (*nos'-o-fīt*) [*noso-; φυτόν*, a plant]. Any pathogenic vegetable microorganism.

Nosopoietic (*nos-o-poi-et'-ik*) [*noso-; ποιεῖν*, to make]. Causing disease.

Nosotaxy (*nos'-o-taks-e*). See *Nosonomy.*

Nosotoxic (*nos-o-toks'-ik*). Relating to nosotoxin.

Nosotoxicosis (*nos-o-toks-ik-o'-sis*) [see *Nosotoxin*]. An abnormal condition referable to the presence of toxic basic products formed in the system in disease.

Nosotoxin (*nos-o-toks'-in*) [*noso-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A toxin generated in the body by a pathogenic microorganism.

Notal (*no'-tal*) [*νῶτον*, the back]. Pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Notanencephalia (*no-tan-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*νῶτον*, the back; *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain]. Congenital absence of the dorsal part of the cranium.

Notch [O. Du., *nock*]. A deep indentation. **N., Acetabular,** the cotyloid notch. **N., Clavicular,** a depression at the upper end of the sternum articulating with the clavicle. **N., Coracoid.** See *N., Suprascapular.* **N., Cotyloid,** the notch in the acetabulum near to the obturator foramen. **N., Iliac, Greater, N., Ischiadic, Greater.** See *N., Sacrosciatic.* **N., Interlobar** (of the liver),

the notch in the ventral border of the liver demarcating the right and left lobes. **N., Intervertebral,** one of the depressions on the vertebral pedicles, either on the upper or the lower surface. The apposition of two notches of the contiguous vertebras forms the intervertebral foramen. **N., Ischiatic.** See *N., Sacrosciatic.* **N., Jugular,** a notch forming the posterior boundary of the jugular foramen. **N., Nasal,** an uneven interval between the internal angular processes of the frontal bone, which articulates with the nasal bone and the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. **N., Popliteal,** the depression on the posterior surface of the head of the tibia, separating the two tuberosities. **N. of Rivinus.** See *Rivinian Notch.* **N., Sacrococcygeal,** the lateral notch at the point of union of the coccyx and sacrum. **N., Sacrosciatic,** one of two notches on the posterior edge of the innominate bone. The *greater notch* is just above the spine of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the lesser sacrosciatic ligament; the *lesser notch* is below the spine of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the sacrosciatic ligaments. **N., Scapular,** one at the back of the neck of the scapula through which the supraspinous and infraspinous fossas communicate. **N., Semilunar.** See *N., Suprascapular.* **N., Sigmoid,** a deep semilunar depression separating the coronoid and condyloid processes of the inferior maxillary bone. **N., Sphenopalatine,** the notch that separates the orbital and sphenoid processes of the palate bone. **N., Suprascapular,** a notch in the superior border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of the suprascapular nerve. **N., Suprasternal,** the depression at the top of the manubrium, between the two sternoclavicular articulations. **N., Tympanic.** See *Rivinian Notch.*

Notencephalus (*no-ten-sef'-al-us*) [νῶτον, the back; *encephalon*]. A variety of monster in which the cranial contents are in large part outside the skull, resting upon the back of the neck.

Nothnagel's Symptom. Paralysis of the facial muscles, which is less marked on voluntary movements than on movements connected with emotions. This symptom has been noticed in cases of tumor of the optic thalamus. **N.'s Test,** a crystal of sodium chlorid placed upon the serous surface of any portion of the intestine of the rabbit causes ascending peristalsis. This test has been applied to ascertain the direction of the bowel in operations upon man, but has not been found wholly reliable. **N.'s Type of Facial Paralysis.** See *N.'s Symptom.*

Nothrous (*no'-thrus*) [νωθρός, sluggish]. Drowsy; slow; languid; torpid.

Notifiable (*no-tif-i'-ah-bl*) [*notificare*, to make known]. Applied to a disease which should be made known to a board of health or other authorities.

Notochord (*no'-to-kord*) [νῶτον, the back; χορδή, a cord]. An elongated cord of cells inclosed in a structureless sheath, which in the embryo represents the vertebral column; the chorda dorsalis, or primitive backbone.

Notomelus (*no-tom'-el-us*) [νῶτον, the back; μέλος, a limb]. A form of double monster in which the rudimentary limbs are attached to the back.

Notomyelitis (*no-to-mi-el-i'-tis*) [νῶτον, the back; *myelitis*]. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Noxa (*noks'-ah*) [L.]. An injurious principle; especially a pathogenic microorganism or other *materies morbi.*

Noxious (*nok'-shus*) [*noxius*, harmful]. Harmful; poisonous or deleterious.

N-rays. See *Rays, N-.*

Nubecula (*nu-bek'-u-lah*) [dim. of *nubes*, a cloud]. 1. The cloudiness caused by the suspension of insoluble matter in the urine. 2. A cloudiness of the cornea.

Nubility (*nu-bil'-it-e*) [*nubere*, to marry]. The state of sexual development when marriage may be consummated.

Nucha (*nu'-kah*) [L.]. The nape of the neck.

Nuchal (*nu'-kal*) [*nucha*]. Pertaining to the nape of the neck.

Nuck's Canal. The canal formed by Nuck's diverticulum. **N.'s Diverticulum,** the peritoneal covering of the round ligament of the uterus, which in the child can be traced for a short distance into the inguinal canal. **N.'s Gland.** See *Blandin's Gland.*

Nuclear (*nu'-kle-ar*) [*nucleus*]. Pertaining to or resembling a nucleus. **N. Figures,** the peculiar arrangement of the mitome during karyokinesis. **N. Layer,** a stratum of gray matter in the cortex of the brain. **N. Paralysis,** paralysis from lesions of the nuclei of origin of the nerves. **N. Plate.** 1. The equatorial plate, formed by the chromosomes during the prophases of mitosis. 2. The septum which sometimes divides the nucleus in amitotic division. **N. Spindle,** delicate strias appearing in the nucleus undergoing mitosis, arranged with the apexes pointing toward the poles of the future nuclei. Its function probably is to guide the movements of the mitome threads. **N. Stain,** a pigment showing a strong affinity for nuclei.

Nuclease (*nu'-kle-āz*). 1. An immunizing enzym found in cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* and other organisms. 2. A proposed general term to designate any of the bacteriolytic enzyms, because they digest the nucleoproteids of the bacterial cells.

Nucleated (*nu'-kle-a-ted*) [*nucleus*]. Possessing a nucleus.

Nucleid (*nu'-kle-id*). A compound of nucleol with an oxid of some metal (iron, copper, silver, mercury, etc.).

Nuclein (*nu'-kle-in*) [*nucleus*], $C_{29}H_{49}N_9P_3O_{22}$. An amorphous substance resembling the proteids, and forming the essential chemic constituent of all living cells. It is composed of nucleic acid and a base; the former seems

to be the same for all nucleins, but the base varies. Nucleins are generally insoluble in dilute acids and soluble in dilute alkalis. They are supposed to represent the germicidal constituent of blood-serum. **N.-therapy,** the employment of nuclein from different glands and blood-serum in the treatment of disease.

Nucleinate (*nu'-kle-in-āt*). A white, soluble powder used as a diagnostic aid in tuberculosis. Dose 30–45 gr. (2–3 Gm.).

Nucleo- (*nu-kle-o-*) [*nucleus*]. A prefix meaning relating to a nucleus or to nuclein.

Nucleoalbumin (*nu-kle-o-al-bu'-min*) [*nucleo-; albumin*]. A compound of a proteid and nuclein, occurring in cell-protoplasm.

Nucleofugal (*nu-kle-o-f'-u-gal*) [*nucleo-; fugere*, to flee]. Moving from a nucleus.

Nucleohiston (*nu-kle-o-his'-ton*) [*nucleo-; ἱστός*, tissue]. 1. A substance composed of nuclein and histon found in the leukocytes of the blood. Nuclein induces coagulation of the blood; histon prevents it. The liquid state of the blood is supposed to be dependent on the integrity of the compound formed by these two bodies. 2. An albuminoid substance obtained from lymph and thymus gland of calves; a white powder, soluble in water, alkalis, and mineral acids. It is used as a bactericide.

Nucleoid (*nu'-kle-oid*) [*nucleo-; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Shaped like a nucleus. 2. A finely granular or fibrillar substance in the red corpuscles formed from the original nucleus.

Nucleol (*nu'-kle-ol*). Nuclein obtained from yeast.

Nucleolar (*nu-kle'-o-lar*) [*nucleolus*]. Pertaining to the nucleolus.

Nucleolus (*nu-kle'-o-lus*) [dim. of *nucleus*]. The small spheric body within the cell-nucleus. Its true function has not as yet been established.

Nucleon (*nu'-kle-on*). See *Paranucleon.*

Nucleonic (*nu-kle-on'-ik*). Pertaining to the nucleus.

Nucleopetal (*nu-kle-op'-et-al*) [*nucleo-; petere*, to seek]. Seeking the nucleus: said of the movement of the male pronucleus toward the female pronucleus.

Nucleoplasm (*nu' - kle - o - plazm*) [*nucleo-; plasma*]. 1. The protoplasm of the nucleus. 2. Chromatin.

Nucleoproteids (*nu-kle-o-pro'-te-ids*). Compound proteids which yield true nucleins on pepsin digestion, and also those which, on being boiled with dilute mineral acids, yield, besides proteids, xanthin bases. They occur chiefly in the cell-nuclei, and are widely diffused in the animal body.

Nucleoreticulum (*nu-kle-o-ret-ik'-u-lum*) [*nucleo-; reticulum*, a net]. Any network contained within a nucleus.

Nucleotherapy (*nu-kle-o-ther'-ap-e*). See *Nuclein-therapy.*

Nucleotoxin (*nu-kle-o-toks'-in*) [*nucleo-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A toxin derived from cell-nuclei; any toxin affecting the nuclei of cells.

Nucleus (*nu'-kle-us*) [*nucleus*, from *nux*, a nut]. 1. The essential part of a typical cell, usually round in outline, and situated near the center. 2. The center around which the mass of a crystal aggregates. 3. The central element in a compound, as the carbon in hydrocarbons. 4. A collection of gray matter in the central nervous system having a distinct function. 5. The deep origin of a nerve. **N. abducens, N., Abducent, N. abducentis,** a gray nucleus giving origin to the abducens and facial nerves, situated within the fasciculus teres, behind the trigeminal nucleus, on the floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *Nidus abducentis.* **N., Accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal,** a columnar tract of nerve-cells extending from the level of the calamus scriptorius to that of the auditory strias, and from which the accessory vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves arise in succession from below upward. **N. ambiguus, N., Anterior,** a collection of nerve-cells near the nucleus of the vagus. **N. amygdalæ,** an irregular aggregation of gray matter situated at the apex of the temporal lobe of the brain, between it and the apex of the middle ventricular horn. **Nuclei anterolateralis,** the nuclei of the lateral column. **Nuclei, Auditory,** the nuclei in the oblongata giving rise to the auditory nerves. **N., Auditory, External.** See *N. magnocellularis.* **N., Auditory Internal,** a columnar tract of small multipolar cells embedded in the auditory eminence. **N. of Bechterew,** an ill-defined group of ganglion-cells lying dorsad of Deiters' nucleus, and supposed to give origin to some of the fibers of the middle root of the auditory nerve. Syn., *Nucleus vestibularis.* **N., Béclard's,** a vascular bony nucleus, of lenticular shape, appearing in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty-seventh week of fetal life. **N., Bony,** the center of ossification. **N., Burdach's.** See *N. funiculi cuneati.* **N., Caudal.** See *N., Oculomotor.* **N., Caudate,** the intraventricular part of the corpus striatum. **N. centralis,** the corpus dentatum. **N. cinereus,** a term sometimes used to designate the gray substance of the restiform bodies. **N., Clavate,** Burdach's nucleus. **N., Cleavage-.** See *N., Segmentation-.* **N., Cuneate, N., Cuneate, Internal,** Burdach's nucleus. **N., Daughter-,** one of the nuclei (usually two) produced by the division of a mother nucleus. See *Karyokinesis.* **N., Deiters'.** See *N. magnocellularis.* **N. dentatus,** a folded layer of gray matter in the mesal part of the corresponding cerebellar hemisphere, and close to the roof of the fourth ventricle. **N., Edinger's.** See *Edinger's Nucleus.* **N., Edinger-Westphal's.** See *Edinger-Westphal's Nucleus.* **N. emboliformis,** a small mass of gray matter situated in the interval between the nucleus dentatus and nucleus fastigii, and lying nearer the former. **N., Facial,** one in the reticula at the back of the pons, giving origin to the seventh or facial nerve. **N. fastigii,** a flat expanse of gray mat-

ter on each side of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, directly over the roof of the fourth ventricle. **N. fimbriatus.** Synonym of *Corpus dentatum.* **N. funiculi cuneati,** a mass of gray matter of the posterior column of the medulla, lying beneath the funiculus cuneatus. **N. funiculi gracilis,** an elongated, club-shaped mass of gray matter in the mesal portion of the posterior column of the medulla. **N., Germinal,** the nucleus resulting from the union of the male and female pronuclei. **N., Gingival,** a part of the cerebellum in the fetus (between the third and fourth months) which bears some resemblance to the gums. **N., Globic, N. globosus,** the globulus, a number of small round or oval masses of gray matter situated in the interval between the nucleus dentatus and nucleus fastigii, lying near to, and probably an accessory detachment of, the latter. **N. gracilis,** a column of gray matter in the posterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. **N., Gray,** the gray matter of the spinal cord. **N., Hypoglossal,** a columnar tract of large multipolar nerve-cells embedded in the cinerea of the terete funicle in the inferior triangle of the fourth ventricle, and giving origin to the nerve-fibers forming the rootlets of the hypoglossal nerve. **N. hypothalamicus,** the subthalamus. **N., Insular,** one entirely separated from adjoining masses of gray matter. **N., Intermediolateral.** See *Column, Intermediolateral.* **N., Intermedullary, Great,** the external and internal auditory nuclei considered as one. **N., Intraventricular,** the caudate nucleus. **N. juxtaolivaris.** See *Olive, Accessory.* **N., Kölliker's,** the gray matter surrounding the canal of the spinal cord. **N., Laryngeal,** the nucleus of origin of the nerve-fibers of the larynx. **N., Lateral,** that part of the cornu of the cord ascending in the oblongata behind the olivary body. **N., Lenticular, N. lentiformis,** the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum, lying between the internal and external capsules. **N. of Luys,** an almond-shaped mass of gray matter with pigmented ganglion-cells in the subthalamic region. **N. magnocellularis,** a nucleus of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, situated mesad of the restiform column at the level of entry of the auditory nerve-roots. Syn., *Deiters' nucleus.* **N., Mesencephalic** (of the trigeminal nerve), a group of large nerve-cells in the gray matter surrounding the sylvian aqueduct. **N., Mesoblastic,** a nucleus of a cell belonging to the mesoblast. **N., Mother-,** a cell that is in course of division into two or more parts called daughter-nuclei. See *Karyokinesis.* **N., Motor,** a collection of nerve-cells in the central nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. **N., Oculomotor,** the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve, lying dorsad of the posterior longitudinal bundle, under the aqueduct of Sylvius. **N., Olivary,** a folded mass of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, producing a swelling on the surface—the olivary body. **N., Olivary, Accessory.** See *Olive, Accessory.* **N. of Origin,** the collection of ganglion-cells in the central nervous system giving origin to a nerve. **N., Ossific.** See *N., Bony.* **N., Peripheral.** See *N., Insular.* **N., Perlia's.** See *N., Spitzka's.* **N., Polymorphic,** a cell nucleus which assumes irregular forms. **Nuclei, Pontile, N. pontis,** scattered gray matter included in the intervals in the bundles of fibers of the ventral portion of the pons. Syn., *Nidi pontis.* **N., Postpyramidal,** a gray nucleus in the oblongata giving origin to the posterior pyramid. **N. pyramidalis,** the inner accessory olivary nucleus. **N., Red.** See *N., Tegmental.* **N., Respiratory, N. of Respiration,** Clarke's column. **N., Restiform,** the gray matter of the restiform body. **N. ruber.** See *N., Tegmental.* **N., Sacral,** a mass of gray matter in the spinal cord at the level of the origins of the second and third spinal nerves. **N., Sagittal,** the middle part of the oculomotor nucleus. **N., Secondary.** See *Paranucleus.* **N., Segmentation-,** the nucleus that appears shortly after the fusion of the male and female pronuclei; the last step in the process of fertilization; it is so called because within it cleavage is first established. **N., Spermatic,** the male pronucleus. **N., Spitzka's,** the central nucleus of the oculomotor group in the gray matter below the sylvian aqueduct. **N., Stilling's.** Same as *N., Tegmental.* **N., Styloid,** a bony nodule contained in the cartilages which unite the lesser cornua with the body of the hyoid. **N., Subependymal,** the internal nucleus of the eighth or auditory nerve, lying just beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle. **N., Tegmental, N. tegmenti,** red nucleus; a mass of reticular substance in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri, to the inner side of the substantia nigra. **N., Trigeminal,** several groups of nerve-cells ventrad of the facial nucleus below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle. **N., Trochlear,** the ganglionic gray substance surrounding the sylvian aqueduct and giving origin to the fibers of the fourth nerve. **N. of the Vagus,** that part of the accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal nucleus giving origin to the pneumogastric nerve. **N., Vesicular,** a rather large cell-nucleus, the membranes of which stain deeply, while the central portion remains relatively pale. **N. vestibularis.** See *N. of Bechterew.* **N., Vitelline,** a nucleus resulting from the fusion of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. **N., Westphal's,** the nucleus of origin of a part of the trochlear nerve-fibers; it is situated posteriorly to the trochlear nucleus proper. **N., White,** the white substance of the dentate body of the olive.

Nuel's Space. A triangular space between the outer hair-cells and the outer rods of Corti of the internal ear.

Nuhn's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland.*

Nullipara (*nul-ip'-ar-ah*) [*nullus*, none; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has never borne a child.

Nulliparity (*nul-ip-ar'-it-e*) [*nullipara*]. The condition of being nulliparous.

Nulliparous (*nul-ip'-ar-us*) [*nullipara*]. Having never borne children.

Nummular (*num'-u-lar*) [*nummus*, a coin]. Resembling a coin in form, as *nummular* sputum; resembling rouleaux or rolls of coin.

Nummulation (*num-u-la'-shun*). The aggregation of blood-corpuscles into rolls resembling rolls of coin.

Nunn's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Bennett's.*

Nurse's Contracture. Tetany occurring in nursing women.

Nussbaum's Cell. One of the four kinds of epithelial cells forming the peptic glands; its function is unknown.

Nutation (*nu-ta'-shun*) [*nutatus*, to nod]. Nodding or oscillation. **N. of Sacrum,** a partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis, whereby the distance between the upper extremity or the lower extremity and the anterior pelvic wall is increased.

Nutmeg [ME., *nutmegge*]. The seed of various species of *Myristica*, of the order *Myristicæ*. The kernel of the ripe seed of *Myristica fragrans* is the *myristica* of the U. S. P. and B. P., and is the source of a volatile oil. Nutmeg is employed as a condiment, as a corrective and mild flavoring agent, and it has also slight narcotic properties. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **N., Oil of** (*oleum myristicæ*, U. S. P., B. P.), contains a stearopten, *myristin*, which is the glycerid of myristic acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$. Dose 2–3 min. (0.13–0.2 Cc.). **N., Oil of, Expressed** (*oleum myristicæ expressum*, B. P.), the oil of mace.

Nutone (*nu'-tōn*). A nutritive tonic said to consist of cod-liver oil, malt-extract, beef-juice, and glycerol emulsion, each, 25%; calcium hypophosphite, 1 gr.; sodium hypophosphite, 1 gr.; tincture of nux vomica, 1 drop in each teaspoonful.

Nutrabin (*nu'-tra-bin*). A dietetic prepared from proteids of milk and beef; a brown powder flavored with vanilla.

Nutrient (*nu'-tre-ent*) [see *Nutriment*]. 1. Affording nutrition. 2. A substance that nourishes; a food.

Nutriment (*nu'-trim-ent*) [*nutrire*, to nourish]. Anything that nourishes.

Nutrition (*nu-trish'-un*) [*nutriment*]. The process by which tissue is built up and waste repaired.

Nutrose (*nu'-trōz*). Neutral casein sodium, a soluble powder containing 13.8% of nitrogen, used as a food in intestinal disorders.

Nux vomica (*nuks vom'-ik-ah*) [*nux*, a nut; *vomica*, vomit]. The seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, an Indian tree of the order *Loganiaceæ*. It contains several alkaloids, the most important being *strychnin* and *brucin* (*q. v.*), which are united with a peculiar acid called *igasuric acid*. In small doses it is a bitter tonic, stimulating gastric digestion; it raises blood-pressure by stimulating the heart and the vasomotor center, and stimulates the respiratory center and the motor centers of the spinal cord. In overdoses it produces tetanic convulsions and risus sardonicus; the reflex excitability is enormously increased, and the slightest stimulus serves to bring on a convulsion. Death usually occurs from asphyxia (cramp-asphyxia), and more rarely from exhaustion. Nux vomica, or strychnin, is employed in dyspepsia, in convalescence from acute diseases, in acute infectious diseases, in shock, in poisoning by chloroform and opium, in emphysema, phthisis, and other conditions associated with dyspnea, in chronic bronchitis, in constipation, in atony of the bladder, in lead-palsy, and in amaurosis from tobacco or alcohol. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.) **N. vomica, Extract of** (*extractum nucis vomicæ*, U. S. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.01–0.016 Gm.). **N. vomica, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum nucis vomicæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–5 min. (0.065–0.32 Cc.). **N. vomica, Tincture of** (*tinctura nucis vomicæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.).

Nyctalgia (*nik-tal'-je-ah*) [*νύξ*, night; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain which occurs chiefly during the night, *e. g.*, the osteocopic pains of syphilis.

Nyctalop (*nik'-ta-lop*) [*νύξ*, night; *ὤψ*, the eye]. One who sees better at night or in semidarkness than in a bright light.

Nyctalopia (*nik-tal-o'-pe-ah*) [see *Nyctalop*]. 1. Night-vision; the condition in which the sight is better by night or in semidarkness than by daylight. It is a symptom of central scotoma, the more dilated pupil at night allowing a better illumination of the peripheral portions of the retina. Dr. Greenhill and Mr. Tweedy have shown that according to the quite universal usage of modern times, the definitions of the words *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia* have been the reverse of those of the early Greek and Latin writers. The proper derivation, therefore, of *nyctalopia* would be *νύξ*, night; *ἀλαός*, blind; *ὤψ*, eye, the word meaning night-blindness. *Hemeralopia* was likewise derived from *ἡμέρα*, day; *ἀλαός*, blind; *ὤψ*, eye, and meant day-blindness. The attempt to reinstate the ancient usage can result only in confusion, and the words should, therefore, never be used.

Nycterine (*nik'-ter-ēn*) [*νυκτερινός*, nightly]. 1. Occurring in the night. 2. Obscure.

Nyctophobia (*nik-to-fo'-be-ah*) [*νύξ*, night; *φόβος*, fear]. Insane dread of the night.

Nycturia (*nik-tu'-re-ah*) [*νύξ*, night; *οὖρον*, urine]. Nocturnal urinary incontinence.

Nylander's Test for Glucose. Dissolve 4 Gm. of rochelle salts in 100 Cc. of a solution of caustic potash (10%), and add 2 Gm. of bismuth subnitrate; place on the water-bath until as much of the bismuth salt is dissolved as possible; on heating 10 volumes of urine with 1 volume of the foregoing solution a black coloration or the precipitation of phosphates is produced in the presence of glucose.

Nympha (*nim'-fah*) [*νύμφη*, nymph]. A labium minus of the vulva.

Nymphectomy, Nymphotomy (*nim-fek'-to-me, nim-fot'-o-me*) [*nympha; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Surgical removal of one or both nymphas.

Nymphitis (*nim-fi'-tis*) [*nympha; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nymphas.

Nymphomania (*nim-fo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*nympha; μανία*, madness]. Excessive sexual desire on the part of a woman.

Nymphomaniac (*nim-fo-ma'-ne-ak*) [see *Nymphomania*]. One affected with nymphomania.

Nymphoncus (*nim-fong'-kus*) [*nympha; ὄγκος*, tumor]. Tumor of the nympha.

Nystagmus (*ni-stag'-mus*) [*νυστάζειν*, to nod in sleep]. An oscillatory movement of the eyeballs. It may be congenital or dependent on intracranial disease, especially meningitis, on multiple sclerosis, etc. **N., Cheyne's, N., Cheyne-Stokes'.** See *Cheyne-Stokes' Nystagmus.* **N., Lateral,** oscillation of the eyes in the horizontal meridian. **N., Rotatory,** an oscillatory, partial rolling of the eyeball around the visual axis. **N., Vertical,** oscillatory movement in the vertical meridian.

Nysten's Law. Rigor mortis begins in the muscles of mastication, extends to the facial and neck muscles, then to the trunk and arms, and finally to the lower extremities.

O

O. The symbol of *oxygen;* also the abbreviation of *oculus*, eye, and of *octarius*, a pint.

Oak (*ōk*) [AS., *āc*]. A genus of trees, *Quercus*, of the order *Cupuliferæ*. The dried bark of *Quercus alba*, white oak, is official in the U. S. P. It contains a peculiar tannic acid known as *quercitannic acid*, and a bitter principle, *quercin*, and is used as an astringent tonic, especially in the form of the oak-bath. It has also been employed in leukorrhea, hemorrhoids, and prolapse of the rectum. Dose of the *bark* 15 gr. (1 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* (*fluidextractum quercus*, U. S. P.) 15 min. (1 Cc.).

Oakum (*o'-kum*) [AS., *ācumba*, tow]. A material made by picking old rope to pieces. It has been used as a dressing for wounds, and in the form of pads to absorb lochial discharges.

Oat (*ōt*) [AS., *ātan*, oats]. A cereal plant, *Avena sativa*, or other species of *Avena*, and its seed. **O. Treatment** (of v. Noorden), in diabetes mellitus: consists in daily régime of 250 Gm. of oat-flakes or meal cooked for a long time in water, 100 Gm. of albumin, 300 Gm. of butter.

Oatmeal (*ōt'-mēl*). The meal made from oats. It is used in the form of a gruel, as a food, as a demulcent and laxative, and as an emollient poultice.

Ob- [L.]. A prefix signifying on, against, in front of, or toward.

Obdormition (*ob-dor-mish'-un*) [*obdormire*, to fall asleep]. Numbness of a part due to interference with nervous function; the state of a part when it is said to be "asleep."

Obduction (*ob-duk'-shun*) [Ger.]. A necropsy.

O'Beirne's Sphincter. A thickened circular bundle of muscular fibers, situated in the rectum, just below its junction with the colon. **O'B.'s Tube,** a long, flexible tube used in making rectal injections.

Obelion (*o-be'-le-on*) See under *Craniometric Point.*

Obermeier, Spirillum of. A spirillum found in the blood in relapsing fever. See under *Bacteria.*

Obermeyer's Test for Indican in the Urine. With a lead-acetate solution (1 : 5) precipitate the urine; care must be taken not to add an excess of lead solution. Filter, and shake the filtrate for one or two minutes with an equal quantity of fuming hydrochloric acid which contains 1 or 2 parts of ferric chlorid solution to 500 parts of the acid. Add chloroform, which becomes blue from the generation of indigo-blue.

Obermueller's Test for Cholesterin. Place the cholesterin in a test-tube, and fuse with 2 or 3 drops of propionic acid anhydrid over a small naked flame. The fused mass on cooling is violet, changing to blue, green, orange, carmin, and finally, copper-red.

Obesity (*o-bes'-it-e*) [*obesus*, fat]. An excessive development of fat throughout the body; corpulence; polysarcia.

Obex (*o'-beks*) [L., "a barrier"]. A band of white nervous matter at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

Obfuscation (*ob-fus-ka'-shun*) [*ob-; fuscus*, dusky]. 1. Darkening or clouding, as *obfuscation* of the cornea. 2. Mental confusion.

Object-glass (*ob'-jekt-glas*). See *Objective* (3).

Objective (*ob-jek'-tiv*) [*ob-; jacere*, to throw]. 1. Pertaining to an object or to that which is contemplated or perceived, as distinguished from that which contemplates or perceives. 2. Pertaining to those relations and conditions of the body perceived by another, as *objective* signs of disease. 3. The lens of a microscope nearest the object.

Obligate (*ob'-lig-āt*) [*obligare*, to bind]. Constrained; bound. **O. Aerobic,** of a microorganism, one that can live only as an aerobe. **O. Anaerobic,** of a microorganism, one that can live only as an anaerobe. **O. Parasite,** a parasite that can live only as a parasite.

Oblinition (*ob-lin-ish'-un*) [*oblinere*, to smear]. Inunction.

Oblique (*ob-lēk'* or *ob-līk'*) [*obliquus*]. Slanting.

Obliquimeter (*ob-lik-wim'-et-er*) [*oblique; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument fitted with arms employed to indicate the angle formed by comparing the plane of the pelvic brim with the perpendicular axis of the upright body.

Obliquity (*ob-lik'-wit-e*) [*oblique*]. The state of being oblique.

Obliquus (*ob-lī'-kwus*) [L., "slanting"]. A term applied to various muscles. See under *Muscle*.

Obliteration (*ob-lit-er-a'-shun*) [*obliterare*, to efface, from *ob-; litera*, a letter]. Removal of a part; extirpation; complete closure of a lumen.

Oblongata (*ob-lon-ga'-tah*) [L.]. The medulla oblongata.

Obsession (*ob-sesh'-un*) [*ob-; sedere*, to sit]. Possession by evil spirits. **O. dentaire,** neurasthenic neuralgia erroneously attributed to the teeth.

Obsolescence (*ob-so-les'-ens*) [*obsolescere*, to grow old]. The state of becoming old or obsolete.

Obstetric (*ob-stet'-rik*) [*obstetrics*]. Pertaining to the practice of obstetrics.

Obstetrician (*ob-stet-rish'-an*) [*obstetrics*]. One who practises obstetrics.

Obstetrics (*ob-stet'-riks*) [*obstare*, to stand before]. The branch of medicine that deals with the care of women during pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium.

Obstipation (*ob-stip-a'-shun*) [*obstipare*, to stop up]. Constipation.

Obstruction (*ob-struk'-shun*) [*ob-; struere*, to build]. 1. The state of being obstructed or blocked up. 2. The act of impeding or blocking up. 3. An impediment or obstacle.

Obstructive (*ob-struk'-tiv*) [*obstruction*]. 1. Stopping or blocking up. 2. Due to an obstruction, as *obstructive* jaundice.

Obstruent (*ob'-stru-ent*) [*obstruere*, to close up]. 1. Obstructive; tending to obstruct. 2. Any remedy or agent closing the lumen or orifice of vessels or ducts.

Obtund (*ob-tund'*) [*ob-; tundere*, to beat]. To blunt or dull; to lessen, as to *obtund* sensibility.

Obtundent (*ob-tund'-ent*) [*obtundere*, to make dull]. Soothing, quieting; a remedy that relieves or overcomes irritation or pain.

Obturation (*ob-tu-ra'-shun*) [*obturare*, to stop up]. The closing of an opening or passage.

Obturator (*ob'-tu-ra-tor*) [*obturation*]. 1. Closing an opening. 2. That which closes an opening. 3. Pertaining to the *obturator* membrane, muscles, etc. **O. Foramen,** a foramen in the anterior part of the os innominatum. See *Foramen, Obturator*. **O. Membrane,** the membrane closing the obturator foramen. **O. Muscle.** See under *Muscle*. **O. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*.

Obtusion (*ob-tu'-shun*) [*obtundere*, to blunt]. The blunting or weakening of normal sensation: a symptom of certain diseases.

Occipital (*ok-sip'-it-al*) [*occiput*]. Pertaining to or in relation with the occiput. **O. Artery.** See under *Artery*. **O. Bone.** See *Bones, Table of*. **O. Cross,** the internal occipital protuberance. **O. Lobe,** one of the lobes of the cerebrum. **O. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*. **O. Protuberance,** the prominence on the inner surface (*internal*) or on the outer surface (*external*) of the occipital bone. **O. Triangle.** See under *Triangle*.

Occipito- (*ok-sip-it-o-*) [*occiput*]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the occipital bone or the occiput.

Occipitoanterior (*ok-sip-it-o-an-te'-re-or*) [*occipito-; anterior*]. Having the occiput directed toward the front, as the *occipitoanterior* position of the fetus in the uterus.

Occipitoatloid (*ok-sip-it-o-at'-loid*) [*occipito-; atlas; εἶδος*, form]. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the atlas.

Occipitoaxoid (*ok-sip-it-o-aks'-oid*) [*occipito-; axis; εἶδος*, form]. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the axis.

Occipitobregmatic (*ok-sip-it-o-breg-mat'-ik*) [*occipito-; bregma*]. Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma.

Occipitocervical (*ok-sip-it-o-ser'-vik-al*) [*occipito-; cervix*]. Pertaining to the occiput and the neck.

Occipitofrontal (*ok-sip-it-o-fron'-tal*) [*occipito-; frontal*]. Pertaining to the occiput and forehead, or to the *occipitofrontal* muscle (*occipitofrontalis*).

Occipitomastoid (*ok - sip - it - o - mas' - toid*) [*occipito-; mastoid*]. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid process.

Occipitomental (*ok-sip-it-o-men'-tal*) [*occipito-; mentum*, the chin]. Pertaining to the occiput and the chin.

Occipitoparietal (*ok-sip-it-o-par-i'-et-al*) [*occipito-; parietal*]. Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones, or to the occipital and parietal lobes of the brain.

Occipitoposterior (*ok-sip-it-o-pos-te'-re-or*) [*occipito-; posterior*]. Having the occiput directed backward, as the *occipitoposterior* position of the fetus in the uterus.

Occipitotemporal (*ok-sip-it-o-tem'-por-al*) [*occipito-; temporal*]. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal bones.

Occiput (*ok'-sip-ut*) [*ob-*, over against; *caput*, the head]. The back part of the head.

Occluding (*ok-lu'-ding*) [see *Occlusion*]. Closing; applied to the grinding surfaces of molars and bicuspids.

Occlusal (*ok-lu'-sal*). See *Occluding*.

Occlusion (*ok-lu'-zhun*) [*ob-*, against; *claudere*, to shut]. 1. A closing or shutting up. 2. The state of being closed or shut. 3. The absorption, by a metal, of gas in large quantities, as of hydrogen by platinum. 4. The full meeting or contact in a position of rest of the masticating surfaces of the upper and lower teeth; it is erroneously called articulation of the teeth.

Occlusive (*ok-lu'-ziv*) [see *Occlusion*]. Closing or shutting up, as an *occlusive* surgical dressing.

Occupation-disease. One caused by the occupation of the patient. See *Occupation-neurosis.*

Occupation-neurosis. A functional disturbance of the part used in carrying on a certain occupation, as writer's cramp, telegrapher's cramp, etc.

Ocher (*o'-ker*) [*ὠχρός*, pale]. A variety of fine clay containing iron; the common colors are yellow and red.

Ochlesis (*ok-le'-sis*) [*ὄχλος*, crowd]. Any disease due to overcrowding.

Ochlophobia (*ok-lo-fo'-be-ah*) [*ὄχλος*, crowd; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid fear of crowds.

Ochronosus (*o-kron'-o-sus*) [*ocher; νόσος*, disease]. Any disease marked by dark discoloration of the cartilages and allied structures.

Ocotea (*ok-ot'-e-ah*) [native name in Guiana]. A genus of laurinaceous trees. *O. cujumary*, of Brazil, furnishes seeds which are used in dyspepsia. *O. opifera*, a variety the oil from the fruit and the bark of which is used as an antirheumatic. *O. pretiosa* is used in neurasthenia.

Octad (*ok'-tad*) [*octo*, eight]. An octavalent element.

Octan (*ok'-tan*) [*octo*]. Returning every eighth day, as an *octan* fever.

Octarius (*ok-ta'-re-us*) [*octo*]. An eighth part of a gallon; a pint. Abbreviated O.

Octavalent (*ok-tav'-al-ent*) [*octo; valere*, to be worth]. Having a quantivalence of eight.

Octavipara (*ok-tav-ip'-ar-ah*). See *Octipara.*

Octigravida (*ok-te-grav'-id-ah*) [*octo; gravida*, a pregnant woman]. A woman pregnant for the eighth time.

Octipara (*ok-tip'-ar-ah*) [*octo; parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has been in labor eight times.

Octivalent. See *Octavalent.*

Octoacetate (*ok-to-as'-et-āt*). A compound of eight molecules of the radicle of acetic acid with a base.

Octoferric (*ok-to-fer'-ik*) [*octo; ferrum*, iron]. Containing eight atoms of iron in the molecule.

Ocular (*ok'-u-lar*) [*oculus*, the eye]. 1. Pertaining to or in relation with the eye. 2. The lens of a microscope that is turned toward the eye. **O., Compensating,** a lens that compensates for axial aberration of the objective. **O., Huygenian,** a lens consisting of two planoconvex lenses, the convexities being directed toward the objective; the lower lens is the *field-lens*, the upper, the *eye-lens.*

Oculin (*ok'-u-lin*). An organotherapeutic preparation said to be a glycerol extract from the ciliary body of the eyes of oxen.

Oculist (*ok'-u-list*). Synonym of *Ophthalmologist.*

Oculo- (*ok-u-lo-*) [*oculus*, eye]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the eye.

Oculomotor (*ok-u-lo-mo'-tor*) [*oculo-; movere*, to move]. 1. Pertaining to the movement of the eye, as the *oculomotor* nerve. 2. Pertaining to the oculomotor nerve, as the *oculomotor* nucleus.

Oculomotorius (*ok-u-lo-mo-to'-re-us*) [see *Oculomotor*]. The third, or *motor oculi*, nerve.

Oculozygomatic (*ok-u-lo-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*oculo-; zygoma*]. Pertaining to the eye and the zygoma. See *Jadelot's Lines.*

Oculus (*ok'-u-lus*) [L.]. An eye.

Oculustro (*ok-u-lus'-tro*). A soap consisting of oleate of potassium, glycerol, and turpentine.

O. D. Abbreviation of *oculus dexter*, right eye.

Odol (*o'-dol*). A mouth-wash, said to consist of phenyl salicylate, 2.5 parts; oil of peppermint, 0.5 part; saccharin, 0.004 part; and alcohol, 97 parts.

Odontagra (*o-don-ta'-grah*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *ἄγρα*, seizure]. Toothache, especially a form due to gout.

Odontalgia (*o-don-tal'-je-ah*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Toothache. **O., Phantom,** pain felt in the space from which a tooth is absent.

Odonterism (*o-don'-ter-izm*). Chattering of the teeth.

Odonthemodia (*o-dont-hem-o'-de-ah*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *αἱμωδία*, a having the teeth on edge]. Hemodia; excessive sensibility of the teeth.

Odontiasis (*o-don-ti'-as-is*) [*ὀδοντίασις*, teething]. Dentition; the cutting of teeth.

Odontitis (*o-don-ti'-tis*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the teeth.

Odonto- (*o-don-to-*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth]. A prefix signifying pertaining to a tooth.

Odontoatlantal (*o-don-to-at-lant'-al*). Same as *Atloaxoid.*

Odontoblast (*o-don'-to-blast*) [*odonto-; βλαστός*, a germ]. One of the cells covering the dental papilla and forming the dentin.

Odontobothriitis (*o-don-to-both-re-i'-tis*) [*odonto-; βοθρίον*, a little cavity; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the socket of a tooth.

Odontoclast (*o-don'-to-klast*) [*odonto-; κλάειν*, to break]. A protoplasmic cell engaged in absorbing the fang of a deciduous tooth.

Odontodol (*o-don'-to-dol*). A dental anodyne said to contain cocain hydrochlorid, 1 part; oil of cherry-laurel, 1 part; tincture of arnica, 10 parts; solution of ammonium acetate, 20 parts.

Odontodynia (*o-don-to-din'-e-ah*) [*odonto-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Toothache.

Odontogeny (*o-don-toj'-en-e*) [*odonto-; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The origin and development of teeth.

Odontography (*o-don-tog'-ra-je*) [*odonto-; γράφειν*, to write]. The descriptive anatomy of the teeth.

Odontoid, Odontonoid (*o-don'-toid, o-don'-to-noid*) [*odonto-; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling a tooth; tooth-like. **O. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Odontoid.* **O. Process,** the dentate process of the second cervical vertebra.

Odontolith (*o-don'-to-lith*) [*odonto-; λίθος*, a stone]. The calcareous accretion on the teeth, popularly known as tartar.

Odontology (*o-don-tol'-o-je*) [*odonto-; λόγος*,

science]. The branch of science dealing with the anatomy and diseases of the teeth.

Odontoma (*o-don-to'-mah*) [*odonto-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor arising in connection with the teeth and presenting a tooth-like structure.

Odontonecrosis (*o-don-to-nek-ro'-sis*) [*odonto-; necrosis*]. Necrosis or decay of the tissues of the teeth.

Odontoneuralgia (*o - don - to - nu - ral' - je - ah*) [*odonto-; neuralgia*]. Neuralgia due to diseased teeth.

Odontopathy (*o-don-top'-ath-e*) [*odonto-; πάθος*, suffering]. Any disease of the teeth.

Odontoprisis (*o-don-to-pri'-sis*) [*odonto-; πρίσις*, a sawing]. Grinding of the teeth.

Odontorthosia (*o-don-tor-tho'-ze-ah*) [*odonto-; ὀρθός*, straight]. The operation of straightening irregularly growing teeth.

Odontoseisis (*o-don-to-si'-sis*) [*odonto-; σεῖσις*, a shaking]. Looseness of the teeth from partial or total destruction of the alveolar processes, caused most frequently by disease of the gums.

Odontosis (*o-don-to'-sis*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth]. The formation and development of the teeth.

Odontotherapy (*o-don-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*odonto-; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Odontotrypy (*o-don-tot'-rip-e*) [*odonto-; τρυπᾶν*, to perforate]. Perforation of a tooth to remove pus or a diseased pulp.

Odoriferous (*o-dor-if'-er-us*) [*odor; ferre*, to carry]. Fragrant.

O'Dwyer's Method of Treating Intubation Ulcers. This consists in the employment of tubes provided with a narrow neck and coated with a layer of gelatin and alum. The gelatinized tube is left in the larynx for five days, at the end of which time it is removed and replaced by a similar tube. This process is repeated three times, at the end of which the ulcer will usually be found to be completely healed. **O'D.'s Tubes,** tubes used for intubation of the larynx.

Odynacousis, Odynacusis (*o-din-ah-koo'-sis*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Pain caused by noises.

-odyne, -odynia (*-o-dīn, -o-din'-e-ah*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain]. A suffix denoting pain.

Odynolysis (*o-din-ol'-is-is*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain; *λύειν*, to loose]. Alleviation of pain.

Odynopeia (*o-din-o-pe'-e-ah*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain; *ποιεῖν*, to make]. The induction of labor-pains.

Odynopeic (*o-din-o-pe'-ik*). Oxytocic.

Œ-. See *E-*.

Oehl's Layer. The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.

Œnanthe (*e-nan'-the*) [*οἶνος*, wine; *ἄνθος*, a flower]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. The fruit of *Œ. phellandrium* is diuretic, carminative, and recommended as a specific sedative to the bronchial mucosa. Dose of *powdered fruit* 1 dr. (4 Cc.) in 24 hours.

Oertel's Method. The treatment of circulatory disturbances of heart disease, obesity, emphysema, etc., by mechanic means. The objects aimed at are: 1. Diminution of the fatty tissue deposited, achieved by regulating the diet, etc. 2. Reduction of the body-fluids, accomplished by reducing the ingestion of all fluids. 3. Strengthening of the heart-muscle and promotion of the development of compensatory hypertrophy, attained by methodic mountain-climbing and other systematic exercise. 4. Stimulation of the circulation by massage, passive movements, and sanitary gymnastics.

Oese [Ger.]. An instrument consisting of a loop of platinum wire affixed to a glass handle and employed in bacteriologic investigation.

Official (*o-fish'-al*) [*officium*, duty; service]. Of medicines, sanctioned by the recognized authority, *i. e.*, the pharmacopeia.

Officinal (*o-fis'-in-al*) [*officina*, a workshop]. For sale in the shops; kept on sale in apothecaries' shops.

Ogston's Line. An imaginary line extending from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondyloid notch, and indicating the course of the tendon of the adductor magnus; it is a guide in section of the internal condyle from the shaft of the femur.

Ohm (*ōm*) [G. S. *Ohm*, a German physicist]. The unit of electric resistance. The ohm adopted as a standard varies: the *British Association ohm* is the resistance of a column of mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1.049318 meters long. The *legal ohm* is similar to that just described except that the column of mercury is 1.06 meters in length. The *international ohm*, adopted 1893, is the resistance of a column of mercury 1.063 centimeters long and weighing 14.4521 grams. **O.'s Law,** the current strength in any conductor varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance.

Oidial (*o-id'-e-al*). Pertaining to or due to a fungus of the genus *Oidium*.

Oidiomycosis (*o-id-e-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*ᾠόν*, an egg; *mycosis*]. A disease produced by yeast-fungi of the genus *Oidium*. **O. cutis,** a cutaneous disease produced by blastomycetic fungi of the genus *Oidium*.

Oidium (*o-id'-e-um*) [dim. of *ᾠόν*, egg]. A genus of parasitic fungi. **O. albicans,** the thrush-fungus.

Oikoid (*oi'-koid*) [*οἶκος*, house; *εἶδος*, like]. The stroma of red corpuscles.

Oikologic (*oi-kol-oj'-ik*) [*οἶκος*, house; *λόγος*, science]. Relating to the condition and improvement of homes.

Oikosite (*oi'-ko-sīt*) [*οἶκος*, house; *σῖτος*, food]. A parasite fixed to its host.

Oil [*oleum*, from *ἔλαιον*, oil]. A liquid of animal or vegetal, sometimes of mineral, origin, having a peculiar feel, and not miscible with water. *Animal* and *vegetal oils* are either volatile or fixed. (*For the various oils not defined here see under the qualifying word.*) **O., Aleurites,** a fixed oil with nutty flavor from the seeds of the candlenut tree, *Aleurites triloba*. It is a mild cathartic, acting in the same manner as castor-

oil and more promptly. Dose ½–1 oz. (15–30 Cc.). **O., Almond.** See under *Amygdala.* **O. of Amber.** See *Succinum.* **O., Animal,** an oil obtained from destructive distillation of bones; applied in skin diseases and used internally in hysteria. Dose 5–20 min. (0.3–1.2 Cc.). **O., Arbor vitæ.** See *O., Thuja.* **O. of Asphalt,** a rubefacient, antiseptic oil obtained from destructive distillation of asphalt; it is applied in rheumatism and parasitic skin diseases. **O., Basil-,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Ocimum basilicum.* It is antiseptic and stimulant. Dose 1–2 min. (0.06–0.12 Cc.). **O. of Birch-bark,** a volatile oil from the bark of *Betula lenta,* almost identical with oil of wintergreen; antirheumatic and antiseptic. Dose 5–30 min. (0.3–1.8 Cc.). **O. of Birch-wood,** an antiseptic black liquid from *Betula alba.* It is used in skin diseases. **O. of Bitter Almond.** See under *Amygdala.* **O. of Cade.** See *Cade, Oil of.* **O. of Camomile (German),** an essential oil from *Matricaria chamomilla.* It is used in colic, cramps, etc. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.). **O. of Camomile (Roman),** an essential oil from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis.* It is tonic and stomachic. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.). **O., Camphorated,** a solution of camphor in olive-oil. **O., Candle-nut.** See *O., Aleurites.* **O. of Caraway.** See under *Carum.* **O., Carron,** an oil consisting of equal or nearly equal parts of linseed-oil and lime-water. It is used as an application to burns, and is named after the Carron iron-works in Scotland, where it was first employed. **O. of Cascarilla,** a volatile oil from the bark of *Croton eluteria;* it is stimulant and aromatic and is used as an adjuvant in bitter tonics. Dose 1–2 min. (0.06–0.12 Cc.). **O. of Cherry-laurel,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus;* it has the odor and properties of oil of bitter almonds; used as a sedative. Dose ⅙–½ min. (0.01–0.03 Cc.). **O. of Citronella,** an essential oil from various species of the grass *Andropogon.* **O., Cocoanut-,** a white, semisolid fat, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the nut of *Cocos nucifera.* It is used as an alterant and nutrient and as an ointment-base. Dose 2–4 dr. (8–16 Cc.). **O. of Cypress,** a volatile, oily liquid obtained from the fresh leaves and shoots of *Cupressus sempervirens.* It is antiseptic and antispasmodic and is recommended in whooping-cough; used by sprinkling the clothes and room. **O., Dill,** a volatile oil from the fruit of dill, *Peucedanum graveolens;* it is used as a carminative. Dose 3–10 min. (0.2–0.6 Cc.). **O., Dippel's.** See *O., Animal.* **O.s, Distilled,** volatile oils. **O., Doegling.** See *Doegling Oil.* **O.s, Essential.** See *Essential Oils.* **O., Ethereal.** See *Oleum æthereum.* **O., Fatty,** salt-like bodies composed of characteristic acids (oleic, palmitic, and stearic), known as fatty acids, and a base. In most cases the base is glyceryl, the radicle of the triatomic alcohol, glycerol, so that the oils are said to be glycerids of the several fatty acids. See *O., Fixed.* **O., Fixed,** one not volatilizing on the application of heat. Fixed oils are also called fatty oils, because they in part constitute the animal and vegetal fats. Some are liquid, as olive-oil, cottonseed-oil, linseed-oil, castor-oil, etc.; others are solid, as tallow and beeswax, which chemically belong to the group of oils. See *O., Fatty.* **O., Fusel,** amylic alcohol. **O. of Gaultheria.** See *O. of Wintergreen.* **O., Gomenol,** a terpinol said to be obtained from *Melaleuca leucadendron;* it is recommended in pertussis. Dose 1½–3 dr. (6–12 Cc.) of 5% oil injected into the gluteal muscles. **O., Heavy, of Wine,** the product obtained when alcohol is treated with an excess of sulfuric acid. See *Oleum æthereum.* **O. of Hops,** a volatile oil from hops; sedative, tonic, and narcotic. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.). **O. of Horse-mint,** a volatile oil from *Monarda punctata;* used as a carminative. Dose 1–10 min. (0.06–0.6 Cc.). **O. of Hyoscyamus Leaves,** a green oil prepared by heating a fixed oil with fresh leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger;* used as a sedative in the cough of tuberculosis. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.). **O., Hyssop,** a volatile oil from *Hyssopus officinalis;* used in diarrhea, colic, etc. Dose 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 Cc.). **O., Juniper, Empyreumatic.** See *Cade, Oil of.* **O., Lard,** oil from hog's lard. **O., Linseed-.** See *Lini, Oleum,* under *Linum.* **O. of Male-fern,** a volatile oil from *Dryopteris filix-mas* and *D. marginalis;* it is used as an anthelmintic. Dose 12–25 min. (0.7–1.5 Cc.). **O., Margosa,** a bitter yellow oil from the seeds of *Melia azadirachta;* it is used as an anthelmintic and as an application in rheumatism and in sunstroke. **O., Marjoram, Wild,** an essential oil from the tops of *Origanum vulgare;* it is antiseptic, tonic, and emmenagog. Dose 2–10 min. (0.12–0.6 Cc.). It is also used externally in skin diseases. **O. of Matico,** a volatile antiseptic oil from *Piper angustifolium;* used in diseases of the urinary tract. Dose ½–1 min. (0.03–0.06 Cc.). **O., Mineral,** petroleum and certain of its derivatives. **O. of Neroli,** an essential oil from the flowers of bitter orange, used as a perfume. **O., Niaouli,** a volatile oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron,* containing 66% of eucalyptol; used in tuberculosis. Dose 4 min. (0.25 Cc.) 6 times daily; as an injection, 16½ min. (1 Cc.) in olive-oil. **O. of Orange-peel,** an essential oil from the fresh rind of *Citrus aurantium.* **O., Origanum.** See *O., Marjoram, Wild;* also the common but erroneous name for oil of thyme. **O. of Pinus pumilio,** a very fragrant volatile oil from the leaves of *Pinus pumilio;* antiseptic and expectorant, and used also in glandular enlargements and skin diseases. Dose 5–10 min. (0.3–0.6 Cc.). **O., Rock-,** petroleum. **O. Seneca,** crude petroleum. **O., Sesame,**

a fixed oil from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum;* it is laxative and nutrient. Dose 4–8 dr. (15–30 Cc.). **O. of Spike,** a volatile oil from the leaves and tops of *Lavandula spica;* carminative and rubefacient, and used externally in rheumatism. **O., Straits,** the first oil obtained by the exposure of the livers of codfish to the sun in casks, on board ship. **O., Sweet-.** See *Olive-oil.* **O. of Theobroma,** cacao-butter. **O., Thuja,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis;* emmenagog, tonic, and antiseptic. **O. of Turpentine,** a volatile oil from the concrete resin of *Pinus palustris* and other species; chiefly consisting of $C_{10}H_{16}$; it is anthelmintic, antiseptic, diuretic, and rubefacient. Dose 5–120 min. (0.3–7.4 Cc.). **O., Valerian,** a volatile oil from the rhizome and root of *Valeriana officinalis,* used in nervous diseases. Dose 4–5 min. (0.25–0.3 Cc.). **O., Volatile,** one which vaporizes at ordinary temperatures. Volatile oils are odoriferous, and are generally obtained by distillation. **O., White Cedar.** See *O., Thuja.* **O. of Wintergreen,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens;* used in rheumatism and chronic cystitis. Dose 5–10 min. (0.3–0.6 Cc.).

Oinomania (*oi-no-ma'-ne-ah*) [*οἶνος,* wine; *μανία,* madness]. 1. A form of insanity characterized by an irresistible craving for, and consequent indulgence in, drink. 2. Delirium tremens.

Ointment (*oint'-ment*) [L., *unguentum*]. A fatty material of the consistence of butter, generally impregnated with a medicinal substance, and used for application to the skin. **O., Citrine.** See *Citrine Ointment.* **O., Lister's,** boric acid, 1; white wax, 1; paraffin, 2; almond oil, 2 parts. **O., Maury's,** one composed of one dram of mercuric nitrate and half a dram each of powdered opium and rhubarb to an ounce of simple ointment. It is used as an application to ulcers. **O., Simple.** See *Unguentum.* (*For other ointments not here defined see under Unguentum or the qualifying word.*)

Old-sight. Presbyopia.

Oleaginous (*o-le-aj'-in-us*) [*oleum,* oil]. Oily.

Oleander (*o-le-an'-der*). See *Nerium.*

Olease (*o'-le-āz*). An enzym in olives which causes precipitation of the coloring-matter of olive-oil and rancidity by formation of fatty acids.

Oleate (*o'-le-āt*) [*oleum,* oil]. 1. A salt of oleic acid. 2. A mixture of oleic acid with certain medicinal principles.

Olecranarthritis (*o-lek-ran-ar-thri'-tis*) [*olecranon; arthritis*]. Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecranon (*o-lek'-ran-on*) [*ὠλένη,* the ulna; *κρανίον,* skull]. The large concave process at the upper extremity of the ulna.

Olefiant (*o-lef'-e-ant*) [see *Olefin*]. Making oil. **O. Gas.** See *Ethylene.*

Olefin (*o'-lef-in*) [*oleum,* oil; *facere,* to make]. Olefiant gas; also any one of a series of unsaturated hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}.

Oleic (*o'-le-ik*) [*oleum*]. Relating to, containing, or obtained from oil. **O. Acid.** See *Acid, Oleic.*

Olein (*o'-le-in*) [*oleum*], $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$. A neutral fat, glyceryl trioleate, occurring in olive-oil, butter, and other animal and vegetal fats. It is a colorless oil with a faint, sweetish taste, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Oleo- (*o-le-o-*) [*oleum*]. A prefix to denote connection with or relation to an oil.

Oleobalsamic Mixture (*o-le-o-bawl-sam'-ik*). A mixture of the oils of lavender, thyme, lemon, mace, orange-flowers, cloves, and cinnamon, with balsam of peru and alcohol. It is used as a nervine.

Oleocreasote (*o-le-o-kre'-a-sōt*) [*oleo-; creasote*]. A yellowish, neutral liquid composed of creasote, 33%, and oleic acid. It is used in bronchial and pulmonary diseases. Dose 10–15 min. (0.65–1.0 Cc.).

Oleoguaiacol (*o-le-o-gwi'-ak-ol*). See *Guaiacol Oleate.*

Oleoinfusion (*o-le-o-in-fu'-shun*). An oily solution of a drug.

Oleomargarin (*o-le-o-mar'-gar-in*) [*oleo-; μάργαρος,* the pearl-oyster]. An artificial butter made by removing the excess of stearin from tallow or suet.

Oleoresin (*o-le-o-rez'-in*) [*oleo-; resina,* resin]. A substance consisting chiefly of a mixture of an essential oil and a resin extracted from plants with ether.

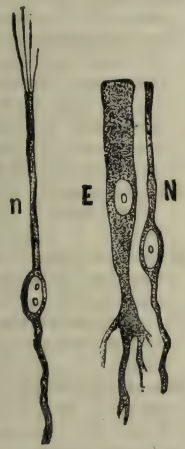
Oleum (*o'-le-um*) [L.]. See *Oil.* (*For the various oils* (*olei*) *not defined here see under Oil or under the qualifying word.*) **O. æthereum,** a volatile, yellowish liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and ether. Heavy oil of wine is produced when alcohol and sulfuric acid are distilled, and is a mixture of ethyl sulfate, ethyl sulfite, and several polymeric forms of ethylene. **O. fixum,** a fixed oil. See *Oil, Fixed.* **O. nigrum,** a reddish-yellow oil, obtained in the East Indies from the seeds of *Celastrus paniculatus;* it is a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, and is used in rheumatism, gout, and various fevers. **O. phosphoratum,** a mixture of phosphorus, 1 gr.; ether, 9 gr.; almond oil, 90 Cc. It is prescribed in rachitis.

Olfaction (*ol-fak'-shun*) [*olfacere,* to smell]. The function of smelling.

Olfactometer (*ol-fak-tom'-et-er*) [*olfaction; μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for determining the power of smell.

Olfactory (*ol-fak'-to-re*) [*olfaction*]. Pertaining to the sense of smell. **O. Bulb.** See *Bulb, Olfactory.* **O. Cells,** the cells of the nasal fossas forming the peripheral end-organs of the olfactory nerve. **O. Center,** the cerebral center for the sense of smell, supposed to be in the hippocampal gyrus. **O. Groove.** See *O. Sulcus.* **O. Lobe,** the olfactory tubercle, olfactory tract, and olfactory bulb con-

sidered together. **O. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*. **O. Region,** the area of distribution of the olfactory nerve in the upper part of the nose. **O. Sulcus,** the furrow for the olfactory tract and bulb on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and on the orbital surface of the cerebral hemispheres. **O. Tract,** the central portion of the olfactory lobe terminating anteriorly in the olfactory bulb and posteriorly in the olfactory tubercle. **O. Tubercle,** the expanded end of the narrow olfactory lobe. Commonly called olfactory nerve or first cranial nerve; the olfactory bulb. **O. Vesicle,** a part budded off from the cerebral vesicle and forming the olfactory lobe.



Olfactory Cells.
N. From human being. n. From frog. E. Supporting cell.

Olibanum (*o-lib'-an-um*) [Ar., *al-lubān*, frankincense]. A gum-resin produced by various species of *Boswellia*. It has been used as a substitute for the balsams of peru and tolu, as an inhalation in laryngeal and bronchial inflammations, for fumigation, and in plasters. Syn., *Frankincense*.

Oligemia (*ol-ig-e'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, scanty; αἷμα, blood]. A state in which the total quantity of the blood is diminished. **Oligæmia serosa.** Same as *Hydremia*.

Oligohydria, Oligidria (*ol-ig-hi'-dre-ah, ol-ig-id'-re-ah*) [*oligo-*; ὕδωρ, water]. Deficiency of the body-fluids.

Oligo- (*ol-ig-o-*) [ὀλίγος, few or scanty]. A prefix signifying want or deficiency.

Oligocholia (*ol-ig-o-ko'-le-ah*) [*oligo-*; χολή, bile]. A deficiency of bile.

Oligochromemia (*ol-ig-o-kro-me'-me-ah*) [*oligo-*; χρῶμα, color; αἷμα, blood]. Deficiency of hematin in the blood.

Oligochrosis (*ol-ig-o-kro'-sis*) [*oligo-*; χρῶσις, a coloring]. Deficiency of hemoglobin in the blood-corpuscles.

Oligochylia (*ol-ig-o-ki'-le-ah*) [*oligo-*; χυλός, chyle]. A deficiency of chyle.

Oligocopria (*ol-ig-o-kop'-re-ah*) [*oligo-*; κόπρος, excrement]. Deficiency of excrement.

Oligocythemia (*ol-ig-o-si-the'-me-ah*) [*oligo-*; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. A deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligocytosis (*ol-ig-o-si-to'-sis*). See *Oligocythemia*.

Oligogalactia (*ol-ig-o-gal-ak'-te-ah*) [*oligo-*; *galactia*]. Deficiency in the secretion of milk.

Oligogalia (*ol-ig-o-ga'-le-ah*). See *Oligogalactia*.

Oligoglobulia (*ol-ig-o-glo-bu'-le-ah*). See *Oligocythemia*.

Oligohydramnios (*ol-ig-o-hi-dram'-ne-os*) [*oligo-*; *hydramnios*]. A deficiency in the quantity of the amniotic fluid.

Oligomania (*ol-ig-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*oligo-*; μανία, madness]. Insanity in which only a few of the mental faculties are deranged.

Oligomorphic (*ol-ig-o-mor'-fik*) [*oligo-*; μορφή, form]. Applied to organisms which have but few stages of development.

Oligonitrophilous (*ol-ig-o-ni-trof'-il-us*) [*oligo-*; *nitrogen*; φιλεῖν, to love]. Organisms occurring freely in nature, which develop in nutrient mediums containing combined nitrogen. They have the ability of assimilating and utilizing atmospheric nitrogen.

Oligophosphaturia (*ol-ig-o-fos-fat-u'-re-ah*). A decrease in the amount of phosphates in the urine.

Oligophrenia (*ol-ig-o-fre'-ne-ah*) [*oligo-*; φρήν, mind]. Imbecility.

Oligoplasmia (*ol-ig-o-plaz'-me-ah*) [*oligo-*; *plasma*]. A deficient amount of plasma in the blood.

Oligospermia (*ol-ig-o-sper'-me-ah*) [*oligo-*; σπέρμα, seed]. A deficiency in the secretion of semen.

Oligotrophy (*ol-ig-ot'-ro-fe*) [*oligo-*; τροφή, nourishment]. Defective or imperfect nutrition.

Oligozoospermia (*ol-ig-o-zo-o-sper'-me-ah*) [*oligo-*; ζῷον, animal; σπέρμα, seed]. Deficiency of the spermatozoa in the spermatic fluid.

Oliguria (*ol-ig-u'-re-ah*) [*oligo-*; οὖρον, urine]. A diminution in the quantity of urine excreted.

Oligydria (*ol-ig-id'-re-ah*). See *Oligohydria*.

Oliva (*o-li'-vah*) [L.]. The olivary body.

Olivary (*ol'-iv-a-re*) [*olive*]. Resembling an olive in shape. **O. Body,** an oval mass of gray matter situated behind the anterior pyramid of the medulla. **O. Fasciculus.** See *Fillet, Olivary*. **O. Nucleus.** See *Nucleus, Olivary*. **O. Peduncle,** the mass of fibers entering the hilum of the olivary body. **O. Process.** See *Process, Olivary*.

Olive (*ol'-iv*) [L., *oliva*]. 1. The oil-tree, *Olea europæa*, of the natural order *Oleaceæ*. The value of the olive lies chiefly in its fruit, from which a fixed oil is expressed—*oleum olivæ* (U. S. P., B. P.). Olive-oil consists chiefly of olein and palmitin, and is used as a nutritive food; in medicine as a laxative; in the treatment of gall-stones; as an anthelmintic; as an emollient external application to wounds, burns, etc.; and as an ingredient of liniments, ointments, and plasters. 2. The olivary body. **O., Accessory.** 1. A nucleus composed of two small masses of gray matter—an outer (the *external accessory olivary body* of Müller) and an inner (the *internal accessory olivary body* of Müller), within the olive, situated above and to the inner side of the dentatum. Syn., *Accessory olivary nucleus; Nucleus juxtaolivaris*. 2. A gray plate dorsad of the olive. 3. A similar but smaller gray plate dorsad of the pyramid. **O.-oil.** See under *Olive* (1.)

Oliver's Symptom. Pulsation of the larynx, elicited by grasping the larynx between the

thumb and index-finger and pressing upward, the patient being in the erect position; it is noted in aneurysm of the aortic arch and in mediastinal tumors that bring the arch of the aorta in contact with the left bronchus. **O.'s Test for Albumin,** float the urine on a mixture of equal parts of sodium tungstate solution (1 : 4) and a saturated solution of citric acid (10 : 6). If albumin is present, a white ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids.

Oliver-Cardarelli's Symptom. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Ollier's Law. When two bones are parallel and joined at their extremities by ligaments, arrest of growth in one of them entails developmental disturbances in the other. **O.'s Layer,** the inner or osteogenetic layer of the periosteum.

-oma (*-o-mah*) [ὄμα]. A termination denoting a tumor.

Omagra (*om-a'-grah*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout in the shoulder.

Omal (*o'-mal*). See *Trichlorphenol.*

Omalgia (*o-mal'-je-ah*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ἄλγος, pain]. Same as *Omodynia.*

Omarthritis (*o-mar-thri'-tis*) [ὦμος, shoulder; *arthritis*]. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Omasum (*om-as'-um*). See *Manyplies.*

Omental (*o-men'-tal*) [*omentum*]. Pertaining to the omentum. **O. Hernia.** See *Epiplocele.*

Omentum (*o-men'-tum*) [L., "adipose membrane"]. A fold of the peritoneum connecting the abdominal viscera with the stomach. **O., Gastrocolic,** a fold of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach above and, after dipping down over the intestine, returning to inclose the transverse colon. Between the ascending and descending folds is the cavity of the great omentum. Syn., *Great omentum.* **O., Gastrohepatic,** a double fold of peritoneum passing from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the transverse fissure of the liver. On the left side it includes the esophagus; on the right its edges are free and inclose all the structures issuing from or entering the transverse fissure of the liver: the hepatic vessels and nerves and the bile-duct. Behind it is the foramen of Winslow. Syn., *Lesser omentum.* **O., Gastrosplenic,** the fold of peritoneum passing from the stomach to the spleen. **O., Pancreaticosplenic,** a fold of peritoneum uniting the tail of the pancreas with the lower part of the inner surface of the spleen.

Omnivorous (*om-niv'-o-rus*) [*omnis*, all; *vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on all kinds of food.

Omo- (*o-mo-*) [ὦμος, shoulder]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the scapula or shoulder.

Omodynia (*o-mo-din'-e-ah*) [*omo-*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the shoulder.

Omohyoid (*o-mo-hi'-oid*) [*omo-*; *hyoid*]. Pertaining conjointly to the scapula and the hyoid bone. **O. Muscle.** See under *Muscle.*

Omophagia (*o-mo-fa'-je-ah*) ὠμός, raw; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The practice of eating raw food.

Omphalelcosis (*om-fal-el-ko'-sis*) [*omphalos*; ἕλκωσις, ulceration]. Ulceration of the navel.

Omphalic (*om-fal'-ik*) [*omphalos*]. Pertaining to the umbilicus. **O. Duct,** the vitelline duct: the duct connecting the umbilical vesicle with the fetal intestine during the first three months of intrauterine life.

Omphalitis (*om-fal-i'-tis*) [*omphalos*; ἰτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the navel.

Omphalo- (*om-fal-o-*) [*omphalos*]. A prefix denoting relation to the navel.

Omphalocele (*om-fal'-o-sēl*) [*omphalo-*; κηλή, hernia]. Umbilical hernia.

Omphalomesaraic, Omphalomesenteric (*om-fal-o-mez-ar-a'-ik, om-fal-o-mez-en-ter'-ik*) [*omphalo-*; *mesentery*]. Pertaining conjointly to the umbilicus and the mesentery. **O. Arteries.** See under *Artery.* **O. Duct,** a duct connecting the intestinal canal of the embryo with the umbilical vesicle.

Omphaloncus (*om-fal-ong'-kus*) [*omphalo-*; ὄγκος, tumor]. A tumor or swelling at the navel.

Omphalopagus (*om-fal-op'-ag-us*) [*omphalo-*; πηγνύναι, to make fast]. A double monster united at the umbilicus.

Omphalophlebitis (*om-fal-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [*omphalo-*; *phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalorrhagia (*om-fal-or-a'-je-ah*) [*omphalo-*; ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

Omphalorrhea (*om-fal-or-e'-ah*) [*omphalo-*; ῥοΐα, a flow]. An effusion of lymph at the navel.

Omphalos (*om'-fal-os*) [ὀμφαλός, the navel]. The umbilicus.

Omphalosite (*om-fal'-o-sīt*) [*omphalo-*; σῖτος, nourishment]. A single monster, which, lacking the heart, receives its blood-supply through the umbilical vessels, and is, therefore, incapable of extrauterine existence.

Omphalotomy (*om-fal-ot'-o-me*) [*omphalo-*; τομή, a cutting]. The cutting of the umbilical cord.

Omphalotripsy (*om-fal-o-trip'-se*) [*omphalo-*; τρίβειν, to rub]. Separation of the umbilical cord by a crushing instrument.

Onanism (*o'-nan-izm*) [from *Onan*, the son of Judah]. 1. Incomplete coitus. 2. Masturbation.

Oncograph (*ong'-ko-graf*) [ὄγκος, a mass; γράφειν, to record]. An instrument registering the changes of volume of an organ placed in an oncometer.

Oncology (*ong-kol'-o-je*) [ὄγκος, a mass; λόγος, science]. The branch of surgery and pathology relating to tumors.

Oncometer (*ong-kom'-et-er*) [ὄγκος, a mass; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring variations in the volume of an organ, especially of the kidney or spleen.

Oncosis (*ong-ko'-sis*) [ὄγκος, a mass]. The diseased state marked by the growth of tumors.

Oncotomy (*ong-kot'-o-me*) [ὄγκος, a mass; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of incising a tumor or other swelling.

Oneiric, Oniric (*o-ni'-rik*) [ὄνειρος, a dream]. Relating to dreams; attended by visions.

Oneirism (*o-ni'-rizm*) [see *Oneiric*]. A condition of cerebral automatism analogous to the dream state, as a dream prolonged to the waking period.

Oniomania (*o-ne-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [ὤνιος, to be bought; μανία, madness]. A mania for buying everything.

Onion (*un'-yun*) [L., *unio*, an onion]. The *Allium cepa* and its bulb. The latter contains a volatile oil resembling oil of garlic, and consisting principally of $C_6H_{12}S$. The onion is diuretic, expectorant, and rubefacient, and is at times used in dropsy, bronchitis, etc.; locally it has been applied as an emollient poultice.

Onkinocele (*ong-kin'-o-sēl*) [ὄγκος, a mass; ἶς, a fiber; κήλη, tumor]. Inflammation of the tendon-sheaths attended by swelling.

Ononis (*o-no'-nis*) [ὄνος, an ass]. A genus of leguminous plants. The diuretic root of *O. spinosa*, rest-harrow, a shrub of Europe, is used in dropsy and gout.

Ontogenesis, Ontogeny (*on-to-jen'-es-is, on-toj'-en-e*) [ὤν; ὄντος, existing; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The development of the individual organism. See also *Phylogenesis*.

Onychatrophia (*on-ik-at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*onyx; atrophy*]. Atrophy of the nails.

Onychauxis (*on-ik-awks'-is*) [*onyx;* αὔξειν, increase]. Hypertrophy of the nail.

Onychia (*on-ik'-e-ah*) [*onyx*]. Inflammation of the matrix of the nail. **O. maligna,** a form occurring in debilitated persons, and characterized by an unhealthy ulcer in the matrix of the nail, the latter becoming discolored and thrown off. **O. simplex,** onychia without much ulceration, with loss of the nail and its replacement by a new one.



CHRONIC ONYCHIA.—(*Moullin.*)

Onychitis (*on-ik-i'-tis*). See *Onychia*.

Onycho- (*on - ik - o -*) [*onyx*]. A prefix meaning relating to the nails.

Onychograph (*on - ik'-o-graf*) [*onycho-; γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording variations in blood-pressure in the capillaries of the tips of the fingers.

Onychogryposis (*on-ik-o-gri-po'-sis*) [*onycho-; γρύπωσις*, curvature]. A thickened, ridged, and curved condition of the nail.

Onychoma (*on-ik-o'-mah*) [*onycho-;* ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor of the nail-bed.

Onychomycosis (*on-ik-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*onycho-; mycosis*]. A disease of the nails due to parasitic fungi, as the trichophyton, achorion, etc.

Onychophagy (*on-ik-of'-aj-e*) [*onycho-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. The practice of biting the nails.

Onychophyma (*on-ik-o-fi'-mah*) [*onycho-; φῦμα*, a growth]. Morbid degeneration of the nails.

Onychorrhexis (*on - ik - or - eks' - is*) [*onycho-; ῥῆξις*, rupture]. The splitting of the nails.

Onychorrhiza (*on-ik-or-i'-zah*) [*onycho-; ῥιζα*, a root]. The root of the nail.

Onychosis (*on-ik-o'-sis*) [*onyx*]. Any disease of the nails.

Onychostroma (*on-ik-os-tro'-mah*) [*onycho-; στρῶμα*, mattress]. The matrix, or sensitive tissue of the finger, forming the bed of the nail.

Onychyphosis (*on-ik-if-o'-sis*) [*onycho-; ὑφή*, a web]. A disease of the toe-nails, consisting in an accumulation of thickened, horny layers of epidermis under the nail, raising it from its bed and sometimes altering its growth.

Onyx (*on'-iks*) [ὄνυξ, nail]. 1. A nail of the fingers or toes. 2. A collection of pus between the corneal lamellas at the most dependent part.

Onyxitis (*on-iks-i'-tis*). Onychia.

Ooblast (*o'-o-blast*) [ᾠόν, egg; βλαστός, a germ]. A cell of the germinal epithelium giving rise to an ovum.

Oocyst (*o'-o-sist*) [ᾠόν, egg; κύστις, a cyst]. Applied by some writers to the cysts in which the vermicules of the malaria parasite encyst themselves. The term is misleading; sporecyst is preferable.

Oocyte (*o'-o-sīt*) [ᾠόν, egg; κύτος, a cell]. The ovarian egg-cell before the formation of the polar bodies. Syn., *Ovocyte*.

Oodeocele (*o-od'-e-o-sēl*) [ᾠόν, egg; εἶδος, like; κηλή, hernia]. Obturator hernia.

Oodocresol (*o-od-o-kre'-sol*). See *Traumatol*.

Ookinete (*o-o-kin'-ēt*). See *Oocyst*.

Oophoralgia (*o-of-or-al'-je-ah*) [*oophoron;* ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the ovaries.

Oophorectomy (*o-o-for-ek'-to-me*) [*oophoron;* ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the ovary.

Oophorin (*o-of'-or-in*). An organotherapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows and hogs.

Oophoritis (*o-of-or-i'-tis*) [*oophoron;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ovary.

Oophoro- (*o-of-or-o-*) [*oophoron*]. A prefix meaning relating to the ovary.

Oophorocystosis (*o - of - or - o - sist - o' - sis*) [*oophoro-;* κύστις, a cyst]. The formation of ovarian cysts.

Oophorohysterectomy (*o-of - or - o-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*oophoro-; hysterectomy*]. Removal of the uterus and ovaries.

Oophoromania (*o-of-or-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*oophoro-;* μανία, madness]. Insanity due to ovarian disorder.

Oophoron (*o-of'-o-ron*) [ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear]. The ovary.

Oophorosalpingectomy (*o-of-or-o-sal-pin-jek'-to-me*) [*oophoro-; salpingectomy*]. Excision of an ovary and oviduct.

Oophorosalpingotomy (*o-of-or-o-sal-pin - got'-o-me*) [*oophoro-; salpingotomy*]. Surgical removal of the ovary and oviduct.

Oophorostomy (*o-o-for-os'-to-me*) [*oophoro-; στόμα*, mouth]. The establishment of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage.

Oophorrhaphy (*o-of-or'-a-fe*) [*oophoro-; ῥαφή*, suture]. The operation of suturing an ovary to the pelvic wall.

Oosperm (*o'-o-sperm*) [ᾠόν, egg; σπέρμα, seed]. The cell formed by union of the ovum and the spermatozoon.

Oospora (*o-os'-po-rah*) [ᾠόν, egg; σπόρα, seed]. A genus of fungi. **O. bovis,** a name proposed for the fungus of actinomycosis. **O. guiguardi,** a fungus that causes the deposition of carbonate of lime in the connective tissue of the walls of cystic tumors and skeletal nodosities.

Oothectomy (*o-o-thek'-to-me*) [ᾠόν, egg; θήκη a case; ἐκτομή, excision]. The surgical removal of an ovary.

Opacification (*o-pas-if-i-ka'-shun*) [*opacity*]. The process of becoming opaque.

Opacity (*o-pas'-it-e*) [*opacus*, dull]. 1. The condition of being impervious to light. 2. An opaque spot, as *opacity* of the cornea or lens.

Opaline (*o'-pal-ēn*) [ὀπάλλιος, an opal]. Having the appearance of an opal. **O. Patch,** the mucous patch of syphilis, forming, in the mouth, a whitish pellicle.

Opalisin (*o-pal'-is-in*). A proteid found in considerable quantity in human milk, less in mares' milk, and in very small quantity in cows' milk.

Open [AS.]. Exposed to the air, as an *open* wound; interrupted, as an *open* circuit, one that is interrupted so that the electric current cannot pass.

Operant (*op'-e-rant*) [see *Operation*]. 1. Effective; active. 2. An operator.

Operation (*op-er-a'-shun*) [*operatio*, from *operari*, to labor; to do]. 1. Anything done or performed, especially anything done with instruments; a surgical procedure. 2. The mode of action of anything. **O., Abbé's,** lateral anastomosis of the intestine with catgut rings. **O., Adams'.** 1. Osteotomy for ankylosis of the hip-joint, the neck of the femur being divided subcutaneously within the capsule. 2. See *O., Alexander's* (2). **O., Alexander's.** 1. *For the relief of epilepsy:* ligation of the vertebral artery to diminish the blood-supply to the brain. 2. *For prolapse and retroflexion of the uterus:* shortening of the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position. **O., Allingham's (H.),** for inguinal colotomy: the incision is made parallel to the outer third of Poupart's ligament, and about one-half inch above. **O., Amussat's,** lumbar colotomy: a transverse incision is made, crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum muscle. **O., Anel's.** 1. *For aneurysm:* ligation on the cardiac side close to the aneurysm. 2. *For stricture of the lacrimal duct:* dilation by means of a gold probe, followed by the injection of an astringent fluid into the sac. **O., Annandale's.** 1. *For dislocated cartilages:* incision into the knee-joint and stitching of the dislocated cartilages into their proper position. 2. *For genu valgum:* partial excision of both condyles of the femur. **O., Antyllus',** for aneurysm: it consists in ligation above and below the sac, followed by opening of the aneurysm and evacuation of its contents. **O., Appolito's,** enterorrhaphy by means of a form of right-angle continuous suture. **O., Arlt-Jaesche's,** for distichiasis: the edge of the lid and the contained ciliary bulbs are dissected from the tarsus, a crescent-shaped piece of skin is removed from the lid above the flap, and the edges of the wound are united, thus transplanting the ciliary bulbs farther away from the edge of the lids. **O., Ball's.** 1. *Iliac colotomy,* in which the incision is made in the left semilunar line, and the bowel secured above and below the future artificial opening by means of two special clamps, which are removed after suturing and opening of the bowel. 2. *For inguinal hernia:* the sac is separated up to the abdominal portion of the neck, and then twisted around its own axis, after which the fundus is cut away and the stump is secured in the ring. **O., Barker's.** 1. *For excision of the astragalus:* the incision runs from just above the tip of the external malleolus forward and a little inward, curving toward the dorsum of the foot. 2. *For excision of the hip:* by an anterior incision, commencing on the front of the thigh, one-half inch below the anterior superior iliac spine, and running downward and inward for three inches. **O., Barwell's,** osteotomy for genu valgum: division of the lower and upper end of the tibia above and below their respective epiphyses. **O., Bassini's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the sac is exposed, twisted, and the neck ligated and removed; the spermatic cord is lifted, and the border of the rectus is stitched to the edge of the internal oblique, the transversalis muscle, and the transversalis fascia to Poupart's ligament under the cord. The cord is placed upon this layer and the border of the external oblique is stitched to Poupart's ligament over the cord. **O., Battey's,** removal of the ovaries for the purpose of inducing the menopause. Syn., *Normal ovariotomy.* **O., Beer's,** for cataract: extraction by the flap-method. **O., Billroth's,** pylorectomy: a parietal incision is made in almost a transverse direction; the divided walls of the stomach and bowel are brought together and united by sutures on the side of the greater curvature of the stomach. **O., Brasdor's,** for aneurysm: ligation immediately beyond the aneurysm. **O., Bryant's,**

lumbar colotomy: an oblique incision is made midway between the last rib and the iliac crest. The bowel is fixed in position and opened. **O., van Buren's,** for prolapsus ani: a linear cauterization of the mucosa with the Paquelin cautery. **O., Capital,** one involving a risk of life. **O., Carnochan's.** 1. *For elephantiasis:* ligation of the main artery of the limb. 2. *For neuralgia:* removal of the second division of the fifth nerve, together with the sphenopalatine ganglion as far back as the foramen rotundum. **O., Cheyne's,** for the radical cure of femoral hernia: after reducing the hernia, a flap of the pectineus muscle is raised and made to cover the hernial orifice. **O., Chopart's,** a method of amputation through the foot: the bony structure is divided at the articulation between the astragalus and the calcaneum behind, and the scaphoid and cuboid bones anteriorly. **O., Cock's,** a method of external urethrotomy: the urethra is opened behind the stricture without a guide, the knife being carried into the median line of the perineum and the incision extended vertically so far as is necessary. **O., Cooper's,** for ligation of the external iliac artery: an incision four or five inches long is made parallel with Poupart's ligament, and nearly an inch above it, commencing just outside the center of the ligament and extending outward and upward beyond the anterior superior iliac spine. **O., Cripps',** iliac colotomy: an imaginary line from the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus is crossed at right angles, 1½ inches from the superior spine, by an incision 2½ inches long. The bowel is fixed in position and opened. **O., Czerny's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the sac is exposed and isolated; the neck is tied with a strong catgut ligature, and cut off below this point; the stump is pushed into the abdominal cavity; the borders of the opening are freshened and united by continuous catgut sutures. **O., Dallas',** for the radical cure of inguinal and femoral hernia: after a transverse incision through the integument a special instrument is introduced to produce abrasion of the hernial canal; the instrument is then withdrawn, and the external wound sealed with iodoform collodion and a compress applied. The canal is obliterated by the resulting inflammatory action. **O., Diefenbach's,** for amputation at the hip-joint: an elastic ligature is applied around the limb, a circular incision is made down to the bone, the vessels are secured, and the ligature removed; a knife is inserted two inches above the greater trochanter and the incision is carried down the outer aspect of the bone to meet the circular incision; the joint is then disarticulated. **O., Dittel's,** for enlarged prostate: enucleation of the lateral lobes of the prostate by an external incision. **O., Dudley's,** for retroversion of the uterus: the abdomen is opened, and a strip is denuded from the anterior surface of the uterus, and likewise a strip along the inner side of each round ligament, followed by suturing of the three together. **O., Duplay's.** 1. *For epispadias:* the urethra is formed at the expense of the corpus spongiosum and corpora cavernosa instead of by flaps. 2. *For hypospadias:* it is performed in three stages: (1) straightening of the penis and the formation of a meatus; (2) the formation of a canal from the meatus to the hypospadiac opening; (3) junction of the old and new canals. **O., Dupuytren's,** for amputation at the shoulder-joint: two rounded flaps are taken from the outer and inner aspects of the arm; the outer flap is made first by transfixion from behind at a point two inches below the acromion; the bone is then disarticulated and a short inner flap cut from within outward. **O., Emmet's,** for lacerated perineum: the crest of the rectocele and the two lower caruncles are drawn together by tenaculums, and the tissue thus folded together is denuded as far into the sulci as the folds extend. V-shaped stitches are passed from the center toward the circumference in the sulci, and the perineum is closed by two or three superficial sutures. **O., Equilibrating,** tenotomy on the direct antagonist of a paralyzed ocular muscle. **O., Esmarch's.** 1. *For amputation at the hip-joint:* the soft parts of the thigh are divided to the bone by a single sweep of the knife five inches below the tip of the trochanter; the bone is then sawed across and a second incision is made to join the first from a point two inches above the trochanter, when the bone is shelled out. 2. *For ankylosis of the lower jaw:* an incision about two inches long is made along the lower border of the jaw, and a wedge-shaped piece of bone is removed from the horizontal portion. **O., Estlander's,** for empyema: resection of several ribs for the escape of the pus and to allow the chest-wall to come in contact with the lung. **O., Frank's,** of gastrotomy: consists in forming a valve out of a small cone of the stomach-wall. The oblique incision is made and a cone of the stomach pulled out and its base sutured to the parietal peritoneum. A second incision is then made immediately above the rib-margin, the bridge of the skin is elevated, and the cone pulled up beneath it and the apex sutured into the second wound. The tube is inserted and the first skin-wound closed. **O., Gant's,** for ankylosis of the hip-joint: division of the shaft of the femur just below the lesser trochanter. **O., (von) Graefe's,** for cataract: extraction of the cataract through a scleral incision, with iridectomy and laceration of the capsule. **O., Gritti's,** for amputation above the knee-joint: the patella is preserved in a long anterior flap, and, having had a thin slice removed from its deep surface, is secured in apposition with the femur, the latter having been deprived of its articular surface by being sawn through the condyles. **O., Halsted's,** for the radical cure of inguinal

hernia: the same as Bassini's operation. **O., Hancock's,** for amputation through the foot: a modification of Pirogoff's operation, in which the sawn surface of the os calcis is brought in contact with the transverse section of the astragalus. **O., Hartley-Krause's,** the removal of the entire gasserian ganglion and its roots for relief of facial neuralgia. **O., Heath's,** for fixity of the lower jaw: division of the ascending ramus beneath the masseter with a saw introduced through the mouth by means of a small incision above the last molar tooth. **O., Hegar's,** for the relief of cancer of the rectum: the knife is carried along the sides of the sacrum, making the letter V. He hinges the flap with a chain-saw. **O., Hey's.** 1. *For amputation through the foot:* the same as Lisfranc's operation, except that the internal cuneiform bone is sawn through in a line with the articulation of the second metatarsal bone instead of being disarticulated. 2. *For amputation of the leg:* the amputation is made in the middle of the leg by a long posterior flap, cut by transfixion, and a slightly shorter anterior one. **O., High.** 1. Suprapubic lithotomy. 2. The application of the forceps to the fetal head at the superior strait. **O., Hochenegg's,** for relief of cancer of the rectum: a curved incision is made with its convexity to the right, commencing opposite the third foramen of the sacrum, extending outward, and passing the middle line again below the last button of the coccyx. **O., Holmes',** for excision of the os calcis: an incision is made from the inner edge of the achilles tendon along the upper border of the os calcis and the outer border of the foot to the calcaneocuboid joint, and this is joined by another incision running across the sole, the peroneal tendons being divided. **O., Huguier's,** a method of performing colotomy: the right lumbar operation. **O., Hunter's,** for aneurysm: ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurysm at some distance from it. **O., Indian,** for rhinoplasty: a flap is taken from the forehead, with its pedicle at the root of the nose; hollow plugs are inserted into the nostrils, and the flap is secured. **O., Italian,** for rhinoplasty: the skin is taken from the arm over the biceps; the flap is cut on three sides, and after the skin has shrunk, it is fitted to the fresh margins of the defect, the arm being bandaged in position for at least eight days. **O., Jordan's.** 1. *For amputation at the hip-joint:* the soft parts are divided down to the bone by the circular method, as low down as possible, and the femur is shelled out by a longitudinal incision along the outer side of the thigh. 2. *For amputation at the shoulder-joint:* the soft parts are divided down to the bone by the circular method, three or four inches below the axilla, and the humerus is shelled out by a longitudinal incision along the outer and posterior aspect of the limb, meeting the circular incision at right angles. **O., Knapp's,** for cataract-extraction: a broad iridectomy and peripheral opening of the capsule; the lens is expelled by gentle pressure on the lower part of the cornea. **O., Kocher's.** 1. *For excision of the ankle-joint:* the incision is made beneath the external malleolus, and is followed by division of the peroneal tendons after being secured with threads, and opening of the joint with removal of the diseased parts; the foot is replaced and the tendons sutured. 2. *For excision of the thyroid gland:* an incision is made in the median line from the sternal notch to the upper limit of the bronchocele; from this point two lateral incisions are made upward and outward to a point a little below the angle of the jaw. 3. *For reducing subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus:* the patient is placed upon the back and anesthetized if necessary. The surgeon grasps the elbow of the dislocated arm with his opposite hand, and with the other hand seizes the patient's wrist; the elbow is brought to the side; the forearm is next flexed to a right angle with the arm and then carried outward to a right angle with the patient's body by the surgeon's hand grasping the wrist; while in this position the elbow is raised by the hand grasping it and carried upward and inward across the patient's chest, the olecranon being kept close to the chest-wall until firm resistance is met; the arm is then quickly rotated upward and the patient's hand placed upon his opposite shoulder. 4. *For the relief of cancer of the rectum:* a long integumentary incision is made, freely exposing the bone. With a chisel each side of the sacrum is grooved along the inner side of the foramens, beginning at the third. The segment is removed, thus exposing the sacral canal, which makes certain the protection of the nerves. **O., Kraske's,** for carcinoma of the rectum: resection of the coccyx and of a portion of the sacrum to give access to the rectum high up. **O., Laborie's,** for amputation through the foot: differs from Chopart's method in the retention of the scaphoid in addition to the calcaneum and astragalus. **O., Lange's,** for resection of the rectum, with osteoplastic transplantation of the anal portion: the knife is carried from each ischial tuberosity across the perineum in front of the sphincters. The incisions meet in the raphe and are made deep enough to allow of pushing the whole muscular apparatus of the anus upward, including the anal end of the gut. **O., Lannelongue's,** for craniotomy: (*a*) the vertex of the skull is exposed by means of a single incision in its long axis and a narrow strip of parietal bone is removed close to the sagittal suture; (*b*) the bones of the skull are so cut as to produce osseous flaps of various shapes. **O., Larrey's,** for amputation at the shoulder-joint: an incision is made from the acromion to a point 2¾ inches below, from which point anterior and posterior spiral incisions are carried down

the arm, meeting on the inner aspect; after disarticulation of the bone the flap is brought up and secured in the space made by the gaping of the first incision. **O., Lisfranc's,** for amputation through the foot: disarticulation through the tarsometatarsal joints. **O., Littré's,** inguinal colotomy: it is performed on the left side for opening of the sigmoid flexure; an incision from 1½ to 3 inches long is made parallel with the outer part of Poupart's ligament, and about ½ inch above it. **O., Lorenz's,** for congenital dislocation of the hip: consists in reduction of the dislocation and fixation of the head of the femur against the rudimentary acetabulum until a socket is formed. **O., Loreta's.** 1. *For aneurysm:* the insertion of a small wire into the sac, and the use of electrolysis as well. 2. *For stenosis of the orifices of the stomach:* digital or instrumental divulsion of the pyloric or cardiac orifice, following gastrotomy. **O., Macewen's.** 1. *For aneurysm:* a long pin with a tapering point is passed into the aneurysm and the point is made to touch the opposite wall of the sac; the point is then moved over the inner surface of the aneurysm for ten minutes, for the purpose of causing irritation. 2. *For the radical cure of inguinal hernia:* the sac is dissected out and separated from its connections, and then so drawn upward by means of a suture as to form a pad upon the inner surface of the circumference of the ring; the ring and canal are then closed by means of sutures. 3. *Osteotomy for genu valgum:* supracondyloid division of the femur from the inner side. **O., Major,** an important and serious operation. **O., Marian's,** the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. **O., Maydl's,** the transplantation of the ureters into the rectum in the treatment of exstrophy of the bladder. **O., McBurney's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: after exposing the sac the anterior wall of the canal is incised and the sac ligated and excised at the internal ring; the skin is inverted and stitched to the ligamentous and tendinous structures, the wound healing by granulation. **O., MacDowell's,** oophorectomy. **O., McGill's,** prostatectomy by a suprapubic incision, as in suprapubic lithotomy. **O., Mikulicz's,** a tarsectomy. Syn., *Wladimiroff's operation.* **O., Minor,** a comparatively trivial operation. **O., Müller's.** 1. *For cesarean section:* a modification of Porro's operation, whereby the whole uterus is turned out of the abdomen before it is opened. 2. *For vaginal hysterectomy:* the uterus is divided into halves longitudinally; one part is brought down at a time, and the broad ligament is ligated in sections. **O., Nélaton's,** for amputation through the foot: subastragaloid disarticulation by dorsal and plantar flaps, larger on the inner than on the outer side. **O., Olshausen's,** for vaginal fixation, consists in suturing the round ligaments and a portion of the broad ligaments instead of the uterine fundus. **O., Panas'.** 1. Linear proctotomy. 2. *For ptosis:* the tarsal portion of the lid is raised by sutures and the occipitofrontalis muscle is caused to assume, to a great extent, the function of the levator palpebræ. **O., Phelps',** for club-foot: a direct open incision is made through the inner and plantar surfaces of the foot. **O., Pirogoff's,** for amputation through the foot: a partial osteoplastic operation in which the os calcis is sawed through obliquely from above downward and forward, and the posterior portion is brought up and secured against the surface made by sawing off the lower ends of the tibia and fibula. **O., Plastic,** one for the purpose of restoring a lost part or repairing a deformity. **O., Pollock's,** for amputation of the knee-joint: it is done by a long anterior and a short posterior skin-flap, somewhat rectangular in outline, the patella being left. **O., Porro's,** for puerperal hysterectomy: cesarean section, followed by removal of the uterus at the cervical junction, together with the ovaries and oviducts. **O., Porro-Müller's,** for otherwise impossible labor: a modification of the Porro operation, in which the uterus is brought out of the abdomen before extracting the fetus. **O., Porro-Veit's,** for otherwise impossible labor: a modification of the Porro operation: the stump is ligated and dropped. **O., Pratt's,** the practice of orificial surgery, based on the belief that many chronic diseases are due to morbid conditions of the orifices of the body, particularly the anus and the urogenital canal. The operation consists in the dilation of either or both of these orifices and the removal of any irritating condition that may be present. **O., Radical,** one removing the cause of the disease or the diseased part itself. **O., Ramsden's,** for ligation of the third part of the subclavian artery: a transverse incision three inches in length is made across the base of the posterior triangle of the neck, about one-half inch above the clavicle. **O., Reverdin's,** for skin-grafting: a point of skin is raised on an ordinary sewing-needle, and shaved off with a scalpel or scissors; the graft is then transferred to the fresh surface next to the healthy granulations. **O., Roberts',** for deflected nasal septum: a linear incision is made with a bistoury along a prominent line of the deflection, so as to enable it to be pressed into its proper position, after which a long steel pin is thrust into the septum in such a manner as to maintain this position. **O., Rose's,** for the relief of neuralgia of the fifth nerve: removal of the gasserian ganglion. **O., Rupprecht's,** for removal of carcinomatous inguinal glands: the line of incision extends from the pubic spine to the anterior superior iliac spine, the ends being joined by incisions passing below the glands. This flap is entirely removed; if necessary, the saphenous vein may be ligated. **O., Rydygier's,** circular pylorectomy when the incision is made in the linea alba and the duo-

denum is sutured directly to the wound made by resecting the stomach. **O., Saemisch's,** for hypopyon ulcer: the cornea is transfixed, and the intervening tissue, including the base of the ulcer, is divided by cutting outward. **O., Sänger's,** a method of performing cesarean section: a modification of the usual operation in which the uterus is brought out through a long abdominal incision before extraction of the fetus. **O., Scarpa's,** for ligation of the femoral artery: it is done at the middle of Scarpa's triangle. **O., Schede's.** 1. *For chronic empyema:* resection of the thorax. 2. *For varices of the leg:* this consists in a circular incision around the leg, one cuff rolled up and another down, with the idea of reaching the different venous branches and removing them. **O., Schmalz's,** for stricture of the lacrimal duct: the introduction of a thread through the sac, and as far into the duct as possible. **O., Schücking's,** for prolapse of the uterus: vaginal hysteropexy by means of a special needle, the thread being passed through the uterine cavity, out at the fundus, and through the anterior vaginal vault; the two ends are tied together and allowed to slough out. **O., Sédillot's.** 1. *For performing amputations:* a combination of the flap and circular methods; the superficial flaps are formed from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. 2. *For amputation at the ankle-joint:* this method resembles Syme's operation, except that the flap is made from the inner and plantar surfaces of the foot and ankle. 3. *For amputation of the leg* it is done at the "place of election" by a large external flap cut by transfixion. 4. *For amputation of the thigh:* it is done by a single long anterior flap, the structures at the back of the limb being divided to the bone by one transverse incision. **O., Senn's,** for intestinal anastomosis: the diseased tissue is excised and the ends of the bowel entirely and permanently closed, the continuity of the canal being restored by means of "intestinal anastomosis by lateral approximation" without the use of bone-plates. **O., Sigault's,** for otherwise impossible labor: symphysiotomy. **O., Simon's,** for exploration of the rectum and adjacent parts: it consists in introducing the hand or the hand and arm of the operator into the bowel. **O., Smith's,** for hemorrhoids: crushing by means of a clamp, and applying the Paquelin cautery to the stump after cutting away the projecting part. **O., Ssbanajew-Frank's.** See *O., Frank's.* **O., Surgical,** one performed by the surgeon by means of the hands or instruments. **O., Syme's.** 1. *For amputation at the ankle-joint:* a single plantar flap is made, from which the os calcis is dissected out, after disarticulation has been accomplished; the malleoli and lower end of the tibia are then removed. 2. *For external urethrotomy:* the stricture is divided through the perineum upon a grooved director. **O., Tagliacotian,** **O., Tagliacozzi's.** See *O., Italian.* **O., Tait's,** for lacerated perineum—the flap-splitting operation: the rectovaginal septum is split transversely, and from the extremities of this incision two lateral incisions are made, running up toward the lower terminus of each nympha and down to a little above the anal orifice; these two flaps are dissected up; the upper one is drawn toward the urethra, the lower one down toward the anus; sutures are passed laterally and the edges are brought together. **O., Talma's,** suture of the omentum to the abdominal wall for relief of ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver. **O., Teale's.** 1. *For amputation of the arm:* the long flap is placed upon the anteroexternal aspect of the arm; the brachial artery and the median and ulnar nerves are divided with the posterior flap. 2. *For amputation of the leg:* a rectangular flap operation, in which a long anterior and a short posterior flap are made, each consisting of both integument and muscle; the length of the anterior flap is equal to half the circumference of the limb, and the posterior flap is one-quarter of the length. **O., Thiersch's,** for skin-grafting: the graft is made by a to-and-fro motion with a razor, shaving off as long and as broad a section of the upper layers of the skin as is desired. **O., Thomas',** laparoelytrotomy: removal of the fetus through incisions in the abdominal wall and in the vagina, without opening the peritoneum or wounding the uterus. **O., Verneuil's,** an iliac colotomy: a nearly vertical incision is made, and a knuckle of gut is transfixed and kept in place by two needles which lie on the parietes; the exposed bowel is then stitched to the margins of the parietal wound and the protruding knuckle is excised. **O., Wagner-Wolf's.** See *Osteoplastic Resection.* **O., Wardrop's,** for aneurysm: ligation of a main branch of the artery distal to the aneurysm, leaving a circulation, however, through another branch. **O., Weir's,** appendicostomy: suturing the tip of the appendix to the abdominal wall, and by opening the appendix at the end gaining access to the cecum, for the purpose of irrigating the lower bowel in cases of ulceration of the large intestine. **O., White's,** for hypertrophy of the prostate: removal of the testicles. **O., Whitehead's.** 1. *For excision of hemorrhoids:* removal of a circular strip of mucous membrane around the anus, including the tumors. 2. *For excision of the tongue:* removal through the mouth, using only scissors. **O., Wilde's,** for mastoid or cerebral abscess: the bone is exposed from the base to the apex of the mastoid process, one-half inch behind the auricle, and, if necessary, the bone is opened with a drill, gouge, or trephine. **O., Winiwarter's,** cholecystenterostomy: it is performed in two stages: in the first the gall-bladder is united to the upper portion of the jejunum and the parts are fixed to the parietal peritoneum; in the second, after about five days, the bowel is incised and a communica-

tion is established between the latter and the gall-bladder. **O., Wladimiroff's,** a form of tarsectomy: the astragalus, os calcis, and the soft parts covering them are removed; the articular surfaces of the tibia, fibula, cuboid, and scaphoid bones are sawed off and the foot brought into a straight line with the leg. **O., Wütze r's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: plugging of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum, and its retention by a special instrument, thus exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac. **O., Wyeth's,** for amputation at the hip-joint—the bloodless method: two steel mattress-needles are inserted in the tissues and rubber tubing is passed several times around the limb above the needles.

Operative (*op'-er-a-tiv*). 1. Able to act; effective. 2. Pertaining to operations.

Operculum (*o-per'-ku-lum*) [L.]. 1. A lid or cover, as *operculum ilei*, the ileocecal valve. 2. The convolutions covering the island of Reil.

Ophryoalveoloauricular (*of-re-o-al-ve-o-lo-aw-rik'-u-lar*). Applied to an angle formed by the ophryon, alveolar point, and auricular point.

Ophryon (*of'-re-on*) [*ὀφρύς*, eyebrow]. In craniometry, the middle of a line drawn across the forehead at the level of the upper margin of the orbits.

Ophryosis (*of-re-o'-sis*) [*ὀφρύς*, eyebrow]. Spasm of the eyebrow.

Ophthalmatrophy (*of-thal-mat'-ro-fe*) [*ophthalmus; atrophy*]. Atrophy of the eyeball.

Ophthalmectomy (*of-thal-mek'-to-me*) [*ophthalmus; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the eye.

Ophthalmemicrania (*of-thal-mem-ik-ra'-ne-ah*). See *Amaurosis, Epileptiform.*

Ophthalmia (*of-thal'-me-ah*) [*ophthalmus*]. Inflammation of the eye, especially one in which the conjunctiva is involved. **O., Catarrhal,** simple conjunctivitis; a hyperemia of the conjunctiva with a mucopurulent secretion. **O., Caterpillar-,** inflammation of the conjunctiva or of the cornea, the result of penetration of the tissues by the hairs of caterpillars. Syn., *Ophthalmia nodosa.* **O., Egyptian.** See *Trachoma.* **O., Gonorrheal,** an acute and severe form of purulent conjunctivitis, caused by infection from urethral discharges containing the gonococcus of Neisser. **O., Granular.** See *Trachoma.* **O. neonatorum,** a gonorrheal or purulent ophthalmia of the newborn, the eyes having been infected by the mother's vaginal discharges. **O., Neuroparalytic,** disease of the eye from lesion of the gasserian ganglion or of branches of the fifth nerve supplying the eyeball. **O. nodosa.** See *O., Caterpillar-.* **O., Phlyctenular,** conjunctivitis characterized by phlyctenules or small vesicles situated in the epithelial layer of the conjunctiva or cornea. **O., Purulent,** conjunctivitis with a purulent discharge. **O., Sympathetic,** a severe destructive inflammation, a form of iridocyclitis secondary to injury or disease of the fellow eye.

Ophthalmic (*of-thal'-mik*). Pertaining to the eye. **O. Artery.** See under *Artery.* **O. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Ophthalmic.* **O. Nerve.** See under *Nerve.*

Ophthalmitis (*of-thal-mi'-tis*) [*ophthalmus; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmo- (*of-thal-mo-*) [*ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. A prefix denoting relation to the eye.

Ophthalmoblennorrhea (*of-thal-mo-blen-or-e'-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; blennorrhea*]. Blennorrhea of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmocele (*of-thal'-mo-sēl*). See *Exophthalmos.*

Ophthalmocopia (*of-thal-mo-ko'-pe-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; κόπος*, fatigue]. Fatigue of visual power; asthenopia.

Ophthalmodonesis (*of-thal-mo-don-e'-sis*) [*ophthalmo-; δόνησις*, a trembling]. A voluntary tremulous or oscillatory movement of the eye.

Ophthalmodynia (*of-thal-mo-din'-e-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the eye.

Ophthalmoleukoscope (*of-thal-mo-lu'-ko-skōp*) [*ophthalmo-; λευκός*, white; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for testing color-sense by means of polarized light.

Ophthalmologist (*of-thal-mol'-o-jist*) [see *Ophthalmology*]. One versed in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmology (*of-thal-mol'-o-je*) [*ophthalmo-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmomalacia (*of-thal-mo-mal-a'-se-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; μαλακία*, softness]. Abnormal softness or subnormal tension of the eye.

Ophthalmometer (*of-thal-mom'-et-er*) [*ophthalmo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye. 2. An instrument for measuring refractive errors, especially astigmatism. 3. An instrument for measuring the eye as a whole.

Ophthalmometry (*of-thal-mom'-et-re*) [*ophthalmometer*]. The determination of refractive errors by means of the ophthalmometer.

Ophthalmomyitis (*of-thal-mo-mi-i'-tis*) [*ophthalmo-; myitis*]. Inflammation of the ocular muscles.

Ophthalmomyositis (*of-thal-mo-mi-o-si'-tis*). See *Ophthalmomyitis.*

Ophthalmopathy (*of-thal-mop'-ath-e*) [*ophthalmo-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the eye. **O., External,** an affection of the eyelids, cornea, conjunctiva, or muscles of the eye. **O., Internal,** any disease affecting the deeper structures of the eye.

Ophthalmophacometer, Ophthalmophakometer (*of-thal-mo-fa-kom'-et-er*) [*ophthalmo-; phacometer*]. An instrument for measuring the curvature radius of the crystalline lens.

Ophthalmophthisis (*of-thal-mo-ti'-sis*). See *Phthisis bulbi.*

Ophthalmoplasty (*of-thal'-mo-plas-te*) [*ophthalmo-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Plastic surgery of the eye or accessory parts.

Ophthalmoplegia (*of-thal-mo-ple'-je-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of the

ocular muscles. **O. externa,** paralysis of the external ocular muscles. **O. interna,** paralysis of the internal muscles of the eye—those of the iris and ciliary body. **O., Nuclear,** a form due to a lesion of the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves of the eyeball. **O., Partial,** a form in which some of the muscles only are paralyzed. **O., Progressive,** a form in which all the muscles of both eyes gradually become paralyzed. **O., Total,** that form involving the iris and ciliary muscle as well as the external muscles of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoplegic (*of-thal-mo-ple'-jik*) [*ophthalmoplegia*]. Pertaining to ophthalmoplegia.

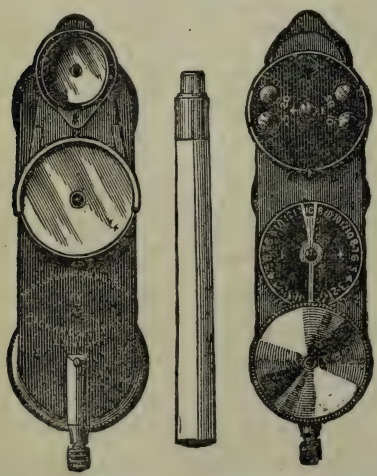
Ophthalmoptosis (*of-thal-mo-to'-sis*) [*ophthalmo-; πτῶσις,* a fall]. Protrusion of the eyeball; exophthalmos.

Ophthalmorrhagia (*of-thal-mor-a'-je-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; ῥηγνύναι,* to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhea (*of-thal-mor-e'-ah*) [*ophthalmo-; ῥοία,* a flow]. A watery or sanguineous discharge from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhexis (*of-thal-mor-eks'-is*) [*ophthalmo-; ῥῆξις,* rupture]. Rupture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoscope (*of-thal'-mo-skōp*) [*ophthalmo-; σκοπεῖν,* to see]. An instrument for examining the interior of the eye. It consists essentially of a mirror with a hole in it, through which the observer looks, the concavity of the eye being illuminated by light reflected from the mirror into the eye and seen by means of the rays reflected from



Morton's Ophthalmoscope.

the eye-ground back through the hole in the mirror. The ophthalmoscope is fitted with lenses of different powers that may be revolved in front of the observing eye, and these neutralize the ametropia of either the patient's or the observer's eye, thus rendering the details of the fundus oculi clear.

Ophthalmoscopic (*of-thal-mo-skop'-ik*) [*ophthalmoscope*]. Pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use.

Ophthalmoscopy (*of-thal-mos'-ko-pe*) [*ophthalmoscope*]. The examination of the interior of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. **O., Direct,** the method of the erect or upright image, the observer's eye and the ophthalmoscope being brought close to the eye of the patient. **O., Indirect,** the method of the inverted image: the observer's eye is placed about 16 inches from that of the patient, and a 20 D. biconvex lens is held about two inches in front of the observed eye, thereby forming an aerial inverted image of the fundus.

Ophthalmospasm (*of-thal'-mo-spazm*) [*ophthalmo-; σπασμός,* a spasm]. Ocular spasm.

Ophthalmostasis (*of-thal-mos'-tas-is*) [*ophthalmo-; στάσις,* a stopping]. Fixation of the eye during an operation upon it.

Ophthalmostat (*of-thal'-mo-stat*) [*ophthalmo-; ἱστάναι,* to cause to stand]. An instrument used in fixing the eye in any position during an operation on it.

Ophthalmostatometer (*of-thal-mo-stat-om'-et-er*) [*ophthalmo-; ἱστάναι,* to cause to stand; *μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for determining the position of the eyes.

Ophthalmotonometer (*of-thal-mo-ton-om'-et-er*) [*ophthalmo-; tonometer*]. An instrument for measuring intraocular tension.

Ophthalmotrope (*of-thal'-mo-trōp*) [*ophthalmo-; τρόπος,* a turn]. An instrument used for the demonstration of the direction and the position that the eye takes under the influence of each of its muscles, and the position of the false image in the case of paralysis of a given muscle.

Ophthalmoxysis (*of-thal-moks-i'-sis*) [*ophthalmo-; ξῦσις,* a scraping]. Treatment by scraping or scarification of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmus (*of-thal'-mus*) [*ὀφθαλμός,* eye]. The eye.

Opianin (*o-pe-an'-in*) [*opium*], $C_{66}H_{72}N_3O_2$. An alkaloid of opium.

Opianyl (*o'-pe-an-il*) [*opium; ὕλη,* matter]. Synonym of *Meconin.*

Opiate (*o'-pe-āt*) [*opium*]. A preparation of opium.

Opiomania (*o-pe-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*opium; μανία,* madness]. A morbid desire for opium.

Opiophagism, Opiophagy (*o-pe-of'-aj-izm, o-pe-of'-aj-e*) [*opium; φαγεῖν,* to eat]. Opium-eating.

Opisthiobasial (*o-pis-the-o-ba'-se-al*). Relating to or uniting the opisthion and basion.

Opisthion (*o-pis'-the-on*). See under *Craniometric Point.*

Opisthionasial (*o-pis-the-o-na'-ze-al*). Uniting the opisthion and nasion.

Opisthoporia (*o-pis-tho-po'-re-ah*) [*ὄπισθεν,* behind; *πορεία,* going]. Involuntary backward-walking in an attempt to go forward.

Opisthotonos (*o-pis-thot'-on-os*) [*ὄπισθεν,* behind; *τόνος,* stretching]. A condition in which, from a tetanic spasm of the muscles of the back, the head and lower limbs are

bent backward and the body arched forward.

Opium (*o'-pe-um*) [ὄπιον, from ὀπός, juice]. The inspissated juice obtained by incising the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*, of the order *Papaveraceæ*, occurring in commerce in the form of brownish cakes having a narcotic odor and a bitter taste. Opium contains a large number of alkaloids, of which *morphin* is the most important, since it represents the chief properties of the drug. Other alkaloids are *narcotin*, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, *codein*, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, *thebain* or *paramorphin*, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, *papaverin*, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, *narcein*, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, *pseudomorphin*, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$, and *laudanin*, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. These bases occur in opium combined with meconic and thebolactic acids. According to the U. S. P., moist opium should contain not less than 9% of crystallized morphin. Opium acts as a narcotic, producing deep sleep, which, however, is often preceded by a stage of mental excitement and exhilaration; on awakening there may be headache, nausea, or vomiting. It slows the pulse and increases its force and raises blood-pressure; small doses do not depress the respiration, but large doses do so in a marked degree. It checks the motor activity of the stomach and intestine, and lessens all secretions except that of the skin; it produces contraction of the pupil. When taken in poisonous doses it causes unconquerable drowsiness, passing into deep sleep, with slow, full respiration, slow pulse, and contracted pupils; later cyanosis develops, the respiration becomes exceedingly slow, and the pulse rapid and feeble; death takes place from failure of the respiration. See *Poisons, Table of*. There is a chronic form of opium-poisoning produced by the habitual use of opium or morphin, and characterized by mental depression, a deterioration of the moral sense, and attacks of diarrhea. The drug is used for the relief of pain of all forms except that due to cerebral inflammation; in insomnia; in inflammation of serous membranes; in spasmodic conditions; in acute colds; for cough, retention of urine, vomiting, diarrhea, certain forms of dyspnea, particularly that from heart disease; and locally as an application to sprains and inflamed surfaces. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **O., Confection of** (*confectio opii*, B. P.). Dose 5–20 min. (0.32–1.3 Cc.). **O., Deodorized** (*opium deodoratum*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **O., Extract of** (*extractum opii*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.032 Gm.). **O., Extract of, Liquid** (*extractum opii liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 5–20 min. (0.32–1.3 Cc.). **O., Granulated** (*opium granulatum*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.). **O., Pills of** (*pilulæ opii*, U. S. P.), pills containing 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) of opium; those of the B. P. (*pilula saponis composita*) contain each about 20% of opium. **O. Plaster** (*emplastrum opii*, U. S. P., B. P.), contains 1½ dr. (6 Gm.) of the drug. **O., Powder of, Compound** (*pulvis opii compositus*, B. P.), contains 10% of opium. **O., Powder of Ipecac and** (*pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U. S. P.), Dover's powder, contains 10% each of ipecac and opium. **O., Powdered** (*opii pulvis*, U. S. P.). Dose ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). **O., Tincture of** (*tinctura opii*, U. S. P., B. P.), laudanum. Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). **O., Tincture of, Ammoniated** (*tinctura opii ammoniata*, B. P.). Dose 30 min.–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **O., Tincture of, Camphorated** (*tinctura opii camphorata*, U. S. P.; *tinctura camphoræ composita*, B. P.), paregoric. Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **O., Tincture of, Deodorized** (*tinctura opii deodorati*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). **O., Tincture of Ipecac and** (*tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). **O., Troches of Glycyrrhiza and** (*trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii*, U. S. P., B. P.), each troche contains ½ gr. (0.005 Gm.) of opium. **O., Vinegar of** (*acetum opii*, U. S. P.), black-drop. Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **O., Wine of** (*vinum opii*, U. S. P., B. P.), Sydenham's laudanum. Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). See also *Codein* and *Morphin*.

Opiumism (*o'-pe-um-izm*) [*opium*]. The condition produced by the action of opium on the system.

Opobalsam, Opobalsamum (*o-po-bawl'-sam, o-po-bawl-sam'-um*) [ὀπός, juice; βάλσαμον, balsam]. A resin from *Balsamodendron opobalsamum* and *Balsamodendron gileadense*.

Opocephalus (*o-po-sef'-al-us*) [ὤψ, eye; κεφαλή, head]. A monster characterized by fusion of the ears, one orbit, and absence of mouth and nose.

Opocerebrin (*o-po-ser'-e-brin*) [ὀπός, juice; *cerebrum*]. A proprietary therapeutic preparation from the gray matter of brain; used in nervous diseases, anemia, etc. Dose 4–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.) twice daily.

Opodeldoc (*op-o-del'-dok*) [origin obscure]. See under *Soap*.

Opodymus (*o-pod'-im-us*) [ὤψ, eye; δίδυμος, twin]. A monster with a single body and skull but with two distinct faces.

Opohepatoidin (*o-po-hep-at-oid'-in*). A proprietary therapeutic preparation from the liver; it is used in icterus and epistaxis. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Opohypophysin (*o-po-hi-pof'-is-in*). A proprietary preparation from the hypophysis. It is used in akromegaly. Dose ¾ gr. (0.05 Gm.).

Opolienin (*o-po-li'-en-in*). A proprietary preparation from the spleen. It is used in hypertrophy of the spleen, malarial cachexia, and leukemia. Dose 20–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.) twice daily.

Opomammin (*o-po-mam'-in*). A proprietary preparation from the mammary gland; it is used in uterine diseases. Dose 24 gr. (1.5 Gm.) daily.

Opomedullin (*o-po-med-ul'-in*). A proprietary preparation from red bone-marrow; used in

anemia, chlorosis, and neurasthenia. Dose 3–16 gr. (0.2–1.0 Gm.) daily.

Opoorchidin (*o-po-or'-kid-in*). A proprietary preparation from the testicles; it is used in spinal and other nervous diseases. Dose 8–12 gr. (0.5–0.8 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Opoossiin (*o-po-os'-e-in*). A proprietary preparation from yellow bone-marrow; used in rachitis and osteomalacia. Dose 3–16 gr. (0.2–1.0 Gm.) up to 1¼ dr. (5 Gm.) daily.

Opoovariin (*o-po-ov-ar'-e-in*). A proprietary preparation from the ovaries; it is used in chlorosis, hysteria, and in climacteric symptoms. Dose 3–12 gr. (0.2–0.8 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Opopancreatin (*o-po-pan-kre'-at-in*). A proprietary preparation from the pancreas; used in diabetes mellitus. Dose 3–12 gr. (0.2–0.8 Gm.); daily dose 32 gr.–2 dr. (2–8 Gm.).

Opoprostatin (*o-po-pros'-tat-in*). A proprietary preparation from the prostate; it is used in hypertrophy of the prostate. Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) 4 times daily.

Oporeniin (*o-po-ren'-e-in*). A proprietary preparation from the kidneys; used in uremia, chronic nephritis, and albuminuria. Dose 8–12 gr. (0.5–0.8 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily.

Oposuprarenalin (*o-po-su-prah-ren'-al-in*). A proprietary preparation from the suprarenal capsule; used in diabetes insipidus, Addison's disease, and neurasthenia. Dose 3–6½ gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.) twice daily.

Opotherapy (*op-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*ὀπός*, juice; *therapy*]. Synonym of *Organotherapy*.

Opothymiin (*o-po-thi'-mi-in*). A proprietary preparation from the thymus; it is used in Graves' disease, chlorosis, anemia, etc. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 Gm.); daily dose 10–48 gr. (0.6–3.0 Gm.).

Opothyroidin (*o-po-thi-roid'-in*). A proprietary preparation from the thyroid gland; it is used in myxedema, cretinism, obesity, etc. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Oppenheim's Gait. A modification of the spastic gait of disseminated sclerosis, consisting in large and irregular oscillations of the head, trunk, and extremities.

Oppenheimer's Test for Acetone. Make a reagent by diluting 20 Cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid with a liter of water; to this add 50 Gm. of yellow oxid of mercury and set aside for 24 hours. To 3 Cc. of unfiltered urine add a few drops of the reagent. In the presence of albumin a precipitate occurs at once; in its absence the precipitate is seen some time later.

Oppilation (*op-il-a'-shun*) [*oppilatio*, closure]. Closure; constipation.

Oppilative (*op'-il-a-tiv*) [see *Oppilation*]. 1. Obstruction; closing the pores; causing constipation. 2. A constipating agent or remedy.

Oppolzer's Sign. On palpation the seat of the apex-beat is found to change with the alteration of the patient's posture in cases of serofibrinous pericarditis.

Opponens (*op-o'-nenz*) [*ob*, against; *ponere*, to place]. Opposing. A term applied to certain muscles that bring one part opposite another, as *opponens* minimi digiti, a muscle placing the little finger opposite the thumb.

Opsonin (*op'-so-nin*) [*ὀψώνιον*, provisions]. That quality of a serum which makes a microbe more susceptible to phagocytosis.

Optic (*op'-tik*) [*ὀπτικός*, from the base *ὀπ-*, to see]. Pertaining to vision or to the science of optics. **O. Atrophy,** atrophy of the optic nerve. **O. Axis,** the axis of the eye. **O. Center.** 1. The point in the main axis of the crystalline lens at which the rays of light meet. 2. The nerve-center concerned in the visual function. **O. Chiasm, O. Commissure.** See *Commissure, Optic.* **O. Cup,** the concave area formed by the involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle. **O. Disc,** the optic papilla. **O. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Optic.* **O. Groove,** the groove on the sphenoid bone for the optic chiasm. **O. Lobes,** the corpora quadrigemina. **O. Nerve.** See under *Nerve.* **O. Neuritis.** See *Papillitis.* **O. Papilla,** the circular prominence formed by the optic nerve after its entrance into the eyeball. **O. Radiations,** a large bundle of nerve-fibers joining the optic thalamus and the occipital lobe of the cerebrum. **O. Thalamus.** See *Thalamus.* **O. Tract,** the fibers between the visual center and the optic chiasm. **O. Vesicle,** a diverticulum from each side of the primary anterior vesicle of the embryo, forming the basis of the future eye.

Optical (*op'-tik-al*) [*optic*]. Pertaining to sight.

Optician (*op-tish'-un*) [*optic*]. A maker of optical instruments.

Opticociliary (*op-tik-o-sil'-e-a-re*) [*optic; ciliary*]. Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.

Opticopupillary (*op-tik-o-pu'-pil-a-re*) [*optic; pupillary*]. Pertaining to the optic nerve and the pupil.

Optics (*op'-tiks*) [*ὀπτικός*, from the base *ὀπ-*, to see]. The science treating of light and vision.

Opto- (*op-to-*) [*optic*]. A prefix denoting relation to the eye or to vision.

Optogram (*op'-to-gram*) [*opto-; γράμμα*, a writing]. A faint image stamped on the retina for a brief period after death, believed to be that of the last object seen before death.

Optometer (*op-tom'-et-er*) [*opto-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the strength of vision, especially the degree of refractive error that is to be corrected to render vision normal.

Optomyometer (*op-to-mi-om'-et-er*) [*opto-; myometer*]. An instrument for measuring the strength of the muscles of the eye.

Optostriate (*op-to-stri'-āt*) [*opto-; striatum*, striped]. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.

Ora (*o'-rah*) [L.]. Margin. **O. serrata,** the jagged anterior margin of the retina.

Oral (*o'-ral*) [*os*, the mouth]. Pertaining to the mouth. **O. Whiff,** a peculiar sound heard during expiration from the open mouth, principally in cases of thoracic aneurysm.

Orange (*or'-anj*). See *Aurantium.*

Orbicular (*or-bik'-u-lar*) [*orbicularis*, dim. of *orbis*, circle]. Circular. A term applied to circular muscles, as the *orbicular* muscle of the eye or of the mouth (orbicularis palpebrarum, orbicularis oris).

Orbicularis (*or-bik-u-la'-ris*). See under *Muscle*.

Orbiculostapedial (*or-bik-u-lo-sta-pe'-de-al*). Relating to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

Orbit (*or'-bit*) [*orbita*, from *orbis*, a circle]. The bony pyramidal cavity containing the eye, and formed by the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, nasal, lacrimal, superior maxillary, and palatal bones.

Orbital (*or'-bit-al*). Pertaining to the orbit. **O. Height,** in craniometry, the greatest vertical width of the external opening of the orbit. **O. Index,** the orbital height multiplied by 100 and divided by the orbital width. If the orbital index is above 89, it is called megaseme; if under 84, microseme; if between, mesoseme.

Orchectomy, Orchiectomy (*or-kek'-to-me, or-ki-ek'-to-me*). See *Orchidectomy*.

Orcheoplasty (*or'-ke-o-plas-te*). See *Orchioplasty*.

Orchi-, Orchid-, Orchio- (*or-ke-, or-kid-, or-ke-o-*) [ὄρχις, a testicle]. Prefixes signifying connection with or relation to the testicle.

Orchialgia (*or-ke-al'-je-ah*) [*orchi-*; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgia of the testicle.

Orchichorea (*or-ke-ko-re'-ah*) [*orchi-*; *chorea*]. Irregular movements of the testicle due to contraction of the cremaster muscle.

Orchidectomy (*or-kid-ek'-to-me*) [*orchi-*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Castration.

Orchidin (*or'-kī-din*). A proprietary fluid from the testicle; used as a nervine.

Orchidoncus (*or-kid-ong'-kus*) [*orchido-*; ὄγκος, tumor]. A tumor or tumefaction of the testicle.

Orchidopexy (*or'-kid-o-peks-e*) [*orchido-*; πῆξις, a hardening]. 1. Hardening of the substance of the testicle. 2. Same as *Orchidorrhaphy*.

Orchidorrhaphy (*or-kid-or'-a-fe*) [*orchido-*; ῥαφή, suture]. Suturing of the testicle to the surrounding tissue.

Orchidospongioma (*or-kid-o-spun-je-o'-mah*) [*orchido-*; σπογγιά, sponge; ὄμα, tumor]. A tuberculous tumor of the testicle.

Orchidotherapy (*or-kid-o-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutic use of testicular extracts.

Orchidotomy (*or-kid-ot'-o-me*) [*orchido-*; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the testicle.

Orchidotuberculum (*or-kid-o-tu-ber'-ku-lum*). See *Orchidospongioma*.

Orchiepididymitis (*or-ke-ep-id-id-im-i'-tis*) [*orchi-*; *epididymitis*]. Inflammation of both testis and epididymis.

Orchiocele (*or'-ke-o-sēl*) [*orchio-*; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A tumor of the testicle. 2. Scrotal hernia.

Orchiodynia (*or-ke-o-din'-e-ah*) [*orchio-*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the testicles.

Orchioplasty (*or'-ke-o-plas-te*) [*orchio-*; πλάσσειν, to form]. Any plastic operation on the scrotum.

Orchiotomy (*or-ke-ot'-o-me*). Synonym of *Orchidotomy*.

Orchis (*or'-kis*) [ὄρχις, a testicle]. 1. A genus of plants furnishing salep and vanilla. 2. The testicle.

Orchitin (*or'-kit-in*). A sterilized testicular extract.

Orchitis (*or-ki'-tis*) [*orchis*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the testicle.

Orcin (*or'-sin*) [*Orcus*, Pluto, from its dark color], $C_7H_6(OH)_2$. A substance found in many lichens of the genera *Roccella* and *Lecanora*. It is an antiseptic, and has been used instead of resorcinol. **O. Reaction for Xylose in the Urine,** heat the urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid and a trace of orcin. As soon as a green color is apparent, cool the solution and shake with amyl-alcohol. The amyl-alcohol takes on a green color and in the spectroscope shows the characteristic band between C and D, and, in addition, a more uncertain band, more toward the red.

Ordeal Bark (*or'-de-al*). Casca-bark. **O. Bean, O. Nut.** See *Physostigma*.

Orexin (*o-reks'-in*) [ὄρεξις, appetite], $C_{14}H_{12}N_2.HCl.2H_2O$. Phenyldihydroquinazolin hydrochlorate, used as a stomachic. Dose 4–7 gr. (0.26–0.45 Gm.). **O. Tannate,** a light yellow powder, used as an appetizer and stomachic. Dose 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 Gm.).

Orexoids (*o-reks'-oids*). Merck's name for 5-grain orexin tannate tablets.

Organ (*or'-gan*) [ὄργανον, an organ]. A part of the body having a definite function to perform. **O. of Corti.** See under *Ear*. **O., Enamel-,** a club-shaped process of epithelium growing from the dental ridge and forming a cap over the dental papilla. From it the enamel of the tooth is developed. **O. of Giraldès.** See *Giraldès' Organ*. **O., Jacobson's.** See *Jacobson's Organ*. **O.s of Reproduction,** the testicles and penis and its glands in the male, the uterus and its appendages and the vagina and its glands in the female. **O. of Rosenmüller.** See *Parovarium*. **O., Segmental,** a mesoblastic embryonic structure consisting of three parts—the pronephros, the mesonephros, or wolffian body, and the metanephros.

Organacidia (*or-gan-as-id'-e-ah*). The presence of organic acids. **O. gastrica,** the presence of large quantities of organic acids in the gastric contents.

Organic (*or-gan'-ik*) [*organ*]. Having, pertaining to, or characterized by organs; pertaining to the animal and vegetal worlds; affecting the structure of organs. **O. Chemistry,** the chemistry of the carbon compounds, carbon being the central element of compounds occurring in organized beings. **O. Disease,** disease of an organ attended with structural changes.

Organism (*or'-gan-izm*) [*organ*]. A body consisting of an aggregation of organs having a definite function; a living being.

Organization (*or-gan-iz-a'-shun*) [*organ*]. 1.

The orderly arrangement of organs or parts. 2. An organism. 3. The conversion into an organ, or into something resembling an organ, or into living tissue.

Organo- (*or-gan-o-*) [*organ*]. A prefix meaning relating to the organs.

Organoferric (*or-gan-o-fer'-ik*). Consisting of iron and some organic substance.

Organogenesis (*or-gan-o-jen'-es-is*) [*organo-*; γένεσις, origin]. The process of the development of an organ.

Organogenetic (*or-gan-o-jen-et'-ik*) [*organogenesis*]. Pertaining to organogenesis.

Organography (*or-gan-og'-ra-fe*) [*organo-*; γράφειν, to write]. A descriptive treatise of the organs of an animal or plant.

Organoid (*or'-gan-oid*) [*organo-*; εἶδος, like]. Resembling an organ.

Organoleptic (*or-gan-o-lep'-tik*) [*organo-*; ληπτικός, taking]. Affecting organs, particularly those of special sense.

Organology (*or-gan-ol'-o-je*) [*organo-*; λόγος, science]. The science that treats of the organs of plants and animals.

Organoma (*or-gan-o'-mah*) [*organo-*; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor containing distinct organs or parts of organs, but not so arranged as to form a body or part of one.

Organometallic (*or-gan-o-met-al'-ik*). Applied to a combination of an alcoholic radicle with a metal or metalloid.

Organopexia, Organopexy (*or-gan-o-peks'-e-ah, or-gan'-o-peks-e*) [*organo-*; πῆξις, a fixing in]. The surgical fixation of a misplaced organ.

Organosol (*or-gan'-os-ol*). A proprietary preparation of colloidal silver with an organic solvent; used in gonorrhea.

Organotherapy (*or-gan-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*organo-*; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of diseases by the adminstration of animal organs or extracts prepared from them. The organs chiefly employed are: 1. The *testicles* (*testicular extract*), for various nervous affections. From testicular juice a crystalline substance—*spermin*—has been isolated and its use advised in nervous depression, debility, and asthma. 2. *Thyroid gland* (in the form of the gland itself, glycerol extracts, or the desiccated gland). It has been found of much value in myxedema, cretinism, various chronic skin diseases, in obesity, colloid goiter, and of questionable value in exophthalmic goiter. 3. *Pancreas* (*extract of pancreas*), for diabetes mellitus. 4. *Suprarenal bodies* (*extract of suprarenal bodies*), for Addison's disease. 5. *Bone-marrow*, for pernicious anemia and other anemias. Other extracts, as those of brain, spinal marrow, muscles, kidney, ovary, heart muscle, spleen, thymus gland, and stomach, have been employed.

Orgasm (*or'-gazm*) [ὀργασμός, swelling]. Intense excitement, especially that occurring during sexual intercourse.

Oriental (*o-re-en'-tal*) [*oriens*, the east]. Pertaining to the orient or east. **O. Boil.** See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Orientation (*o-re-en-ta'-shun*) [see *Oriental*]. The act of determining one's position in space (*subjective orientation*), or the position of surrounding objects with reference to each other (*objective orientation*).

Orifice (*or'-if-is*) [*orificium*, an opening]. An opening.

Orificial (*or-if-ish'-al*) [*orifice*]. Pertaining to an orifice. **O. Surgery.** See *Operation, Pratt's.*

Origanum (*o-rig'-an-um*) [ὀρίγανον, marjoram]. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*. *O. majorana*, sweet marjoram, is used as a condiment. *O. vulgare*, wild marjoram, contains a pungent oil (*oleum origani*), consisting chiefly of terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. Origanum is tonic, excitant, diaphoretic, emmenagog, and locally anodyne. It is also employed as a clearing-agent in microscopy.

Origin (*or'-ij-in*) [*oriri*, to arise]. The beginning or starting-point of anything. **O., Deep,** of a nerve, its beginning in the cells of the nerve-center. **O. of a Muscle,** the point of attachment of a muscle which remains relatively fixed during contraction of the muscle. **O., Superficial,** of a nerve, the point at which it emerges from the brain or cord.

Orinasal (*o-ri-na'-zal*). See *Oronasal.*

Ormosin (*or'-mo-zin*). A crystalline alkaloid from the seeds of *Ormosia dasycarpa*, of South America. It is hypnotic, sedative, and narcotic. The hydrochlorid is also used.

Orolingual (*o-ro-lin'-gwal*) [*os*, mouth; *lingua*, tongue]. Pertaining to the mouth and the tongue.

Oronasal (*o-ro-na'-zal*). Pertaining to the mouth and the nose.

Oropharynx (*o - ro - far' - inks*) [*os*, mouth; *pharynx*]. The pharynx proper, situated below the level of the lower border of the soft palate, as distinguished from the nasopharynx.

Orotherapy (*or-o-ther'-a-pe*). See *Orrhotherapy.*

Oroxylon (*or-oks'-il-on*) [ὄρος, mountain; ξύλον, wood]. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*. *O. indicum* is indigenous to tropical Asia. The root-bark is tonic and astringent and a powerful sudorific. The leaves are applied to ulcers.

Orphol (*or'-fol*). See *Bismuth Betanaphtholate.*

Orpiment (*or'-pim-ent*). Arsenic trisulfid.

Orrhodermitis (*or-o-der-mi'-tis*). See *Serodermitis.*

Orrhorrhea (*or-or-e'-ah*) [ὀρρός, serum; ῥοία, a flow]. An abnormally great flow of serum. Also, a watery discharge; rice-water discharges.

Orrhotherapy (*or-o-ther'-ap-e*) [ὀρρός, serum; θεραπεία, therapy]. 1. The treatment of disease by the use of human or animal blood-serum containing antitoxins; serum therapy. 2. Whey-cure.

Orris (*or'-is*). See *Iris* (2).

Ortho- (*or-tho-*) [ὀρθός, right; straight]. 1. A prefix denoting straight, normal, or true. 2. In chemistry, a prefix denoting that one

among several compounds of the same elements which is considered the normal compound. Among derivatives of the benzol-ring it refers to those formed by the substitution of two adjacent hydrogen atoms.

Orthocephalous (*or-tho-sef'-al-us*) [*ortho-; κεφαλή*, head]. Having a skull with a vertical index of from 70.1 to 75.

Orthocresalol (*or-tho-kres'-al-ol*). See *Cresalol*.

Orthodiagraph (*or-tho-di'-ah-graf*) [*ortho-; diagraph*]. A radiographic apparatus which records accurately and quickly the dimension, form, and position of internal organs of the body or the location of foreign bodies.

Orthodiography (*or-tho-di-og'-raf-e*). The mode of determining by the aid of the roentgen-rays the exact dimensions of an internal organ by the shadow which it throws upon the fluorescent screen.

Orthodontia (*or-tho-don'-she-ah*) [*ortho-; ὀδούς*, tooth]. The correction of irregularities of the teeth.

Orthoform (*or'-tho-form*), $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)$-$COOH_2$. A white, crystalline, odorless, tasteless powder, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether; used as a local anesthetic and antiseptic and internally in cancer of the stomach. Dose 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Methylparaamidometaoxybenzoate*. **O. Emulsion,** orthoform, 25 parts, in olive-oil, 100 parts. It is recommended in subcutaneous injection in laryngeal tuberculosis. **O., New,** metaamidoparaoxybenzoic-methylester—a cheaper product, used as is the original orthoform.

Orthognathous (*or-thog'-na-thus*) [*ortho-; γνάθος*, the jaw]. Straight-jawed; having a gnathic angle of from 83° to 90°.

Orthometer (*or-thom'-et-er*) [*ortho-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the relative degree of protrusion of the eyes.

Orthomorphia (*or-tho-mor'-fe-ah*) [*ortho-; μορφή*, form]. The surgical correction of deformity.

Orthopedic (*or-tho-pe'-dik*) [*ortho-; παῖς*, child]. Pertaining to the correction of deformities, especially in children. **O. Surgery,** the branch of surgery devoted to the correction of deformities.

Orthopedics (*or-tho-pe'-diks*). See *Orthopedic Surgery*.

Orthopedist (*or-tho-pe'-dist*). One who practises orthopedic surgery.

Orthophoria (*or-tho-fo'-re-ah*) [*ortho-; φόρος*, a tending]. 1. A tending of the visual lines in parallelism. 2. Normal balance of the eye muscles.

Orthophosphoric Acid (*or-tho-fos-for'-ik*). See *Acid, Orthophosphoric*.

Orthoplasy (*or'-tho-plaz-e*) [*ortho-; πλάσις*, a forming]. The directive or determining influence of organic selection in evolution.

Orthopnea (*or-thop-ne'-ah*) [*ortho-; πνεῖν*, to breathe]. A condition marked by quick and labored breathing, in which the patient finds relief only by maintaining an upright position.

Orthopneic (*or-thop-ne'-ik*) [*orthopnea*]. Characterized by orthopnea.

Orthopraxis, Orthopraxy (*or-tho-praks'-is, or'-tho-praks-e*) [*ortho-; πρᾶξις*, doing]. Correction of the deformities of the body.

Orthoptic (*or-thop'-tik*) [*ortho-; optic*]. Pertaining to normal binocular vision. **O. Training,** a method of correcting the defective vision of those having strabismus or muscular insufficiency, by stereoscopic and other ocular exercises of a gymnastic kind.

Orthoscope (*or'-tho-skōp*) [*ortho-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument for examination of the eye through a. layer of water, whereby the curvature, and hence the refraction, of the cornea is neutralized and the cornea acts as a plane medium.

Orthoscopic (*or-tho-skop'-ik*) [*orthoscope*]. 1. Pertaining to an orthoscope or to orthoscopy. 2. Applied to lenses cut from the periphery of a large lens. 3. Having normal vision.

Orthoscopy (*or-thos'-ko-pe*) [*orthoscope*]. The examination of the eye with the orthoscope.

Orthotonus (*or-thot'-o-nus*) [*ortho-; τόνος*, tension]. Tetanic cramp in which the body lies rigid and straight.

Oryza (*o-ri'-zah*). See *Rice*.

Os [L.; gen., *oris*]. 1. The mouth. 2. The symbol for *osmium*. 3. [L.; gen., *ossis*.] A bone. **O. acromiale,** the acromion when not united to the scapula. **O. alæforme,** the sphenoid bone. **O. alare, O. alatum,** the sphenoid bone and alisphenoid bone. **O. ballistæ,** the astragalus. **O. brachii,** the humerus. **Ossa bregmatis,** the parietal bones. **O. calcis,** the bone of the heel. **O. capitatum.** See *O. magnum*. **O. coronale,** the frontal bone. **O. coxæ.** See *O. innominatum*. **O. cubitale,** the cuneiform bone of the wrist. **O. externum,** the external orifice of the cervical canal of the uterus opening into the vagina. **O. femoris,** the femur. **O. hamatum,** the unciform bone. **O. humeri,** the humerus. **O. ilii,** the ilium. **O. innominatum,** the innominate bone. **Ossa intercalaria,** the wormian bones. **O. internum,** the internal orifice of the cervical canal opening into the cavity of the body of the uterus. **O. ischii,** the ischium. **O. japonicum,** the divided malar bone, a racial characteristic of the Japanese. **O. jugale, O. jugamentum,** the malar bone. **O. juguli,** the clavicle. **O. magnum,** the third bone of the second row of the carpus. **O. multiforme,** the sphenoid bone. **O. naviculare,** the scaphoid bone. **O. orbiculare.** 1. The pisiform bone. 2. The lenticular process of the incus. **O. orbitale,** the upper of two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. **O. pectinis,** the os pubis. **O. pectoris,** the sternum. **O. præmaxillare,** the intermaxillary bone. **O. pubis,** the pubis. **O. scutiforme,** the patella. **Ossa suturarum,** the wormian bones. Syn., *Ossa triquetra; Ossa wormiana*. **O. tetragonum,** the

parietal bone. **O. triangulare.** See *O. cubitale.* **O. trigonum,** an ossicle due to the separation of the external tubercle of the posterior surface of the astragalus and ossification from a distinct center. **O. triquetrum.** See *O. cubitale.* **O. unguis,** the lacrimal bone. **O. uteri,** either orifice of the cervical canal of the uterus. **O. ypsiloides,** the hyoid bone. **O. zygomaticum,** the malar bone.

Osazone (*o'-saz-ōn*). A compound formed when solutions of sugar are warmed for some time with a solution of phenylhydrazin and dilute acetic acid.

Oscedo (*os-e'-do*) [L.]. Yawning.

Oschea (*os'-ke-ah*) [ὄσχεον, scrotum]. Synonym of *Scrotum.*

Oscheal (*os'-ke-al*). Pertaining to the scrotum.

Oscheitis (*os-ke-i'-tis*) [*oschea;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oscheo- (*os-ke-o-*) [*oschea*]. A prefix meaning relating to the scrotum.

Oscheocele (*os'-ke-o-sēl*) [*oscheo-;* κήλη, hernia]. Scrotal hernia.

Oscheohydrocele (*os-ke-o-hi'-dro-sēl*) [*oscheo-; hydrocele*]. A hydrocele occupying the sac of a scrotal hernia after the return of the bowel to the peritoneal cavity and the shutting off of the sac from the latter.

Oscheoma (*os-ke-o'-mah*) [*oscheo-;* ὄμα, tumor]. A scrotal tumor.

Oscheoplasty (*os'-ke-o-plas-te*) [*oscheo-;* πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Oschitis (*os-ki'-tis*). See *Oscheitis.*

Oscillation (*os-il-a'-shun*) [*oscillatio; oscillare,* to sway to and fro]. A swinging or vibration; also any tremulous motion.

Oscillator (*os'-il-a-tor*) [see *Oscillation*]. An apparatus for the application of mechanic therapeutics.

Oscillatoria malariæ (*os-il-a-to'-re-ah mal-a'-ri-e*). The pigmented ameboid bodies and flagellate organisms observed in the blood-discs in cases of ague.

Oscitation (*os-it-a'-shun*) [*oscitare,* to yawn]. The act of yawning.

Osculation (*os-ku-la'-shun*) [*osculum*]. The union of vessels by their mouths.

Osculum (*os'-ku-lum*) [L., "a little mouth"]. A small aperture.

-ose (*-ōz*) [*-osus*]. A suffix denoting a member of the carbohydrate group.

-osis (*-o-sis*). A suffix signifying condition of, or state caused by.

Osler's Disease. See *Polycythæmia cyanotica.* **O.'s Phenomenon,** the agglutination of the blood-platelets observed in blood immediately after its withdrawal from the body.

Osmate (*oz'-māt*) [*osmium*]. A salt of osmic acid.

Osmazome (*oz'-maz-ōm*) [ὀσμή, smell; ζωμός, broth]. A brownish-yellow substance developed by heat in muscular fibers, and formerly supposed to give to cooked meats their peculiar flavor.

Osmic (*oz'-mik*) [*osmium*]. Pertaining to or containing osmium. **O. Acid.** See *Acid, Osmic.*

Osmidrosis (*oz-mid-ro'-sis*) [ὀσμή, smell; ἵδρωσις, sweat]. The secretion of a malodorous perspiration; bromidrosis.

Osmium (*oz'-me-um*) [ὀσμή, smell]. A heavy metallic element belonging to the platinum group. Symbol Os; specific gravity 22.48; atomic weight 189.6; quantivalence II, IV, VI, VIII. See *Acid, Osmic.*

Osmodysphoria (*oz-mo-dis-fo'-re-ah*) [ὀσμή, smell; δυς, difficult; φέρειν, to bear]. Intolerance of certain odors.

Osmometer (*oz-mom'-et-er*) [ὀσμή, smell; μέτρον, a measure]. 1. An instrument for testing the sense of smell. 2. An apparatus for measuring osmosis.

Osmosis (*oz-mo'-sis*) [ὠσμός, impulsion]. The passage of liquids and substances in solution through a porous septum. See *Endosmosis* and *Exosmosis.*

Osmotic (*oz-mot'-ik*). Pertaining to osmosis.

Osphus (*os'-fus*) [ὀσφύς, loin]. The loin.

Osphyalgia (*os-fi-al'-je-ah*) [*osphus;* ἄλγος, pain]. Any pain in the hip or loins; sciatica.

Ossa (*os'-ah*) [L.; pl. of *os,* a bone]. Bones. See *Os.*

Ossagen (*os'-aj-en*). A proprietary remedy used in rickets, said to be the calcium salt of the fatty acids of red bone-marrow. Dose 30–60 gr. (2–4 Gm.) twice daily.

Ossalin (*os'-al-in*). A hygroscopic ointment-base prepared from bone-marrow. It occurs as a grayish fat with the odor of tallow. Syn., *Adeps ossium.*

Ossalinate (*os-al'-in-āt*). A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil said to be the sodium compound of the acid of ox-marrow.

Ossein (*os'-e-in*) [*os,* a bone]. The organic base of osseous tissue.

Osseoalbumoid (*os-e-o-al'-bu-moid*). A proteid substance resembling elastin, obtained from bone after hydration of the collagen.

Osseoaponeurotic (*os-e-o-ap-on-u-rot'-ik*) [*os; aponeurosis*]. Bounded by bone and the aponeurosis of a muscle.

Osseomucoid (*os-e-o-mu'-koid*). A mucin discovered in bone and having the composition $C_{47\cdot07}H_{6\cdot69}N_{11\cdot81}S_{2\cdot41}O_{31\cdot85}$.

Osseous (*os'-e-us*) [*os*]. Bony; composed of or resembling bone.

Ossicle (*os'-ik-l*) [*ossiculum,* dim. of *os*]. A small bone. **O., Auditory,** one of a chain of small bones found in the tympanic cavity of the ear.

Ossicula (*os-ik'-u-lah*) [L.]. Plural of *Ossiculum.*

Ossiculectomy (*os-ik-u-lek'-to-me*) [*ossicle;* ἐκτομή, excision]. The excision of an ossicle or of the auditory ossicles.

Ossiculotomy (*os-ik-u-lot'-o-me*) [*ossicle;* τέμνειν, to cut]. Surgical incision of the ossicles of the ear.

Ossiculum (*os-ik'-u-lum*). Synonym of *Ossicle.* **Ossicula calcoidea,** the cuneiform bones of the foot. **Ossicula epactalia,** the wormian bones. **O. hamuli,** a horny

nodule in the trochlea near the ventral border of the lacrimal groove. **O. jugulare,** one of frequent occurrence in the posterior lacerated foramen. **Ossicula triticea,** the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

Ossiferous (*os-if'-er-us*) [*os; ferre,* to bear]. Containing or producing bone tissue.

Ossific (*os-if'-ik*) [*os; facere,* to make]. Producing bone.

Ossification (*os-if-ik-a'-shun*) [see *Ossific*]. The formation of bone.

Ossifluent (*os-if'-lu-ent*) [*os; fluere,* to flow]. Breaking down and softening bony tissue, as an *ossifluent* abscess.

Ossiform (*os'-if-orm*) [*os; forma,* form]. Bone-like.

Ossifying (*os'-if-i-ing*) [*os; facere,* to make]. Changing into bone. **O. Chondroma,** a chondroma that is undergoing ossification. **O. Myositis,** inflammation of muscle attended with, or followed by, deposition of bone-like masses.

Ostalgia (*os-tal'-je-ah*) [*osteo-; ἄλγος,* pain]. Pain in a bone.

Ostalgitis (*os-tal-ji'-tis*) [*osteo-; ἄλγος,* pain; *ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a bone attended by pain.

Ostearthrocace (*os-te-ar-throk'-as-e*) [*osteo-; ἄρθρον,* joint; *κακός,* bad]. Malignant caries of the bones of a joint.

Ostectopy (*os-tek'-to-pe*) [*osteo-; ἐκτοπός,* placed]. Displacement of bone.

Osteectomy (*os-te-ek'-to-me*) [*osteo-; ἐκτομή,* excision]. Excision of a portion of a bone.

Ostein (*os'-te-in*). The same as *Ossein.*

Osteitis, Ostitis (*os-te-i'-tis, os-ti'-tis*) [*osteo-; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of bone. **O., Condensing,** a form usually involving the whole of a hollow bone, and resulting in the filling of the medullary cavity with a dense bony mass; new bone usually forms on the surface, so that the bone becomes heavier and denser than normal. **O. deformans,** a rare form characterized by the production of deformity. **O. fungosa,** a simple inflammatory hyperplasia of the medulla and of the compact substance of bone characterized by fungoid granulations and leading to new ossification or destructive chronic inflammation. **O., Gummatous,** a chronic form due to syphilis and characterized by the formation of gummas in the cancellous tissue of the epiphysis, in the shaft of a bone, or in the periosteum. **O., Rarefying.** See *Osteoporosis.* **O., Sclerosing.** See *Osteosclerosis.*

Ostemia (*os-te'-me-ah*) [*osteo-; αἷμα,* blood]. A morbid condition of bone distinguished by its turgescence with blood.

Ostempyesis (*os-tem-pi-e'-sis*) [*osteo-; ἐμπύησις,* suppuration]. Suppuration of bone.

Osteo- (*os-te-o-*) [*ὀστέον,* bone]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to bone.

Osteoanabrosis (*os-te-o-an-ab-ro'-sis*) [*osteo-; ἀνά,* up; *βρῶσις,* eating]. Absorption of bone or its destruction, as by osteoclasts.

Osteoaneurysm (*os-te-o-an'-u-rizm*) [*osteo-; aneurysm*]. Aneurysm of the arteries of a bone; a pulsating tumor of a bone.

Osteoarthritis (*os-te-o-ar-thri'-tis*) [*osteo-; arthritis*]. An inflammation of the bones forming a joint.

Osteoarthropathy (*os-te-o-ar-throp'-ath-e*) [*osteo-; ἄρθρον,* joint; *πάθος,* disease]. Any disease of bony articulations. **O., Hypertrophic Pulmonary,** a disease characterized by a bulbous enlargement of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes, a thickening of the articular ends of the bones, and a peculiar curvation of the nails. The condition is usually associated with disease of the lungs or pleura (whence the name *osteoarthopathie pneumique hypertrophiante* given to it by Marie), and results from the absorption of toxic products from the diseased foci.

Osteoarthrotomy (*os-te-o-ar-throt'-o-me*) [*osteo-; arthrotomy*]. Excision of the joint-end of a bone.

Osteoblast (*os'-te-o-blast*) [*osteo-; βλαστός,* a germ]. Any one of the cells of mesoblastic origin concerned in the formation of bony tissue.

Osteocachexia (*os-te-o-kak-eks'-e-ah*). Cachexia due to disease of the bones.

Osteocarcinoma (*os-te-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*). 1. Ossifying carcinoma. 2. Carcinoma of bone.

Osteocele (*os'-te-o-sēl*) [*osteo-; κήλη,* hernia]. A bone-like substance found in old hernial sacs; also marked hardening of the testicle.

Osteochondritis (*os-te-o-kon-dri'-tis*). Inflammation involving both bone and cartilage.

Osteochondroma (*os-te-o-kon-dro'-mah*). A tumor that is in part bony and in part cartilaginous.

Osteochondrophyte (*os-te-o-kon'-dro-fīt*). A bone tumor in which the proportions of bone and cartilage are nearly equal.

Osteochondrosarcoma (*os-te-o-kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*). An osteochondroma with sarcomatous features.

Osteoclasis (*os-te-ok'-la-sis*) [*osteo-; κλάσις,* a breaking]. 1. Fracture of bones for purposes of remedying deformity. 2. The destruction of bony tissue by osteoclasts.

Osteoclast (*os'-te-o-klast*) [see *Osteoclasis*]. 1. An instrument for performing osteoclasis. 2. One of the large multinuclear cells found against the surface of bone in little eroded depressions (Howship's lacunas), and concerned in the removal of bone.

Osteocope (*os'-te-o-kōp*). See *Osteocopic Pain.*

Osteocopic Pain (*os-te-o-kop'-ik*) [*osteo-; κόπος,* a beating]. A severe pain in a bone, usually worse at night. It is a symptom of osteitis or periostitis, especially of syphilitic origin.

Osteocranium (*os-te-o-kra'-ne-um*). The ossified cranium as distinguished from the chondrocranium.

Osteocystoma (*os-te-o-sis-to'-mah*). A cystic bone-tumor.

Osteodermia (*os-te-o-der'-me-ah*) [*osteo-; δέρμα,*

skin]. The existence of bony formations in the skin.

Osteodiastasis (*os-te-o-di-as'-ta-sis*) [*osteo-*; *διάστασις*, separation]. Separation of bone (as an epiphysis) without true fracture.

Osteodiclis (*os-te-o-dik'-lis*). See *Diclidostosis*.

Osteodynia (*os-te-o-din'-e-ah*) [*osteo-*; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. A chronic pain in a bone.

Osteoepiphysis (*os-te-o-e-pif'-is-is*). A bony epiphysis.

Osteofibrolipoma (*os-te-o-fi-bro-lip-o'-mah*). A tumor made up of bony, fibrous, and fatty elements.

Osteofibroma (*os-te-o-fi-bro'-mah*). A combined osteoma and fibroma.

Osteogenesis (*os-te-o-jen'-es-is*) [*osteo-*; *γένεσις*, origin]. The development of bony tissue.

Osteogenetic (*os-te-o-jen-et'-ik*) [see *Osteogenesis*]. Pertaining to, or concerned in, osteogenesis. **O. Cell,** an osteoblast. **O. Layer,** the deep layer of periosteum from which bone is formed.

Osteohalisteresis (*os-te-o-hal-is-ter-e'-sis*) [*osteo-*; *ἅλς*, salt; *στέρησις*, privation]. A loss of the mineral constituents of bone.

Osteoid (*os'-te-oid*) [*osteo-*; *εἶδος*, like]. 1. Resembling bone. 2. An osteoma.

Osteolipochondroma (*os-te-o-lip-o-kon-dro'-mah*) [*osteo-*; *λίπος*, fat; *chondroma*]. A chondroma with osseous and fatty elements.

Osteology (*os-te-ol'-o-je*) [*osteo-*; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the anatomy and structure of bones.

Osteolysis (*os-te-ol'-is-is*) [*osteo-*; *λύσις*, dissolution]. Absorption of bone.

Osteoma (*os-te-o'-mah*) [*osteo-*; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A bony tumor. **O. durum,** a tumor consisting of hard bony tissue. **O. eburneum.** Synonym of *O. durum*. **O. medullare,** an osteoma containing marrow-spaces. **O. spongiosum,** an osteoma containing cancellated bony tissue.

Osteomalacia (*os-te-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*osteo-*; *μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of bone from loss of its earthy constituents. It occurs chiefly in adults, especially in women in the course of pregnancy.

Osteomyelitis (*os-te-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*osteo-*; *myelitis*]. Inflammation of the marrow of bone.

Osteomyelum (*os-te-o-mi'-el-um*) [*osteo-*; *μυελός*, marrow]. The marrow of bone.

Osteonabrosis (*os-te-on-ab-ro'-sis*). See *Osteoanabrosis*.

Osteonagenesis (*os-te-on-aj-en'-es-is*). See *Osteogenesis*.

Osteoncus (*os-te-ong'-kus*) [*osteo-*; *ὄγκος*, tumor]. 1. A tumor of a bone. 2. An exostosis.

Osteonecrosis (*os-te-o-ne-kro'-sis*). Necrosis of bone.

Osteoparectasis (*os-te-o-par-ek'-tas-is*) [*osteo-*; *παρέκτασις*, a stretching out]. Abnormal lengthening of a bone; overextension in the treatment of fracture.

Osteopathy (*os-te-op'-ath-e*) [*osteo-*; *πάθος*, suffering]. 1. Any disease of bone. 2. A socalled system of healing conceived by A. T. Still, based on the belief that all disease is due to misplacement of bones with resultant pressing upon nerves, muscles, etc.

Osteoperiostitis (*os-te-o-per-e-os-ti'-tis*) [*osteo-*; *periostitis*]. Combined inflammation of the bone and periosteum.

Osteophlebitis (*os-te-o-fle-bi'-tis*). Inflammation of the veins of a bone.

Osteophyma (*os-te-o-fi'-mah*) [*osteo-*; *φῦμα*, swelling]. Any tumor or swelling of a bone.

Osteophyte (*os'-te-o-fīt*) [*osteo-*; *φυτόν*, a plant]. A bony outgrowth of dendritic character.

Osteoplastic (*os-te-o-plas'-tik*) [see *Osteoplasty*]. 1. Pertaining to the formation of bone. 2. Pertaining to plastic operations upon bone. **O. Resection,** an operation in which a portion of bone, cut loose from its attachments except at one point, is laid back, the underlying diseased structure removed, and the bone replaced. It is known as the Wagner-Wolff method.

Osteoplasty (*os'-te-o-plas-te*) [*osteo-*; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operations performed upon bone.

Osteoporosis (*os-te-o-por-o'-sis*) [*osteo-*; *πόρος*, a pore]. An enlargement of the spaces of bone whereby a porous appearance is produced.

Osteopsathyrosis (*os-te-o-sath-ir-o'-sis*) [*osteo-*; *ψαθυρός*, friable]. Fragility of the bones.

Osteorrhaphy (*os-te-or'-a-je*) [*osteo-*; *ῥαφή*, suture]. The suturing of bones.

Osteosarcoma (*os-te-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A sarcoma containing bone.

Osteosarcosis (*os-te-o-sar-ko'-sis*) [*osteo-*; *σάρξ*, flesh]. The conversion of bone into sarcomatous tissue.

Osteosclerosis (*os-te-o-skle-ro'-sis*). A condition in which the bone becomes hard and heavy; it is seen in sclerosing or condensing osteitis.

Osteospongioma (*os-te-o-spun-je-o'-mah*). A tumor consisting of a spongy or highly cancellous growth of bony tissue.

Osteosteatoma (*os-te-o-ste-at-o'-mah*). A fatty tumor of bone.

Osteostixis (*os-te-o-stiks'-is*) [*osteo-*; *στίξις*, a pricking]. Surgical puncturing of a bone.

Osteosuture (*os-te-o-su'-tūr*). See *Osteorrhaphy*.

Osteosynovitis (*os-te-o-sin-o-vi'-tis*). Synovitis complicated with osteitis of adjacent bones.

Osteotabes (*os-te-o-ta'-bēz*). Bone degeneration of infants beginning with the destruction of the cells of the lymphoid or splenoid bone-marrow, which disappears completely in parts and is replaced by soft gelatinous tissue; later the spongy bone diminishes, and lastly the compact bone.

Osteotome (*os'-te-o-tōm*) [*osteo-*; *τομή*, a cutting]. 1. An instrument for cutting bone. 2. An instrument used in cutting the bones of the fetal head in embryotomy.

Osteotomy (*os-te-ot'-o-me*) [see *Osteotome*]. The division of a bone. **O., Cuneiform,** an osteotomy in which a wedge of bone is removed. **O., Linear,** a simple division of a bone. **O., Macewen's.** See *Operation, Macewen's*.

Osteotrite (*os'-te-o-trīt*) [*osteo-; τρίβειν*, to rub]. An instrument for scraping away carious bone.

Osteotympanic (*os-te-o-tim-pan'-ik*). See *Craniotympanic.*

Ostial (*os'-te-al*) [*ostium*]. Pertaining to an opening or orifice.

Ostiary (*os'-te-a-re*) [*ostium*]. Same as *Ostial.*

Ostium (*os'-te-um*) [L.]. A mouth or aperture. **O. abdominale,** the orifice of the oviduct communicating with the peritoneal cavity. **O. internum,** the uterine opening of the oviduct. **O. pharyngeum,** the pharyngeal opening of the eustachian tube. **O. tympanicum,** the tympanic opening of the eustachian tube. **O. vaginæ,** the external orifice of the vagina.

Ostoid (*os'-toid*). See *Osteoid.*

Otacoustic (*o-ta-koos'-tik*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. 1. Pertaining to or aiding hearing. 2. An ear-trumpet.

Otalgia (*o-tal'-je-ah*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Earache.

Otaphone (*o'-taf-ōn*) [*οὖς*, ear; *φωνή*, sound]. A clamp for throwing the pinnas forward and outward, and thus assisting the hearing.

Othematoma (*ōt-hem-at-o'-mah*) [*οὖς*, ear; *hematoma*]. Hematoma of the external ear, usually the pinna; it is comparatively frequent in the insane. Syn., *Hæmatoma auris; Insane ear.*

Otiatrics (*o-te-at'-riks*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ἰατρικός*, of healing]. The study of diseases of the ear and their treatment.

Otic (*o'-tik*) [*ὠτικός*, from *οὖς*, ear]. Pertaining to the ear. **O. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Otic.*

Oticodynia (*o-tik-o-din'-e-ah*) [*otic; δῖνος*, vertigo]. Vertigo from ear disease.

Otitis (*o-ti'-tis*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ear. **O. externa,** inflammation of the external ear. **O. interna,** that affecting the internal ear. **O. mastoidea,** inflammation confined to the mastoid cells; mastoid disease. **O. media,** that affecting the middle ear.

Oto- (*o-to-*) [*οὖς*, ear]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to the ear.

Otocephalus (*o-to-sef'-al-us*) [*oto-; κεφαλή*, head]. A monster characterized by a union or close approach of the ears, by absence of the lower jaw, and an ill-developed mouth.

Otocleisis (*o-to-kli'-sis*) [*oto-; κλεῖσις*, closure]. Occlusion of the ear.

Otoconite (*o-tok'-o-nīt*). See *Otoconium.*

Otoconium (*o-to-ko'-ne-um*) [*oto-; κόνις*, dust]. An otolith.

Otocrane, Otocranium (*o'-to-krān, o-to-kra'-ne-um*) [*oto-; κρανίον*, skull]. The cavity of the petrous portion of the skull holding the organ of hearing.

Otodynia (*o-to-din'-e-ah*) [*oto-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the ear.

Otogenous (*o-toj'-en-us*) [*oto-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Originating in the ear.

Otography (*o-tog'-ra-fe*) [*oto-; γράφειν*, to write]. Descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otohemineurasthenia (*o-to-hem-i-nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) [*oto-; hemi*, half; *neurasthenia*]. A condition in which hearing is limited exclusively to one ear, without the evidence of any material lesion of the auditory apparatus.

Otolith (*o'-to-lith*) [*oto-; λίθος*, stone]. One of the calcareous concretions within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Otology (*o-tol'-o-je*) [*oto-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the ear, its anatomy, functions, and diseases.

Otomassage (*o-to-mas-ahzh'*) [*oto-; massage*]. The application of passive motion to the tympanic membrane and auditory ossicles.

Otomyasthenia (*o-to-mi-as-the'-ne-ah*). 1. Weakness of the muscles of the ear. 2. Defective hearing due to a paretic condition of the tensor tympani and stapedius muscles.

Otomyces (*o-to-mi'-sēz*) [*oto-; μύκης*, fungus]. A fungous growth within the ear.

Otomycosis (*o-to-mi-ko'-sis*). The growth of fungi within the ear, or the diseased condition caused by the same.

Otoneurasthenia (*o-to-nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*). A condition of deficient tone of the auditory apparatus.

Otopathy (*o-top'-ath-e*) [*oto-; πάθος*, disease]. Any affection of the ear.

Otopharyngeal (*o-to-far-in'-je-al*). Pertaining to the ear and the pharynx. **O. Tube,** the eustachian tube.

Otophone (*o'-to-fōn*) [*oto-; φωνή*, voice]. 1. An ear-trumpet or other device for gathering and intensifying sound-waves. 2. An auscultating tube used in ear diseases.

Otopiesis (*o-to-pi'-es-is*) [*oto-; πίεσις*, pressure]. Pressure on the labyrinth sufficient to cause deafness. Depression of the tympanic membrane by atmospheric pressure, owing to the rarefaction of the air within the tympanic cavity.

Otoplasty (*o'-to-plas-te*) [*oto-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the external ear.

Otopolyp (*o-to-pol'-ip*). A polyp occurring in the ear.

Otor (*o'-tor*) [*οὖς*, ear]. Aural.

Otorhinolaryngology (*o-to-ri-no-lar-in-gol'-o-je*) [*oto-; ῥίς*, nose; *laryngology*]. The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the ear, nose, and throat.

Otorrhea (*o-tor-e'-ah*) [*oto-; ῥοία*, a flow]. A discharge from the external auditory meatus.

Otoscleronectomy (*o-to-skle-ro-nek'-to-me*) [*oto-; σκληρός*, hard; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Surgical removal of sclerosed and ankylosed conductors of sound in chronic otitis media.

Otoscope (*o'-to-skōp*) [*oto-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for examining the ear, especially a rubber tube, one extremity of which is inserted into the ear of the subject, and the other extremity into the ear of the examiner, a current of air being passed by means of a Politzer bag and a eustachian catheter through the middle ear. In case of tympanic perforation the rushing sound made by the passing air is audible to the examiner.

Otoscopy (*o-tos'-ko-pe*) [see *Otoscope*]. Examination of the ear, especially by means of the otoscope.

Otosteal (*o-tos'-te-al*) [see *Otosteon*]. Pertaining to the bones of the ear.

Otosteon (*o-tos'-te-on*) [*oto-; ὀστέον*, bone]. 1. An auditory ossicle, or ear-bone. 2. An otolith.

Ototomy (*o-tot'-o-me*) [*oto-; τομή*, a cutting]. Dissection of the ear.

Ouabain (*oo-a'-ba-in*), $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$. A poisonous glucosid from the wood of *Carissa schimperi* and of *Acocanthera venenata*. Introduced into the stomach it is nonpoisonous, but injected into the blood it is extremely virulent. It is a depressant to the heart and the respiration. As a local anesthetic it has ten times the power of cocain. It has been recommended for whooping-cough in doses of $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. (0.000065 Gm.), repeated with caution.

Oulitis (*oo-li'-tis*). See *Ulitis*.

Ounce (*ouns*) [*uncia*, a contraction of *undecia*, a twelfth part]. A unit of measure of weight. **O., Avoirdupois,** the sixteenth part of the avoirdupois pound, or 437.5 gr. (31.1 Gm.). **O., Troy,** the twelfth part of the troy pound, or 480 gr. (31.08 Gm.).

Ouro- (*oo-ro-*). See *Uro-*.

Outpatient (*out'-pa-shent*). A hospital patient treated without the walls of the institution.

Ovadin (*o'-vad-in*). A proprietary preparation of the ovaries of animals containing iodin.

Oval (*o'-val*) [*ovum*]. Egg-shaped.

Ovalbumen (*o-val-bu'-men*) [*ovum; albumen*]. The albumen of the egg.

Ovaraden (*o-var-ad'-en*). An organotherapeutic preparation from the ovaries of animals; used as a nervine. Dose 45–90 gr. (3–6 Gm.) daily.

Ovarialgia (*o-va-re-al'-je-ah*) [*ovary; ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the ovary.

Ovarian (*o-va'-re-an*) [*ovary*]. Pertaining to the ovaries.

Ovariin (*o-var'-e-in*). An organotherapeutic preparation from the ovaries of cows; used in ovarian disorders. Dose 15–24 gr. (1.0–1.6 Gm.) 3 times daily in pills.

Ovarin (*o'-var-in*). The sterilized extract of the ovaries of the pig; used in diseases of women, sterility, etc.

Ovario- (*o-va-re-o-*) [*ovarium*, ovary]. A prefix denoting relation to the ovary.

Ovariocele (*o-va'-re-o-sēl*) [*ovario-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of an ovary.

Ovariocentesis (*o-va-re-o-sen-te'-sis*) [*ovario-; κέντησις*, puncture]. Puncture of the ovary or of an ovarian cyst.

Ovarioepilepsy (*o-va-re-o-ep'-il-ep-se*). See *Hysteroepilepsy*.

Ovariosalpingectomy (*o-va-re-o-sal-pin-jek'-to-me*). See *Oophorosalpingectomy*.

Ovariostomy (*o-va-re-os'-to-me*). See *Oophorostomy*.

Ovariotomist (*o-va-re-ot'-o-mist*) [see *Ovariotomy*]. One who performs ovariotomy.

Ovariotomy (*o-va-re-ot'-o-me*) [*ovario-; τομή*, a cutting]. Literally, incision of an ovary. As generally used, removal of an ovary; oophorectomy. **O., Normal,** the removal of an ovary that is free from disease. Syn., *Battey's Operation*.

Ovaritis (*o-var-i'-tis*). See *Oophoritis*.

Ovary (*o'-var-e*) [*ovarium*, an egg-holder, from *ovum*, egg]. One of a pair of glandular organs giving rise to ovums. It consists of a fibrous framework or stroma, in which are embedded the graafian follicles, and is surrounded by a serous covering derived from the peritoneum.

Ovaserum (*o-va-se'-rum*). The serum of an animal which has acquired specific precipitating action by the inoculation of egg-albumen; it may be used as a test for egg-albumen.

Overextension. Excessive extension; extension beyond the normal point or line.

Overtone. A harmonic tone heard above the fundamental tone.

Ovi- [*ovum*]. A prefix denoting relating to the ovum.

Oviduct (*o'-vid-ukt*) [*ovi-; ductus*, a canal]. The fallopian tube; a small tube upon each side of the uterus, through which the ovule passes to the uterus.

Oviferous (*o-vif'-er-us*) [*ovi-; ferre*, to bear]. Producing or bearing ovums.

Ovification (*o-vif-ik-a'-shun*) [see *Oviferous*]. The production of ovums.

Ovigerm (*o'-vij-erm*) [*ovi-; germen*, sprout; bud]. A cell producing or developing into an ovum.

Ovigerous (*o-vij'-er-us*) [*ovi-; gerere*, to carry]. Producing or carrying ovums.

Ovination (*o-vin-a'-shun*) [*ovis*, a sheep]. Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.

Oviparous (*o-vip'-ar-us*) [*ovi-; parere*, to bring forth]. Laying eggs; bringing forth young in the egg-stage of development.

Oviprotogen (*o-vi-pro'-to-jen*). A proprietary dietetic, said to be a methylene compound of albumin, given in milk to infants, and used hypodermatically also.

Ovisac (*o'-vis-ak*) [*ovi-; saccus*, sac]. The capsule of an ovum; a graafian follicle.

Ovo-. The same as *Ovi-*.

Ovocenter (*o'-vo-sen-ter*) [*ovo-; center*]. The centrosome of the ovarian egg during fertilization.

Ovocyte (*o'-vo-sīt*). The same as *Oocyte*.

Ovoglobulin (*o-vo-glob'-u-lin*) [*ovo-; globulin*]. The globulin of white of egg.

Ovoid (*o'-void*) [*ovo-; εἶδος*, like]. Egg-shaped. **O., Fetal,** the fetal ellipse, or the ellipse formed by the bending of the fetal body in the uterus.

Ovolecithin (*o-vo-les'-ith-in*). See *Lecithin*.

Ovomucin (*o - vo - mu'-sin*). A glycoproteid composing about 7% of the proteid matter of egg-white.

Ovomucoid (*o-vo-mu'-koid*). A glycoproteid obtained from white of egg.

Ovos (*o'-vos*). A proprietary substitute for meat-extract, prepared from yeast.

Ovovitellin (*o-vo-vit-el'-in*). A proteid contained in yolk of egg; a white, granular substance, soluble in dilute acids, alkalis, and a 10% solution of common salt.

Ovoviviparous (*o-vo-vi-vip'-ar-us*) [*ovo-; viviparus*, bringing forth alive]. Reproducing by means of eggs hatched within the body.

Ovulation (*ov-u-la'-shun*) [*ovulum*, dim. of *ovum*]. The maturation and escape of the ovum.

Ovule (*ov'-ūl*) [*ovum*]. 1. The ovum before its escape from the graafian vesicle. 2. A small egg; especially a small, egg-like body, as the *ovule* of Naboth, one of the small cysts resulting from obstruction of the ducts of the glands of the cervix uteri. **O., Migration of,** the transfer of the ovule from the ovary to the oviduct.

Ovum (*o'-vum*) [L., "an egg"]. The reproductive cell of an animal or vegetable; an egg. A human ovum is a cell consisting of a large amount of protoplasm (*vitellus*) and a large spheric nucleus, the *germinal vesicle*, within which is a bright spot, the *nucleolus*, or germinal spot. It is surrounded by an inner zone, the *zona pellucida*, and an outer, the *vitelline membrane*. **O., Alecithal,** one in which the food-yolk is entirely absent or present only in very small quantity. **O., Blighted,** an impregnated ovum the development of which has been arrested by disease or by hemorrhage into the chorion or amniotic cavity. **O., Centrolecithal,** one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular layer around the whole ovum, as well as in a mass at the center in which lies the germinal vesicle. **O., Holoblastic,** one in which the food-yolk is scant and more or less thoroughly intermingled with the formative yolk, and in which germination is accompanied by a practically uniform segmentation. **O., Meroblastic,** an ovum with a large amount of food-yolk that takes no active part in the development of the embryo. **O., Telolecithal,** one in which the food-yolk and the formative yolk divide the egg into two hemispheres, or in which the quantity of the nutritive yolk is greatly in excess.

Oxalate (*oks'-a-lāt*) [*oxalis*]. A salt of oxalic acid.

Oxalic Acid (*oks-al'-ik*). See *Acid, Oxalic.*

Oxaluria (*oks-al-u'-re-ah*) [*oxalis; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of an excessive amount of calcium oxalate in the urine.

Oxalylurea (*oks-a-lil-u-re'-ah*) [*oxalic; urea*]. Parabanic acid, a substance produced by oxidizing uric acid or alloxan with nitric acid.

Oxaphor (*oks'-a-for*). A 50% alcoholic solution of oxycamphor; used in dyspnea. Dose 15 min. (1 Cc.) 2 or 3 times daily.

Oxatyl (*oks'-at-il*). See *Carboxyl.*

Oxid (*oks'-id*) [*ὀξύς*, sharp]. A binary compound of oxygen and another element or radicle. **O., Acid,** an oxid which produces an acid when combined with water; an anhydrid.

Oxidase (*oks'-id-āz*). The inherent substance of the living cell-nucleus that possesses the power of setting free active oxygen. Columnar epithelium and glandular tissue are rich in oxidase.

Oxidation (*oks-id-a'-shun*) [*oxid*]. The act or process of combining with oxygen.

Oxidize (*oks'-i-dīz*). To combine or to cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxims (*oks'-imz*). A series of chemic compounds for the most part the product of the action of hydroxylamin upon aldehyds and ketones.

Oxols (*oks'-olz*). A collective name for antiseptic fluid mixtures of a 3% solution of hydrogen dioxid, 32 to 38% alcohol, and 1% naphthol, menthol, or other substance. Cf. *Camphoroxol; Menthoxol; Naphthoxol.*

Oxolyin (*oks-ol'-i-in*) [*ὀξύς*, sharp; *λύειν*, to dissolve]. According to Le Conte, that one of two substances contained in globulin, casein, albumin, and fibrin which dissolves in glacial acetic acid. Cf. *Anoxoluin.*

Oxy- (*oks-e-*) [*ὀξύς*, sour; sharp]. 1. A prefix denoting sharp or acid. 2. A prefix denoting combined with oxygen.

Oxyacid (*oks'-e-as-id*) See under *Acid.*

Oxyakoia, Oxyacoa (*oks-e-a-koi'-ah, oks-e-a-ko'-ah*) [*oxy-; ἀκοή*, hearing]. Increased acuteness of hearing.

Oxybromid (*oks-e-bro'-mid*). A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and bromin.

Oxybutyric Acid (*oks-e-bu-ti'-rik*) [*oxy-; butyrum*, butter], $C_4H_8O_3$. A fatty acid found in the urine in certain fevers and in diabetes. Its presence in the body in diabetes, simultaneously with that of diacetic acid, is supposed to be the cause of diabetic coma.

Oxycamphor (*oks-e-kam'-for*), $C_{10}H_{15}O(OH)$. An oxidation-product of camphor. It is used in dyspnea. Dose 8–16 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.

Oxychinaseptol (*oks-e-kin-ah-sep'-tol*). See *Diaphtherin.*

Oxychinolin (*oks-e-kin'-o-lin*). See *Oxyquinolin.*

Oxychlorid (*oks-e-klo'-rid*) [*oxy-; χλωρός*, green]. A compound of a basic element or radicle with both oxygen and chlorin.

Oxydases (*oks'-e-dā-zēs*). See *Ferments, Oxidation,* and *Oxidase.*

Oxydol (*oks'-ed-ol*). A solution of hydrogen dioxid.

Oxydum (*oks'-id-um*). See *Oxid.*

Oxyecoia (*oks-e-e-koi'-ah*). Synonym of *Oxyakoia.*

Oxygen (*oks'-ij-en*) [*ὀξύς*, sour; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. A colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, one of the nonmetallic elements, having an atomic weight of 15.96; quantivalence II; symbol O, and constituting one-fifth of the atmosphere, eight-ninths of water, three-fourths of organized bodies, and about one-half the crust of the globe; it supports combustion, and is essential to the respiration of animals and plants. It combines with most elements, its combina-

tion with the nonmetallic substances giving rise to acids (*oxyacids*). In medicine it has been employed by inhalation in the treatment of pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, grave anemias, asphyxia, and poisoning by opium. **O.-carrier,** a katalytic substance capable of absorbing molecules of oxygen and in turn of splitting these to give off atomic oxygen; the nucleoproteids are the oxygen-carriers of living matter.

Oxygenated (*oks'-e-jen-a-ted*) [*oxygen*]. Containing or impregnated with oxygen.

Oxyhematoporphyrin (*oks-e-hem-at-o-por'-fir-in*). A peculiar substance found in urine and closely allied to urohematoporphyrin, but producing a red instead of an orange color.

Oxyhemoglobin (*oks-e-hem-o-glo'-bin*) [*oxygen; hemoglobin*]. Oxidized hemoglobin; that found in arterial blood.

Oxyiodid (*oks-e-i'-o-did*) [*oxy-; iodin*]. A salt formed by the combination of an element with both oxygen and iodin.

Oxymel (*oks'-im-el*) [*oxy-; μέλι*, honey]. 1. A mixture of honey and vinegar or dilute acetic acid. 2. Any preparation containing honey and vinegar (or acetic acid) as a vehicle, as *oxymel* of squill.

Oxymethylene (*oks-e-meth'-il-ēn*). Formaldehyd.

Oxyntic (*oks-in'-tik*) [*ὀξύς*, acid]. Secreting acid. **O. Cells,** cells of the fundus glands of the stomach supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid.

Oxyopia (*oks-e-o'-pe-ah*) [*oxy-; ὤψ*, eye]. Increased acuity of vision.

Oxyphenylsulfonic Acid Test for Albumin. Make a solution of 3 parts of oxyphenylsulfonic acid, 1 part salicylsulfonic acid, water 20 parts. To 1 drop of this add 1 Cc. of urine, and in the presence of albumin a white, transparent precipitate will be formed.

Oxyphenylethylamin (*oks-e-fen-il-eth-il'-am-in*). A product of pancreatic digestion.

Oxyphil (*oks'-if-il*) [*oxy-; φίλος*, loving]. Histologic elements that attract acid dyes.

Oxypodia (*oks-e-po'-de-ah*). See *Talipes equinus*.

Oxypropylenediisoamylamin (*oks-e-pro-pil-ēn-di-īs-o-am-il'-am-in*). A synthetic alkaloid occurring as a clear fluid, soluble in alcohol, ether, or oils, insoluble in water, with action similar to atropin.

Oxyquinaseptol (*oks-e-kwin-ah-sep'-tol*). Same as *Diaphtherin*.

Oxyquinolin (*oks-e-kwin'-o-lin*), C_9H_7NO. A compound prepared by digesting quinolin with a bleaching lime-solution. Syn., *Carbostyril*.

Oxysalt (*oks'-e-sawlt*) [*oxy-; salt*]. A salt of an oxyacid.

Oxysepsin (*oks-e-sep'-sin*). An oxidized toxin prepared from cultures of *Bacillus tuberculosis*.

Oxyspartein (*oks-e-spar'-te-in*) [*oxy-; spartein*]. A derivative of spartein; it is a cardiac stimulant. **O. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O.2HCl$, is used hypodermatically in heart disease. Dose ¾–1½ gr. (0.05–0.1 Gm.).

Oxytocic (*oks-e-tos'-ik*) [*oxy-; τόκος*, labor]. 1. Hastening parturition. 2. A drug that hastens parturition.

Oxytoxin (*oks-e-toks'-in*). An oxidized toxin.

Oxytuberculin (*oks-e-tu-ber'-ku-lin*). An oxidized tuberculin. Dose 5 dr. (20 Cc.) daily.

Oxyuris (*oks-e-u'-ris*) [*oxy-; οὐρά*, tail]. A genus of nematode worms—the pinworms. **O. vermicularis,** the common seatworm or pinworm infesting the rectum of children.

Oxyvaselin (*oks-e-vas'-el-in*). Vasogen.

Oxyzymol (*oks-e-zi'-mol*). See *Carvacrol*.

Ozalin (*o'-za-lin*). A proprietary disinfectant consisting of a mixture of sulfates of calcium, magnesium, and iron with caustic soda and magnesia.

Ozena (*o-ze'-nah*) [*ὄζειν*, to smell]. Chronic disease of the nose accompanied by a fetid discharge, and depending on atrophic rhinitis, syphilitic ulceration, or caries.

Ozocerite (*o-zo-se'-rīt*) [*ὄζειν*, to smell; *κηρός*, wax]. A solid paraffin found free in Galicia and Rumania, and used in diseases of the skin.

Ozocrotia (*o-zo-kro'-she-ah*) [*ὄζειν*, to smell; *χρώς*, skin]. An offensive odor of the skin.

Ozonator (*o'-zo-na-tor*). An apparatus for generating ozone.

Ozone (*o'-zone*) [*ὄζειν*, to smell]. An allotropic form of oxygen, the molecule of which consists of three atoms. It occurs free in the atmosphere, and is a powerful oxidizing agent. In medicine it is employed as a disinfectant.

Ozonized (*o'-zo-nīzd*) [*ozone*]. Containing ozone.

Ozonoform (*o-zo'-no-form*). A proprietary disinfectant said to consist of ozone and a distillate of the fir tree.

Ozonoscope (*o-zo'-no-skōp*) [*ozone; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A test-paper saturated with starch and iodin used in determining the amount of ozone in the air.

Ozostomia (*o-zo-sto'-me-ah*) [*ὄζειν*, to smell; *στόμα*, mouth]. A foul odor from the mouth or on the breath.

P

P. 1. The symbol for *phosphorus*. 2. An abbreviation of *position* and *punctum proximum* (near-point).

Pabulum (*pab'-u-lum*) [L.]. Food.

Pacchionian Bodies, P. Glands (*pak-e-o'-ne-an*). Small vegetations occupying the convex surface of the meninges, chiefly along the superior longitudinal sinus and over the convexity of the cerebellum. **P. Depressions,** the depressions produced by the pacchionian bodies on the inner surface of the skull. **P. Foramen,** the opening in the tentorium for the passage of the encephalic isthmus.

Pachy- (*pak-e-*) [παχύς, thick]. A prefix meaning thick.

Pachyblepharon (*pak-e-blef'-a-ron*) [*pachy-*; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. Thickening of the eyelids.

Pachycephaly (*pak-e-sef'-al-e*) [*pachy-*; κεφαλή, head]. Abnormal thickness of the skull.

Pachydactylia (*pak-e-dak-til'-e-ah*) [*pachy-*; δάκτυλος, a finger]. A condition characterized by great thickness of the fingers

Pachyderma, Pachydermia (*pak-e-der'-mah, pak-e-der'-me-ah*) [*pachy-*; δέρμα, skin]. 1. Thickening of the skin. 2. Elephantiasis. **P. laryngis,** extensive thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

Pachydermatocele (*pak-e-der-mat'-o-sēl*) [*pachy-*; *dermatocele*]. A tumor due to thickening of the skin.

Pachydermatosis (*pak-e-der-mat-o'-sis*) [*pachy-*; *dermatosis*]. Hypertrophic rosacea.

Pachydermatous (*pak-e-der'-mat-us*) [*pachyderma*]. Thick-skinned.

Pachyemia (*pak-e-e'-me-ah*) [*pachy-*; αἷμα, blood]. Abnormal or morbid thickening of the blood.

Pachyhymenia (*pak-e-hi-me'-ne-ah*). See *Pachymenia*.

Pachyleptomeningitis (*pak-e-lep-to-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*pachy-*; *leptomeningitis*]. Combined inflammation of the pia and dura.

Pachylosis (*pak-e-lo'-sis*) [παχύς, thick]. A condition of the skin, especially of the legs, in which it is thick, dry, harsh, and scaly.

Pachymenia (*pak-e-me'-ne-ah*) [*pachy-*; ὑμήν, a membrane]. Thickening of the skin or of a membrane.

Pachymeningitis (*pak-e-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*pachy-*; *meningitis*]. Inflammation of the dura of the brain (*cerebral pachymeningitis*) or the spinal cord (*spinal pachymeningitis*). **P. cervicalis hypertrophica,** a form of primary inflammation of the spinal dura producing pain and partial paralysis of one arm. **P., External,** that affecting the external layer of the dura. **P., Hemorrhagic, P. hæmorrhagica interna,** an effusion of blood on the inner surface of the dura. **P., Internal,** that involving the internal layer of the dura. **P., Syphilitic,** that due to syphilis.

Pachypelviperitonitis (*pak-e-pel-vi-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [*pachy-*; *pelvis*; *peritonitis*]. Pelvic peritonitis with a fibrous deposit over the uterus.

Pachysalpingitis (*pak-e-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Chronic parenchymatous salpingitis.

Pachysalpingoovaritis (*pak-e-sal-ping-o-o-var-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the ovary and oviduct with thickening of the parts.

Pachysomia (*pak-e-so'-me-ah*) [*pachy-*; σῶμα, body]. Abnormal growth in thickness of the soft parts of the body, as in akromegaly.

Pachytic (*pak-it'-ik*) [παχύτης, thickness]. Fat; thick; obese; also having the power of thickening the fluids of the body.

Pachyvaginalitis (*pak-e-vaj-in-al-i'-tis*) [*pachy-*; *vagina*; ιτις, inflammation]. Hemorrhagic inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle, leading to hematocele.

Pacini's Fluid (*pah-tshe'-nē*). A conserving and diluting fluid used in counting the red blood-corpuscles: Corrosive sublimate, 1 part; sodium chlorid, 2 parts; glycerol, 13 parts; distilled water, 113 parts; allow it to stand two months. For use, mix one part of this solution with three parts of water and filter.

Pacinian Corpuscles (*pah-tshin'-e-an*). See *Corpuscles, Pacinian*.

Pack (*pak*). A blanket, either dry or soaked in hot or cold water, and wrapped about the body. **P., Cold,** a blanket wrung out of cold water and wrapped about the body. **P., Hot,** a blanket wrung out of hot water and wrapped about the body. **P., Wet,** a blanket wrung out of warm or cold water and wrapped about the body.

Packing (*pak'-ing*). 1. The act of filling a wound or cavity with gauze or other material. 2. The material used for filling the cavity.

Page's Disease. See *Erichsen's Disease*.

Pagenstecher's Ointment [*Pagenstecher*, a German ophthalmologist]. An ointment of yellow mercuric oxid, used in ophthalmic practice.

Paget's Abscess (*paj'-et*) [Sir J. *Paget*, an English surgeon]. A residual abscess. **P.'s Disease.** 1. Malignant dermatitis, attacking most often the nipple and areola. 2. Osteitis deformans; hypertrophic deforming osteitis. **P.'s Recurrent Fibroid,** spindle-celled sarcoma of the subcutaneous tissue.

Pain (*pān*) [*pœna*, punishment; pain]. 1. Bodily suffering due to irritation of a sensory nerve, or possibly, in rare cases, to changes in the central nervous system. 2. One of the rhythmic contractions of the uterus during labor. **P., After-,** that following labor, and caused by the uterus contracting to expel clots, etc. **P., Bearing-down,** pain with a sensation of dragging or bearing down of the pelvic organs, occurring in labor and in various inflammatory affections of the female

pelvic organs. **P., False,** that occurring in the latter part of pregnancy and resembling labor pain, although not followed by labor. **P., Fulgurant, P., Fulgurating,** the intense shooting pain affecting principally the limbs of patients suffering from locomotor ataxia. Syn., *Lancinating pain.* **P., Girdle-,** a painful sensation as of a cord tied about the waist; it is a symptom of organic disease of the spinal cord. **P., Growing,** a popular term for the soreness about the joints in young persons at puberty. Some attribute it to increased vascularity of the epiphyses of long bones; others, to rheumatism. **P., Labor.** See *Pain* (2). **P., Lancinating.** See *P., Fulgurant.* **P., Starting,** pain caused by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles just before the onset of sleep. It occurs in joint diseases when the cartilages are ulcerated. **P., Terebrating, P., Terebrant,** boring pain.

Painter's Colic. Lead colic.

Palatal (*pal'-at-al*) [*palate*]. Pertaining to the palate.

Palate (*pal'-āt*) [*palatum*, palate]. The roof of the mouth. It is composed of the *hard palate*, formed by the palatal processes of the superior maxillary bones and the palatal bones, and the *soft palate*, or velum palati, consisting of an aggregation of muscles—the tensor palati, azygos uvulæ, palatoglossus, and palatopharyngeus. **P., Artificial,** a plate of hard material used as an obturator to close a fissure in the palate. **P. Bone,** an **L**-shaped bone back of the nasal fossas; it helps to form the floor and outer wall of the nose, roof of the mouth, and floor of the orbit; also sphenomaxillary and pterygoid fossas and the sphenomaxillary fissure. **P., Cleft.** See *Cleft Palate.*

Palatine (*pal'-a-tin*) [*palate*]. 1. Pertaining to the palate, as the *palatine* arteries. 2. Conveying the palatine vessels or nerves.

Palato- (*pal-a-to-*) [*palate*]. A prefix denoting relation to the palate.

Palatoglossal (*pal-a-to-glos'-al*) [*palato-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Pertaining to the palate and the tongue.

Palatoglossus (*pal-a-to-glos'-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Palatonasal (*pal-a-to-na'-sal*) [*palato-; nasal*]. Pertaining to the palate and the nose.

Palatopharyngeal (*pal-a-to-far-in'-je-al*) [*palato-; pharynx*]. Pertaining conjointly to the palate and the pharynx.

Palatopharyngeus (*pal-a-to-far-in'-je-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Palatorrhaphy (*pal-a-tor'-a-fe*). See *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Palatosalpingeus (*pal - a - to - sal - pin' - je-us*). The tensor palati muscle.

Palatoschisis (*pal-a-tos'-kis-is*) [*palato-; σχίσις*, cleft]. Cleft palate.

Palatostaphylinus (*pal-at-o-staf-il-i'-nus*). See *Azygos uvulæ* under *Muscle.*

Palatouvularis (*pal-a-to-u-vu-la'-ris*). See *Azygos uvulæ* under *Muscle.*

Paleontology (*pa-le-on-tol'-o-je*) [*παλαιός*, ancient; *ὤν*, being; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the early life-forms of the earth.

Palimbolous (*pal-im'-bo-lus*) [*πάλιν*, back; *βάλλειν*, to cast]. Changing often; applied to diseases with very inconstant symptoms.

Palingenesis (*pal-in-jen'-es-is*) [*πάλιν*, back; *γένεσις*, production]. The form of development of an individual germ in which the development of its ancestors is succinctly repeated.

Palinodia (*pal-in-o'-de-ah*) [*πάλιν*, back; *ὁδός*, a way]. A recurrence or relapse of a disease.

Palladium (*pal-a'-de-um*) [*παλλάδιον*, a statue of Pallas] A rare metal sometimes used in making instruments of precision. **P. Chlorid,** a drug used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose 10 drops of a 3% solution.

Palliative (*pal'-e-a-tiv*) [*palliare*, to cloak]. 1. Relieving or alleviating suffering. 2. A drug relieving or soothing the symptoms of a disease without curing it.

Pallium (*pal'-e-um*) [L., "a cloak"]. 1. The mantle or shell-forming tissue of a mollusk. 2. Of the brain, the fissured portion of each cerebral hemisphere, exclusive of the caudatum and the rhinencephalon.

Palm (*pahm*) [*palma*, palm]. 1. The inner or flexor surface of the hand; the hollow of the hand. 2. A palm-tree. **P.-oil** (*oleum palmæ*), a fixed oil obtained from the fruit of *Elæis guineensis.* It is employed in making soap.

Palma (*pal'-mah*) [L.]. Palm. **Palmæ plicatæ,** the arborescent rugas of the interior of the vagina.

Palmar (*pal'-mar*). Pertaining to the palm of the hand. **P. Abscess,** an abscess in the palm of the hand, usually situated beneath the palmar fascia. **P. Arch,** one of the two curved arches, *superficial* and *deep*, formed by the anastomosis of the radial and ulnar arteries in the hand. **P. Fascia,** the sheath investing the muscles of the hand.

Palmaris (*pal-ma'-ris*). See under *Muscle.*

Palmature (*pal'-mat-ūr*) [*palm*]. Union of the fingers, congenital or from burns, wounds, or other trauma.

Palmella (*pal-mel'-ah*). A genus of fresh-water algæ.

Palmellin (*pal-mel'-in*). A red coloring-principle of a fresh-water alga, the *Palmella cruenta*, resembling hemoglobin.

Palmiacol (*pal-mi'-ak-ol*), $C_{23}H_{40}O_2$. A proprietary remedy for tuberculosis, asthma, etc., said to be a derivative of guaiacol. Dose 3 min. (0.18 Cc.) 3 or 4 times daily.

Palmic (*pal'-mik*) [*palm*]. 1. Referring to the palm; palmitic. 2. [*παλμός*, throb.] Pertaining to the pulse or palpitation.

Palmitate (*pal'-mit-āt*) [*palm*]. A salt of palmitic acid.

Palmitic (*pal-mit'-ik*). 1. Relating to or derived from palm-oil. 2. Relating to palmitin. **P. Acid.** See *Acid, Palmitic.*

Palmitin (*pal'-mit-in*) [*palm*], $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. Glyceryl tripalmitate, a solid, crystallizable

substance which, with stearin, constitutes the greater proportion of solid fats.

Palmitone (*pal'-mit-ōn*). A ketone of palmitic acid resulting when it is distilled with slaked lime.

Palmus (*pal'-mus*) [παλμός, a twitch]. A form of convulsive tic. Syn., *Jumpers' disease; Lata; Miryachit.*

Palpate (*pal'-pāt*) [*palpare*, to feel]. 1. To examine by touch. 2. Furnished with tactile organs.

Palpation (*pal-pa'-shun*) [*palpate*]. In physical diagnosis, the laying of the hand on a part of the body or the manipulation of a part with the hand for the purpose of ascertaining its condition or that of underlying organs. **P., Bimanual,** the use of the two hands in examining an organ. **P., Mediate,** a method of physical examination performed by placing the phonendoscope on the chest after removing the tubes and resting the palmar surface of the hand upon the instrument, thus intensifying the vibrations.

Palpatometer (*pal-pat-om'-et-er*) [*palpare*, to feel; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring arterial tension.

Palpatopercussion (*pal-pat-o-per-kush'-un*). Combined palpation and percussion.

Palpebra (*pal'-pe-brah*) [L.]. The eyelid.

Palpebral (*pal'-pe-bral*) [*palpebra*]. Pertaining to the eyelid. **P. Conjunctiva,** the conjunctiva of the eyelid. **P. Fissure,** the opening between the upper and lower eyelids.

Palpebralis (*pal-pe-bra'-lis*). An old term for the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Palpebrate (*pal'-pe-brāt*) [*palpebra*]. 1. Furnished with eyelids. 2. To wink.

Palpebration (*pal-pe-bra'-shun*) [*palpebra*]. The act of winking; nictitation.

Palpebrin (*pal'-peb-rin*). A proprietary remedy used externally in eye diseases; it is said to consist of boric acid, mercury bichlorid, zinc sulfate, and glycerol.

Palpebrofrontal (*pal-pe-bro-front'-al*). Relating to the eyelid and the brow.

Palpitation (*pal-pit-a'-shun*) [*palpitare*, to quiver]. A fluttering or throbbing, especially of the heart, of which the person is conscious.

Palsy (*pawl'-ze*) [from *paralysis*]. Paralysis. **P., Bell's.** See *Bell's Palsy.* **P., Birth-.** See *Birth-palsy.* **P., Bulbar.** See *Bulbar Paralysis.* **P., Crutch-.** See *Crutch Paralysis.* **P., Erb's.** See *Erb's Palsy.* **P., Hammer-,** that due to excessive use of the hammer. **P., Local,** progressive muscular atrophy. **P., Painter's,** lead paralysis. **P., Shaking.** Synonym of *Paralysis agitans.* **P., Wasting,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Paludal (*pal'-u-dal*) [*palus*, a marsh]. Pertaining to or originating in marshes; malarial.

Paludein (*pal-u'-de-in*) [*Paludina*, a genus of fresh-water snails]. The mucus of the snail *Paludina vivipara*, which has been used to make a pectoral syrup.

Paludism (*pal'-u-dizm*) [*palus*, a marsh]. Malarial poisoning.

Palustral (*pal-us'-tral*) [see *Paludism*]. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, marsh-fever; paludal.

Pampiniform (*pam-pin'-i-form*) [*pampinus*, tendril; *forma*, form]. Having the form of a tendril. **P. Plexus.** See *Plexus, Pampiniform.*

Pampinocele (*pam-pin'-o-sēl*) [*pampinus*, tendril; κήλη, hernia]. A varicocele of the veins of the pampiniform plexus.

Pan- [πᾶς, all]. A prefix signifying all, every, the whole of anything.

Panacea (*pan-a-se'-ah*) [πανάκεια, all-healing, from πᾶς, all; ἄκος, a cure]. A remedy curing all diseases; a cure-all.

Panada (*pan-a'-dah*) [Sp. from *panis*, bread]. Bread soaked in water; also a bread poultice.

Panama Bark. Quillaja bark. **P. Fever.** 1. A pernicious form of malarial fever occurring on the isthmus of Panama. 2. Yellow fever. **P. Paralysis,** beriberi.

Panaris (*pan-a'-ris*). See *Paronychia.*

Panaritium (*pan-ar-ish' e-um*). See *Paronychia.*

Panarthritis (*pan-ar-thri'-tis*). Inflammation of all the structures of a joint.

Panas' Solution. A mild antiseptic collyrium, consisting of mercuric iodid, 1 part; absolute alcohol, 400 parts; distilled water, sufficient to make 20,000 parts.

Panax (*pa'-naks*) [πάναξ, all-healing]. A genus of araliaceous plants. Ginseng was formerly classed as *Panax.* See *Aralia*, also *Ginseng.*

Panblastic (*pan-blas'-tik*) [*pan-*; βλαστός, a germ]. Connected with all the layers of the blastoderm.

Pancarditis (*pan-kar-di'-tis*). General inflammation of the heart.

Panchrestous (*pan-kres'-tus*) [*pan-*; χρηστός, useful]. Useful for everything; relating to a panacea.

Pancolpohysterectomy (*pan-kol-po-his-ter-ek'-to-me*). See *Panhysterokolpectomy.*

Pancreaden (*pan-kre'-ad-en*). The direct extract of pancreas attenuated with calcium carbonate; used in pancreatic diabetes. Dose 4–6 dr. (15–23 Gm.) daily.

Pancreas (*pan'-kre-as*) [*pan-*; κρέας, flesh] A compound racemose gland, from six to eight inches in length, lying transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen; the sweetbread of animals; the abdominal salivary gland of the Germans. Its right extremity, the *head*, lies in contact with the duodenum; its left extremity, the *tail*, is in close proximity to the spleen. It secretes a limpid, colorless fluid that digests proteids, fats, and carbohydrates. The secretion is conveyed to the duodenum by the pancreatic duct, or duct of Wirsung. **P. glomeruli,** the islands of Langerhans. **P., Lesser,** a small, partially detached portion of the gland, lying posteriorly to its head, and having occasionally a separate duct that opens into the pancreatic duct proper.

Pancreatic (*pan-kre-at'-ik*) [*pancreas*]. Pertaining to the pancreas, as the *pancreatic*

duct; depending upon disease of the pancreas, as *pancreatic* diabetes. **P. Duct,** the duct of Wirsung. **P. Fluid, P. Juice,** the secretion of the pancreas, a thick, transparent, colorless, odorless fluid, of a salty taste, and strongly alkaline.

Pancreaticoduodenal (*pan-kre-at-ik-o-du-od'-en-al*) [*pancreas; duodenum*]. Pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum, as the *pancreaticoduodenal* arteries.

Pancreatin (*pan-kre'-at-in*) [*pancreas*]. The active elements of the juice of the pancreas; also the commercial extract of the pancreas, supposed to possess a fermentative action similar to that of the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatitis (*pan-kre-at-i'-tis*) [*pancreas; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pancreas. It may be hemorrhagic, suppurative, or gangrenous. The onset of pancreatitis is usually sudden, with severe abdominal pain, vomiting, tympanites, and tenderness of the abdomen. It is generally fatal.

Pancreatolipase (*pan-kre-at-o-lip'-āz*). Lipase found in the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatolith (*pan-kre-at'-o-lith*) [*pancreas; λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus of the pancreas.

Pancreatotomy (*pan-kre-at-ot'-o-me*) [*pancreas; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the pancreas.

Pancreon, Pankreon (*pan'-kre-on*). A preparation obtained by the action of tannic acid on pancreatin. It is a grayish, odorless powder having a strong tryptolytic power. Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily.

Pandemic (*pan-dem'-ik*) [*pan-; δῆμος*, people]. Epidemic over a wide area.

Pander's Islands. The reddish-yellow patches in Pander's layer which consist of corpuscles containing hemoglobin. **P.'s Layer,** the splanchnopleural layer of the mesoblast in which the blood-vessels are first formed.

Pandiculation (*pan-dik-u-la'-shun*) [*pandiculari*, from *pandere*, to stretch out]. The act of stretching the limbs, especially on waking from sleep.

Panelectroscope (*pan-e-lek'-tro-skōp*). An inspection apparatus for use in proctoscopy, esophagoscopy, urethroscopy, etc. It throws concentrated light through the whole tube, thus illuminating the spot that is to be inspected.

Pang, Brow-. Hemicrania.

Pangaduine (*pan-gad'-u-in*). A crystalline solid said to contain the basic principles of cod-liver oil; indicated in all affections due to faulty elimination.

Pangenesis (*pan-jen'-es-is*) [*pan-; γένεσις*, origin]. Darwin's theory of heredity, which supposes the existence of gemmules or minute particles separated from the body-cells and segregated from the circulation by the reproductive glands. These preformed constituents of all parts of the fully formed animal or plant become aggregated in the germ, and give rise by a process of evolution to the new organism.

Panglossia (*pan-glos'-e-ah*) [*παγγλωσσία*, wordiness]. Excessive or insane garrulity.

Panhidrosis (*pan-hi-dro'-sis*). See *Panidrosis*.

Panhydrometer (*pan-hi-drom'-et-er*). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of any liquid.

Panhygrous (*pan-hi'-grus*) [*pan-; ὑγρός*, moist]. Damp as to the entire surface.

Panhyperemia (*pan-hi-per-e'-me-ah*). Plethora.

Panhysterectomy (*pan-his-ter-ek'-to-me*). Total extirpation of the uterus.

Panhysterokolpectomy (*pan-his-ter-o-kol-pek'-to-me*) [*pan-; ὑστέρα*, womb; *κόλπος*, vagina; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Complete removal of the uterus and vagina.

Panicula (*pan-ik'-u-lah*) [L.]. A swelling or tumor.

Panidrosis (*pan-id-ro'-sis*) [*pan-; ἱδρώς*, sweat]. General perspiration.

Panis (*pan'-is*) [L.]. Bread.

Panizza's Plexuses. Two lymphatic plexuses lying in the lateral fossa of the preputial frenum; they are formed by the deeper lymphatic vessels of the integument of the glans penis.

Panmnesia (*pan-ne'-se-ah*) [*pan-; μνῆσις*, remembrance]. A potential remembrance of all impressions.

Panneuritis (*pan-nu-ri'-tis*). Multiple neuritis. **P. epidemica,** beriberi.

Panniculus (*pan-ik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *pannus*]. A membrane or layer. **P. adiposus,** the layer of subcutaneous fat. **P. carnosus,** the layer of muscles contained in the superficial fascia. It is well developed in the lower animals, but in man is represented mainly by the platysma.

Pannosity (*pan-os'-it-e*) [*pannus*]. Softness of the skin.

Pannus (*pan'-us*) [L., "a cloth"]. Vascularization of the cornea, usually due to the irritation of trachoma granulations.

Panodic (*pan-od'-ik*). See *Panthodic*.

Panopeptone (*pan-o-pep'-tōn*). A dietetic said to consist of bread and beef, cooked, peptonized, sterilized, concentrated, and preserved in sherry.

Panophobia (*pan-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*pan-; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid fear of everything; a symptom present in some cases of neurasthenia.

Panophthalmia, Panophthalmitis (*pan-of-thal'-me-ah, pan-of-thal-mi'-tis*). Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball. **P. purulenta,** a severe form with great protrusion of the eyeball and formation of pus, usually resulting in blindness.

Panosteitis (*pan-os-te-i'-tis*). An inflammation of all the structures of a bone.

Panotitis (*pan-o-ti'-tis*). An inflammation involving all the structures of the ear.

Pansinusitis (*pan-si-nus-i'-tis*). Inflammation of all the sinuses of a part or region.

Panspermatism (*pan-sper'-mat-izm*). The theory that germs are omnipresent.

Pansphygmograph (*pan-sfig'-mo-graf*). An instrument by means of which tracings can be taken simultaneously of the cardiac move-

ments, the arterial pulse, and the respiration.

Pantachromatic (*pan-tah-kro-mat'-ik*) [*pan-; achromatic*]. Colorless throughout.

Pantatrophia (*pan-tat-ro'-je-ah*) [*pan-; atrophy*]. General atrophy.

Panthodic (*pan-thod'-ik*) [*pan-; ὁδός*, way]. Of nervous impulses, radiating to all parts of the body.

Pantophobia (*pan-to-fo'-be-ah*). See *Panophobia*.

Pantoscopic (*pan-to-skop'-ik*). See *Bifocal*.

Panus (*pa'-nus*) [L., "a swelling"]. An inflamed, nonsuppurating lymphatic gland. **P. faucium,** an inflamed gland in the throat. **P. inguinalis,** a bubo.

Papain (*pa'-pa-in*). See under *Papaya*.

Papaver (*pa-pa'-ver*). The poppy. See *Opium*.

Papaverin (*pa-pa'-ver-in*) [*papaver*], $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. A crystalline alkaloid found in opium and thought to possess narcotic properties. Dose ¼ gr. (0.016 Gm.).

Papaw (*pa'-paw*) [a name of Malabar origin]. 1. The seed of *Asimina triloba;* it is a prompt emetic. Dose of the *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.6–1.9 Cc.). 2. See *Papaya*.

Papaya (*pa-pa'-yah*). Melon-tree; papaw—the *Carica papaya*, a tree of the order *Passifloraceæ*. The unripe fruit yields a milky juice containing an albuminous substance, *papain* or *papayotin*, capable of digesting fibrin and other proteid bodies. Papain in commerce occurs as a grayish powder, and has been used as a digestant in dyspepsia, as an application to false membranes, warts, epitheliomas, etc. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Papayotin (*pa-pa'-yo-tin*). See under *Papaya*.

Paper (*pa'-per*) [*papyrus*]. See *Charta*. **P., Helianthin, P., Methyl-orange, P., Tropaeolin D,** paper charged with methyl-orange and used in testing for acids and alkalis. **P., Indigo-carmin.** See under *Indigo*.

Papilla (*pap-il'-ah*) [L., "a nipple"]. 1. A small, nipple-like eminence. 2. Synonym of *Optic disc*. **P., Circumvallate,** one of the large papillas at the root of the tongue, arranged like the letter **V** opening forward. **P., Clavate.** Synonym of *P., Fungiform*. **P., Conic.** See *P., Filiform*. **P., Dental.** See *Organ, Enamel-*. **P., Duodenal,** the elevation at the point where the common bile-duct enters the duodenum. **P., Filiform,** any one of the papillas occurring on all parts of the tongue, consisting of an elevation of connective tissue covered by a layer of epithelium. **P., Fungiform,** any one of the low, broad papillas found on the surface of the tongue, consisting of a connective-tissue elevation, covered by secondary papillas. **P.s, Gustatory,** those papillas of the tongue which are furnished with taste-buds. Syn., *Papillæ gustus*. **P., Lacrimal,** a small conic eminence on the eyelid at the inner canthus, pierced by the lacrimal punctum. **P.s, Nerve-.** See under *Nerve*. **P., Renal,** the summit of any one of the renal pyramids projecting into the renal pelvis. **P.s, Vascular,** papillas of the skin containing capillary loops.

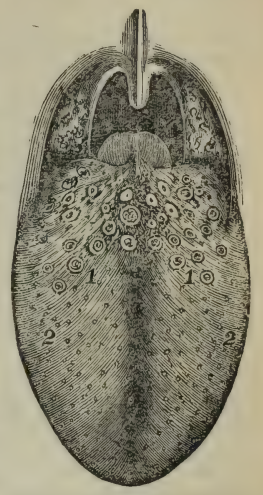
Papillary (*pap'-il-a-re*) [*papilla*]. Composed of or containing papillas; resembling a papilla.

Papillectomy (*pap-il-ek'-to-me*) [*papilla; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Surgical removal of papillas.

Papilliferous (*pap-il-if'-er-us*) [*papilla; ferre*, to bear]. Bearing or containing papillas, as a *papilliferous* cyst.

Papilliform (*pap-il'-if-orm*) [*papilla; forma*, form]. Shaped like a papilla.

Papillitis (*pap-il-i'-tis*) [*papilla; ῖτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the optic disc. Syn., *Choked disc; Optic neuritis*.



Upper Surface of the Tongue, with the Fauces and Tonsils.—(*Holden.*)

1, 1. Circumvallate papillas. 2, 2. Fungiform papillas.

Papilloadenocystoma (*pap-il-o-ad-en-o-sist-o'-mah*). Papilloma combined with adenoma and cystoma.

Papilloma (*pap-il-o'-mah*) [*papilla; ὄμα*, tumor]. A growth on the skin or mucous membrane resembling hypertrophied papillas. It is a benign tumor, occurring in two forms, the *hard papilloma*, one growing from squamous epithelium, and the *soft papilloma*, one developed from columnar epithelium. **P. diffusum,** multiple papillomas occurring on the legs and buttock. **P. neuroticum,** a painless, mostly congenital affection characterized by warty or papillomatous growths occurring on one side of the body along the course of a nerve.

Papine (*pap-en'*). A proprietary anodyne said to contain the pain-relieving principle of opium.

Papoid (*pap'-oid*). A proprietary preparation resembling papain.

Paprica, Paprika (*pap-re'-kah*). The dried and pulverized capsules of *Capsicum annuum*. Syn., *Spanish pepper; Turkish pepper*.

Papulation (*pap-u-la'-shun*) [*papula*, a pimple]. The stage, in certain eruptive diseases, marked by the formation of papules.

Papule (*pap'-ūl*) [*papula*, a pimple]. A small, circumscribed, solid elevation of the skin. **P., Moist,** the syphilitic condyloma.

Papulosquamous (*pap-u-lo-skwa'-mus*). Characterized by both papules and scales.

Papyraceous (*pap-ir-a'-se-us*) [*papyrus*, paper]. Resembling paper.

Paquelin Cautery (*pah'-kel-an*). See *Cautery, Paquelin's.*

Par [L.]. A pair. **P. vagum,** the vagus nerves.

Para- (*par-ah-*) [*παρά*, beyond; beside]. 1. A prefix signifying beyond, beside, near, the opposite of, etc. 2. In chemistry, prefixed to a derivative of the benzol ring, it indicates the substitution of two atoms of hydrogen situated opposite each other.

Paraacetophenolethyl Carbonate (*par-ah-as-et-o-fe-nol-eth'-il kar'-bon-āt*). A crystalline powder without color or taste, used as an analgesic and hypnotic. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

Paraamidoacetanilid (*par-ah-am-id-o-as-et-an'-il-id*). See *Paraphenylendiamin.*

Paraanalgesia (*par-ah-an-al-je'-ze-ah*) [*para-; analgesia*]. Analgesia limited to the lower half of the body.

Paraanesthesia (*par-ah-an-es-the'-ze-ah*). Anesthesia of the body below the waist.

Paraappendicitis (*par-ah-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*). Suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue adjacent to that part of the appendix not covered with the peritoneum.

Parabanic Acid (*par-ah-ba'-nik*). See *Oxalylurea.*

Parablast (*par'-ah-blast*) [*para-; βλαστός*, a germ]. One of the two main divisions of the embryonal tissues, from which the blood-vessels, lymphatic vessels, and other connective tissues are developed.

Parablastic (*par-ah-blas'-tik*) [*parablast*]. Pertaining to the parablast.

Parablastoma (*par-ah-blas-to'-mah*) [*parablast; ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor composed of parablastic tissue.

Parablepsis (*par-ah-blep'-sis*) [*para-; βλέψις*, vision]. False or perverted vision.

Parabulia (*par-ab-u'-le-ah*) [*para-; βουλή*, will]. Abnormity of volitional action.

Paracele (*par'-as-ēl*) [*para-; κοιλία*, a hollow]. A lateral ventricle of the brain.

Paracentesis (*par-ah-sen-te'-sis*) [*para-; κέντησις*, puncture]. Puncture; especially puncture of the wall of a cavity of the body, such as the thoracic wall, cornea, tympanic membrane.

Paracentral (*par-ah-sen'-tral*) [*para-; κέντρον*, a center]. Situated near the center. **P. Lobule,** a convolution on the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere uniting the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Paracephalus (*par-ah-sef'-al-us*) [*para-; κεφαλή*, head]. A monster characterized by a rudimentary, misshapen head and defective trunk and limbs.

Parachlorphenol (*par-ah-klōr-fe'-nol*), $C_6H_4(Cl)OH$. A substitution-product of phenol. It is antiseptic, disinfectant, and is employed in a 2 to 3% ointment in erysipelas. **P. Paste,** a paste of equal parts of lanolin, vaselin, starch, and parachlorphenol; it is used in lupus.

Parachlorsalol (*par-ah-klōr-sa'-lol*). Parachlorphenol salicylate; used as an internal and external antiseptic like phenyl salicylate. Dose 60–90 gr. (4–6 Gm.) daily.

Paracholia (*par-ak-o'-le-ah*) [*para-; χολή*, bile]. 1. Any abnormity in the secretion of bile. 2. The prodrome of disturbed liver-cell activity in consequence of which the bile pours over the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels.

Parachrea (*par-ak-re'-ah*) [*para-; χροιά*, color]. Morbid discoloration or change of complexion.

Parachroma (*par-ak-ro'-mah*) [*para-; χρῶμα*, color]. Change in color, especially in the natural color of the skin.

Parachromatin (*par-ak-ro'-mat-in*) [*para-; chromatin*]. That part of the nucleoplasm which forms the spindle-threads during karyokinesis.

Parachromophoric, Parachromophorous (*par-ah-kro-mof'-or-ik, -us*) [*para-; χρῶμα*, color; *φορός*, bearing]. Possessing color which remains within the cell as a passive metabolic product, as in some bacteria.

Parachymosin (*par-ah-ki'-mo-sin*) [*para-; χυμός*, juice]. The chymosin or rennin found in the human stomach and in that of the pig.

Paracinesis (*par-as-in-e'-sis*) [*para-; κίνησις*, motion]. Morbid movement of the voluntary muscles, arising from disease of the motor nerves or centers.

Paracolon Bacillus (*par-ah-ko'-lon*). See under *Bacteria.*

Paracolpitis (*par-ah-kol-pi'-tis*) [*para-; κόλπος*, vagina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

Paracolpium (*par-ah-kol'-pe-um*) [*para-; κόλπος*, vagina]. The connective tissue lying around the vagina.

Paracoto (*par-ah-ko'-to*) [*para-;* Sp., *coto*, a cubit]. A South American tree the bark of which contains a neutral substance, *paracotoin*, closely resembling cotoin.

Paracotoin (*par-ah-ko'-to-in*). See under *Paracoto.*

Paracousia, Paracusis (*par-ah-koo'-se-ah, par-ah-koo'-sis*) [*para-; ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Perversion of the sense of hearing.

Paracresol (*par-ah-kre'-sol*), C_7H_8O. A compound of cresolsulfonate and potassium hydroxid used as a disinfectant.

Paracresotate (*par-ah-kres'-o-tāt*), $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2Na$. A crystalline powder obtained by heating sodium cresylate with carbonic acid; used in acute articular rheumatism. Dose 45–90 gr. (3–6 Gm.) daily.

Paracresylol (*par-ah-kres'-il-ol*) [*para-; cresol*]. A derivative of cresol.

Paracrises (*par-ak'-ris-ēz*) [*para-; κρίνειν*, to secrete]. Disorders of the secretory function.

Paracyclesis (*par-ah-si-kle'-sis*) [*para-; κύκλησις*, a revolution]. A disturbance of the circulation.

Paracystitis (*par-ah-sis-ti'-tis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the bladder.

Paracystium (*par-ah-sis'-te-um*) [*para-*; κύστις, a bladder]. The connective tissue which surrounds the bladder.

Paradidymis (*par-ah-did'-im-is*) [*para-*; δίδυμος, testicle]. The organ of Giraldès, the atrophic remains of the tubules of the wolffian body, lying among the convolutions of the epididymis.

Paradoxic Contraction. A slow tonic contraction occurring in a muscle when suddenly relaxed or when its length is suddenly shortened. **P. Pulse.** See *Pulse, Paradoxic.*

Paræsthesia (*par-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Paresthesia.*

Paraffin, Paraffinum (*par'-af-in, par-af-i'-num*) [*parum*, little; *affinis*, affinity]. 1. Any saturated hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series, having the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. 2. A white, odorless, translucent hydrocarbon (*paraffinum*, U. S. P.), obtained from coal-tar or by the destructive distillation of wood. **Paraffinum durum** (B. P.), hard or solid paraffin, a mixture of several of the harder members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is usually obtained by distillation from shale. **P., Liquid,** a liquid hydrocarbon of the paraffin series. **Paraffinum molle,** soft paraffin; the *petrolatum* of the U. S. P. See *Petrolatum.*

Paraformaldehyd (*par-ah-for-mal'-de-hīd*). See *Formaldehyd, Para-.*

Paragammacismus (*par-ah-gam-ah-siz'-mus*) [*para-*; γάμμα, the Greek letter g]. Inability to pronounce the hard "*g*," and also "*k*," other consonants being substituted, as "*d*" or "*t*."

Paraganglin (*par-ah-gan'-glin*). A proprietary extract of the myelinic part of the suprarenal gland of the ox.

Parageusia (*par-ah-gu'-se-ah*) [*para-*; γεῦσις, taste]. Perversion of the sense of taste.

Paraglobulin (*par-ah-glob'-u-lin*) [*para-*; *globulus*, a little ball]. A globulin found in blood-serum and other fluids of the body. Syn., *Fibrinoplastin; Fibroplastin; Serum-globulin.*

Paraglobulinuria (*par-ah-glob-u-lin-u'-re-ah*) [*paraglobulin*; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of paraglobulin in the urine.

Paraglossa (*par-ah-glos'-ah*) [*para-*; γλῶσσα, the tongue]. Swelling of the tongue; also, a hypertrophy of the tongue, usually congenital.

Paragonimiasis (*par-ah-go-ni-mi'-a-sis*). See *Hemoptysis, Parasitic.*

Paragraphia (*par-ah-gra'-fe-ah*) [*para-*; γράφειν, to write]. A form of aphasia in which the person writes the improper word or misplaces the words.

Paraguay Tea (*par'-ah-gwī*). See *Maté.*

Parahemoglobin (*par-ah-hem-o-glo'-bin*). 1. Nencki's name for a polymeric modification of oxyhemoglobin. 2. A proprietary preparation of blood containing 5% of iron.

Parainfectious (*par-ah-in-fek'-shus*). Pertaining to or characteristic of pathologic states attributable to infection, which occur as accessory or by-conditions to some already existing disease.

Paralactic Acid (*par-ah-lak'-tik*). See *Acid, Sarcolactic.*

Paralalia (*par-ah-la'-le-ah*) [*para-*; λαλιά, speech]. Disturbance of the faculty of speech.

Paralbumin (*par-al-bu'-min*) [*para-*; *albumin*]. A proteid substance found in ovarian cysts.

Paraldehyd (*par-al'-de-hīd*) [*para-*; *aldehyd*], $C_6H_{12}O_3$. A polymeric form of aldehyd, occurring as a colorless liquid of repulsive odor and unpleasant taste, with powerful hypnotic properties. It is used in delirium tremens, mania, tetanus, and other nervous affections. Dose 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.).

Paralexia (*par-ah-leks'-e-ah*) [*para-*; λέξις, speech]. Disturbance of the power of reading, consisting in the transposition or substitution of words or syllables.

Paralgesia (*par-al-je'-ze-ah*) [*para-*; ἄλγος, pain]. An abnormal painful sensation; painful paresthesia.

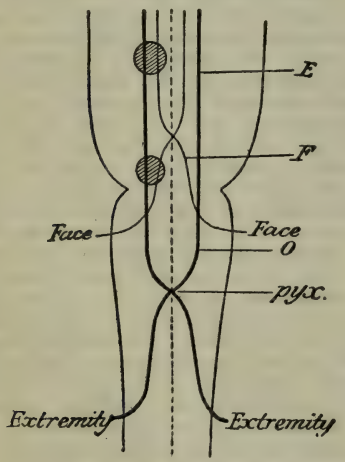
Parallax (*par'-al-aks*) [*para-*; ἄλλος, other]. The apparent displacement of an object due to a change in the position of the observer, or by looking at it alternately with one eye and then with the other. **P., Crossed, P., Heteronymous,** that in which the object moves away from the uncovered eye. **P., Homonymous,** that in which the object moves toward the uncovered eye. **P. Test,** for locating opacities in the cornea, lens, and vitreous. It is used with the plane mirror at ten to twelve inches. A body situated anterior to the plane of the pupil will move in the direction taken by the eye, while one posterior to the plane of the lens will move against the direction taken by the eye. Bodies lying about the same plane as the pupil will show little if any movement. **P., Vertical,** that in which the object moves upward or downward.

Paralogia (*par-ah-lo'-je-ah*) [*para-*; λόγος, reason]. Difficulty in thinking logically. **P., Thematic,** a condition in which the thought is unduly concentrated on one subject.

Paralysin (*par-al'-is-in*). See *Agglutinin.*

Paralysis (*par-al'-is-is*) [*para-*; λύειν, to loosen]. A loss of motion or of sensation in a part. **P., Acute Amyotrophic Spinal.** Same as *P., Infantile.* **P., Acute Ascending.** See *Landry's Disease.* **P., Acute Atrophic.** See *P., Infantile.* **P., Acute Progressive.** See *Landry's Disease.* **P. agitans,** an affection marked by tremor or alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscles of the part involved. It usually begins in one hand and seldom affects the head. The movements persist during rest and are little influenced by voluntary motion. Late in the disease there is a typical gait (festination), which consists in progressive increase of the gait until the patient breaks into a run which grows faster and faster until he falls or seizes some support. The disease is most common in males over forty and may last thirty or forty years. Syn., *Parkinson's disease; Shaking palsy.* **P., Amyotrophic,** that occurring as the sequel of some acute disease,

and attended by atrophy of certain muscles. **P., Angio-.** See *Angioparalysis.* **P., Asthenic Bulbar.** See *Myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica.* **P., Atrophic Bulbar.** Same as *P., Bulbar.* **P., Atrophic Muscular.** See *P., Amyotrophic.* **P. Atrophic Spinal.** See *P. Infantile.* **P., Atrophospastic.** See *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.* **P., Bell's.** See *P., Facial.* **P., Bifacial,** paralysis of both sides of the face. **P., Birth-.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic.* **P., Brown-Séquard's,** a motor paralysis of one side of the body with sensory paralysis of the other side. **P., Bulbar.** See *Bulbar Disease.* **P., Central,** a paralysis due to a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. **P., Cerebral,** a paralysis due to a brain-lesion. **P., Crossed,** a paralysis of the arm and leg of one side, associated with either a facial paralysis or a paralysis of the oculo-



Crossed Paralysis.—(*Tyson. after Hirt.*)
O. Medulla oblongata. *pyx.* Decussation of anterior pyramids. *E.* Nerve-fiber going to extremities. *F.* Nerve-fiber to face.

motor nerve of the opposite side. **P., Crutch.** See *Crutch Paralysis.* **P., Cruveilhier's,** progressive muscular atrophy. **P., Diphtheric,** a motor paralysis due to the action of the diphtheria poison on the nervous system, chiefly on the peripheral nerves. **P., Duchenne's.** See *Duchenne's Paralysis.* **P., Erb's,** a partial paralysis of the brachial plexus, involving the nerves supplying the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus, often the supinator brevis, and occasionally the infraspinatus and subscapularis muscles. **P., Facial,** a paralysis of the muscles of the face, usually of one side only, due to central disease or due to a lesion of the facial nerve. **P., General, of the Insane,** an organic disease of the brain characterized by progressive loss of power and by a deterioration of the mental faculties, ending eventually in dementia and death. The main symptoms may be divided into psychic, motor, and sensory. The psychic symptoms are principally a change of character and delusions of grandeur; the motor are weakness, tremor, disturbance of speech, apoplectiform or epileptiform seizures, and finally motor paralysis; there is often inequality of the pupils, with miosis or mydriasis; sensory symptoms are slight and consist chiefly in paresthesias. The causes are obscure—syphilis and severe nervous strain are important factors. Syn., *General paresis; Paralytic dementia; Paretic dementia; Progressive paralysis of the insane.* **P., Glossolabiolaryngeal,** bulbar paralysis. **P., Histrionic,** a name for Bell's facial palsy, because it destroys the power of facial expression. **P., Infantile,** a disease peculiar to childhood, and characterized by sudden paralysis of one or more limbs or of individual muscle-groups, and followed by rapid wasting of the affected parts, with reaction of degeneration and deformity. The paralysis is due to changes in the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and is probably the result of infection. Syn., *Acute anterior poliomyelitis; Acute atrophic paralysis; Atrophic spinal paralysis; Essential paralysis.* **P., Ischemic,** paralysis of a part due to stoppage of the circulation, *e. g.*, paralysis of the lower limb following embolism or thrombosis of the femoral artery. **P., Klumpke's,** a paralysis involving the lower portion of the brachial plexus, the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, and characterized by paralysis of the small muscles of the hand, of some of the muscles of the forearm, with anesthesia in the distribution of the ulnar and median nerves. Pupillary changes may be present. **P., Landry's.** See *Landry's Disease.* **P., Lead-,** a paralysis due to lead, usually of the extensors of the wrist, causing wrist-drop. It is nearly always bilateral, and is caused by a peripheral neuritis induced by the lead-poisoning. **P., Little's,** infantile spasmodic paraplegia. **P., Motor,** paralysis of the voluntary muscles. **P., Musculospiral,** paralysis of the extensors and supinators of the wrist, due to an injury or to inflammation of the musculospiral nerve. **P., Myosclerotic.** See *P., Pseudohypertrophic Muscular.* **P., Narcosis,** pressure paralysis in the region of the brachial plexus due to prolonged narcosis, during which the arm is elevated with the head resting upon it or it is pressed against the edge of the table. **P., Nuclear,** one due to a lesion of the nuclei of origin of a cranial nerve. **P., Obstetric,** any paralysis of the child resulting from injuries received during delivery. **P., Peripheral,** loss of power due to a lesion of the nervous motor mechanism between the nuclei of origin and peripheral termination. **P., Postdiphtheric.** See *P., Diphtheric.* **P., Pressure,** paralysis of a group of muscles supplied by a nerve which has been subjected to prolonged pressure. **P., Pseudobul-**

bar, a symmetric lesion of the halves of the cerebrum producing paralysis of the lips, the tongue, and the larynx or the pharynx. **P., Pseudohypertrophic Muscular,** a chronic disease characterized by progressive muscular weakness, associated with an apparent hypertrophy of the affected muscles. The disease usually begins in the muscles of the calf, and spreads over the body, the muscles of the hand almost always escaping. There are marked lordosis and a peculiar gait, with wide separation of the legs and swaying of the body from side to side. The characteristic symptom is the manner in which the patient arises from the floor—he "climbs" up on his legs, on account of the weakened state of the extensor muscles of the back. It is most common in young male children. The disease is entirely myopathic, no adequate nerve-lesion having as yet been discovered. The muscles are the seat of hypertrophy and atrophy of muscular fibers, hyperplasia of the connective tissue, and fatty infiltration. **P., Reflex,** the paralysis sometimes following immediately upon a wound of a nerve, or the paraplegia sometimes due to irritation of an adherent prepuce. Other so-called reflex palsies, as that from renal calculus, are probably due to secondary changes in the spinal cord or nerves. **P., Sensory,** anesthesia. **P., Spastic,** a paralysis associated with rigidity of the muscles and heightened tendon-reflexes. **P., Spastic Spinal,** lateral sclerosis. **P. spinalis,** paraplegia. **P., Vasomotor,** paralysis of the vasomotor center or of the vasomotor nerves; it leads to dilation of the blood-vessels.

Paralytic (*par-al-it'-ik*). 1. Of the nature of paralysis; affected with paralysis. 2. A person suffering from paralysis; also one suffering from general paralysis of the insane.

Paralyzant (*par-al-ī'-zant*) [*paralysis*]. 1. Causing paralysis. 2. An agent or drug that induces paralysis. **P., Motor,** a drug paralyzing any part of the motor apparatus: the motor cells of the spinal cord, the motor nerves, or the muscles.

Paralyzing Vertigo. See *Gerlier's Disease.*

Paramagnetic (*par-ah-mag-net'-ik*). Exhibiting a polarity in the same direction as the magnetizing force.

Paramagnetism (*par-ah-mag'-net-izm*) [*para-; magnet*]. The phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic substances.

Paramastitis (*par-ah-mas-ti'-tis*) [*para-; mastitis*]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the mamma.

Paramenia (*par-ah-me'-ne-ah*) [*para-; μῆνες,* menses]. Difficult or disordered menstruation.

Paramesial (*par-ah-me'-ze-al*) [*para-; μέσος,* middle]. Located near the mesial line.

Parametric (*par-ah-met'-rik*) [*parametrium*]. Pertaining to the tissues about the uterus.

Parametrism (*par - ah - met' - rizm*) [*parametrium*]. Painful spasm of the smooth muscular fibers of the broad ligament.

Parametritis (*par - ah - me - tri' - tis*) [*parametrium; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the cellular tissue about the uterus; pelvic cellulitis. **P., Anterior,** that in which the inflammation is limited to the loose vesico-uterine cellular tissue or that between the symphysis and the bladder. The swelling is anterior, and the pus generally tracks into the bladder, vagina, or inguinal region. **P. chronica atrophicans,** inflammatory hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the pelvis progressing to cicatricial atrophy. **P. chronica posterior,** chronic inflammatory processes in Douglas' folds, causing fixation of the uterus at the level of the internal os and anteflexion by shortening of the folds and torsion of the uterus when only one fold is shortened. **P., Remote,** parametritis marked by formation of abscesses in places more or less remote from the focus of the disease.

Parametrium (*par-ah-me'-tre-um*) [*para-; μήτρα,* womb]. The connective tissue surrounding the uterus.

Paramimia (*par-ah-mim'-e-ah*) [*para-; μιμεῖσθαι,* to mimic]. A form of aphasia characterized by the faulty use of gestures.

Paramitome (*par-ah-mi'-tōm*) [*para-; μίτος,* a thread]. The fluid portion of the cell-substance, contained in the meshes of the mitome.

Paramnesia (*par-am-ne'-ze-ah*) [*para-; amnesia*]. Illusion of memory, especially the illusion of feeling, as if one had already undergone the experience which may be passing.

Paramonochlorphenol (*par-ah-mon-o-klor-fe'-nol*), $C_6H_4(Cl) \cdot OH(1:4)$. A crystalline body obtained by the chlorination of phenol; it is antiseptic and employed in erysipelas, tuberculous diseases of throat, etc., in 5 to 20% solution in glycerol.

Paramorphin (*par-ah-mor'-fin*). See *Thebain.*

Paramusia (*par-ah-mu'-ze-ah*) [*para-; μουσική,* music]. A form of aphasia in which there is perversion of the musical sense, resulting in the production of improper notes and intervals.

Paramyoclonus multiplex (*par-ah-mi-ok'-lo-nus mul'-tip-leks*). A neurosis marked by sudden, shock-like muscular contractions, which are bilateral and do not, as a rule, affect the hands or face. The etiology is unknown, and the disease is believed to be analogous to chronic adult chorea.

Paramyosinogen (*par - ah - mi - o - sin'-o-jen*). One of the proteids of muscle-plasma, coagulating at 47° C.

Paramyotonia (*par - ah - mi - o - to' - ne - ah*) [*para-; μῦς,* muscle; *τόνος,* tone]. A perversion of muscular tonicity characterized by tonic spasms. It is usually congenital. **P. congenita,** congenital paramyotonia. See *Thomsen's Disease.*

Paranephritis (*par-ah-nef-ri'-tis*). 1. Inflammation of the paranephros. 2. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the kidney.

Paranephros (*par-ah-nef'-ros*) [*para-; νεφρός,* kidney]. The suprarenal capsule.

Paranesthesia (*par-an-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Paraanesthesia.*

Parangi (*par-an'-je*). See *Frambesia.*

Paranoia (*par-ah-noi'-ah*) [*para-; νοῦς*, mind]. Mental aberration, especially a chronic disease characterized by systematized delusions.

Paranoiac (*par-ah-noi'-ak*) [*paranoia*]. 1. Affected with paranoia. 2. A person who is affected with paranoia.

Paranuclein (*par-ah-nu'-kle-in*). A combination of albumin with metaphosphoric acid, split off from the nucleoalbumins by action of pepsin hydrochloric acid.

Paranucleon (*par-ah-nu'-kle-on*). Phosphocarnic acid, a complex body supposed to constitute the source of muscle energy. It gives rise to lactic acid and CO_2 on hydrolysis.

Paranucleoproteid (*par - ah - nu - kle - o-pro'-te-id*). A synonym of *Nucleoalbumin.*

Paranucleus (*par - ah - nu' - kle - us*) [*para-; nucleus*, kernel]. An irregular spheric body lying in the protoplasm of a cell near the nucleus and perhaps extruded by the latter.

Paraoxyethylacetanilid (*par-ah-oks-e-eth-il-as-et-an'-il-id*). Acetphenetidin.

Paraparesis (*par-ah-par'-es-is*, or *par-ah-par-e'-sis*). Partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

Parapeptone (*par-ah-pep'-tōn*). See *Peptone.*

Paraphasia (*par-ah-fa'-ze-ah*) [*para-; φάσις*, speech]. A form of aphasia in which there is inability to connect ideas with the proper words to express the ideas.

Paraphenetolcarbamid (*par-ah-fe-net-ol-kar'-bam-id*). Sucrol.

Paraphenylendiamin (*par-ah-fen-il-en-di'-am-in*), $C_6H_8N_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by the nitration of acetanilid and reduction with tin and hydrochloric acid. It is used in the manufacture of certain hair-dyes, and gives rise to eczema of the scalp and eyelids, or poisoning marked by vomiting, diarrhea, etc.

Paraphia (*par-af'-e-ah*) [*para-; ἁφή*, touch]. Abnormity of the sense of touch.

Paraphimosis (*par-ah-fi-mo'-sis*). Retraction and constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

Paraphonia (*par-ah-fo'-ne-ah*) [*para-; φωνή*, voice]. Any abnormal condition of the voice.

Paraphrasia (*par-ah-fra'-ze-ah*) [*para-; φράσις*, utterance]. A form of aphasia characterized by incoherence of speech.

Paraphrenia, Paraphrenitis (*par-ah-fre'-ne-ah, par-ah-fren-i'-tis*) [*para-; φρήν*, mind; diaphragm]. 1. Delirium; a mental disease. 2. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Paraplasm (*par'-ah-plazm*) [*para-; πλάσμα*, a thing formed]. 1. The fluid substance in the meshes of the cell-protoplasm. 2. A heteroplasm or false growth.

Paraplast (*par'-ah-plast*). A proprietary plaster mass.

Paraplastic (*par-ah-plas'-tik*) [*paraplasm*]. 1. Of the nature of paraplasm. 2. Having morbid formative powers. **P. Formations,** the contractile substance of the muscular fibrils, the nervous fibers, and the red blood-corpuscles.

Paraplegia (*par-ah-ple'-je-ah*) [*para-; πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of the lower half of the body or of the lower extremities. **P., Ataxic,** a disease characterized clinically by a combination of ataxia and exaggerated tendon-reflexes, and anatomically by sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord. **P. diabetica,** a peripheral paralysis of the extensor muscles of the feet in diabetic subjects. It differs from tabes in absence of disturbance of coordination and sensibility. **P., Infantile Spasmodic,** a spastic paralysis coming on in early childhood, and usually dependent on a cerebral lesion with failure of proper development or secondary sclerosis of the motor tracts of the spinal cord. The causes are injuries during birth, intrauterine cerebral inflammation, or anomalies of brain-development. Syn., *Birth-palsy; Spasmodic tabes dorsalis; Spastic cerebral paraplegia.* **P. simplex senilis,** that dependent upon disturbed nutrition of the cortex, causing, in advanced age, paralysis of the legs without muscular atrophy. **P., Spastic,** lateral sclerosis.

Paraplegic (*par-ah-ple'-jik*) [*paraplegia*]. Pertaining to, or affected with, paraplegia.

Parapleuritis (*par-ah-plu-ri'-tis*). 1. Pleurodynia. 2. A slight degree of pleuritis.

Paraproctitis (*par-ah-prok-ti'-tis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue about the rectum.

Parapsis (*par-ap'-sis*) [*para-; ἅψις*, a touching]. Perversion of the sense of touch.

Parareducin (*par-ah-re-du'-sin*) [*para-; reducere*, to lead back]. A leukomain found in conjunction with reducin in the urine.

Pararhotacism (*par - ah - ro' - tas - izm*). See *Rhotacism.*

Pararthria (*par-ar'-thre-ah*) [*para-; ἄρθρον*, articulation]. A disorder of articulate speech.

Parasacral (*par-ah-sa'-kral*). Beside or near the sacrum.

Parasalpingitis (*par-ah-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues around an oviduct.

Parasigmatism (*par-ah-sig'-mat-izm*) [*para-; σίγμα*, the Greek letter *s*]. The inability to pronounce "*s*" or "*sh*," another letter, as "*f*," being substituted.

Parasinoidal (*par-ah-sin-oi'-dal*) [*para-; sinus*]. Lying near or along a cerebral sinus. **P. Spaces,** the expansion of the cerebral veins just before emptying into the superior longitudinal sinus.

Parasite (*par'-ah-sīt*) [*para-; σῖτος*, food]. 1. An animal or vegetable living upon or within another organism, termed the host. The most important classes of animal parasites of man are the following: (A) *Protozoa*, unicellular organisms, as the *Plasmodium malariæ* and the *Amœba coli.* (B) *Metazoa*, multicellular organisms, as—(*a*) *Vermes*, or worms, including the *Trematodes*, the most important of which are the *Distomas;* the *Cestodes, Tæniæ*, or tape-worms, including

Tænia solium, *Tænia mediocanellata* or *saginata*, *Tænia echinococcus*, and *Bothriocephalus latus;* the *Nematodes*, comprising *Ascaris*, *Oxyuris*, *Anchylostomum*, *Filaria*, *Trichina*, and *Trichocephalus;* (*b*) the *Arthropoda*, including the itch-mite, louse, flea, etc. The vegetable parasites are the *bacteria* and *fungi* (*q. v.*). 2. In teratology, a fetus or fetal parts attached to or included in another fetus.

Parasitic (*par-ah-sit'-ik*) [*parasite*]. 1. Of the nature of a parasite; living upon or in an animal or vegetable, as *parasitic* bacteria, *parasitic* worms. 2. Caused by parasites, as *parasitic* skin diseases.

Parasiticide (*par-ah-sit'-is-īd*) [*parasite; cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to parasites. 2. An agent capable of destroying parasites, especially one destroying the parasites living upon or in the skin.

Parasitifer (*par-ah-sit'-if-er*) [*parasite; φέρειν*, to bear]. The host of a parasite.

Parasitism (*par'-ah-si-tizm*) [*parasite*]. The relation that a parasite bears to its host; infestion by parasites.

Parasitogenetic (*par-ah-si-to-jen-et'-ik*) [*parasite; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Produced by parasites; depending for its origin upon parasites.

Parasitology (*par-ah-si-tol'-o-je*) [*parasite; λόγος*, science]. The study of parasites.

Paraspadia (*par-ah-spa'-de-ah*) [*para-; σπάειν*, to draw]. A condition in which the urethra opens on one side of the penis.

Parasternal (*par-ah-ster'-nal*) [*para-; sternum*]. Beside or near the sternum. **P. Line,** an imaginary vertical line midway between the margin of the sternum and the line passing through the nipple. **P. Region,** the region between the sternal margin and the parasternal line.

Parasynovitis (*par - ah - sin - o - vi' - tis*). Inflammation of the structures about a joint.

Parasyphilis, Parasyphilosis (*par-ah-sif'-il-is, -sif-il-o'-sis*). A series of morbid manifestations not having the anatomopathologic characteristics of syphilis, but apparently of syphilitic origin; *e. g.*, tabes, general paralysis, etc.

Parathelioma (*par-ah-the-le-o'-mah*) [*para-; θηλή*, nipple; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor located near the nipple.

Parathyroid (*par-ah-thi'-roid*). 1. Lying beside the thyroid gland. 2. An accessory thyroid gland.

Paratoloid (*par-ah'-to-loid*). Synonym of *Tuberculin*.

Paratonia (*par-ah-to'-ne-ah*) [*para-; τόνος*, tension]. Overextension; excessive tension.

Paratrichosis (*par-ah-trik-o'-sis*) [*para-; θρίξ*, hair]. A condition in which the hair is either imperfect in growth or develops in abnormal places.

Paratrimma (*par-ah-trim'-ah*) [*para-; τρίβειν*, to rub]. Intertrigo.

Paratrophy (*par-at'-ro-fe*) [*para-; τροφή*, nutrition]. Perverted or abnormal nutrition.

Paratyphlitis (*par-ah-tif-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cecum.

Paratyphoid (*par-ah-ti'-foid*). An affection produced by the paracolon bacillus, presenting all the characteristic symptoms of typhoid, but in which the Widal reaction is negative; the serums, however, react promptly to other bacteria of the colon-typhoid group, which may be isolated from the blood or from the excrement.

Paratyphus (*par - ah - ti' - fus*). Synonym of *Paratyphoid*.

Paratypical, Paratypicus (*par - ah - tip' - ik-al, -us*). Irregular; not typical in character.

Paraurethral (*par-ah-u-re'-thral*). Beside the urethra.

Paraxanthin (*par-ah-zan'-thin*) [*para-; xanthin*], $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Dimethylxanthin, a crystalline leukomain occurring in normal urine and isomeric with theobromin, which it resembles in its action upon the organism, producing muscular rigidity, dyspnea, and diminution in reflex excitability.

Paraxial (*par-aks'-e-al*) [*para-; axis*]. Lying near the axis of the body.

Paraxon (*par-aks'-on*) [*para-; axon*]. A lateral branch of the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; a collateral fiber.

Parazoon (*par-ah-zo'-on*) [*para-; ζῷον*, an animal]. A parasite that lives on the exterior of its host.

Parectasis (*par-ek'-ta-sis*) [*para-; ἔκτασις*, a stretching out]. Excessive stretching or dilation.

Paregoric (*par-e-gor'-ik*) [*παρηγορικός*, soothing]. 1. Soothing or assuaging. 2. A soothing remedy, as *paregoric elixir*, or paregoric, the *tinctura opii camphorata* (U. S. P.).

Pareira (*par-a'-rah*). The root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*. It was formerly called *pareira brava*. It contains a resin, an alkaloid, *pelosin*, identical with berberin, a bitter principle, a nitrogenous substance, calcium malate, potassium nitrate, and other salts. Pareira is used as a diuretic in calculous pyelitis, in cystitis, and has also been employed in leukorrhea, rheumatism, and dropsy, and in Brazil in the treatment of snake-bite. **P., Decoction of** (*decoctum pareiræ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **P., Extract of** (*extractum pareiræ*, B. P.). Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **P., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum pareiræ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **P., Liquid Extract of** (*extractum pareiræ liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Parelectronomic (*par-e-lek-tro-nom'-ik*) [*para-; ἤλεκτρον*, amber; *νόμος*, law]. Unresponsive to electromotive stimulus.

Parencephalia (*par-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*para-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. Congenital malformation of the brain.

Parencephalis (*par-en-sef'-al-is*). See *Parencephalon.*

Parencephalitis (*par-en-sef-al-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Parencephalon (*par-en-sef'-al-on*) [*para-*; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. The cerebellum.

Parencephalus (*par-en-sef'-al-us*) [see *Parencephalon*]. One with a congenital malformation of the brain.

Parenchyma (*par-eng'-kim-ah*) [*para-*; ἐγχεῖν, to pour in]. The essential or specialized part of an organ as distinguished from the supporting connective tissue.

Parenchymatous (*par-eng-ki'-mat-us* or *par-eng-kim'-at-us*) [*parenchyma*]. Pertaining to or affecting the parenchyma. **P. Degeneration,** cloudy swelling. **P. Inflammation,** inflammation of the parenchyma, as distinguished from that of the interstitial tissue.

Parepicele (*par-ep'-is-ēl*) [*para-*; ἐπί, upon; κοῖλος, a hollow]. The lateral recess of the epicele.

Parepididymis (*par - ep - i - did'-im - is*). See *Paradidymis.*

Paresis (*par'-es-is* or *par-e'-sis*) [*para-*; ἵεναι, to let go]. A slight paralysis; incomplete loss of muscular power. **P., General.** See *Paralysis, General, of the Insane.*

Paresthesia (*par-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*para-*; αἴσθησις, sensation]. 1. Morbid or perverted sensation, as numbness, formication, "pins-and-needles." 2. See *Acroparesthesia.*

Paresthetic (*par-es-thet'-ik*) [*paresthesia*]. Pertaining to, affected with, or characterized by paresthesia.

Paretic (*par-et'-ik*) [*paresis*]. Pertaining to or affected with paresis. **P. Dement,** a person suffering from paretic dementia. **P. Dementia.** See *Paralysis, General, of the Insane.*

Pareunia (*par-u'-ne-ah*) [*para-*; εὐνή, a bed]. Coitus.

Parfocal (*par-fo'-kal*). A term used to designate microscopic oculars and objectives which are so constructed or so mounted that in changing from one to another the image will remain in focus.

Paridrosis (*par-id-ro'-sis*) [*para-*; ἵδρωσις, sweat]. Any abnormal condition of the secretion of sweat.

Parietal (*par-i'-et-al*) [*paries*, wall]. 1. Forming or situated on a wall, as the *parietal* layer of the peritoneum. 2. Pertaining to or in relation with the parietal bone of the skull, as the *parietal* foramen, *parietal* lobe of the brain. **P. Bones.** See *Bones, Table of.* **P. Cells,** cells found in the periphery of the peptic glands of the stomach, immediately beneath the basement-membrane. Their function is supposed to be the secretion of hydrochloric acid.

Parietalia (*par-i-et-a'-le-ah*) [see *Parietal*]. The bones that collectively form the vault of the cranium.

Parietes (*par-i'-et-ēz*) [pl. of *paries*, a wall]. The walls of a cavity.

Parieto- (*par-i-et-o-*) [*parietal*]. A prefix meaning relating to the parietal bone.

Parietooccipital (*par-i-et-o-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*parieto-*; *occipital*]. Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.

Parietosphenoid (*par-i-et-o-sfe'-noid*) [*parieto-*; *sphenoid*]. Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones.

Parietosquamosal (*par-i-et-o-skwa-mo'-sal*) [*parieto-*; *squamosal*]. Of or pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **P. Suture,** a suture between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone.

Parietotemporal (*par-i-et-o-tem'-po-ral*) [*parieto-*; *temporal*]. Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones. **P. Suture,** the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.

Parietovisceral (*par-i-et-o-vis'-er-al*) [*parieto-*; *visceral*]. Pertaining to the walls of a body-cavity and the contained viscera.

Parinaud's Conjunctivitis. A severe form of conjunctivitis due to infection from animals. **P.'s Ophthalmoplegia,** paralysis of the external rectus of one side and spasm of the internal rectus of the other side; it is of peripheral origin.

Paris' Disease. Acrodynia.

Paris Green (*par'-is*), $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3Cu(AsO_2)_2$. Copper acetoarsenite, a poisonous substance used in the arts and for the destruction of the potato-bug.

Park's Aneurysm. Arteriovenous aneurysm, the arterial dilation communicating with two contiguous veins.

Parkesin (*park'-es-in*). A mixture of linseed-oil and chlorin sulfid in a solution of collodion in nitrobenzol. It is used as a substitute for caoutchouc.

Parkinson's Disease. Paralysis agitans. **P.'s Mask,** the immobile facies of paralysis agitans.

Parnum's Test for Albumin. Add to the filtered urine one-sixth of its volume of a concentrated solution of magnesium or sodium sulfate. On acidulating with acetic acid and boiling, the albumin is precipitated.

Paroccipital (*par-ok-sip'-it-al*). 1. Beside the occipital region. 2. The mastoid process.

Parodinia (*par-o-din'-e-ah*). See *Parodynia.*

Parodontitis (*par-o-don-ti'-tis*) [*para-*; ὀδούς, a tooth; ῖτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tooth.

Parodynia (*par-o-din'-e-ah*) [*parere*, to bring forth; ὀδύνη, pain]. Difficult parturition; dystocia.

Parons (*par'-onz*) [*parere*, to bring forth]. Bringing forth; bearing.

Paronychia (*par-o-nik'-e-ah*) [*para-*; *onychia*]. An inflammation of the flexor tendons and tendinous sheaths of the fingers; whitlow.

Paroophoron (*par - o - of' - o - ron*) [*para-*; *oophoron*]. The persistent tubules of the posterior part of the wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giraldès in the male.

Parophthalmoncus (*par - of - thal - mong'-kus*) [*para-*; ὀφθαλμος, the eye; ὄγκος, a tumor]. A tumor near the eye.

Paroptic (*par-op'-tik*) [*para-; ὄψις*, vision]. Applied to colors produced by the diffraction of light-rays.

Parorchidium (*par-or-kid'-e-um*) [*para-; ὄρχις*, a testicle]. Abnormal position of a testicle or its nondescent.

Parorganum (*par-org'-an-um*) [*para-; ὄργανον*, an instrument]. A growth the tissue of which resembles that of some organ.

Parosmia (*par-oz'-me-ah*) [*para-; ὀσμή*, smell]. A perversion of the sense of smell.

Parostia (*par-os'-te-ah*) [*para-; ὀστέον*, bone]. Disorder or defect of ossification.

Parostitis (*par-os-ti'-tis*) [*para-; ὀστέον*, bone; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the outer surface of periosteum.

Parostosis (*par-os-to'-sis*) [*para-; ὀστέον*, bone]. The abnormal formation of bone outside of the periosteum, or in the connective tissue surrounding the periosteum.

Parotic (*par-ot'-ik*) [*para-; οὖς*, ear]. Situated near or about the ear.

Parotid (*par-ot'-id*) [see *Parotic*]. 1. Situated near the ear, as the *parotid* gland. 2. Pertaining to or affecting the parotid gland. **P. Abscess,** an abscess of the parotid gland. The term is sometimes also applied to abscess of the lymphatic gland lying upon the parotid. **P. Gland,** one of the salivary glands in front of and below the external ear. It is a compound racemose gland and secretes saliva containing ptyalin, a globulin-like body, potassium sulfocyanid, a trace of urea, and mineral salts. Its duct is Stenson's duct.

Parotiditis (*par-ot-id-i'-tis*). See *Parotitis.*

Parotis (*par-o'-tis*) [L.]. The parotid gland. **P. accessoria,** a small lobule near the parotid gland.

Parotitis (*par-o-ti'-tis*) [*parotid; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the parotid gland, especially the specific infectious disease known as mumps; the name is also given to inflammation of the lymphatic gland overlying the parotid (parotid bubo). **P., Metastatic,** that secondary to disease elsewhere; it occurs in infectious fevers, as typhoid fever, and usually goes on to suppuration.

Parovarian (*par-o-va'-re-an*) [*para-; ovarium*, ovary]. 1. Situated near the ovary. 2. Pertaining to the parovarium.

Parovariotomy (*par-o-va-re-ot'-o-me*). Excision of a parovarian cyst.

Parovaritis (*par-o-var-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the parovarium.

Parovarium (*par-o-va'-re-um*) [*para-; ovarium*, ovary]. The remnant of the wolffian body of the female; the organ of Rosenmüller.

Paroxia (*par-oks'-e-ah*). See *Pica.*

Paroxyntic (*par-oks-in'-tik*) [*παροξύνειν*, to excite]. Paroxysmal.

Paroxysm (*par'-oks-izm*) [*para-; ὀξύνειν*, to sharpen]. The periodic increase or crisis in the progress of a disease; a sudden attack, a sudden reappearance of symptoms, or a sudden increase in the intensity of existing symptoms.

Paroxysmal (*par-oks-iz'-mal*) [*paroxysm*]. Of the nature of or resembling a paroxysm; occurring in paroxysms.

Parrot's Atrophy of the Newborn. Primary infantile atrophy or marasmus. Syn., *Athrepsia.* **P.'s Disease,** pseudoparalysis of the extremities due to epiphyseal separation which prevents spontaneous movements, in hereditary syphilis of the newborn. **P.'s Nodes,** osteophytes of the frontal and parietal bones, around the anterior fontanel, in hereditary syphilis. **P.'s Sign,** dilation of the pupil when the skin is pinched; it is noted in meningitis. **P.'s Ulcers,** the whitish or yellowish patches of thrush.

Parrot Disease. See *Psittacosis.*

Parrot-beak Nails. Nails that are curved strongly anteroposteriorly, like the beak of a parrot.

Parry's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter.

Pars (*parz*) [L.]. A part. **P. ciliaris retinæ,** the part of the retina in front of the ora serrata. **P. papillaris,** the papillary layer of the skin. **P. sphincteria inferior,** the lowest portion of the esophagus.

Parsley (*pars'-le*) [*πέτρος*, rock; *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley]. The *Carum petroselinum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, containing a volatile oil. From the seed a peculiar oily liquid, termed *apiol* (*q. v.*), is obtained. The root is used in renal diseases and dropsy; the juice of the fresh herbs and the seeds are employed as antiperiodics; apiol is an emmenagog.

Parson's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter.

Parthenium (*par-the'-ne-um*) [*παρθένος*, a virgin]. A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ. P. hysterophorus* contains several alkaloids, one of which, called *parthenin*, seems to be the active principle of the plant and has been used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic. *P. integrifolium*, prairie-dock, a perennial plant of the southern United States, is used as an antiperiodic.

Parthenogenesis (*par - then - o - jen' - es - is*) [*παρθένος*, a virgin; *γένεσις*, production]. The development of an organism from an unfertilized ovum.

Partridge's Hernia. Femoral hernia external to the femoral vessels.

Partridge-berry. 1. A trailing plant, *Mitchella repens*, with medical uses like those of pipsissewa. 2. See *Gaultheria.*

Parturient (*par-tu'-re-ent*) [*parturition*]. 1. Being in labor; giving birth; as a *parturient* woman. 2. Traversed during birth, as the *parturient* canal.

Parturifacient (*par-tu-re-fa'-se-ent*) [*parturition; facere*, to make]. 1. Promoting parturition. 2. An agent that induces parturition.

Parturiometer (*par-tu-re-om'-et-er*) [*parturition; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the progress of labor by measuring the expulsive force of the uterus.

Parturition (*par-tu-rish'-un*) [*parturitio*, from *parturire*]. The act of giving birth to young. See *Labor.*

Partus (*par'-tus*) [*parturire*, to bring forth]. The bringing forth of offspring; labor. **P.**

agrippinus, labor with breech presentation. **P. cæsarius,** cesarean section. **P. difficilis,** dystocia. **P. immaturus,** premature labor. **P. maturus,** labor at term. **P. præcipitatus,** precipitate labor. **P. siccus,** dry labor.

Parulis (*par-u'-lis*) [*para-; οὖλον*, the gum]. Abscess of the gum; a gum-boil.

Paruria (*par-u'-re-ah*) [*para-; οὖρον*, urine]. Abnormity in the excretion of the urine.

Parurocystis (*par-u-ro-sis'-tis*). See *Bladder, Supplementary.*

Parvolin (*par'-vo-lin*), $C_9H_{13}N$. A synthetic liquid base; also a ptomain isomeric with it, occurring in decomposing fish and horse-flesh.

Parvule (*par'-vūl*) [*parvus*, small]. A small pill or pellet.

Paschachurda (*pas-kah-koor'-dah*). See *Sartian Disease.*

Passage (*pas'-āj*) [*passare*, to pass]. 1. A channel. 2. The act of passing from one place to another. 3. The introduction of an instrument into a cavity or channel. 4. An evacuation of the bowels. **P., False,** a false channel, especially one made by the unskilful introduction of an instrument into the urethra.

Passavant's Cushion. The bulging of the posterior pharyngeal wall, produced during the act of swallowing by the upper portion of the superior constrictor pharyngis.

Passiflora (*pas-if-lo'-rah*) [*passio*, passion; *flos*, a flower]. Passion-flower, a genus of climbing plants. *P. incarnata*, of North America, is used as a narcotic and anodyne. Dose of *fluidextract* 2–5 min. (0.13–0.3 Cc.). *P. quadrangularis*, of the West Indies; the root causes vomiting, convulsions, and paralysis, but has been prescribed as an anthelmintic.

Passion (*pash'-un*) [*passio*, from *pati*, to suffer]. 1. Pain; suffering; as *ileac passion*, a synonym of volvulus. 2. An intense emotion of the mind; intense sexual excitement.

Passive (*pas'-iv*) [see *Passion*]. Not active; not performed or produced by active efforts, but by causes coming from without. **P. Congestion,** congestion due to retention of blood in a part, and not to an active flow of blood toward the part. **P. Immunity.** See *Immunity, Passive.* **P. Motion,** the movement produced by external agency and not by the person himself.

Passula (*pas'-u-lah*) [L.]. A raisin.

Paste (*pāst*) [*πάστη*, mess]. Any soft, sticky substance, especially a mixture of starch or flour and water. **P., Arsenical,** a caustic paste containing arsenic. **P., Canquoin's.** See *Canquoin's Paste.* **P., London,** a mixture of equal parts of sodium hydroxid and slaked lime, moistened with alcohol. **P., Piffard's,** copper sulfate, 1 part; tartrated soda, 5 parts; caustic soda, 2 parts. It is used as a test for sugar in urine. **P., Serum,** a sterilized mixture of serum from ox-blood with 25% of zinc oxid; used as a film on abrasions or diseased surfaces. **P., Sulfuric-acid,** a caustic mixture of equal parts of sulfuric acid and powdered saffron. **P., Vienna,** a mixture of potassium hydroxid and caustic lime moistened with water.

Pasteur's Exhaustion Theory. See *Immunity, Theory of, Exhaustion Hypothesis.* **P.'s Fluid, P.'s Liquid,** an artificial liquid for the cultivation of bacteria, composed of water, 100 parts; crystallized sugar, 10 parts; ammonium carbonate and ashes of yeast, each, 1 part.

Pasteurella (*pas-tur-el'-ah*). A group of polymorphic coccobacteria destitute of spores and cilia.

Pasteurellose (*pas-tur-el'-ōz*). Hemorrhagic septicemia in animals.

Pasteurization (*pas-tur-i-za'-shun*). The process of checking fermentation in milk, wine, and other organic fluids by heating them to 60° or 70° C.

Pastil, Pastille (*pas'-til, pas-tēl'*) [dim. of *pasta*, paste]. 1. A small mass composed of aromatic substances and employed in fumigation. 2. A troche.

Patch [Prov. Ger., *Patschen*]. An irregular spot or area. **P., Moth-,** chloasma. **P., Mucous,** one of the characteristic lesions of syphilis, occurring in the socalled secondary stage, and appearing as a whitish papule or patch on mucous membranes and at mucocutaneous junctions. Syn., *Condyloma latum; Mucous papule.* **P., Opaline.** See *Opaline Patch.* **P.s, Peyer's.** See *Peyer's Glands.*

Patefying (*pat'-e-fi-ing*) [*patere*, to stand open]. The act of rendering patent.

Patella (*pat-el'-ah*) [dim. of *patina*, a shallow dish]. The knee-pan, a small, round, sesamoid bone in front of the knee, developed in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle.

Patellar (*pat-el'-ar*) [*patella*]. Pertaining to the patella. **P. Reflex, P. Tendon-reflex.** See *Reflex, Knee-.*

Patelliform (*pat-el'-if-orm*) [*patella; forma*, form]. Shaped like a patella.

Patelloid, Patelloidean (*pat-el'-oid, pat-el-oid'-e-an*). Disc-like; shaped like a knee-pan; patelliform.

Patency (*pa'-ten-se*) [*patent*]. The state of being open; openness.

Patent (*pat'-ent*) [*patere*, to be open]. Open; exposed.

Pathemate (*path'-em-āt*) [*πάθημα*, a suffering]. Pertaining to emotional excitement.

Pathetic (*path-et'-ik*) [*πάθος*, disease]. Arousing pity; indicating sadness or sorrow; appealing; that which appeals to or stirs the passions; applied to the fourth cranial nerve (*pathetic nerve*), which innervates the *pathetic* muscle (*patheticus*, superior oblique) of the eye, by which the eye is rolled outward and downward.

Pathetism (*path'-et-izm*) [see *Pathetic*]. Hypnotism.

Patho- (*pa-tho-*) [*πάθος*, disease]. A prefix denoting disease.

Pathoamins (*path-o-am'-ins*). The basic substances found in disease.

Pathoanatomy (*path-o-an-at'-o-me*) [*patho-; anatomy*]. Pathologic anatomy.

Pathogenesis (*path-o-jen'-es-is*) [*patho-; γένεσις*, generation]. The origin or development of disease.

Pathogenic, Pathogenetic (*path-o-jen'-ik, path-o-jen-et'-ik* [*patho-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing disease. **P. Microorganism,** one that when introduced into the system causes disease.

Pathogenicity (*path-o-jen-is'-it-e*). The condition of being pathogenic.

Pathognomonic (*path-og-no-mon'-ik*) [*patho-; γνώμων*, a judge]. Characteristic of a disease, distinguishing it from other diseases.

Pathologic (*path-o-loj'-ik*) [*pathology*]. Pertaining to pathology; pertaining to disease. **P. Anatomy.** See *Anatomy, Morbid.* **P. Histology,** the microscopic study of diseased tissues.

Pathologist (*path-ol'-o-jist*) [*pathology*]. One versed in pathology.

Pathology (*path-ol'-o-je*) [*patho-; λόγος*, science]. The branch of medical science that treats of the modifications of function and changes in structure caused by disease. **P., Cellular,** pathology that makes the cell the basis of all vital phenomena, and teaches that every cell is derived from a preexisting parent-cell. **P., Comparative,** a study of pathologic processes in lower animals, for purposes of tracing resemblances and differences among them and between them and those of the human body. **P., Experimental,** the study of pathologic processes artificially induced in lower animals. **P., General,** that department of pathology which takes cognizance of those morbid processes that may be observed in various diseases and in any organ, *e. g.*, inflammation, hypertrophy. **P., Geographic,** pathology in its relation to climatic and geographic conditions. **P., Humoral,** the old doctrine that disease is due to abnormal conditions of the blood. It has been revived in recent times in a modified form, and is now based on the theory that both immunity and susceptibility to disease reside in the juices of the body. **P., Special,** that treating of changes in function and structure occurring in special diseases, *e. g.*, pneumonia. **P., Surgical,** the pathology of diseases treated by the surgeon.

Pathophobia (*path-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*patho-; φόβος*, fear]. Exaggerated dread of disease.

Patient (*pa'-shent*) [*pati*, to suffer]. A person under the care of a physician; a sick person.

Patterson's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Patterson's.*

Patulous (*pat-u-lus*) [*patere*, to lie open]. Expanded; open.

Paul's Sign. Feeble apex-beat with forcible impulse over the body of the heart, in adherent pericardium.

Paullinia (*paw-lin'-e-ah*). See *Guarana.*

Paulocardia (*paw-lo-kar'-de-ah*) [*παῦλα*, pause; *καρδία*, heart]. A subjective sensation of intermission or momentary stoppage of the heart-beat.

Pavement-epithelium. Epithelium consisting of flattened, scale-like cells fitted together by their edges like the tiles of a pavement.

Pavilion (*pa-vil'-yon*) [*papilio*, a butterfly; a tent]. 1. The expanded extremity of a canal or tube, as the *pavilion* of the ear—the auricle; the *pavilion* of the fallopian tube—the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube. 2. In anatomy, a tent-shaped structure.

Pavor (*pa'-vor*) [L.]. Fright; fear. **P. nocturnus,** night-terrors.

Pavy's Disease. Cyclic albuminuria. **P.'s Solution for Glucose,** make a solution by mixing 120 Cc. of the ordinary Fehling's solution with 300 Cc. of strong ammonia (specific gravity, 0.88) and 400 Cc. of sodium hydroxid solution of specific gravity of 1.14; dilute with 1000 Cc. of water. This solution becomes decolorized on boiling with a glucose solution. One hundred Cc. of this solution is reduced by glucose to the same extent as 10 Cc. of Fehling's solution.

Pawlik's Folds. The anterior columns of the vagina, which form the lateral boundaries of Pawlik s triangle and serve as landmarks in locating the opening of the ureters. **P.'s Triangle,** extravesical or vaginal triangle. The triangular space formed by two divergent columns of the vagina and the transverse ridge below the external orifice of the neck of the bladder. It corresponds line for line to the trigonum vesicæ.

Paxton's Disease. Tinea nodosa.

Pearl (*perl*) [Fr., *perle*, from L., *pirula*, a little pearl]. In pharmacy, a small, hollow glass body containing a dose of a volatile liquid medicine, as a *pearl* of amyl nitrite. **P.-disease,** tuberculosis of serous membranes in the lower animals, especially cattle, so called on account of the most manifest lesion, the pearly nodules or tumors, which are often pendulous. **P., Epidermic, P., Epithelial,** one of the spheroid concentric masses of epithelial cells often seen in hard papillomas, in squamous epitheliomas, and in cholesteatomas. Syn., *Pearly body.* **P.-white,** bismuth oxychlorid.

Pearlash (*perl'-ash*). Crude potassium carbonate.

Pearly Body. See *Pearl, Epidermic.*

Pebrine (*peb'-rin*) [Fr.]. An infectious epidemic disease of silkworms.

Peciloblast (*pe-sil'-o-blast*). See *Poikilocyte.*

Pecilocytosis (*pe-sil-o-si-to'-sis*). See *Poikilocytosis.*

Pecilonymy (*pe-sil-on'-im-e*) [*ποικίλος*, various; *ὄνυμα*, name]. The use in one publication of different names for the same part. Syn., *Poikilonymy.*

Pecilothermal (*pe-sil-o-ther'-mal*). See *Poikilothermic.*

Pecklin's Glands. See *Peyer's Glands.*

Pecquet, Cistern of, P., Reservoir of. The receptaculum chyli. **P.'s Duct,** the thoracic duct.

Pecten (*pek'-ten*) [L., "a comb"]. The os pubis.

Pectin (*pek'-tin*) [πηκτός, congealed]. A white, amorphous carbohydrate contained in ripe fleshy fruits and in certain roots, and believed to be formed from the pectose found in unripe fruits by the action of acids. Syn., *Vegetable jelly.*

Pectinate (*pek'-tin-āt*) [*pecten*]. Arranged like the teeth of a comb. **P. Ligament,** fibers of connective tissue at the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye, between the iris and the cornea. **P. Muscles,** the musculi pectinati, muscular ridges in the auricles of the heart.

Pectineal (*pek-tin-e'-al*) [*pecten*]. 1. Comb-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the pecten or os pubis. **P. Line,** that part of the iliopectineal line found on the os pubis.

Pectineus (*pek-tin-e'-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Pectiniform (*pek-tin'-if-orm*) [*pecten; forma,* a form]. Comb-shaped.

Pectoral (*pek'-tor-al*) [*pectus,* breast]. 1. Pertaining to the chest, as the *pectoral* muscles. 2. Useful in diseases of the chest. 3. A remedy useful in diseases of the chest.

Pectoralis (*pek-tor-a'-lis*). See under *Muscle.*

Pectoriloquy (*pek-tor-il'-o-kwē*) [*pectus,* breast; *loqui,* to speak]. The distinct transmission of articulate speech to the ear on auscultation. It may be heard over cavities in the lung, over areas of consolidation near a large bronchus, over a pneumothorax when the opening in the lung is patulous, and over some pleural effusions. **P., Aphonic.** 1. The sound heard in auscultating a lung in which there is a cavity. 2. The sound heard in auscultation in pleuritic effusion when the subject speaks in a low tone. **P., Whispering,** the transmission of the whispered words to the auscultating ear. The sounds seem to emanate directly from the spot auscultated.

Pectose (*pek'-tōs*) [πηκτός, congealed]. A compound occurring in unripe fruits, and giving rise to pectin.

Pectus (*pek'-tus*) [L., "breast"]. The chest or breast. **P. carinatum,** a narrow chest projecting anteriorly in the region of the sternum. Syn., *Keeled breast; Pigeon-breast.*

Pedal (*pe'-dal*) [*pes,* foot]. Pertaining to the foot.

Pedatrophia, Pedatrophy (*ped-at-ro'-fe-ah, ped-at'-ro-fe*) [παῖς, child; *atrophy*]. 1. Any wasting disease of childhood. 2. Tabes mesenterica.

Pederasty (*ped'- er - as - te*) [παῖς, boy; ἐραστής, lover. Sexual intercourse through the anus.

Pedesis (*pe-de'-sis*). See *Brownian Movement.*

Pedialgia (*pe-de-al'-je-ah*) [πεδίον, foot; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the foot.

Pediatrics, Pediatry (*pe-de-at'-riks, pe-di'-atre*) [παῖς, child; ἰατρεία, therapeutics]. The branch of medicine dealing with the diseases of children.

Pedicle (*ped'-ik-l*) [*pediculus,* dim. of *pes,* foot]. 1. A slender process acting as a foot or stem, as the *pedicle* of a tumor. 2. Of a vertebra,—the portion of bone projecting backward from each side of the body and connecting the lamina with the body. **P., Vertebral.** See *Pedicle* (2). **P., Vitelline,** the pedicle uniting the umbilical vesicle to the embryo.

Pedicterus (*ped-ik'-ter-us*) [παῖς, a child; ἴκτερος, jaundice]. Icterus neonatorum.

Pedicular (*ped-ik'-u-lar*) [*pedicle*]. 1. Pertaining to a pedicle; peduncular. 2. [*pediculus,* louse.] Lousy. 3. Belonging to the genus *Pediculus.*

Pediculation (*ped-ik-u-la'-shun*) [*pediculus*]. The state of one suffering from pediculosis.

Pediculin (*ped-ik'-u-lin*) [*pediculus*]. A proprietary insecticide said to consist of limestone, 65%, and crude naphthalin, 35%.

Pediculofrontal (*ped-ik-u-lo-front'-al*). Relating to the pedicles of the frontal convolutions.

Pediculoparietal (*ped-ik-u-lo-par-i'-et-al*). Relating to the pedicles of the cerebral convolutions and the parietal region.

Pediculophobia (*ped-ik-u-lo-fo'-be-ah*) [*pediculus; φόβος,* fear]. Morbid dread of lice.

Pediculosis (*ped - ik - u - lo' - sis*) [*pediculus*]. Lousiness; a skin affection characterized by the presence of pediculi or lice.

Pediculus (*ped-ik'-u-lus*) [L., "a louse"]. A small parasitic hemipterous insect, the louse. **P. capitis,** the head-louse. **P. corporis,** the body-louse. **P. pubis,** a species infesting the pubic region of unclean persons, occasionally spreading over other hairy parts of the body—eyebrows, axillas, etc. Syn., *Crab-louse.* **P. vestimenti.** Synonym of *P. corporis.*

Pedicure (*ped'-ik-ūr*) [*pes,* foot; *cura,* care]. 1. Care of the feet. 2. A chiropodist.

Pediluvium (*ped-il-u'-ve-um*) [*pes,* foot; *lavare,* to wash]. A foot-bath.

Pedion, Pedium (*pe'-de-on, -um*) [παῖς, child]. 1. A child; also, a fetus. 2. [πεδίον, sole.] The sole of the foot.

Peduncle (*pe'-dung-kl*) [*pedunculus,* dim. of *pes*]. A narrow part acting as a support. **P., Cerebellar, Inferior,** one of two bands of white matter passing up from the medulla oblongata, connecting the medulla with the cerebellum, and forming the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. **P., Cerebellar, Middle,** one of the bands of white matter joining the pons and the cerebellum. **P., Cerebellar, Posterior.** Synonym of *P., Cerebellar, Inferior.* **P., Cerebellar, Superior,** one of the two bands of white matter that pass from the cerebellum to the testes of the corpora quadrigemina. **P., Cerebral,** the crus cerebri. **P. of the Pineal Gland,** a delicate white band passing forward from each side of the pineal gland along the edge of the third ventricle.

Peduncular (*ped-ung'-ku-lar*) [*peduncle*]. Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pegmatic (*peg-mat'-ik*) [*πῆγμα*, a concrement]. Pertaining to or producing coagulation.

Peinotherapy (*pi-no-ther'-ap-e*) [*πεῖνα*, hunger; *θεραπεῖα*, cure]. The cure of disease by deprivation of food.

Pekelharing's Theory of Blood-coagulation. Thrombin (fibrin-ferment) is composed of nucleoalbumin and calcium; the calcium leaves the nucleoproteid and unites with fibrinogen, the compound of the two being fibrin.

Pelada, Pelade (*pel'-a-dah, pel-ahd'*) [Fr.]. 1. Alopecia areata of the scalp. 2. A disease resembling pellagra, due to eating infected maize.

Pelage (*pel-ahj'*) [*pilus*, the hair]. The hairy system of the body.

Pelagin (*pel'-aj-in*). A proprietary remedy for sea-sickness, said to consist of a solution of antipyrin, caffein, and cocain.

Pelargonic Acid (*pel-ar-gon'-ik*) [*πελαργός*, a stork], $C_9H_{18}O_2$. A monobasic crystalline acid obtained from the essential oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and from other oils. It is employed in the flavoring of wines.

Pelatina (*pel-at-i'-nah*). See *Pelada* (2).

Pelicochirometresis (*pel-ik-o-ki-ro-met-re'-sis*) [*πελίκη*, a wooden bowl; *χείρ*, the hand; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Digital pelvimetry.

Pelioma (*pel-e-o'-mah*) [*πελίωμα*, a livid spot]. A livid spot, as seen in peliosis.

Peliosis (*pel-e-o'-sis*) [see *Pelioma*]. Purpura. **P. rheumatica,** purpura rheumatica; a disease characterized by a purpuric rash, with arthritis and fever.

Pellagra (*pel-a'-grah*) [*πέλλα*, skin; *ἄγρα*, a seizure]. A disease occurring in Italy, southern France, and Spain, and attributed to the use of diseased maize. It is characterized in the early stages by debility, spinal pains, and digestive disturbances; later erythema develops, with drying and exfoliation of the skin. In severe cases various nervous manifestations arise, such as spasms, ataxic paraplegia, and mental disturbances. In cases presenting ataxic paraplegia the spinal cord has shown combined posterior and lateral sclerosis. Syn., *Lombardian leprosy.*

Pellagracein (*pel-a-gra'-se-in*) [*pellagra*]. A poisonous substance found in decomposed corn-meal, and believed to cause pellagra.

Pellagrazein, Pellagrocein, Pellagrozein (*pel-a-gra'-ze-in, -gro'-se-in, -gro'-ze-in*). See *Pellagracein.*

Pellentia (*pel-en'-she-ah*) [*pellere*, to drive]. Abortifacient drugs.

Pellet (*pel'-et*) [*pila*, ball]. A small pill.

Pelletierin (*pel-et'-e-er-in*), $C_8H_{13}NO$. A liquid alkaloid obtained together with an isomeric body, *isopelletierin*, also a liquid alkaloid, from pomegranate-bark. It is used as a teniafuge, chiefly in the form of the tannate. **P. Hydrobromid,** used in paralysis of the eye-muscles. Dose 4–6 gr. (0.25–0.4 Gm.). **P. Hydrochlorate,** used as a teniafuge. Dose 4½–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.). **P. Sulfate,** used as an anthelmintic. Dose 6 gr. (0.4 Gm.) with 8 gr. (0.52 Gm.) of tannin in 1 oz. (30 Cc.) of water, followed by a cathartic. **P. Tannate** (*pelletierinæ tannas*, U. S. P.), a mixture of the tannates of four alkaloids obtained from *Punica granatum.* Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.).

Pellicle (*pel'-ik-l*) [*pellis*, skin]. A thin membrane, film, scum, or cuticle.

Pellitory (*pel'-it-or-e*). See *Pyrethrum.*

Pellotin (*pel'-ot-in*), $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$. An alkaloid from the Mexican cactus, *Anhalonium williamsi;* it is a hypnotic, and is used chiefly in the form of the hydrochlorate. Dose ⅛–1 gr. (0.056–0.06 Gm.); subcutaneously ⅓–¾ gr. (0.02–0.048 Gm.).

Pelmatic (*pel-mat'-ik*) [*πέλμα*, sole]. Relating to the sole of the foot.

Pelohemia (*pe-lo-he'-me-ah*) [*πηλός*, mud; *αἷμα*, blood]. Excessive thickness of the blood.

Pelopathy (*pe-lop'-ath-e*). The treatment of diseases by the application of mud.

Pelotherapy (*pe-lo-ther'-ap-e*). See *Pelopathy.*

Peltation (*pel-ta'-shun*) [*πέλτη*, a shield]. The protection afforded by inoculation with a serum.

Pelvic (*pel'-vik*) [*pelvis*]. Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. Abscess,** a suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue of the pelvic cavity, most common in women, and usually associated with puerperal or gonorrheal infection. **P. Arch.** Same as *P. Girdle.* **P. Cellulitis,** inflammation of the connective tissue of the pelvis. **P. Girdle,** the arch formed by the ilium, ischium, and pubis, or in the higher vertebrates by the two innominate bones. **P. Index,** the relation of the anteroposterior to the transverse diameter of the pelvis. **P. Inlet,** the superior strait. **P. Outlet,** the inferior strait. **P. Region,** the region within the true pelvis.

Pelvifixation (*pel-ve-fiks-a'-shun*). Surgical fixation of a misplaced pelvic organ.

Pelvimeter (*pel-vim'-et-er*) [*pelvis; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the pelvic dimensions.

Pelvimetry (*pel-vim'-et-re*) [see *Pelvimeter*]. The measurement of the dimensions of the pelvis.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF THE FEMALE PELVIS COVERED BY THE SOFT PARTS.

Between iliac spines	26	cm.
Between iliac crests	29	"
External conjugate diameter	20½	"
Internal conjugate diagonal	12¾	"
True conjugate, estimated	11	"
Right diagonal	22	"
Left diagonal	22	"
Between trochanters	31	"
Circumference of pelvis	90	"

Pelviperitonitis (*pel-vi-per-i-ton-i'-tis*) [*pelvis; peritonitis*]. Pelvic peritonitis.

Pelvirectal (*pel-vi-rek'-tal*). Relating to the pelvis and the rectum.

Pelvis (*pel'-vis*) [L., "a basin"]. 1. A basin or basin-shaped cavity, as the *pelvis* of the kidney. 2. The bony ring formed by the two innominate bones and the sacrum and coccyx. 3. The cavity bounded by the bony

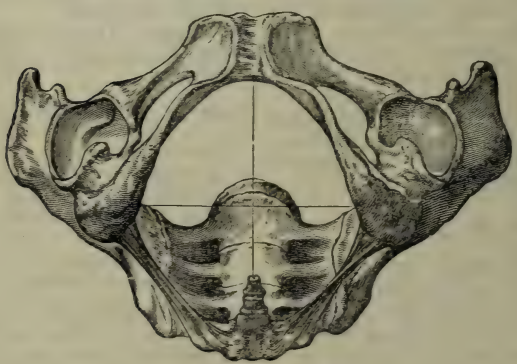
pelvis. The pelvis consists of two parts—the *true pelvis* and the *false pelvis*, which are separated by the iliopectineal line. The entrance of the true pelvis, corresponding to this line, is known as the *inlet* or *superior strait;* the *outlet* or *inferior strait* is bounded by the symphysis pubis, the tip of the coccyx, and the two ischiums. In measuring the pelvis the *cardinal points of Capuron* are used as landmarks. They are the two iliopectineal eminences and the two sacroiliac joints. **P. æquabiliter justo**



Female Pelvis, Seen from the Front.

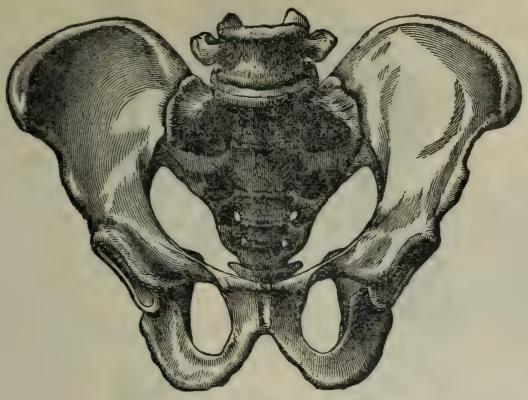


Female Pelvis, Viewed in the Axis of the Brim.
Showing the diameters of the superior strait.



Outlet of Pelvis.
Anteroposterior and transverse diameters of outlet seen from below.

major, one equally enlarged in all diameters.
P. æquabiliter justo minor, a pelvis with all its diameters reduced below the normal.
P., Axis of (*of inlet or outlet*), a perpendicular to the middle of the anteroposterior diameter.
P., Beaked, one in which the pubic bones are compressed laterally so as to approach each other, and are pushed forward; a condition



Male Pelvis, Seen from the Front.



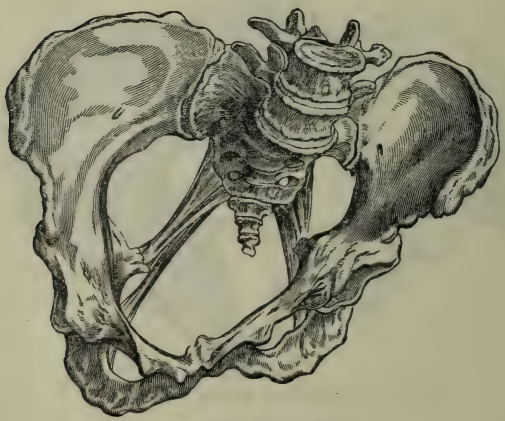
Kyphotic Pelvis.



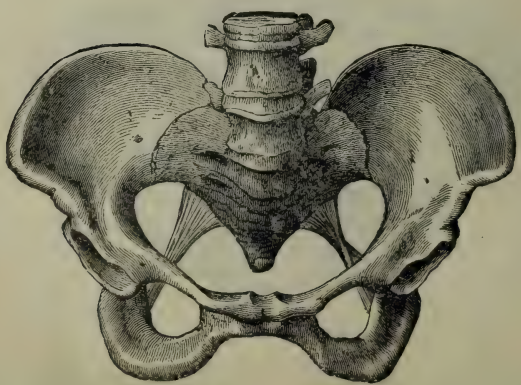
Infantile Pelvis, Viewed in the Axis of the Brim.



OBLIQUE PELVIS.
From ankylosis of the hip-joint and disuse of the right leg.



OBLIQUE PELVIS OF NAEGELE.



RENIFORM RACHITIC PELVIS.

seen in osteomalacia. **P., Brim of,** the entrance to the pelvic cavity, called the inlet, superior strait, margin, or isthmus. **P., Diameters of,** imaginary lines drawn between certain bony points. (*a*) Of the *inlet:* the *anteroposterior* (sacropubic, or conjugate), from the upper edge of the promontory of the sacrum to a point $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch below the upper border of the pubic symphysis; it measures 11 cm.; the *transverse*, from side to side at the widest point, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; the *oblique* (right and left), measuring $12\frac{3}{4}$ cm. (*b*) Of the *outlet:* the *anteroposterior*, from the tip of the coccyx to the subpubic ligament, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; the *transverse*, between the ischial tuberosities, measuring 11 cm.; the *oblique*, from the under surface of the sciatic ligaments to the junction of the ischiopubic rami. **P., Floor of,** the mass of skin, connective tissue, muscles, and fascia forming the inferior boundary of the pelvis. **P., Justomajor.** See *P. æquabiliter justo major.* **P., Justominor.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor.* **P., Kyphotic,** one characterized by increase of the conjugate diameter of the inlet, but decrease of the transverse diameter of the outlet, through approximation of the tuberosities of the ischium. **P., Naegele's Oblique,** a pelvic deformity with ankylosis of one sacroiliac synchondrosis, lack of development of the associated lateral sacral mass, and other defects that distort the diameters and render the conjugate oblique in direction. **P., Obliquity of, P., Inclination of,** the angle between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body. **P., Osteomalacic,** a distorted pelvis characterized by a lessening of the transverse and oblique diameters, with great increase of the anteroposterior diameter. **P., Planes of,** imaginary surfaces touching all points of the circumference. The plane of pelvic expansion perforates the middle of the symphysis, the tops of the acetabulums, and the sacrum between the second and third vertebras. Its anteroposterior diameter is $12\frac{3}{4}$ cm.; its transverse diameter is $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The plane of pelvic contraction passes through the tip of the sacrum, the spines of the ischiums, and the under surface of the symphysis. Its anteroposterior diameter is $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; its transverse diameter is $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm. **P., Rachitic,** one characterized by a sinking in and forward of the sacrovertebral angle, with a flaring outward of the iliac crests and increased separation of the iliac spines. **P., Robert's,** one in which there is an ankylosis of both sacroiliac joints, with a rudimentary sacrum, both lateral sacral masses being undeveloped, the oblique and transverse diameters being much narrowed. **P., Simple Flat,** one in which the only deformity consists in a shortening of the anteroposterior diameter. **P. spinosa,** a rachitic pelvis in which the crest of the pubis is very sharp, and

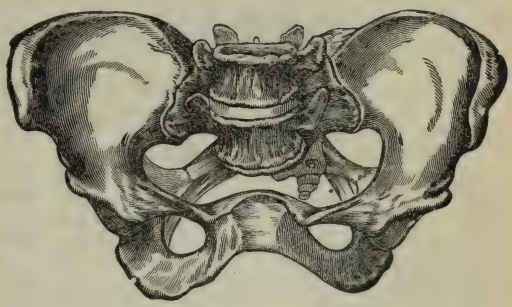


Figure-of-eight Rachitic Pelvis.



Transversely Contracted Pelvis of Robert.



Rostrated Osteomalacic Pelvis in Early Stage of Deformity.

presents a spine at the insertion of the psoas parvus. **P., Split,** a form in which there is congenital separation of the pubic bones at the symphysis. It is often associated with exstrophy of the bladder.

Pelvisacrum (*pel-ve-sa'-krum*). The pelvis and sacrum taken conjointly.

Pelvitrochanterian (*pel-ve-tro-kan-te'-re-an*). Relating to the pelvis and the great trochanter of the femur.

Pemphigoid (*pem'-fig-oid*) [see *Pemphigus*]. Resembling or having the nature of pemphigus.

Pemphigus (*pem'-fig-us*) [πέμφιξ, a blister]. An acute or chronic disease of the skin characterized by the appearance of bullas or blebs. **P. foliaceus,** a rare form characterized by crops of flaccid blebs containing a turbid fluid. The disease is usually of long duration, but eventually ends fatally. **P. neonatorum,** an acute form occurring in infants and supposed to be due to a microorganism. **P. syphiliticus,** a bullous eruption due to syphilis. **P. vegetans,** an affection characterized by sore mouth, followed by some form of dermatitis attended by vesication and then by papillary growths, gradual emaciation, and death. Syn., *Neumann's Disease.* **P. vulgaris,** a form that is usually chronic, the blebs appearing in successive crops; on healing they leave a pigmented spot. Itching and pain may be present.

Pendjeh Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Pendulous (*pen'-du-lus*) [*pendere,* to hang]. Hanging down loosely.

Penetrating (*pen'-e-tra-ting*) [see *Penetration*]. Entering beyond the surface. **P. Wound,** one that pierces the wall of a cavity or enters an organ.

Penetration (*pen-e-tra'-shun*) [*penetrare,* to pierce]. 1. The act of penetrating or piercing into. 2. Of a microscope, the focal depth. 3. The entrance of the penis into the vagina.

Pengawar, Penghawar Djambi. The long soft hairs, used as a mechanic styptic, obtained from rhizomes of various ferns of Sumatra and Java, particularly from the genus *Cibotium.*

Penicillate (*pen'-is-il-āt*) [*penicillus,* a painter's brush or pencil]. Shaped like a pencil of hairs.

Penicillium (*pen-is-il'-e-um*) [see *Penicillate*]. A genus of fungi, of which the *Penicillium glaucum,* or common blue-mold, is a familiar example.

Penile (*pe'-nil*) [*penis*]. Pertaining to the penis.

Penis (*pe'-nis*) [L.]. The male organ of copulation. It consists of the corpus spongiosum, inclosing the urethra, the two corpora cavernosa, largely composed of erectile tissue, and the glans. **P. lipodermus.** See *Paraphimosis.* **P. palmatus,** one inclosed by the skin of the scrotum. Syn., *Webbed penis.*

Penitis (*pe-ni'-tis*) [*penis;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the penis.

Penniform (*pen'-if-orm*) [*penna,* feather; *forma,* form]. Shaped like a feather; said of certain muscles.

Pennyroyal (*pen-e-roi'-al*). See *Hedeoma.*

Pennyweight (*pen'-e-wāt*) [AS., *pening,* penny; *wegan,* weigh]. A weight of 24 grains.

Penology (*pe-nol'-o-je*) [ποινή, penalty; λόγος, science]. The science treating of crime, its punishment and prevention; the study of the management of prisons, etc.

Pentad (*pen'-tad*) [πέντε, five]. An element or radicle having a valence of five.

Pental (*pen'-tal*) [πέντε, five], C_5H_{10}. Trimethylethylene; it is used as an anesthetic.

Pentamethylendiamin (*pen-tah-meth-il-en-di'-am-in*). See *Cadaverin.*

Pentane (*pen'-tān*) [πέντε, five], C_5H_{12}. The fifth member of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid and occurs in naphtha.

Pentavalent (*pen - tav' - al - ent*) [πέντε, five; *valens,* having power]. Quinquivalent.

Pentene (*pen'-tēn*) [πέντε, five], C_5H_{10}. Amylene, one of the olefin series of hydrocarbons.

Pentosan (*pen'-to-san*). A complex carbohydrate capable of forming a pentose by hydrolysis.

Pentosazon (*pen-to'-saz-on*). A body occurring in urine, possessing marked reducing qualities, but incapable of fermentation; it represents an abnormity in the total metabolism of the body.

Pentose (*pen'-tōz*) [πέντε, five]. Any one of a class of carbohydrates containing five atoms of carbon. The pentoses are not fermentable, and on boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid yield furfurol, $C_5H_4O_2$.

Pentosuria (*pen-to-su'-re-ah*) [*pentose;* οὖρον, urine]. The presence of pentose in the urine. Urine containing pentose reduces Fehling's solution, but does not ferment.

Pentyl (*pen'-til*) [πέντε, five; ὕλη, matter], C_5H_{11}. A univalent hydrocarbon. **P. Hydrid.** See *Amyl Hydrid.*

Penzoldt's Test for Acetone. Treat a warm saturated solution of orthonitrobenzaldehyd with the liquid to be tested for acetone, and alkalinize with sodium hydroxid. If acetone is present, the liquid becomes first yellow, then green, and lastly indigo separates, which may be dissolved with a blue color on shaking with chloroform. **P.'s Test for Glucose in Urine,** to a few cubic centimeters of urine add some caustic potash, and enough of a weakly alkaline solution of diazobenzol sulfonic acid to equal the amount of urine. Shake for one-fourth to one-half of an hour to produce foam. A light Bordeaux-red or yellowish-red coloration will result, with a red foam.

Penzoldt and Fischer's Test for Phenol. Treat a strongly alkaline solution of phenol with a solution of diazobenzol sulfonic acid; a deep red coloration is produced.

Peotomy (*pe-ot'-o-me*) [πέος, penis; τομή, a cutting]. Amputation of the penis.

Pepo (*pe'-po*) [πέπων, ripe; mellow]. Seed of the pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo;* it is a teniafuge.

Peporesin (*pe-po-rez'-in*). A hard substance in the husk of pumpkin-seeds; it is a vermicide.

Pepper (*pep'-er*) [*piper*, from Skt., *pippala*]. The fruit of various species of *Piper*, of the order *Piperaceæ*. **P., Black,** the *piper* of the U. S. P.; *piper nigrum* of the B. P., contains a neutral principle, *piperin* (*piperina*, U. S. P.), an acrid resin, and a volatile oil, and is used as a condiment and as a carminative stimulant, and to a slight extent is antiperiodic. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). **P., Cayenne.** See *Capsicum*. **P., Oleoresin of** (*oleoresina piperis*, U. S. P.). Dose ¼–1 min. (0.016–0.065 Cc.). **P., White,** similar to black pepper, but less active.

Peppermint. See *Mentha piperita*.

Pepsin [πέψις, digestion]. A ferment found in the gastric juice, and capable of digesting proteids in the presence of an acid. It splits albumin into antialbumose and hemialbumose, the former of which it separates into two molecules of antipeptone, while the latter is acted upon by trypsin and split into two molecules of hemipeptone. Pepsin is used in medicine to aid digestion. The *pepsinum* of the U. S. P. and B. P. is obtained from the stomach of pigs. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.). **Pepsinum saccharatum,** pepsin mixed with sugar of milk. **Pepsini, Vinum,** contains 0.3% of hydrochloric acid. Dose ½–1 oz. (16–32 Cc.).

Pepsinogen (*pep-sin'-o-jen*) [*pepsin;* γεννᾶν, to beget]. The antecedent substance or zymogen of pepsin, present in the cells of the gastric glands, and which during digestion is converted into pepsin.

Peptic (*pep'-tik*) [*pepsin*]. 1. Pertaining to pepsin. 2. Pertaining to digestion. **P. Glands,** the glands situated in the cardiac and middle thirds of the stomach, and secreting pepsin and hydrochloric acid. **P. Ulcer,** the round ulcer of the stomach, due to erosion of the mucous membrane by the gastric juice.

Peptogenic (*pep-to-jen'-ik*) [*pepsin;* γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing pepsin or peptones.

Peptomangan (*pep-to-man'-gan*). A proprietary compound said to consist of iron, manganese, and peptone; used in tuberculosis, etc.

Peptone (*pep'-tōn*) [πέπτειν, to cook]. A proteid body formed by the action of ferments on albumins during gastric and pancreatic digestion. It may be considered a hydrated albumin. Before the final formation of peptone several similar intermediate compounds are produced, as *hemipeptone* and *antipeptone*. See *Pepsin*. *Amphopeptone* is a mixture of these two. *Propeptone* or hemialbumose is a mixture of several intermediate products. *Parapeptone* is also an intermediate product of digestion and is closely allied to syntonin. *Gelatin-peptone* is a peptone formed in the digestion of gelatin. Peptones are soluble, readily diffusible, are not precipitated by boiling, by nitric acid, or by potassium ferrocyanid; they are precipitated by mercury bichlorid, by tannic acid, and by phosphomolybdic acid; they give Millon's test, and the xanthoproteic and biuret reactions; they are levorotatory. **P., Albumin-,** a light yellow powder obtained from white of egg by action of pepsin with a little hydrochloric acid; used as a nutrient. **P. Anhydrid.** See *Albuminate*. **P., Beef,** true peptone from beef; a light brown powder, soluble in water, used as a nutrient in dyspepsia. **P., Casein,** peptonized casein from milk; a yellow, hygroscopic powder used as a nutrient. **P., Milk.** See *P., Casein*. **P. Powder,** a nutrient containing 91% of peptone. **P.s, Test for.** See *Hofmeister*.

Peptonemia (*pep-to-ne'-me-ah*) [*peptone;* αἷμα, blood]. The presence of peptone in the blood.

Peptonization (*pep-to-ni-za'-shun*) [*peptone*]. The process of converting proteids into peptones.

Peptonize (*pep'-to-nīz*) [*peptone*]. To digest with pepsin; to predigest; to convert into peptones.

Peptonuria (*pep-to-nu'-re-ah*) [*peptone;* οὖρον, urine]. The presence of peptones in the urine.

Peptosin (*pep'-to-sin*). A proprietary preparation of pepsin.

Peptothyroid (*pep-to-thi'-roid*). A proprietary peptonized preparation of thyroid extract.

Peptotoxin (*pep-to-toks'-in*) [*peptone;* τοξικόν, a poison]. A poisonous ptomain found in peptones and in putrefying albuminous substances, such as fibrin, casein, brain, liver, and muscle. **P., Cholera,** a toxic substance generated by the cholera bacillus, and chemically allied to peptone.

Per [L.]. A preposition meaning through. **P. anum,** by way of the anus. **P. os,** by the mouth. **P. rectum,** by the rectum. **P. vaginam,** by the vagina. **P. viam,** by the way of.

Peracidity (*per-as-id'-it-e*) [*per,* very; *acidus,* acid]. Excessive acidity.

Peracute (*per-ak-ūt'*) [*per,* very; *acutus,* sharp]. Very acute.

Perarticulation (*per-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*per; articulation*]. Synonym of *Diarthrosis*.

Perception (*per-sep'-shun*) [*per, capere,* to receive]. 1. The act of receiving impressions through the medium of the senses. 2. The faculty receiving such impressions.

Perchlorate (*per-klo'-rāt*). See under *Perchloric Acid*.

Perchlorhydria (*per-klor-hi'-dre-ah*). See *Hyperchlorhydria*.

Perchloric Acid (*per-klo'-rik*) [*per;* χλωρός, green], $HClO_4$. The highest oxyacid of chlorin. It is a volatile liquid decomposing in contact with organic substances, and forming salts called *perchlorates*.

Percolate (*per'-ko-lāt*) [*percolare,* to strain through]. 1. To submit to the process of percolation. 2. The solution obtained by percolation.

Percolation (*per-ko-la'-shun*) [see *Percolate*]. The process of extracting the soluble constituents of a substance by allowing the

solvent to trickle through a powdered mass placed in a long conic vessel—the *percolator*.

Percussion (*per-kush'-un*) [*percutere*, to strike through]. A method of physical diagnosis applied by striking upon any part of the body, with a view to ascertaining the conditions of the underlying organs by the character of the sounds elicited. **P., Auscultatory,** percussion combined with auscultation. It is best performed by placing a double stethoscope at a fixed point and percussing gently all around. **P., Immediate,** percussion in which the surface is struck directly, without the interposition of a pleximeter. **P., Instrumental,** the use of a special hammer as a plexor, either alone or with a plate as a pleximeter. **P., Mediate,** percussion in which a pleximeter is used. **P.-wave,** the term given to the chief ascending wave of the sphygmographic tracing.

Percutaneous (*per-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*per; cutaneous*]. Performed through the skin, as *percutaneous* faradization.

Pereirin (*per-i'-rin*). An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of *Geissospermum læve*. Its hydrochlorate and valerianate are used as antipyretics.

Perencephalia, Perencephaly (*per-en-sef-a'-le-ah, per-en-sef'-al-e*) [πήρα, a pouch; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A condition marked by multiple cystic brain tumors.

Perez's Sign. A loud friction-murmur heard over the sternum when the patient raises his arms, especially the left, over his head and lets them fall again; it is noted in cases of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and in mediastinal tumors.

Perflation (*per-fla'-shun*) [*perflare*, to blow through]. 1. A method of ventilation by which a current of air blowing against a dwelling is made to force its way in. 2. The act of forcing air into a cavity for the purpose of evacuating fluid.

Perforans (*per'-for-anz*) [*perforate*]. Penetrating or perforating, a term applied to a muscle or nerve perforating a part.

Perforate (*per'-for-āt*) [*per; forare*, to bore]. In biology, pierced with small holes.

Perforated (*per'-for-a-ted*) [*perforate*]. Pierced through. **P. Space,** a part of the base of the brain pierced with many small holes for the passage of blood-vessels. The *anterior perforated space* is situated on the inner side of the fissure of Sylvius; the *posterior perforated space*, between the corpora albicantia in front, the pons behind, and the crura cerebri on either side.

Perforating (*per'-for-a-ting*) [*perforate*]. Piercing. **P. Ulcer.** See *Ulcer, Perforating*.

Perforation (*per-for-a'-shun*) [*perforate*]. 1. The act of piercing or boring into a part; especially the piercing of the fetal head during labor. 2. A hole made through a part or the wall of a cavity.

Perforator (*per'-for-a-tor*) [*perforate*]. An instrument for boring through the fetal skull; also for perforating other bones.

Perforatus (*per-for-a'-tus*) [*perforate*]. Perforated, applied to a muscle which is perforated by another muscle or by a nerve.

Perfusion (*per-fu'-zhun*) [*per; fundere*, to pour]. A pouring of fluid into or through.

Peri- (*per-e-*) [περί, around]. A prefix signifying around or surrounding.

Periacinous (*per-e-as'-in-us*) [*peri-; acinus*, a grape]. Lying around an acinus.

Perialgia (*per-e-al'-je-ah*) [*peri*, very; ἄλγος, pain]. A condition of excruciating pain.

Perialienitis (*per-e-āl-yen-i'-tis*) [*peri-; alienitas*, causes of disease extraneous to the body]. Noninfectious inflammation due to a foreign body. Syn., *Perialienitis cirrhosa*.

Perianal (*per-e-a'-nal*) [*peri-; anus*]. Situated or occurring around the anus.

Periappendicitis (*per-e-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissue around the vermiform appendix.

Periarteritis (*per-e-ar-ter-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the external sheath of an artery. **P. nodosa,** a thickening of the arterial coats in localized areas, producing nodular swellings.

Periarthritis (*per-e-ar-thri'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues about a joint.

Periarticular (*per-e-ar-tik'-u-lar*). About a joint.

Periaxial (*per-e-aks'-e-al*) [*peri-; axis*]. Surrounding an axis. **P. Neuritis,** inflammation of the myelin sheath but not of the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

Periaxillary (*per-e-aks'-il-a-re*). Around the axilla.

Periaxonal (*per-e-aks'-on-al*) [*peri-; axon*]. Around an axon.

Periblast (*per'-e-blast*) [*peri-; βλαστός*, a germ]. The protoplasm surrounding the nucleus of a cell; periplast.

Periblepsia, Periblepsis (*per-ib-lep'-se-ah, -sis*) [*peri-; βλέπειν*, to look]. The wild look of a patient in delirium.

Peribronchial (*per-e-brong'-ke-al*) [*peri-; bronchus*]. Surrounding a bronchus; occurring about a bronchus.

Peribronchitis (*per-e-brong-ki'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissue immediately surrounding the bronchi.

Pericardiac, Pericardial (*per-e-kar'-de-ak, per-e-kar'-de-al*) [*pericardium*]. Pertaining to the pericardium.

Pericardicentesis (*per-e-kar-de-sen-te'-sis*) [*pericardium; κέντησις*, a pricking]. Puncture of the pericardium.

Pericardiopleural (*per-e-kar-de-o-plu'-ral*). Relating to the pericardium and to the pleuras.

Pericardiotomy (*per-e-kar-de-ot'-o-me*). See *Pericardotomy*.

Pericarditis (*per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [*pericardium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pericardium. The symptoms are slight fever, precordial pain and tenderness, cough, dyspnea, and rapid pulse. The physical signs vary—in the early stage there is a distinct friction-sound on auscultation, and sometimes a fremitus on palpation. In the stage of effusion there are bulging of the precordia

and a triangular area of dulness, the base of which is downward; the heart-sounds are muffled. In chronic pericarditis with adhesions there is often systolic retraction of the precordia. The causes of pericarditis are rheumatism, the acute and chronic infectious diseases, Bright's disease, and extension of inflammation from neighboring parts. **P., Adhesive,** that in which the two layers of pericardium tend to adhere. **P., Carcinomatous,** that due to carcinoma of the pericardium. **P., Dry,** a form without effusion. **P., Fibrinous,** a form in which the membrane is covered with a fibrinous exudate, first soft and buttery in consistence, but later organizing. **P., Hemorrhagic,** a form in which the fluid is hemorrhagic. This is the case most often in tuberculous pericarditis, also in scorbutus and in cachectic conditions. **P., Localized,** a form giving rise to whitish areas, the socalled milk-spots. **P., Moist,** that attended by an effusion. **P., Purulent,** a variety in which the effused fluid becomes purulent. **P., Serofibrinous,** a form in which there is but little lymph or fibrin, but a considerable quantity of serous fluid. **P. Tuberculous,** a form due to tuberculous infection of the pericardium. **P., Typhoid,** that in which there are high fever and typhoid symptoms.

Pericardium (*per-e-kar'-de-um*) [*peri-; καρδία*, heart]. The closed membranous sac enveloping the heart. Its base is attached to the central tendon of the diaphragm; its apex surrounds for a short distance the great vessels arising from the base of the heart. It consists of an outer fibrous coat, derived from the cervical fascia, and an inner serous coat. The sac normally contains from 5 to 20 Gm. of clear serous liquid. The part in contact with the heart (*visceral pericardium*) is termed the *epicardium;* the other is the *parietal pericardium.* **P., Bread-and-butter,** a peculiar appearance produced in fibrinous pericarditis by the rubbing of the two surfaces of the membrane over each other. **P., Shaggy,** a pericardium upon which, as the result of fibrinous pericarditis, thick, loose, shaggy layers of fibrin are deposited.

Pericardosis (*per-e-kar-do'-sis*). Microbic infection of the pericardium.

Pericardotomy (*per-e-kar-dot'-o-me*) [*pericardium; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of opening the pericardium.

Pericecal (*per-e-se'-kal*) [*peri-; cecum*]. Surrounding the cecum.

Pericementitis (*per - e - sem - ent - i' - tis*) [*peri-; cementum*, cement; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Fauchard's disease; progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli.

Pericementum (*per-e-sem-ent'-um*). A dense fibrous tissue covering the fang of a tooth.

Perichondritis (*per-e-kon-dri'-tis*) [*perichondrium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Perichondrium (*per-e-kon'-dre-um*) [*peri-; χόνδρος*, cartilage]. The fibrous connective tissue covering the surface of cartilage.

Perichord (*per'-ik-ord*) [*peri-; χορδή*, cord]. The sheath of the notochord.

Pericolitis (*per-e-ko-li'-tis*) [*peri-; colitis*]. Inflammation of the tissues around the colon.

Pericolpitis (*per-e-kol-pi'-tis*). See *Paracolpitis.*

Periconchitis (*per-e-kon-ki'-tis*) [*peri-; κόγχη*, the socket of the eye]. Inflammation of the periosteum or lining membrane of the orbit.

Pericorneal (*per-e-kor'-ne-al*) [*peri-; cornea*]. Surrounding the cornea.

Pericoxitis (*per-e-koks-i'-tis*). Coxitis extending to the adjacent tissues.

Pericranial (*per-e-kra'-ne-al*) [*pericranium*]. Pertaining to the pericranium.

Pericranium (*per-e-kra'-ne-um*) [*peri-; κρανίον*, skull]. The periosteum of the skull.

Pericystitis (*per-e-sis-ti'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum or the connective tissue surrounding the bladder.

Pericystium (*per-e-sis'-te-um*) [*peri-; κύστις*, a cyst]. The vascular wall of a cyst.

Pericytial (*per-e-sit'-e-al*) [*peri-; κύτος*, a cell]. Surrounding a cell.

Peridectomy (*per-e-dek'-to-me*). Synonym of *Peritomy.*

Peridental (*per-e-den'-tal*) [*peri-; dens*, a tooth]. Surrounding a tooth or its root; periodontal.

Peridesmium (*per-e-dez'-me-um*) [*peri-; δεσμός*, a band]. The delicate membrane that invests a ligament.

Peridiastole (*per-e-di-as'-to-le*) [*peri-; diastole*]. The pause between the systole and diastole.

Perididymis (*per-e-did'-im-is*) [*peri-; δίδυμος*, a testicle]. The tunica albuginea testis.

Perididymitis (*per-e-did-im-i'-tis*) [*perididymis; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the perididymis.

Periencephalitis (*per-e-en-sef-al-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the pia mater.

Periencephalomeningitis (*per - e - en - sef - al-o-men-in-ji'-tis*). See *Periencephalitis.*

Periendothelioma (*per-e-en-do-the-le-o'-mah*). A tumor originating in the endothelium of the lymphatics and the perithelium of the blood-vessels.

Periepithelioma (*per-e-ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*). A tumor originating in the endothelium lining the blood-vessels or lymphatics.

Perigastritis (*per-e-gas-tri'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

Periglandulitis (*per-e-gland-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues about a small gland.

Periglottis (*per-e-glot'-is*) [*peri-; γλωττίς*, the tongue]. The mucous membrane or villous coating of the tongue.

Perihepatitis (*per-e-hep-at-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the liver.

Periherniary, Perihernious (*per-e-her'-ne-a-re, -ne-us*). Applied to tissue immediately about a hernia.

Perihysteric (*per-e-his-ter'-ik*) [*peri-; ὑστέρα*, the womb]. Around the uterus; periuterine.

Perikaryon (*per-e-kar'-e-on*) [*peri-; κάρυον*, a nut]. The cytoplasm of a neuron.

Perilymph (*per'-e-limf*). The fluid separating the membranous from the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

Perilymphatic (*per-e-lim-fat'-ik*). 1. Pertaining to the perilymph. 2. Situated or occurring about a lymphatic vessel.

Perimadarous (*per-e-mad'-ar-us*) [*peri-; μαδαρός*, bald]. Applied to a spreading ulcer with the epiderm peeling off before its advance.

Perimastitis (*per-e-mast-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the mammary gland.

Perimeningitis (*per-e-men-in-ji'-tis*). Inflammation of the dura mater.

Perimeter (*per-im'-et-er*) [*peri-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the extent of the field of vision. It consists ordinarily of a flat, narrow, metal plate bent in a semicircle, graduated in degrees, and fixed to an upright at its center by a pivot, on which it is movable. Variously colored discs are moved along the metal plate, and the point noted at which the person, looking directly in front of him, distinguishes the color.

Perimetritis (*per-e-met-ri'-tis*) [*perimetrium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus.

Perimetrium (*per-e-me'-tre-um*) [*peri-; μήτρα*, the womb]. The serous covering of the uterus.

Perimetrosalpingitis (*per-e-met-ro-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). A collective name for periuterine inflammations.

Perimetry (*per-im'-et-re*) [*perimeter*]. The measuring of the field of vision.

Perimyelitis (*per-e-mi-el-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

Perimyoendocarditis (*per-e-mi-o-en-do-kar-di'-tis*). Combined pericarditis, myocarditis, and endocarditis.

Perimysium (*per-e-mis'-e-um*) [*peri-; μῦς*, muscle]. The connective tissue enveloping the primary bundles of muscle-fibers.

Perineal (*per-in-e'-al*) [*perineum*]. Pertaining to the perineum. **P. Body,** the mass of tissue composed of skin, muscle, and fascia, occupying the interval between the vagina and the rectum of the woman. **P. Cystotomy,** cystotomy performed through a perineal incision. **P. Fossa,** the ischiorectal fossa. **P. Hernia,** a hernia perforating the perineum by the side of the rectum or between the rectum and the bladder or the vagina. **P. Section,** incision through the perineum for the relief of urethral stricture, the removal of calculi from the bladder, or the relief of other morbid conditions.

Perineo- (*per-in-e-o-*) [*perineum*]. A prefix meaning relating to the perineum.

Perineocele (*per-in-e'-o-sēl*) [*perineo-; κήλη, hernia*]. Perineal hernia.

Perineocolporectomyomectomy (*per-in-e-o-kol-po-rek-to-mi-o-mek'-to-me*). Excision of a myoma by incision of the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

Perineoplasty (*per-in-e'-o-plas-te*) [*perineo-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the perineum.

Perineorrhaphy (*per-in-e-or'-a-fe*) [*perineo-; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of the perineum, usually for the repair of a laceration caused during childbirth.

Perineoscrotal (*per-in-e-o-skro'-tal*). Relating to the perineum and scrotum.

Perineotomy (*per-in-e-ot'-o-me*) [*perineo-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision through the perineum.

Perineovaginal (*per-in-e-o-vaj'-in-al*). Relating to the perineum and vagina.

Perineovaginorectal (*per-in-e-o-vaj-in-o-rek'-tal*). Relating to the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

Perinephric (*per-e-nef'-rik*) [*peri-; νεφρός*, kidney]. Situated or occurring around the kidney, as *perinephric* abscess.

Perinephritic (*per-e-nef-rit'-ik*) [*perinephritis*]. 1. Pertaining to perinephritis. 2. Improperly used instead of perinephric.

Perinephritis (*per-e-nef-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the kidney.

Perinephrium (*per-e-nef'-re-um*) [*peri-; νεφρός*, kidney]. The connective and adipose tissue surrounding the kidney.

Perinephros (*per-e-nef'-ros*). See *Perinephrium.*

Perineum (*per-in-e'-um*) [*περίναιον*, the perineum]. That portion of the body included in the outlet of the pelvis, bounded in front by the pubic arch, behind by the coccyx and great sacrosciatic ligaments, and at the side by the tuberosities of the ischium. It is occupied by the terminations of the rectum, the urethra, and the root of the penis, together with their muscles, fascias, vessels, and nerves.

Perineuritis (*per-e-nu-ri'-tis*) [*perineurium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the perineurium.

Perineurium (*per-e-nu'-re-um*) [*peri-; νεῦρον*, a nerve]. The connective-tissue sheath investing a funiculus or primary bundle of nerve-fibers.

Perinuclear (*per-e-nu'-kle-ar*). Surrounding the nucleus.

Periocular (*per-e-ok'-u-lar*) [*peri-; oculus*, eye]. Surrounding the eye. **P. Space,** the space between the globe of the eye and the orbital walls.

Period (*pe'-ri-od*) [*peri-; ὁδός*, way]. The space of time during which anything is in progress or an event takes place. **P., Incubation-.** See *Incubation* (2). **P., Menstrual, P., Monthly,** the menses.

Periodic (*pe-ri-od'-ik*). Recurring at more or less regular intervals.

Periodicity (*pe-ri-od-is'-it-e*) [*period*]. Recurrence at regular intervals.

Periodocasein (*pe-re-o-do-ka'-ze-in*). A proprietary compound of iodin and casein, used in myxedema.

Periodology (*pe-re-od-ol'-o-je*) [*period; λόγος*, science]. The sum of what is known con-

cerning the tendency of certain diseases and morbid phenomena to recur at stated periods.

Periodontal (*per-e-o-don'-tal*) [*peri-; ὀδούς*, tooth]. Surrounding a tooth, as the *periodontal* membrane, that lining the cement of a tooth.

Periodontitis (*per-e-o-don-ti'-tis*) [*periodontium; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the periodontal membrane.

Periodontium (*per - e - o -don'-she-um*) [*peri-; ὀδούς*, tooth]. The membrane surrounding a tooth; the periodontal membrane.

Periodoscope (*pe-re-od'-o-skōp*) [*period; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A calendar in the form of a movable dial, used in determining the probable date of confinement.

Periomphacous (*per-e-om'-ƒak-us*) [*peri-; ὀμφακωδής*, like unripe grapes]. Immature, unripe; applied to abscesses.

Perion (*per'-e-on*) [*peri-; ᾠόν*, egg]. The decidua.

Perionychium (*per-e-on-ik'-e-um*) [*peri-; ὄνυξ*, nail]. The border of epiderm at the root of the nail.

Perioophoritis (*per - e - o - oƒ - or - i'-tis*) [*peri-; oophoron; ιτις*, inflammation] Inflammation of the peritoneum and connective tissue covering the ovary.

Perioophorosalpingitis (*per-e-o-oƒ-or-o-sal-pin-ji'-tis*) [*peri-; oophoron; salpinx; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the ovary and oviduct.

Periophthalmic (*per-e-oƒ-thal'-mik*). Around the eye.

Perioptometry (*per - e - op - tom'-et-re*) [*peri-; ὀπτός*, visible; *μέτρον*, a measure]. The measurement of the limits of the visual field.

Periorbita (*per-e-or'-bit-ah*) [*peri-; orbita*, orbit]. The periosteum of the eye-socket.

Periorbital (*per-e-or'-bit-al*). 1. Surrounding the orbit. 2. Pertaining to the periorbita.

Periorchitis (*per-e-or-ki'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the testicle. **P. prolifera,** periorchitis associated with proliferation of the connective-tissue elements of the tunica albuginea.

Periost (*per'-e-ost*). Same as *Periosteum*.

Periosteal (*per-e-os'-te-al*) [*periosteum*]. Pertaining to the periosteum.

Periosteitis (*per-e-os-te-i'-tis*). See *Periostitis*.

Periosteomedullitis, Periostomedullitis. See *Periosteoosteomyelitis*.

Periosteoosteomyelitis (*per-e-os-te-o-os-te-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*periosteum; osteomyelitis*]. Inflammation of the periosteum and medulla of a bone.

Periosteotome (*per-e-os'-te-o-tōm*) [*periosteum; τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument for incising the periosteum and scraping it from the bone.

Periosteotomy (*per-e-os-te-ot'-o-me*) [see *Periosteotome*]. The operation of incising the periosteum.

Periosteum (*per-e-os'-te-um*) [*peri-; ὀστέον*, bone]. A fibrous membrane investing the surfaces of bones, except at the points of tendinous and ligamentous attachment and on the articular surfaces, where cartilage is substituted.

Periostitis (*per-e-os-ti'-tis*) [*periosteum; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the periosteum. It may be acute or chronic, the latter being the more frequent form. Acute periostitis is either traumatic or the result of infection; the chronic is due to traumatism, syphilis, tuberculosis, or actinomycosis. In the acute there are swelling and diffuse suppuration, with fever and other constitutional symptoms; in the chronic, pain, which is usually worse at night, swelling, and tenderness. **P. albuminosa,** a mild form of inflammation characterized by the formation of a clear, ropy, albuminous liquid resembling synovia. It is most common in the young, and is unaccompanied by fever. **P., Hemorrhagic,** that accompanied by bleeding between the periosteum and the bone.

Periostosis (*per-e-os-to'-sis*) [*peri-; ὀστέον*, bone]. An osseous formation on the exterior of a bone.

Periotic (*per-e-o'-tik*) [*peri-; οὖς*, ear]. 1. Situated about the ear. 2. Of or pertaining to the parts immediately about the internal ear. 3. The petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone.

Periovaritis (*per-e-o-var-i'-tis*). See *Perioophoritis*.

Peripachymeningitis (*pere-e-pak-e-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*peri-; pachymeningitis*]. Inflammation of the connective tissue between the dura mater and the bone.

Peripancreatitis (*per-e-pan-kre-at-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues about the pancreas.

Periphacus (*per-if-a'-kus*) [*peri-; φακός*, crystalline lens]. The capsule surrounding the crystalline lens.

Peripherad (*per-if'-er-ad*) [*periphery; ad*, toward]. Toward the periphery.

Peripheral, Peripheric (*per-if'-er-al, per-if-er'-ik*) [*periphery*]. Pertaining to or placed near the periphery.

Peripheraphose (*per-if'-er-a-ƒōz*). See under *Phose*.

Peripherocentral (*per-if-er-o-sen'-tral*). Relating to the center and periphery.

Peripherophose (*per-if'-er-o-ƒōz*). See under *Phose*.

Periphery (*per-if'-er-e*) [*peri-; φέρειν*, to carry]. Circumference; the external surface.

Periphlebitis (*per-e-fleb-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues about a vein.

Periplast (*per'-e-plast*) [*peri-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The protoplasm of a cell surrounding the nucleus; cell-protoplasm.

Peripleuritis (*per-e-plu-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the pleura.

Periploca (*per-ip'-lo-kah*) [*peri-; πλέκειν*, to twine]. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ*. *P. græca* is a European species naturalized in western New York. The leaves are used as an emollient; the milky juice has been used to poison animals; the bark contains a glucosid, *periplocin*.

Periplocin (*per-ip'-lo-sin*), $C_{30}H_{48}O_{12}$. A crys-

talline glucosid from the bark of *Periploca græca*. It is a powerful cardiac poison used subcutaneously in heart disease. Maximum daily dose $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.).

Peripneumonia (*per-e-nu-mo'-ne-ah*). 1. Pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia.

Peripolar (*per-e-po'-lar*) [*peri-; pole*]. Surrounding a pole or the poles.

Periportal (*per-e-por'-tal*) [*peri-; porta*, door]. Surrounding the portal vein. **P. Carcinoma,** a primary carcinoma developing around the portal vein, beginning at its entrance into the liver, thence extending along the portal vessels to the remotest branches.

Periproctitis (*per-e-prok-ti'-tis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the rectum or anus.

Perirectal (*per-e-rek'-tal*) [*peri-; rectum*]. About the rectum.

Perirectitis (*per-e-rek-ti'-tis*). See *Periproctitis*.

Perirenal (*per-e-re'-nal*) [*peri-; ren*, kidney]. Around the kidney.

Perisalpingitis (*per-e-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the fallopian tube.

Perisalpingoovaritis (*per-e-sal-pin-go-o-va-ri'-tis*). See *Perioophorosalpingitis*.

Periscelis (*per-is'-kel-is*) [*peri-; σκέλος*, leg]. Herpes occurring around the leg where the garter binds it.

Perisclerit is (*per-e-skle-ri'-tis*). See *Episcleritis*.

Periscopic (*per-e-skop'-ik*) [*peri-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. Designed for looking around, as a *periscopic* lens. See *Lens, Periscopic.*

Perisinal, Perisinous, Perisinuous (*per-e-si'-nal, -nus, -sin'-u-us*). Surrounding a sinus.

Perisinuitis, Perisinusitis (*per-e-si-nu-i'-tis, -si'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissue about a sinus.

Perisplenitis (*per-e-splen-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the spleen.

Perispondylitis (*per-e-spon-dil-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues around a vertebra. **P., Gibney's,** a painful condition of the muscles of the spine.

Perissad (*per'-is-ad*) [*περισσός*, odd]. 1. Having an odd quantivalence, as nitrogen, the quantivalence of which is three or five. 2. An element having such a quantivalence.

Peristalsis (*per-e-stal'-sis*) [*peri-; στάλσις*, constriction]. A peculiar wave-like movement seen in tubes provided with longitudinal and transverse muscular fibers. It consists in a narrowing and shortening of a portion of the tube, which then relaxes, while a lower portion becomes shortened and narrowed. By means of this movement the contents of this tube are forced toward the opening. **P., Reversed,** peristaltic movement opposite to the normal direction.

Peristaltic (*per-e-stal'-tik*) [*peristalsis*]. Pertaining to or resembling peristalsis. **P. Unrest,** a common symptom of neurasthenia, consisting in increased peristaltic movements of the stomach coming on shortly after eating, with borborygmus and gurgling.

Peristaphyline (*per-e-staf'-il-in*) [*peri-; σταφυλή*, uvula]. Situated near the uvula.

Peristaphylitis (*per-e-staf-il-i'-tis*) [*peri-; σταφυλή*, uvula; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the uvula.

Peristerna (*per-e-ster'-nah*) [*peri-; sternum*]. A name for the lateral portions of the chest.

Peristroma (*per-e-stro'-mah*) [*peri-; στρῶμα*, covering]. The internal layer of a tube-like covering. The villous coat of the intestine.

Perisystole (*per-e-sis'-to-le*). The slight interval between the diastole and systole.

Peritendineum (*per-e-ten-din'-e-um*) [*peri-; tendo*, tendon]. The tissue surrounding the tendons like a sheath.

Perithelioma (*per-e-the-le-o'-mah*). A tumor originating in the perithelium of a vessel.

Perithelium (*per-e-the'-le-um*) [*peri-; θηλή*, nipple]. The layer of cells surrounding the capillaries and smaller vessels.

Peritome (*per-it'-om-e*) [*peri-; τομή*, a cutting]. Circumcision.

Peritomy (*per-it'-om-e*) [see *Peritome*]. 1. The removal of a strip of conjunctival and subconjunctival tissue from about the cornea for the relief of pannus. 2. Circumcision.

Peritoneal (*per-e-ton-e'-al*) [*peritoneum*]. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritoneopexy (*per-it-on-e-o-peks'-e*) [*peritoneum; πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Fixation of the uterus by the vaginal route in the treatment of retroflexions of this organ.

Peritoneum (*per-it-on-e'-um*) [*peri-; τείνειν*, to stretch]. The serous membrane lining the interior of the abdominal cavity and surrounding the contained viscera. In tracing its extension we may begin at the diaphragm and take two layers. From the diaphragm two layers of peritoneum proceed to the liver; they separate to inclose that organ, meet again on its under aspect, and pass on, as the gastrohepatic omentum, to the lesser curvature of the stomach. They embrace the stomach, and, meeting again at its greater curvature, pass down in front of the small intestine, forming the great omentum. They are then reflected upward as far as the transverse colon, which they inclose, meeting again at the back of the colon, and proceeding to the spine as the transverse mesocolon. Here the two layers diverge: the upper ascends in front of the pancreas to the under surface of the diaphragm, the starting-point; the lower layer is reflected from the spine, over the small intestine, as the mesentery. From the root of the mesentery it passes into the pelvis, invests the upper part of the rectum, and is thence reflected on the bladder, forming between the two the rectovesical pouch. In the woman it is reflected from the rectum to the upper part of the vagina, and thence over the uterus, from which it proceeds to the bladder. From the bladder it passes up the anterior wall of the abdomen

to the diaphragm. The following structures are completely invested by peritoneum: the stomach, liver, spleen, first portion of the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, transverse colon, sigmoid flexure, the upper part of the rectum and of the uterus, and the ovaries.

Peritonism (*per'-it-on-izm*). 1. A false peritonitis soon yielding to treatment. 2. A complex of serious phenomena complicating peritonitis or diseases of those parts covered by peritoneum.

Peritonitis (*per-it-on-i'-tis*) [*peritoneum; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute peritonitis* may be due to exposure to cold and wet (*idiopathic peritonitis*), traumatism, perforation of an abdominal viscus, extension from neighboring parts, rheumatism, or Bright's disease. The symptoms are moderate fever, a wiry pulse, abdominal pain, tenderness, and distention; the patient lies on his back with the thighs flexed; there are vomiting and constipation. *Chronic peritonitis* is due to tuberculosis, syphilis, carcinoma, nephritis, or it may be the sequel of an acute attack. **P., Adhesive,** peritonitis with adhesion between the parietal and visceral layers. **P., Diffuse,** that affecting the entire peritoneum. **P., Parietal,** inflammation of the serous lining of the peritoneal cavity. **P., Permeation,** that produced by the penetration of the healthy intestinal wall by bacteria. **P., Puerperal,** that following labor, and usually due to septic infection. **P., Septic,** peritonitis due to the microorganisms of suppuration. **P., Serous, P. serosa,** that accompanied by liquid exudation.

Peritonsillar (*per-e-ton'-sil-ar*) [*peri-; tonsil*]. About the tonsil.

Peritrochanteric (*per-e-tro-kan-ter'-ik*). Situated about a trochanter.

Perityphlitis (*per-e-tif-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the cecum.

Periumbilical (*per-e-um-bil'-ik-al*). Surrounding the umbilicus.

Periureteric (*per-e-u-re-ter'-ik*) [*peri-; ureter*]. Surrounding the ureters.

Periureteritis (*per-e-u-re-ter-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues around a ureter.

Periurethritis (*per-e-u-re-thri'-tis*) [*peri-; urethra; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the urethra.

Periuterine (*per-e-u'-ter-in*) [*peri-; uterus*]. About the uterus.

Perivaginitis (*per-e-vaj-in-i'-tis*). Synonym of *Paracolpitis*.

Perivascular (*per-e-vas'-ku-lar*). About a vessel.

Perixenitis (*per-e-zen-i'-tis*) [*peri-; ξένος*, a stranger; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation around a foreign body embedded in the tissues.

Perkinism (*per'-kin-izm*). A method of empiric treatment devised by Elisha *Perkins*, a Connecticut physician. It consisted in drawing over the affected part the extremities of two rods (metallic tractors) of different metals. Syn., *Tractoration*.

Perle (*perl*) [Fr. and Ger., "a pearl"; pl., *perles*]. A capsule for administration of medicine. See *Pearl*. **P.s, Laennec's,** rounded gelatinous masses of sputum seen in the early stage of an attack of bronchial asthma.

Perlèche (la) (*lah pehr-lāsh*) [Fr.]. A peculiar contagious disease of the mouth occurring in children. It consists in a thickening and desquamation of the epithelium at the angles of the mouth, with occasionally the formation of small fissures, giving rise to a smarting sensation in the lips. The disease is probably microbic in origin.

Perles' Anemia Bodies. Small, club-shaped, actively motile bodies, from 3 to 4 μ in length, found by Perles in the blood in three cases of pernicious anemia.

Perlia's Nucleus. See *Nucleus, Spitzka's*.

Perlsucht. See *Pearl-disease*.

Permanent (*per'-man-ent*) [*per*, through; *manere*, to remain]. Lasting; fixed; enduring, as *permanent* teeth.

Permanganate (*per-man'-gan-āt*). A salt of permanganic acid. See *Manganese*.

Permanganic Acid (*per-man-gan'-ik*), $HMnO_4$. A monobasic acid known chiefly in its salts.

Permeable (*per'-me-a-bl*) [*per*, through; *meare*, to pass]. Capable of affording passage. **P. Stricture,** a stricture that permits the passage of an instrument.

Permixion (*per-mik'-shun*) [*permiscere*, to mingle]. A perfect chemic mixture.

Pernambuco Wood. The wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata*. It is used as an astringent and roborant, and contains brasilin, a coloring-matter.

Pernicious (*per-nish'-us*) [*perniciosus*, destructive]. Highly destructive; of intense severity; deadly; fatal. **P. Anemia,** a disease of the blood characterized by a great diminution in the number of red corpuscles, and a relatively smaller diminution of the hemoglobin, by the presence in the blood of poikilocytes, macrocytes, microcytes, and nucleated red corpuscles. A symptomatic pernicious anemia may be produced by parasites in the intestinal canal, by atrophy of the gastric mucous membrane, and by hemorrhage. The nature of primary pernicious anemia is still obscure. Most writers believe that the disease is dependent upon increased hemolysis, *i. e.*, blood-destruction. The disease most common in middle life is usually fatal, although recoveries are reported in several instances. **P. Malaria.** See under *Malarial Fever*. **P. Vomiting,** persistent, uncontrollable vomiting occurring in pregnancy.

Pernio (*per'-ne-o*) [L.]. Synonym of *Chilblain*.

Peromoplasty (*pe-rom'-o-plas-te*) [*πήρωμα*, a maiming; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. The formation of a new stump after an amputation when the end of a bone projects.

Perone (*per'-o-ne*) [*περόνη*, pin]. The fibula.

Peroneal (*per-o-ne'-al*) [*perone*]. Pertaining to the fibula.

Peroneum (*per-o-ne'-um*). Synonym of *Perone*.

Peroneus (*per-o-ne'-us*) [see *Perone*]. Pertaining to the fibula. **P. Muscles.** See under *Muscle*.

Peronin (*per-o'-nin*), $C_{24}H_{25}NO_3$. CHl. Benzylmorphin hydrochlorate; a substitution-product of morphin possessing feeble narcotic properties, but useful as a somnifacient and in allaying cough. Dose $\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.04–0.1 Gm.); maximum daily dose 6 gr. (0.3 Gm.).

Peronospora (*per-o-nos'-po-rah*) [*περόνη*, a pin; *σπόρος*, spore]. A genus of fungi producing mildew. *P. ferrani* is a species that was supposed to cause cholera; *P. lutea*, one that has been held to be the cause of yellow fever.

Perosmic (*per-oz'-mik*). Containing osmium as an octavalent radicle. **P. Anhydrid,** osmic acid; it is used internally in muscular rheumatism. Dose $\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{4}}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.).

Perosomus (*pe-ro-so'-mus*) [*πηρός*, maimed; *σῶμα*, body]. A monster presenting malformation of the entire body.

Peroxid (*per-oks'-id*) [*per*, through; *oxid*]. That oxid of any base which contains the most oxygen.

Peroxidate, Peroxidize (*per-oks'-id-āt, per-oks'-id-īz*) [*peroxid*]. To oxidize completely.

Perplication (*per-plik-a'-shun*) [*per*, through; *plicare*, to fold]. The operation of turning an incised vessel upon itself by drawing its end through an incision in its own wall.

Perpœna (*per-pe'-nah*). A proprietary analgesic said to be a coal-tar derivative. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 Gm.).

Perseveration (*per-sĕv-er-a'-shun*) [*perseverare*, to persist]. A senseless repetition of plainly spoken words or of imperfect speech.

Persistence-time. The period succeeding the contraction of the ventricle of the heart, but prior to the occurrence of relaxation.

Persodine (*per'-so-dēn*). The proprietary name for a solution of 2 parts of sodium persulfate in 300 parts of water.

Personal (*per'-son-al*) [*persona*, a person]. Pertaining to a person. **P. Equation,** the peculiar difference of individuals in their reaction to various orders of stimuli.

Perspiration (*per-spir-a'-shun*) [*perspire*]. 1. The secretion of sweat. 2. The sweat. **P., Insensible,** that which takes place constantly, the fluid being evaporated as fast as excreted. **P., Sensible,** that accumulating in visible drops or beads; the sweat.

Perspire (*per-spīr'*) [*perspirare*, to breathe everywhere]. To sweat.

Perstriction (*per-strik'-shun*) [*per*, through; *stringere*, to bind]. The arrest of hemorrhage by ligating the bleeding vessel.

Persulfate (*per-sul'-fāt*). The sulfate which contains a greater proportion of the sulfuric acid radicle than the other sulfates of the same radicle.

Persulfid (*per-sul'-fid*). The compound of sulfur with an element or radicle which contains more sulfur than the other compounds of sulfur with the same element or radicle.

Pertik's Diverticulum. See *Diverticulum, Pertik's*.

Pertussin (*per-tus'-in*). A proprietary remedy for whooping-cough said to consist of the fluidextract of thyme mixed with syrup to procure an infusion in the strength of 1 : 7.

Pertussis (*per-tus'-is*). See *Whooping-cough*.

Perucognac (*pe-ru-kon'-yak*). A preparation employed in tuberculosis said to consist of the active principle of balsam of peru, 25 gr.; cinnamic acid, 10%, in a liter of cognac.

Peruol (*pe'-ru-ol*). A mixture of peruscabin and castor-oil. It is used in scabies.

Peruscabin (*pe-ru-ska'-bin*). Synthetic benzoic-acid benzylester. It is used in scabies.

Peruvian (*pe-ru'-ve-an*) [*Peru*]. Pertaining to Peru. **P. Bark.** See *Cinchona*. **P. Wart.** See *Verruga peruana*.

Pervigilium (*per-vij-il'-e-um*) [*per*, through; *vigilium*, a watch]. Insomnia; wakefulness.

Pervious (*per'-ve-us*) [*per*, through; *via*, way]. Open; permeable.

Pes (*pēz*) [L.]. A foot or foot-like structure. **P. accessorius,** the eminentia collateralis, a smooth white eminence in the brain, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle. **P. anserinus,** goose's foot; the radiate branching of the facial nerve after its exit at the side of the face. **P. calcaneovalgus,** talipes calcaneovalgus. **P. calcaneus,** talipes. **P. cavus, P. excavatus,** talipes cavus. **P. equinus,** talipes equinus. **P. hippocampi major,** the lower portion of the hippocampus major. **P. hippocampi minor.** See *Hippocampus minor*. **P. olfactorius,** the inner root of the olfactory lobe. **P. varus,** talipes varus.

Pessary (*pes'-ar-e*) [*πεσσός*, an oval-shaped stone]. 1. An instrument placed in the vagina to hold the uterus in position. 2. A vaginal suppository.

Pestiferous (*pes-tif'-er-us*) [*pestis*, pest; *ferre*, to bear]. Causing pestilence.

Pestilence (*pes'-til-ens*) [*pest*]. Any deadly epidemic disease, especially the plague.

Pestilential (*pes-til-en'-shal*) [*pestilence*]. Having the nature of or producing a pestilence.

Pestle (*pes'-l*) [*pistillum*, a pounder]. The instrument with which substances are rubbed in a mortar.

Petanelle (*pet'-an-el*). A patented preparation of fibrous peat used as an absorbent.

Petechia (*pet-e'-ke-ah*) [It., *peteche*, a flea-bite]. A small spot beneath the epidermis, due to an effusion of blood.

Petechial (*pet-e'-ke-al*) [*petechia*]. Characterized by or of the nature of petechias. **P. Fever,** typhus fever.

Peter's Law. Atheromatous changes in blood-vessels are most likely to occur where there are angles and projections.

Petit's Canal. See *Canal of Petit*. **P.'s Hernia,** lumbar hernia. **P.'s Ligament,** the concave

fold formed back of the vagina by the union of Douglas' ligaments. **P.'s Sinus.** See *Valsalva's Sinus*. **P.'s Triangle,** the trigonum lumbale. The space bounded in front by the posterior border of the external oblique, behind by the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, its base being formed by the iliac crest. Lumbar hernia usually occurs in this triangle.

Petit mal (*pet-e mahl*) [Fr., "little illness"]. A slight epileptic seizure characterized by a momentary, scarcely recognizable loss of consciousness, often with an upward staring of the eyes and fibrillary movements of the facial muscles.

Petri's Capsules, P.'s Dishes, P.'s Saucers. Shallow, cylindric, covered glass vessels for bacteria culture, in which the colonies may be counted without removing the cover. **P.'s Test for Proteids,** a faint yellow coloration is produced by treating a proteid or peptone solution with a solution of diazobenzolsulfonic acid; but if the solution is rendered alkaline by the addition of caustic alkali, the color changes to orange or brown according to concentration, and a red froth is formed on shaking.

Petrifaction (*pet-ri-fak'-shun*) [*πέτρα*, a stone; *facere*, to make]. Conversion into stone, as *petrifaction* of the fetus, the formation of a lithopedion.

Petrolatum (*pet-ro-la'-tum*) [*petroleum*]. A jelly-like preparation obtained from the residuum of petroleum, soluble in ether, insoluble in water and alcohol, and known commercially as vaselin or cosmolin. It is used as a basis for ointments and as an emollient. **P. album,** white petrolatum. **P. liquidum** (U. S. P.), liquid petrolatum.

Petroleum (*pet-ro'-le-um*) [*πέτρα*, rock; *oleum*, oil]. An oily liquid issuing from the earth in various places, and consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons with small amounts of oxidation-products. The hydrocarbons belong chiefly to the paraffin series. **P.-jelly,** petrolatum.

Petrolization (*pet-rol-i-za'-shun*) [*petroleum*]. The act or process of treating waters with kerosene for the extermination of mosquitos.

Petrolize (*pet'-rol-īz*). To treat waters with kerosene.

Petromastoid (*pet-ro-mas'-toid*) [*petrosa; mastoid*]. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. **P. Canal,** a short passage connecting the mastoid sinuses and the tympanic cavity. **P. Foramen,** the tympanic orifice of the petromastoid canal.

Petrooccipital (*pet-ro-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*petrosa; occiput*]. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

Petrosa (*pet-ro'-sah*) [*πέτρα*, rock]. The petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrosal (*pet-ro'-sal*) [*petrosa*]. 1. Pertaining to the petrosa, as the *petrosal* sinus (superior and inferior), *petrosal* nerves. 2. The petrosa.

Petrosapol (*pet-ro-sa'-pol*). A proprietary combination said to consist of soap and certain constituents of petroleum residue; used in scalp diseases.

Petroselinum (*pet-ro-se-li'-num*). See *Parsley*.

Petrosomastoid (*pet-ro-so-mas'-toid*). Synonym of *Petromastoid*.

Petrosphenoid (*pet-ro-sfe'-noid*) [*petrosa; sphenoid*]. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. **P. Suture,** the suture between the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

Petrosquamosal, Petrosquamous (*pet-ro-skwa-mo'-sal, pet-ro-skwa'-mus*) [*petrosa; squamosa*]. Pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. **P. Fissure, P. Suture,** the line of juncture of the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone. **P. Sinus,** a venous passage formed in the dura mater at the junction of the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. It opens into the lateral sinus.

Petrosulfol (*pet-ro-sul'-fol*). A proprietary product resembling ichthyol, but with less disagreeable odor; used as is ichthyol.

Petrous (*pe'-trus*) [*πέτρα*, rock]. 1. Stony; of the hardness of stone, as the *petrous* portion of the temporal bone. 2. See *Petrosal* (1).

Petrox (*pet'-roks*). A mixture of paraffin-oil, 100 parts; oleic acid, 50 parts; and alcoholic ammonia solution, 25 parts; a substitute for vasogen.

Pettenkofer's Soil-water or Ground-water Theory. Cholera never prevails epidemically where the soil is impermeable to water, or where the level of the soil-water is not liable to fluctuations. **P.'s Test for Bile Acids,** dissolve in concentrated sulfuric acid a small quantity of bile in substance in a small glass dish, or mix some of the liquid containing the bile acids with concentrated sulfuric acid and warm; in either case great care must be exercised that the temperature does not rise above 60° to 70° C. Add drop by drop a 10% solution of cane-sugar, constantly stirring with a glass rod. In the presence of bile a beautiful red coloration is produced, which becomes bluish-violet in the course of the day. This red liquid shows an absorption band at F and another near E, between D and E.

Peucine (*pu'-sēn*) [*πεύκη*, the fir]. Resin; pitch.

Peucinous (*pu'-sin-us*) [see *Peucine*]. Relating to or like the fir-tree; resinous.

Pexin (*pek'-sin*) [*πῆξις*, a curdling]. Rennin.

Pexinogen (*peks-in'-o-jen*). See *Renninogen*.

Peyer's Glands, P.'s Patches. Aggregations of lymph-follicles situated in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the small intestine, opposite the mesenteric attachment.

Peyerian Fever. Typhoid fever.

Pfeiffer's Glandular Fever. An acute infectious fever characterized by inflammatory swelling of the lymph-glands, anemia, and prostration. **P.'s Reaction,** the mixing of

some of the peritoneal effusion provoked in a guinea-pig by inoculating it with a mixture of blood-serum of an animal immune to cholera, and of bouillon to which a small portion of a culture of the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* has been added, causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The absence of this phenomenon proves that the spirillum under investigation is of a different species. The same phenomenon has been observed in the case of the typhoid bacillus and typhoid antitoxic serum, and is a valuable differential sign.

Pflueger's Law of Contraction. Galvanic stimulation of a nerve causes muscular contraction, which varies uniformly according as the kathode or the anode is applied, or as the current is closed or opened. Certain deviations from this law constitute the reaction of degeneration. The law may be briefly stated as follows:

Current Strength.	K C	K O	A C	A O
Weak	C	..	..	..
Medium	C	..	C	C
Strong	Te	C	C	C

C, contraction; Te, tetanic contraction.

P.'s Law of Reflex Action. 1. If stimulation of a sensory nerve is followed by a unilateral reflex movement, the latter always occurs on the side to which the sensory nerve belongs. 2. If the stimulus received by a sensory nerve extends to motor nerves of the opposite side, contraction occurs only in the corresponding muscles. 3. If the contraction is unequal on the two sides, the stronger contraction always takes place on the side which is stimulated. 4. If the reflex excitement extends to other motor nerves, the direction of the impulse from the sensory to the motor nerve is from before backward in the brain and from below upward in the spinal cord—*i. e.*, always in the direction of the oblongata.

P.'s Tubes, ovarian tubes; sacciform or tubular ingrowths of the germ epithelium on the anterointernal surface of the wolffian body; they ultimately form the cortex of the ovary.

Pfuhl's Sign, P.-Jaffé's Sign. In subphrenic pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration, while the contrary occurs in true pneumothorax.

Phace, Phacea (*fa'-se, fa-se'-ah*) [*φακός*, a lens]. The crystalline lens.

Phacentocele (*fa-sen'-to-sēl*) [*φακός*, a lens; *ἐντός*, within; *κήλη*, hernia]. Displacement of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber of the eye.

Phacicous (*fa'-sik-us*) [*φακός*, a lens]. 1. Belonging to the crystalline lens. 2. Lentil-shaped.

Phacitis (*fā-si'-tis*). See *Phakitis.*

Phaco- (*fa-ko-*) [*φακός*, a lens]. A prefix meaning pertaining to a lens or to the lens of the eye.

Phacocele (*fa'-ko-sēl*). See *Phacentocele.*

Phacoiditis (*fa-koid-i'-tis*). See *Phakitis.*

Phacoidoscope (*fa-koid'-o-skōp*). Synonym of *Phacoscope.*

Phacolysis, Phakolysis (*fa-kol'-is-is*) [*phaco-; λύειν*, to loose]. 1. Dissolution or disintegration of the crystalline lens. 2. An operation for relief of high myopia consisting in discission of the crystalline lens followed by extraction.

Phacomalacia, Phakomalacia (*fa-ko-mal-a'-se-ah*) [*phaco-; μαλακία*, softness]. Soft cataract.

Phacometer, Phakometer (*fa-kom'-et-er*) [*phaco-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the refractive power of lenses.

Phacoplanesis, Phakoplanesis (*fa-ko-plan-e'-sis*) [*phaco-; πλάνησις*, a making to wander]. Displacement of the lens of the eye from the posterior to the anterior chamber and back again.

Phacosclerosis, Phakosclerosis (*fa-ko-skle-ro'-sis*) [*phaco-; sclerosis*]. Hardening of the crystalline lens.

Phacoscope, Phakoscope (*fa'-ko-skōp*) [*phaco-; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. An instrument for observing the accommodative changes of the lens.

Phacoscopy, Phakoscopy (*fa - kos' - ko - pe*) [see *Phacoscope*]. The observation and estimation of the changes in the lens of the eye caused by accommodative influences.

Phacotherapy, Phakotherapy (*fa-ko-ther'-ap-e*) [*phaco-; θεραπεία*, therapy]. Heliotherapy.

Phagedena (*faj-ed-e'-nah*) [*φαγέδαινα*, a cancerous sore]. A rapidly spreading destructive ulceration of soft parts.

Phagedenic (*faj-ed-en'-ik*) [*phagedena*]. Of the nature of phagedena. **P. Chancroid,** a chancroid that spreads rapidly and destroys a large amount of tissue.

Phagedenism (*faj'-ed-en-izm*). Rapidly progressive ulcerative processes of the soft parts, frequently complicated with chancroid bubos.

Phagedenoma (*faj-ed-en-o'-mah*). A phagedenic ulcer.

Phagocyte (*fag'-o-sīt*) [*φαγεῖν*, to eat; *κύτος*, a cell]. A cell having the property of englobing and digesting foreign or other particles harmful to the body. Phagocytes are either fixed—endothelial cells, fixed connective-tissue cells—or free—the wandering cells or leukocytes. A large phagocyte is termed a *macrophage;* a small one, a *microphage.*

Phagocytic (*fag-o-sit'-ik*) [*phagocyte*]. Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes.

Phagocytosis (*fag-o-si-to'-sis*) [*phagocyte*]. The ingestion of foreign or other particles, principally bacteria, by certain cells. Phagocytosis has been claimed to be the cause of immunity against infectious diseases.

Phagolysis (*fag-ol'-is-is*) [*φαγεῖν*, to eat; *λύειν*, to loose]. Destruction or dissolution of phagocytes.

Phagotherapy (*fag-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*φαγεῖν*, to eat; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. Treatment by superalimentation.

Phakitis (*fa-ki'-tis*) [*φακός*, lens; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the crystalline

lens of the eye; a condition that has, however, not been observed.

Phalacrosis (*fal-ak-ro'-sis*) [*φαλακρός*, bald]. Baldness.

Phalacrotic, Phalacrous (*fal-ak-rot'-ik, fal-ak'-rus*) [*phalacrosis*]. Bald.

Phalangeal (*fa-lan'-je-al*) [*phalanx*]. Pertaining to a phalanx.

Phalanges (*fa - lan' - jēz*) [*phalanx*]. Plural of *phalanx*.

Phalangitis (*fal-an-ji'-tis*) [*phalanx; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a phalanx. **P. syphilitica.** See under *Dactylitis syphilitica*.

Phalangosis (*fal-an-go'-sis*) [*phalanx*]. 1. A disease of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in rows. 2. Ptosis.

Phalanx (*fa'-lanks*) [*φάλαγξ*, phalanx]. 1. One of the bones of the fingers or toes. 2. One of the delicate processes of the headplate of the outer rod of Corti projecting beyond the inner rod.

Phallalgia (*fal-al'-je-ah*) [*phallus; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the penis.

Phallic (*fal'-ik*) [*phallus*]. Pertaining to the penis.

Phallus (*fal'-us*) [*φαλλός*, penis]. Penis.

Phaneroscope (*fan'-er-o-skōp*) [*φανερός*, visible; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument for rendering the skin transparent; it is used in examining for diseases of the skin, such as lupus.

Phantasm (*fan'-tazm*) [*φαντάζειν*, to render visible]. An illusive perception of an object that does not exist; an optic illusion; an apparition.

Phantom (*fan'-tum*) [*phantasm*]. 1. An apparition. 2. A model of a part or the whole of the human body used in practising various operations and procedures. **P. Tumor,** a tumor-like swelling produced artificially by the contraction of a muscle or by other causes.

Pharcidous (*far'-sid-us*) [*φαρκίς*, a wrinkle]. Wrinkled; rugose; full of wrinkles.

Pharmacal (*far'-mak-al*) [*φάρμακον*, a drug]. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceutic (*far-ma-su'-tik*) [*pharmacy*]. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceutics (*far-ma-su'-tiks*). See *Pharmacy*.

Pharmacist (*far'-ma-sist*) [*pharmacy*]. An apothecary.

Pharmaco- (*far-ma-ko-*) [*φάρμακον*, a drug]. A prefix meaning pertaining to drugs.

Pharmacodynamics (*far-ma-ko-di-nam'-iks*) [*pharmaco-; δύναμις*, force]. The science of the action of drugs.

Pharmacognosis, Pharmacognosy (*far-ma-kog-no'-sis, far-ma-kog'-no-se*) [*pharmaco-; γνῶσις*, knowledge]. The science of crude drugs.

Pharmacography (*far-ma-kog'-ra-fe*). See *Pharmacognosis*.

Pharmacologist (*far-ma-kol'-o-jist*) [*pharmacology*]. One versed in pharmacology.

Pharmacology (*far-ma-kol'-o-je*) [*pharmaco-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature and properties of drugs.

Pharmacopeia (*far-ma-ko-pe'-ah*) [*pharmaco-; ποιεῖν*, to make]. A collection of formulas and methods for the preparation of drugs, especially a book of such formulas recognized as a standard, as the United States or the British Pharmacopeia. The former is issued every ten years under the supervision of a national committee.

Pharmacopeial (*far-ma-ko-pe'-al*) [*pharmacopeia*]. Contained in or sanctioned by the pharmacopeia.

Pharmacy (*far'-ma-se*) [*φαρμακεία*, the use of drugs]. 1. The art of preparing, compounding, and dispensing medicines. 2. A drugstore.

Pharyngalgia (*far-in-gal'-je-ah*) [*pharynx; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngeal (*far-in'-je-al*) [*pharynx*]. Pertaining to the pharynx. **P. Tonsil.** See *Luschka's Tonsil*. **P. Tubercle,** a small elevation near the middle of the inferior surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, for the attachment of the pharynx.

Pharyngectomy (*far-in-jek'-to-me*) [*pharynx; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the pharynx.

Pharyngismus (*far-in-jiz'-mus*) [*pharynx*]. Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis (*far-in-ji'-tis*) [*pharynx; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pharynx. **P., Acute, P., Catarrhal,** a form due to exposure to cold, to the action of irritant substances, or to certain infectious causes, and characterized by pain on swallowing, by dryness, later by moisture, and by congestion of the mucous membrane. **P., Chronic,** a form that is generally the result of repeated acute attacks, and is associated either with hypertrophy of the mucous membrane (*hypertrophic pharyngitis*) or with atrophy (*atrophic pharyngitis*). **P., Croupous, P., Diphtheric,** that characterized by the presence of a false membrane, the product of the action of the diphtheria bacillus. **P., Follicular,** clergyman's sore throat. **P., Granular,** a form of chronic pharyngitis in which the mucous membrane has a granular appearance. **P., Lithemic,** a sense of fulness in the throat with a feeling of rigidity associated with heat and dryness; it is due to the gouty diathesis.

Pharyngo- (*far-in-go-*) [*pharynx*]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the pharynx.

Pharyngocele (*far-in'-go-sēl*) [*pharyngo-; κήλη*, hernia]. A hernia or pouch of the pharynx projecting through the pharyngeal wall.

Pharyngolaryngeal (*far - in - go - lar - in'-je-al*) [*pharyngo-; larynx*]. Pertaining both to the pharynx and to the larynx.

Pharyngolaryngitis (*far-in-go-lar-in-ji'-tis*) [*pharyngo-; laryngitis*]. Simultaneous inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

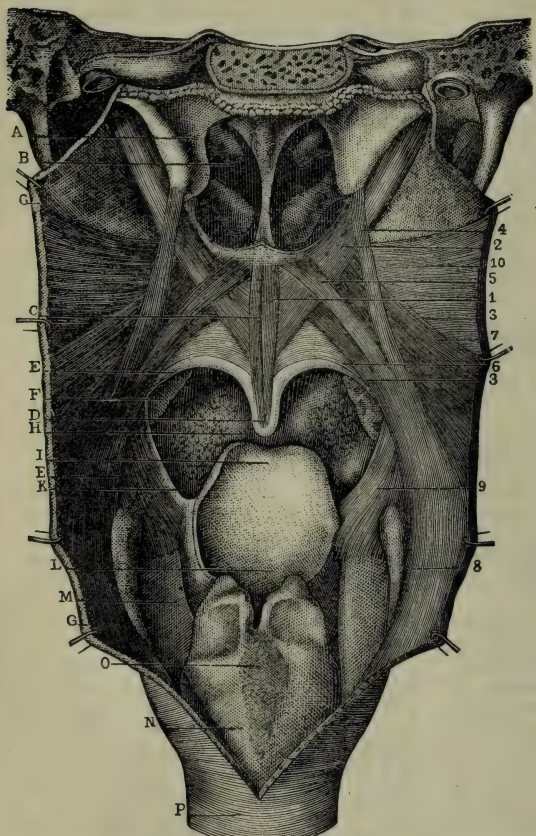
Pharyngomaxillary (*far-in-go-maks'-il-a-re*). Relating to the pharynx and the maxilla.

Pharyngomycosis (*far-in-go-mi-ko'-sis*). Disease of the pharynx due to the action of fungi.

Pharyngopalatine (*far-in-go-pal'-a-tin*). Relating to the pharynx and the palate.

Pharyngoparalysis (*far - in - go - par-al'-is-is*). See *Pharyngoplegia.*

Pharyngoplasty (*far-in'-go-plas-te*) [*pharyngo-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the pharynx.



Pharynx, Opened Posteriorly, Showing Larynx, Tongue, and Soft Palate.—(*Holden.*)

A. Cartilaginous expansion of the eustachian tube. B. Posterior nasal openings. C. Soft palate. D. Uvula. E, E. Posterior pillar of the palate. F. Tonsil. G, G. Pharynx, opened in median line. H. Base of the tongue. I. Epiglottis. K. Left glossoepiglottidean fold. L. Superior opening of the larynx. M. Thyroid cartilage. N. Posterior surface of the larynx. O. Group of grape-like glands constantly found in this position. P. Upper extremity of the esophagus. 1. Azygos uvulæ muscle. 2. Levator palati muscle. 3, 3. Palatopharyngeus muscle. 4. Salpingopharyngeus muscle. 5. Internal portion of the palatopharyngeus muscle. 6. Fibers proceeding from the middle of the palate and ending in the palatopharyngeus muscle. 7. Superior fibers of the palatopharyngeus muscle, going to interlace on the lateral and posterior surface of the pharynx with those on the opposite side. 8. Inferior fibers of the palatopharyngeus muscle, being inserted into the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage near the base of the superior cornu and pharyngeal aponeurosis. 9. Anterior fibers of the stylopharyngeus muscle, attached (1) to the lateral fold of the epiglottis; (2) to the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage at the base and superior margin. 10. Superior constrictor of the pharynx.

Pharyngoplegia (*far-in-go-ple'-je-ah*) [*pharyngo-; πληγή*, a stroke]. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyngoscope (*far-in'-go-skōp*) [*pharyngo-; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. An instrument for use in examining the pharynx.

Pharyngoscopy (*far-in-gos'-ko-pe*) [*pharyngoscope*]. Examination of the pharynx with the pharyngoscope.

Pharyngospasm (*far-in'-go-spazm*) [*pharyngo-; σπασμός*, a spasm]. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx.

Pharyngospasmodic (*far-in-go-spas-mod'-ik*). Relating to spasmodic contraction of the pharynx.

Pharyngostenous (*far-in-go-ste'-nus*) [*pharyngo-; stenosis*]. Relating to stricture of the pharynx.

Pharyngotherapy (*far-in-go-ther'-a-pe*) [*pharyngo-; θεραπεία*, therapy]. The treatment of diseases of the pharynx by direct applications or irrigations.

Pharyngotome (*far - in' - go - tōm*) [*pharyngo-; τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument for incising the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy (*far-in-got'-o-me*) [see *Pharyngotome*]. Incision into the pharynx. **P., Inferior,** that in which the tissues between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage are divided. **P., Lateral,** incision into one side of the pharynx. **P., Subhyoidean,** that through the thyrohyoid membrane.

Pharyngotonsillitis (*far-in-go-tonsil-i'-tis*) [*pharyngo-; tonsillitis*]. Inflammation of the pharynx and the tonsil.

Pharyngoxerosis (*far-in-go-zer-o'-sis*) [*pharyngo-; xerosis*]. Dryness of the pharynx.

Pharynx (*far'-ingks*) [*φάρυγξ*, the throat]. The musculomembranous pouch situated back of the nose, mouth, and larynx, and extending from the base of the skull to a point opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, where it becomes continuous with the esophagus. It is lined by mucous membrane, covered in its upper part with columnar ciliated epithelium, in its lower part with stratified epithelium. On the outside of this is a layer of fibrous tissue—the *pharyngeal aponeurosis.* This in turn is surrounded by the muscular coat. The upper portion of the pharynx communicates with the nose through the posterior nares, is known as the *nasopharynx,* and functionally belongs to the respiratory tract; the lower portion is divided into the *oropharynx* and *laryngopharynx,* and is a part of the digestive tract. The pharynx communicates with the middle ear by means of the eustachian tube.

Phecine (*fe'-sēn*), $C_6H_4(OH)_2SO_4$. Sulfometadihydroxybenzene, a sulfate of the double

hydrate of benzene; it is said to be a non-irritant antiseptic and prophylactic, and is indicated in diseases of the skin.

Phenacetin (*fe-nas'-et-in*). See *Acetphenetidin.*

Phenalgene (*fe-nal'-jēn*). A proprietary analgesic said to contain acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, etc.

Phenalgin (*fe-nal'-jin*). A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic said to be an ammoniated combination of phenyl and acetanilid. Syn., *Ammoniophenylacetamid.*

Phenate (*fe'-nāt*) [*phenol*]. A compound of phenol and a base; a carbolate.

Phenatol (*fe'-nat-ol*). A proprietary antipyretic and anodyne said to be a combination of sodium carbonate, bicarbonate, sulfate, and chlorid, with acetanilid and caffein.

Phenazon (*fe'-naz-on*). Antipyrin.

Phene (*fēn*). Benzene.

Phenedin (*fe'-ned-in*). Acetphenetidin.

Phenegol (*fe'-ne-gol*), $C_6H_5 . O . NO_2 . SO_3K$. Mercury potassium nitroparaphenol sulfonate. It is antiseptic and bactericide.

Phenetidin (*fe-net'-id-in*) [*phenol*], $C_8H_{11}NO$. The base from which acetphenetidin is prepared by substitution. **P. Citrate,** a condensation-product of paraamidophenetol with citric acid; sedative and antipyretic.

Phenic Acid (*fen'-ik*). See *Acid, Carbolic.*

Phenicate (*fen'-ik-āt*). To charge with phenol or phenic acid.

Phenidin, Phenin (*fe'-nid-in, fe'-nin*). See *Acetphenetidin.*

Phenigmus (*fe-nig'-mus*) [*φοῖνιξ*, purple-red]. A skin disease characterized by diffuse redness, without fever.

Phenocoll (*fe'-no-kol*) [*phenol*], $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$. Amidophenacetin, a substance resembling acetphenetidin; the hydrochlorate is used as an antipyretic. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.).

Phenocreasote (*fe-no-kre'-a-sōt*). A preparation of creasote and phenol.

Phenol (*fe'-nol*) [*φοῖνιξ*, purple-red]. 1. C_6H_5-OH. Hydroxybenzene, obtained either from coal-tar by fractional distillation or made synthetically. More commonly known as *carbolic acid.* 2. Any derivative of benzene homologous with phenol. **P.-camphor,** camphorated phenol. **P. Celluloid,** a protective varnish for wounds, prepared from pyroxylin, phenol, and camphor. **P. Diiodid,** a precipitate from a combination of solutions of sodium, phenol, and iodopotassium iodid, recommended as a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Diiodophenoliodid.* **P., Glycerite of** (*glycerītum phenolis*, U. S. P.), a mixture of liquefied phenol and glycerol. **P., Liquefied** (*phenol liquefactum*, U. S. P.), a liquid containing not less than 86.4% by weight of absolute phenol. Dose 1 min. (0.06 Cc.). **P., Ointment of** (*unguentum phenolis*, U. S. P.), an ointment made of white petrolatum and phenol. **P., Orthomonobromo-,** C_6H_5BrO, an oily, violet-colored liquid with strong odor, soluble in ether, chloroform, or 100 parts of water; used as a wound antiseptic and in erysipelas, 1 to 2% in petrolatum, twice daily. **P., Orthomonochlor-,** C_6H_5ClO, a colorless antiseptic liquid, soluble in alcohol or ether, used with petrolatum in skin diseases, etc. **P. Sulforicinate,** a solution of phenol in sulforicinic acid, used in 20% solution in tuberculosis of the throat. **P., Tests for.** See *Allen, Berthelot, Davy, Eijkman, Jacquemin, Landolt, Penzoldt and Fischer, Plugge.* **P. Trichlorid.** See *Trichlorphenol.*

Phenolphthalein (*fe-nol-thal'-le-in*) [*phenol; phthalic acid*], $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$. A substance produced by the action of phenol on phthalic acid and used generally in a 1% solution in 50% alcohol, as a delicate test for acids and alkalis. It is turned red by alkalis and decolorized by acids. It has been recommended as a purgative. Dose 1½–4 gr. (0.09–0.2 Gm.).

Phenolsulfonic Acid (*fe-nol-sul-fon'-ik*). Sulfocarbolic acid.

Phenomenon (*fe-nom'-en-on*) [*φαινόμενον*, that which is seen; pl., *phenomena*]. An event or manifestation, generally of an unusual character.

Phenophthalein (*fe-no-thal'-le-in*). See *Phenolphthalein.*

Phenosal (*fe'-no-sal*). Phenetidin acetosalicylate; an antipyretic compound of acetphenetidin and salicylic acid; used in acute articular rheumatism. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.) 2 to 6 times daily. Syn., *Paraphenetidin salicylacetic acid.*

Phenosalyl (*fe-no-sal'-il*). A compound of phenol, salicylic acid, lactic acid, and menthol, mixed with heat. It is an external antiseptic, used in conjunctivitis in 0.2 to 0.4% solution; in eczema, in 1% solution.

Phenosuccin (*fe-no-suk'-sin*), $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(COCH_2)_2$. Colorless needles derived from paraamidophenol by action of succinic acid; antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) daily. Syn., *Pyrantin.*

Phenosuccinate (*fe-no-suk'-sin-āt*). The sodium salt of phenosuccin, forming a white, soluble powder. It is preferred to phenosuccin. Dose 7½–46 gr. (0.5–3.0 Gm.).

Phenoxin (*fe-noks'-in*). A trade name for carbon tetrachlorid.

Phenoxycaffein (*fe-noks-e-kaf'-e-in*), $C_8H_9OC_8H_5)N_4O_2$. It is anesthetic and narcotic and is used subcutaneously in sciatica. Dose 4 gr. (0.26 Gm.).

Phenyl (*fe'-nil*) [*phenol; ὕλη*, matter]. The univalent radicle, C_6H_5, of phenol. **P. Alcohol.** Synonym of *Phenol.* **P. Hydrate,** phenol. **P. Salicylate** (*phenylis salicylas*, U. S. P.), the salicylic ester of phenyl, a white, crystalline substance, used as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic, and as a substitute for salicylic acid. It is decomposed in the intestine into salicylic acid and phenol. Dose 5–25 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Salol.*

Phenylate (*fe'-nil-āt*). A carbolate.

Phenylglucosazone (*fe-nil-glu-ko'-saz-ōn*), $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_4$. A yellow, crystalline compound produced in the phenylhydrazin test for glucose.

Phenylglycuronic Acid (*fe-nil-glik-u-ron'-ik*). A crystalline body, a compound of phenol

and glycuronic acid, occurring in the urine after the ingestion of phenol.

Phenylhydrazin (*fe-nil-hi'-dra-zin*), $C_6H_8N_2$. A liquid base, crystallizing in plates, the hydrochlorate of which is used as a test for sugar.

P. Tests. See *v. Jaksch, Neumann, Riegler.*

Phenylic (*fe-nil'-ik*) [*phenyl*]. Pertaining to or containing phenyl.

Phenylon (*fe'-nil-on*). Antipyrin.

Phenylquinaldin (*fe-nil-kwin-al'-din*), $C_9H_5(C_6H_5)N$, an antiperiodic prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of anilin, acetophenone, and aldehyd. Dose 1⅓–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 Gm.). It is also used externally as a local irritant.

Phenylquinolin (*fe-nil-kwin'-o-lin*). A derivative of quinolin by the entrance of the phenyl groups into its pyridin molecule. It is more active than quinin.

Phenylurethane (*fe-nil-u'-reth-ān*). See *Euphorin.*

Phesin (*fe'-sin*), $C_6H_3 . O . C_2H_5SO_3Na . NH . CO . CH_3$. A proprietary antipyretic sulfoderivative of acetphenetidin.

Phial (*fi'-al*). See *Vial.*

Phillips' Muscle. A small muscle extending from the styloid process of the radius and the external lateral ligament to the proximal portion of the phalanges.

Phillyrea (*fil-ir'-e-ah*) [*φιλύρα*, the linden-tree, from the similarity of its leaves]. A genus of the *Oleaceæ.* The leaves of *P. latifolia*, the stone-linden of southern Europe, are diuretic and emmenagog and are used in ulcerations of the mouth. It contains *phillirin.*

Phillyrin (*fil'-i-rin*), $C_{27}H_{34}O_{11} + H_2O$. A crystalline glucosid found in the bark and leaves of *Phillyrea latifolia, P. angustifolia*, and *P. media.* It is antimalarial.

Philocytase (*fil-o-si'-tāz*) [*φιλεῖν*, to love; *κύτος*, a cell]. Metchnikoff's name for the intermediate body of Ehrlich.

Phimosientomy (*fi-mo-si-en'-to-me*) [*φιμοῦν*, to constrict; *ἐντομή*, incision]. Incision of a constricted prepuce.

Phimosiotomy (*fi-mo-si-ot'-o-me*). See *Phimosientomy.*

Phimosis (*fi-mo'-sis*) [*φιμός*, a muzzle]. Elongation and constriction of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted over the glans penis.

Phimotic (*fi-mot'-ik*). Relating to phimosis.

Phisiotherapy (*fiz-i-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*φύσις*, nature; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. The application of natural remedies—air, water, sunlight, etc.—in the treatment of disease.

Phlebectasia, Phlebectasis (*fleb-ek-ta'-ze-ah, fleb-ek'-tas-is*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *ἔκτασις*, dilation]. Dilation of a vein; varicosity.

Phlebectomy (*fleb-ek'-to-me*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a vein.

Phlebepatitis (*fleb-ep-at-i'-tis*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *hepatitis*]. Inflammation of the portal or hepatic veins.

Phlebismus (*fleb-iz'-mus*) [*φλέψ*, vein]. Undue prominence or swelling of a vein.

Phlebitis (*fleb-i'-tis*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vein. This is generally suppurative (*suppurative phlebitis*), and is the result of the extension of suppuration from adjacent tissues. It leads to the formation of a thrombus within the vein (*thrombophlebitis*), which may break down and cause the distribution of septic emboli to various parts of the body. When not due to a suppurative process the phlebitis, called *plastic, adhesive*, or *proliferative*, may give rise to obliteration of the vein. The symptoms of phlebitis are pain and edema of the affected part, redness along the course of the vein, the latter appearing as a hard, tender cord.

P., Sinus-, phlebitis of the sinuses of the dura mater.

Phlebo- (*fleb-o-*) [*φλέψ*, vein]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vein.

Phlebogram (*fleb'-o-gram*) [*phlebo-; γράμμα*, a writing]. A tracing of the movements of a vein by the sphygmograph.

Phlebolite, Phlebolith (*fleb'-o-līt, fleb'-o-lith*) [*phlebo-; λίθος*, a stone]. Vein-stone, a hard concretion sometimes found in veins, and produced by calcareous infiltration of a thrombus.

Phlebosclerosis (*fleb-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*phlebo-; σκληρός*, hard]. Sclerosis of a vein.

Phlebotome (*fleb'-o-tōm*). A cutting-instrument used in phlebotomy; a fleam.

Phlebotomy (*fleb-ot'-o-me*) [*phlebo-; τομή*, a cutting]. Opening of a vein for the purpose of bloodletting. The vein most often selected is the median cephalic at the bend of the elbow.

Phlegm (*flem*) [*φλέγμα*, phlegm]. 1. A viscid, stringy mucus, secreted by the mucosa of the upper air-passages. 2. One of the four humors of the old writers.

Phlegmasia (*fleg-ma'-ze-ah*) [*φλέγμα*, a flame]. Inflammation.

P. alba dolens, milk-leg, a painful swelling of the leg beginning either at the ankle and ascending, or at the groin and extending down the thigh, its usual cause being septic infection after labor.

Phlegmatic (*fleg-mat'-ik*) [*phlegm*]. Full of phlegm; hence, indifferent; apathetic; lymphatic.

Phlegmon (*fleg'-mon*) [*φλεγμονή*, inflammation]. An inflammation characterized by the spreading of a purulent or fibrinopurulent exudate within the tissues.

P., Gas, that in which more or less offensive gas is formed with the pus.

P. ligneux, a peculiar form of chronic inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue marked by a slow clinical course and a consistence resembling wood. It occurs most frequently on the neck.

Phlegmonodœa (*fleg-mon-o-de'-ah*) [*φλεγμονή*, inflammation]. 1. See *Erythematica.* 2. Peritonitis.

Phlegmonous (*fleg'-mon-us*) [*phlegmon*]. Of the nature of or pertaining to phlegmon.

Phlogistic (*flo-jis'-tik*) [*φλογιστός*, burnt]. Inflammatory.

Phlogogen, Phlogogon (*flog'-o-jen, flog'-o-gon*) [*φλόγωσις*, inflammation; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Any substance having the property of ex-

citing inflammation in a tissue with which it comes in contact; an irritant.

Phlogogenic (*flog-o-jen'-ik*) [see *Phlogogen*]. Causing inflammation.

Phlogosin (*flog'-o-sin*) [φλόγωσις, inflammation]. A crystalline body isolated from cultures of pyogenic staphylococci, and causing suppuration when injected beneath the skin or introduced into the eye.

Phlogosis (*flog-o'-sis*) [see *Phlogosin*]. Inflammation.

Phloridzin, Phlorizin (*flor-id'-zin, flor-i'-zin*) [φλοιός, bark; ῥίζα, root], $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10} \cdot 2H_2O$. A bitter crystalline glucosid occurring in the root and trunk of apple, pear, and other fruit-trees. It is said to possess antipyretic properties. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). Given to lower animals it produces glycosuria. **P.-diabetes,** the glycosuria induced in lower animals, especially dogs, by the administration of phloridzin.

Phloroglucin (*flo-ro-glu'-sin*) [φλοιός, bark; γλυκύς, sweet], $C_6H_3(OH)_3$. A crystalline substance found in the bark of the cherry, pear, apple, and other trees, and used as a test for woody tissue (lignin) and hydrochloric acid.

Phlyctena (*flik-te'-nah*) [φλύκταινα, a blister]. A vesicle.

Phlyctenoid (*flik'-ten-oid*). See *Phlyctenular*.

Phlyctenular (*flik-ten'-u-lar*) [*phlyctena*]. Resembling a phlyctenule; characterized by the formation of phlyctenules, as *phlyctenular* conjunctivitis.

Phlyctenule, Phlyctenula (*flik-ten'-ūl, flik-ten'-u-lah*) [*phlyctena*]. A minute phlyctena; a little vesicle or blister.

Phlysis (*fli'-sis*) [φλύσις, eruption]. 1. A phlyctenule. 2. A whitlow.

Phlyzacion, Phlyzacium (*fli-za'-se-on, fli-za'-se-um*) [φλύζειν, to inflame]. A pustular vesicle on an indurated base. **P. acutum.** See *Ecthyma*.

Phobia (*fo'-be-ah*) [φόβος, fear]. Any obsession of fear characteristic of insanity.

Phocas' Disease. Chronic fibrous mastitis, characterized by the presence of multiple fibrous nodules in both breasts.

Phocomelus (*fo-kom'-el-us*) [φώκη, a seal; μέλος, a limb]. A monster with rudimentary limbs, the hands and feet being attached almost directly to the trunk.

Phonation (*fo-na'-shun*) [φωνή, voice]. The production of vocal sound or articulate speech.

Phonatory (*fon'-a-to-re*) [*phonation*]. Pertaining to phonation.

Phonautograph (*fo-naw'-to-graf*) [φωνή, voice; *autograph*]. An apparatus for recording automatically the vibrations of the air produced by the voice.

Phonendoscope (*fo-nen'-do-skōp*) [φωνή, voice; ἔνδον, within; σκοπεῖν, to view]. A variety of stethoscope which intensifies the auscultatory sounds.

Phonetic (*fo-net'-ik*) [φωνή, voice]. 1. Pertaining to or representing sounds. 2. Pertaining to the voice.

Phonetics (*fo-net'-iks*). The science dealing with the mode of production of sounds.

Phonic (*fon'-ik*) [φωνή, voice]. Pertaining to the voice. **P. Spasm,** a spasm of the laryngeal muscles occurring on attempting to speak.

Phono- (*fo-no-*) [φωνή, voice]. A prefix denoting relating to the voice or to sound.

Phonograph (*fo'-no-graf*) [*phono-*; γράφειν, to record]. An instrument consisting of a wax-coated cylinder revolving under a stylus attached to a diaphragm. The vibrations of the diaphragm, set in motion by the voice, cause the cylinder to be indented by the stylus. When the cylinder is again revolved, the movement of the stylus upon the cylinder throws the diaphragm into vibration and reproduces the original sounds of the voice.

Phonology (*fo-nol'-o-je*) [*phono-*; λόγος, science]. The science of vocal sounds; phonetics.

Phonomassage (*fo-no-mas-ahzh'*) [*phono-*; *massage*]. Action upon the tympanum by sound vibrations conducted into the auditory canal.

Phonometer (*fo-nom'-et-er*) [*phono-*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the voice.

Phonopneumomassage (*fo-no-nu-mo-mas-ahzh'*) [*phono-*; πνεῦμα, air; *massage*]. The exercise of the muscles, ligaments, and articulating surfaces of the inner ear by means of an electric apparatus.

Phonopsia (*fo-nop'-se-ah*) [*phono-*; ὄψις, vision]. The perception of color-sensations by auditory sensations.

Phonoscope (*fo'-no-skōp*) [*phono-*; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A stethoscope for intensifying the tone in auscultation.

Phoria (*fo'-re-ah*) [φορά, motion]. A colloquialism used to represent one or more of the terms *orthophoria, heterophoria, exophoria, esophoria, hyperphoria,* etc.

Phoro- (*fo-ro-*) [φορά, motion]. A prefix meaning motion.

Phorometer (*for-om'-et-er*) [*phoro-*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the relative strength of the ocular muscles.

Phorooptometer (*for-o-op-tom'-et-er*) [*phoro-*; ὀπτός, visible; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for optical testing of muscular defects.

Phorotone (*for'-o-tōn*) [*phoro-*; τόνος, strength]. An apparatus for exercising the eye-muscles.

Phose (*fōs*) [φῶς, light]. A subjective sensation of light or color, as, scotoma scintillans. An *aphose* is a subjective sensation of shadow or darkness, as, muscæ volitantes. *Centraphoses* are aphoses originating in the optic centers. *Centrophoses* are phoses originating in the optic centers. A *chromophose* is a subjective sensation of color. *Peripheraphoses* are peripheral aphoses. *Peripherophoses* are phoses originating in the peripheral organs of vision (the optic nerve or eyeball).

Phosgen, Phosgene (*fos'-jen, -jēn*) [φῶς, light;

γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing light. **P. Gas,** $COCl_2$, carbonyl chlorid; a colorless gas formed by the action of light on a mixture of carbonic oxid and chlorin.

Phosote (*fo'-sōt*). A syrupy liquid, consisting of creasote, 80%, and phosphoric anhydrid, 20%. Dose 30 min. (2 Cc.) daily.

Phosphate (*fos'-fāt*) [*phosphorus*]. A salt of phosphoric acid. The phosphates are used in medicine as tonics and alteratives in conditions associated with malnutrition of the bones (rickets, scrofula). **P., Acid,** one in which one or two of the hydrogen atoms only have been replaced by metals. **P., Ammoniomagnesium,** a double salt of ammonium and magnesium and phosphoric acid. **P., Earthy,** a phosphate of one of the alkaline earths. **P., Normal,** one in which the three hydrogen atoms, or the six of two molecules, are substituted by metals, *e. g.*, Na_3PO_4, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. **P., Triple,** ammoniomagnesium phosphate.

Phosphatic (*fos-fat'-ik*) [*phosphate*]. Containing phosphates; characterized by the excretion of large amounts of phosphates, as *phosphatic* diathesis.

Phosphatid (*fos'-fa-tid*) [*phosphorus*]. Any one of a large group of phosphorus-compounds found in brain-substance, and resembling the phosphates.

Phosphatol (*fos'-fat-ol*). A thick liquid obtained by action of phosphorus trichlorid on creasote in an alcoholic solution of soda. It contains 90% of creasote; used in tuberculosis.

Phosphatoptosis (*fos-fat-o-to'-sis*) [*phosphate; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Spontaneous precipitation of phosphates in the urine.

Phosphaturia (*fos-fat-u'-re-ah*) [*phosphate; οὖρον*, urine]. A condition in which an excess of phosphates is passed in the urine.

Phosphene (*fos'-fēn*) [*φῶς*, light; *φαίνειν*, to show]. A subjective luminous sensation caused by pressure upon the eyeball.

Phosphergot (*fos-fer'-got*). A mixture of sodium phosphate and ergot; it is indicated in general debility.

Phosperrin (*fos-fer'-in*). A mixture said to consist of ferric chlorid, phosphoric acid, and glycerol.

Phosphid (*fos'-fid*) [*phosphorus*]. A compound of phosphorus and another element or radicle acting as a base. The phosphids are used in medicine as substitutes for phosphorus.

Phosphin (*fos'-fin*) [*phosphorus*]. 1. Hydrogen phosphid, PH_3, a poisonous gas of alliaceous odor. 2. A substitution-compound of PH_3, bearing the same relation to it that an amin does to ammonia.

Phosphite (*fos'-fīt*) [*phosphorus*]. A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phospho- (*fos-fo-*) [*phosphorus*]. A prefix meaning relating to phosphorus or to its compounds.

Phosphoglyceric Acid (*fos-fo-glis-e'-rik*) [*phospho-; γλυκύς*, sweet], $C_3H_9PO_6$. A liquid body obtained from lecithin.

Phosphoglycoproteids (*fos-fo-gli-ko-pro'-te-ids*). The same as *Nucleoalbumins*.

Phosphomolybdic Acid (*fos-fo-mol-ib'-dik*) [*phospho-; molybdenum*]. A compound of phosphoric acid and molybdenum trioxid, used as a test for alkaloids.

Phosphonecrosis, Phosphornecrosis (*fos-fo-ne-kro'-sis, fos-for-ne-kro'-sis*). See *Necrosis, Phosphorus-*.

Phosphonium (*fos-fo'-ne-um*) [*phosphorus*]. The hypothetic univalent radicle PH_4; it is analogous to ammonium, NH_4.

Phosphorated (*fos'-for-a-ted*) [*phosphorus*]. Containing phosphorus.

Phosphorescence (*fos-for-es'-ens*) [*phosphorus*]. The spontaneous luminosity of phosphorus and other substances in the dark.

Phosphorescent (*fos-for-es'-ent*) [*phosphorus*]. Possessing the quality of phosphorescence.

Phosphoreted (*fos'-for-et-ed*) [*phosphorus*]. Combined with phosphorus.

Phosphoric Acid (*fos-for'-ik*). See *Acid, Phosphoric*.

Phosphoridrosis (*fos-for-id-ro'-sis*) [*phospho-; ἵδρωσις*, sweat]. The secretion of phosphorescent sweat.

Phosphorism (*fos'-for-izm*) [*phosphorus*]. Chronic phosphorus-poisoning.

Phosphorized (*fos'-for-īzd*) [*phosphorus*]. Containing phosphorus.

Phosphorous Acid (*fos-fo'-rus*). See *Acid, Phosphorous*.

Phosphoruria (*fos-for-u'-re-ah*) [*phospho-; οὖρον*, urine]. 1. Phosphorescence of the urine; also, urine containing an excess of phosphates.

Phosphorus (*fos'-for-us*) [*φῶς*, light; *φέρειν*, to bear]. A nonmetallic element having a quantivalence of III or V, and an atomic weight of 31. Symbol P. In commerce it is prepared from bone-ash or from sombrerite, an impure calcium phosphate found in West Indian guano. Phosphorus may be obtained in several allotropic forms. *Ordinary phosphorus* is a yellowish-white, waxy solid, of a specific gravity of 1.837; it is exceedingly poisonous; it causes a wide-spread fatty degeneration, most marked in the liver. *Red* or *amorphous phosphorus* is a dark-red powder, having a specific gravity of 2.11, insoluble in carbon disulfid, noninflammable, nonluminous, nonpoisonous. *Metallic rhombohedral phosphorus* is an allotropic form produced by heating phosphorus in a sealed tube with melted lead. Its specific gravity is 2.34. Medicinally, phosphorus is used as an alterative in osteomalacia and in rickets, in sexual impotence, threatened cerebral degeneration, neuralgia, chronic alcoholism, morphinomania, furunculosis, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00065 Gm.). **P., Pills of** (*pilulæ phosphori*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 pill. **P. Trichlorid,** PCl_3, a colorless liquid of unpleasant odor.

Phosphotungstic Acid (*fos-fo-tung'-stik*). A crystalline compound of phosphoric and tungstic acids, used as a test for alkaloids and peptones.

Phosphuret (*fos'-fu-ret*) [*phosphorus*]. A phosphid.

Phosphureted (*fos'-fu-ret-ed*). Synonym of *Phosphoreted*.

Photo- (*fo-to-*) [φῶς, light]. A prefix denoting relation to light.

Photobiotic (*fo-to-bi-ot'-ik*) [*photo-*; βίος, life]. Living habitually in the light.

Photochemic (*fo-to-kem'-ik*) [*photo-*; *chemic*]. Pertaining to the chemic action of light.

Photochemistry (*fo - to - kem' - is - tre*). That branch of chemistry treating of the chemic action of light.

Photoelectricity (*fo-to-e-lek-tris'-it-e*). Electricity produced under the influence of light.

Photogene (*fo'-to-jēn*) [*photo-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. A retinal impression; an after-image. 2. A liquid derived from bituminous shale.

Photogenic (*fo - to - jen' - ik*) [see *Photogene*]. Light-producing.

Photography (*fo-tog'-ra-fe*) [*photo-*; γράφειν, to write]. The art of producing an image of an object (*photograph*) by throwing the rays of light reflected from it upon a surface coated with a film of a substance, such as a silver salt, that is readily decomposed by light, subsequently treating the film with certain agents (developers) that bring out the image, and then dissolving the salt unacted upon by the light.

Photohemotachometer (*fo-to-hem-o-tak-om'-et-er*) [*photo-*; αἷμα, blood; τάχος, swiftness; μέτρον, a measure]. A hemotachometer in which the changes in level of the column of blood are photographed.

Photokinetic (*fo-to-kin-et'-ik*) [*photo-*; κινητικός, causing movement]. Causing movement by means of light.

Photolyte (*fo'-to-līt*) [*photo-*; λύειν, to loosen]. A substance that is decomposed by the action of light.

Photomagnetism (*fo-to-mag'-net-izm*) [*photo-*; *magnetism*]. Magnetism produced by the action of light.

Photometer (*fo-tom'-et-er*) [*photo-*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Photometry (*fo-tom'-et-re*) [see *Photometer*]. The measurement of the intensity of light.

Photomicrograph (*fo-to-mi'-kro-graf*). A photograph of a small or microscopic object, usually made with the aid of a microscope, and of sufficient size for observation with the naked eye. Cf. *Microphotograph*.

Photomicrography (*fo - to - mi - krog' - ra - fe*) [*photomicrograph*]. The art of producing photomicrographs.

Photophobia (*fo-to-fo'-be-ah*) [*photo-*; φόβος, fear]. Intolerance of light.

Photophone (*fo'-to-fōn*) [*photo-*; φωνή, sound]. An apparatus for the graphic representation of the character of sound-waves by means of flames.

Photophore (*fo'-to-fōr*) [*photo-*; φέρειν, to bear]. An instrument for examination of the cavities of the body by means of the electric light.

Photopsia (*fo-top'-se-ah*) [*photo-*; ὄψις, sight]. Subjective sensations of sparks or flashes of light occurring in certain morbid conditions of the optic nerve, the retina, or the brain.

Photoptic (*fo-top'-tik*) [*photopsia*]. Relating to photopsia.

Photoptometer (*fo-top-tom'-et-er*) [*photo-*; ὤψ, eye; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for determining visual acuity.

Photoscope (*fo'-to-skōp*) [*photo-*; σκοπεῖν, to view]. 1. A fluoroscope. 2. An instrument used in inspecting the antrum of Highmore as regards the translucency of its walls.

Photoskioptic (*fo-to-ski-op'-tik*) [*photo-*; σκία, shadow; ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight]. Skiagraphic.

Phototherapy (*fo-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*photo-*; θεραπεία, treatment]. 1. The treatment of disease by light. 2. Finsen's light-treatment: the treatment of skin diseases by the application of the concentrated chemic rays (blue, violet, and ultraviolet) of light. 3. The treatment of smallpox by red light.

Photoxylin, Photoxylon (*fo-toks'-il-in, fo-toks'-il-on*) [*photo-*; ξύλον, wood]. A substance produced from wood-pulp by the action of sulfuric acid and potassium nitrate. It serves as a substitute for collodion in minor surgery, and as a medium for mounting microscopic specimens.

Photuria (*fo-tu'-re-ah*) [*photo-*; οὖρον, urine]. The passage of phosphorescent urine.

Phren (*fren*) [φρήν, the mind, also the diaphragm]. 1. The diaphragm. 2. Mind. 3. The epigastrium.

Phrenalgia (*fren-al'-je-ah*) [*phren*; ἄλγος, pain]. 1. Melancholia; psychalgia. 2. Neuralgia of the diaphragm.

Phrenauxe (*fren-awks'-e*) [*phren*; αὔξη, enlargement]. Hypertrophy of the substance of the brain.

Phrenesis (*fren-e'-sis*) [φρένησις, insanity]. Frenzy; delirium; insanity.

Phrenetic (*fren-et'-ik*) [*phren*]. Maniacal; delirious.

Phrenic (*fren'-ik*) [*phren*]. 1. Pertaining to the diaphragm, as *phrenic* nerve, *phrenic* artery. 2. Pertaining to the mind.

Phrenitis (*fren-i'-tis*) [*phren*; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Phreno- (*phren-o-*) [*phren*]. A prefix meaning relating either to the mind or to the diaphragm.

Phrenograph (*fren'-o-graf*) [*phreno-*; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for registering the movements of the diaphragm.

Phrenohepatic (*fren-o-hep-at'-ik*) [*phreno-*; ἧπαρ, liver]. Pertaining to the diaphragm and the liver.

Phrenology (*fren-ol'-o-je*) [*phreno-*; λόγος, science]. The theory that the various faculties of the mind occupy distinct and separate areas in the brain-cortex, and that the predominance of certain faculties can be predicted from modifications of the parts of the skull overlying the areas where these faculties are located.

Phrenopathy (*fren-op'-ath-e*) [*phreno-*; *πάθος*, disease]. Mental disease.

Phrenoplegia (*fren-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*phreno-*; *πληγή*, stroke]. 1. A sudden failure of mental power. 2. Paralysis of the diaphragm.

Phrenosin (*fren'-o-sin*) [*phren*]. A nitrogenous body obtained from brain tissue.

Phthalic Acid (*thal'-ik*) [from *naphthalene*], $C_8H_6O_4$. A crystalline substance derived from naphthalene.

Phtheiriasis, Phthiriasis (*thi-ri'-as-is*). See *Pediculosis*.

Phthinoid (*thi'-noid*) [*phthisis*; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Having a phthisic character.

Phthisic (*tiz'-ik*) [*phthisis*]. 1. Affected with or of the nature of phthisis. 2. A person affected with phthisis.

Phthisin (*tiz'-in*). A proprietary preparation of the bronchial glands of animals; used in diseases of the lungs.

Phthisiotherapy (*tiz-e-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*phthisis*; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. Therapeutic measures for the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Phthisis (*ti'-sis* or *the'-sis*) [*φθίειν*, to waste]. 1. A wasting away or consumption. 2. Any disease characterized by emaciation and loss of strength, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. **P. bulbi,** shrinking of the eyeball. **P., Fibroid.** 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Chronic tuberculosis of the lungs attended with the formation of fibrous tissue, which contracts, causes shrinking of the affected part, and sometimes bronchiectasis by traction on the bronchi. **P. florida,** an acute, rapidly fatal pulmonary tuberculosis. Syn., *Galloping consumption.* **P., Laryngeal,** tuberculosis of the larynx. **P., Pulmonary.** 1. Tuberculosis of the lung. 2. Any one of a variety of interstitial pneumonias, such as *grinder's phthisis, miner's phthisis, stonecutter's phthisis,* etc. **P. ventriculi,** atrophy of the mucous membrane and thinning of the coats of the stomach.

Phylaxin (*fi-laks'-in*) [*φύλαξ*, a guardian]. A defensive proteid found in animals that have acquired an artificial immunity to a given infectious disease. The phylaxins are of two varieties: one having the power to destroy pathogenic microorganisms, called *mycophylaxin;* one that counteracts the poisons of the microorganisms, called *toxophylaxin.*

Phyletic (*fi-let'-ik*) [*φῦλον*, a tribe]. Pertaining to phylogenesis.

Phylogenesis, Phylogeny (*fi-lo-gen'-es-is, fi-loj'-en-e*) [*φῦλον*, a tribe; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The evolution of a group or species of animals or plants from the simplest form; the evolution of the species, as distinguished from *ontogeny,* the evolution of the individual.

Phylogenetic (*fi-lo-jen-et'-ik*) [*phylogenesis*]. Pertaining to phylogenesis.

Phyma (*fi'-mah*) [*φῦμα*, a growth]. 1. Formerly, any one of a variety of swellings of the skin. 2. A localized plastic exudate larger than a tubercle; a circumscribed swelling of the skin.

Phymatosis (*fi-mat-o'-sis*) [*phyma*]. Any disease characterized by the formation of phymas.

Physalis (*fis'-al-is*) [*φυσαλλίς*, a bladder]. A large giant epithelial cell of giant-cell carcinoma.

Physic (*fiz'-ik*) [*φύσις*, nature]. 1. The science of medicine. 2. A medicine, especially a cathartic. 3. To administer medicines; also to purge.

Physical (*fiz'-ik-al*) [see *Physic*]. 1. Pertaining to nature; also pertaining to the body or material things. 2. Pertaining to physics. **P. Diagnosis,** the investigation of disease by direct aid of the senses, sight, touch, and hearing. **P. Examination,** examination of the patient's body to determine the condition of the various organs and parts. **P. Signs,** the phenomena observed on inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, mensuration, or combinations of these methods.

Physician (*fiz-ish'-an*) [*φύσις*, nature]. One who practises medicine.

Physick's Encysted Rectum. Hypertrophic dilation of the rectal pouches.

Physicochemic (*fiz-ik-o-kem'-ik*) [*φύσις*, nature; *chemic*]. Pertaining to both physics and chemistry.

Physics (*fiz'-iks*) [*φύσις*, nature]. The science of nature, especially that treating of the properties of matter and of the forces governing it.

Physiognomy (*fiz-e-og'-no-me*) [*φύσις*, nature; *γνώμη*, knowledge]. 1. The science treating of the methods of determining character by a study of the face. 2. The countenance.

Physiologic (*fiz-e-o-loj'-ik*) [*physiology*]. 1. Pertaining to physiology. 2. Pertaining to natural or normal processes, as opposed to those that are pathologic. **P. Antidote,** an antidote that neutralizes a poison by effects on the system that are antagonistic to those of the poison. **P. Unit.** See *Unit, Physiologic.*

Physiologist (*fiz-e-ol'-o-jist*) [*physiology*]. One versed in physiology.

Physiology (*fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*φύσις*, nature; *λόγος*, science]. The science that treats of the functions of organic beings. **P., Morbid,** the study of diseased functions or of functions modified by disease.

Physiolysis (*fiz-e-ol'-is-is*) [*φύσις*, nature; *λύειν*, to dissolve]. The disintegration of dead tissue by natural processes.

Physiopathology (*fiz-e-o-path-ol'-o-je*). The study of function as affected by disease.

Physique (*fiz-ēk'*) [Fr.]. Physical structure or organization.

Physocele (*fi'-so-sēl*) [*φῦσα*, air; *κήλη*, tumor]. 1. A swelling containing air or gas. 2. Emphysema of the scrotum; a hernia filled with flatus.

Physohydrometra (*fi-so-hi-dro-me'-trah*) [*φῦσα*, air; *hydrometra*]. An accumulation of gas and water in the uterus.

Physometra (*fi-so-me'-trah*) [*φῦσα*, air; *μήτρα*, uterus]. A distention of the uterus with gas, produced by the decomposition of its contents.

Physostigma (*fi-so-stig'-mah*) [φῦσα, air; *stigma*]. Calabar bean; ordeal-nut. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, which is used by the natives of Africa as an ordeal poison. It contains two alkaloids—*eserin* or *physostigmin* and *calabarin*. It acts as a general depressant, producing motor paralysis, and in poisonous doses causing death by paralysis of the respiration. It is a miotic, and in small doses stimulates the heart and intestinal peristalsis. In medicine it is employed as a motor depressant in tetanus and other spasms; as a stimulant in intestinal atony and dilation, in asthma and emphysema. **P., Extract of** (*extractum physostigmatis*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.008–0.016 Gm.). **P., Tincture of** (*tinctura physostigmatis*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–20 min. (0.32–1.3 Cc.).

Physostigmin (*fi-so-stig'-min*) [*physostigma*], $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. An alkaloid found in the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, Calabar bean. It is used in traumatic tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnin-poisoning, neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0003–0.001 Gm.); maximum dose $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.), single. Syn., *Eserin*. **P. Salicylate** (*physostigminæ salicylas*, U. S. P.), eserin salicylate, is used internally in doses of $\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.0008 Gm.), but its chief use is for instillation into the eye as a miotic in conditions of mydriasis, and to lessen intraocular tension in glaucoma. It is used in these conditions in solution of the strength of from one to two grains to the ounce. **P. Sulfate** (*physostigminæ sulfas*, U. S. P.), eserin sulfate, is used in the same manner as the salicylate.

Phytalbumose (*fi-tal'-bu-mōs*) [φυτόν, a plant; *albumose*]. A vegetable albumose.

Phyto- (*fi-to-*) [φυτόν, a plant]. A prefix signifying relation to plants.

Phytogenesis (*fi-to-jen'-es-is*) [*phyto-; genesis*]. The science of the origin and development of plants.

Phytogenous (*fi-toj'-en-us*) [see *Phytogenesis*]. Produced by plants.

Phytolacca (*fi-to-lak'-ah*) [*phyto-; lacca*, lac]. The dried root of *P. decandra*, a plant of the natural order *Phytolaccaceæ*. It is emetocathartic and slightly narcotic, and has been used in rheumatism and locally in granular conjunctivitis and parasitic skin diseases. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.9 Gm.). **P., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum phytolaccæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–1.9 Cc.).

Phytolin (*fi'-tol-in*). A proprietary liquid said to be prepared from berries of *Phytolacca decandra*, used in obesity.

Phytoparasite (*fi-to-par'-as-īt*) [*phyto-; parasite*]. A vegetable parasite.

Phytopathology (*fi-to-path-ol'-o-je*) [*phyto-; pathology*]. 1. The science of diseases of plants. 2. The science of diseases due to vegetable organisms.

Phytoplasm (*fi'-to-plazm*) [*phyto-; plasma*]. Vegetable protoplasm.

Phytosis (*fi-to'-sis*) [φυτόν, a plant]. Any disease due to vegetable organisms.

Phytosterin (*fi-tos'-ter-in*) [*phyto-*, στέαρ, fat]. A fat-like substance, similar to cholesterin, present in plant-seeds and sprouts.

Pia, Pia mater (*pi-a mah'-ter*) [L., "kind or tender mother"]. The vascular membrane enveloping the surface of the brain and spinal cord, and consisting of a plexus of blood-vessels held in a fine areolar tissue.

Piaarachnitis (*pi-ah-ar-ak-ni'-tis*). See *Piarachnitis*.

Piaarachnoid (*pi-ah-ar-ak'-noid*). See *Piarachnoid*.

Pial (*pi'-al*) [*pia*]. Pertaining to the pia.

Pian (*pi'-an*). See *Frambesia*.

Piano-player's Cramp. A painful spasm of the muscles occurring in piano-players as the result of overuse of the muscles in playing; a form of occupation-neurosis.

Piarachnitis (*pi-ah-rak-ni'-tis*) [*piarachnoid; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the piarachnoid. Syn., *Leptomeningitis*.

Piarachnoid (*pi-ah-rak'-noid*) [*pia; arachnoid*]. The pia and arachnoid considered as one structure.

Piazza's Fluid. Sodium chlorid and ferric chlorid, each, 1 Gm.; water, 4 Cc. It is used as a means of coagulating blood.

Pica (*pi'-kah*) [L., "magpie"]. A craving for unnatural and strange articles of food; a symptom present in certain forms of insanity, hysteria, and chlorosis, and during pregnancy.

Picea (*pis'-e-ah*) [L., "the pitch-pine"]. A genus of coniferous trees. *P. alba* is the white spruce. *P. excelsa*, or *P. vulgaris*, the common fir or pitch-pine, yields resin and turpentine. *P. nigra* is the black spruce.

Picein (*pis'-e-in*) [*picea*], $H_{18}O_7H_2O$. A glucosid from the leaves of the Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*.

Piceous (*pis'-e-us*) [*pix*, pitch]. Resembling pitch.

Pick's Bundle. An anomalous bundle of nerve-fibers in the oblongata connected with the pyramidal tract. **P.'s Disease,** pseudocirrhosis of the liver, met occasionally as a complication of adhesive pericarditis.

Picolin (*pik'-o-lin*) [*picea; oleum*, oil], C_6H_7N. Methylpyridin, a liquid obtained by distillation from coal-tar.

Picræna (*pik-re'-nah*) [πικρός, bitter]. A genus of the *Simarubeæ*, indigenous to the West Indies. *P. excelsa* furnishes Jamaica quassia. *P. vellozii*, quina quassia, is a Brazilian species; the bark is used in dyspepsia and in intermittent fever.

Picramic Acid (*pik-ram'-ik*) [πικρός, bitter; *amin*], $C_6H_5N_3O_5$. Picric acid in which one NO_2 radicle has been replaced by NH_2.

Picramin (*pik-ram'-in*). A synonym of *Amarin*.

Picramnia (*pik-ram'-ne-ah*) [πικρός, bitter; θάμνος, shrub]. A genus of the *Simarubæ*. *P. pentandra*, of the West Indies, furnishes a bitter tonic. The bark of the root and stem (*Honduras bark*) is used in colic, syphilis, and cholera.

Picrasma (*pik-raz'-mah*) [πικρός, bitter]. A genus of the *Simarubeæ*. The bark of *P. javanica*, of Java, and of *P. quassoides*, of India, is used as an antipyretic, and the wood as a substitute for quassia; the wood contains quassin.

Picrate (*pik'-rāt*) [*picric acid*]. A salt of picric acid.

Picratol (*pik'-rat-ol*). See *Silver Trinitrophenolate.*

Picric Acid (*pik'-rik*) [πικρός, bitter]. See *Acid, Picric.* **P.-acid Test.** See *Braun's Reaction for Glucose.*

Picroanilin (*pik-ro-an'-il-in*). A histologic stain consisting of a mixture of saturated solutions of picric acid and anilin-blue.

Picrocarmin (*pik-ro-kar'-min*) [πικρός, bitter; *carmin*]. A preparation for staining specimens for the microscope. Its composition is as follows: carmin, 1; ammonia, 5; distilled water, 50 parts. After solution 50 parts of a saturated watery solution of picric acid are added, and the mixture allowed to stand in a wide-mouthed bottle until the ammonia has evaporated. It is then filtered.

Picroformal (*pik-ro-form'-al*). A fixing agent consisting of a mixture of a saturated solution of picric acid and a 6% aqueous solution of formal.

Picrol (*pik'-rol*), $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3K$. A white, odorless powder containing 52% of iodin; soluble in alcohol and ether; used as a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Potassium diiodoresorcinmonosulfate.*

Picronigrosin (*pik-ro-ni'-gro-sin*). A stain consisting of picric acid and nigrosin in alcohol.

Picrotoxin (*pik-ro-toks'-in*) [πικρός, bitter; τοξικόν, a poison]. A bitter neutral principle prepared from *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus indicus*). Picrotoxin stimulates the motor and inhibitory centers in the medulla, especially the respiratory and vagus centers; it causes epileptiform spasms by irritation of the motor centers of the cerebrum or cord. Its action is much like that of strychnin. It has been used in an ointment (10 gr. to 1 oz.) in pityriasis capitis and in pediculosis. It is useful in the night-sweats of phthisis and in the complex of symptoms known as vasomotor ataxia. Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.001–0.003 Gm.).

Piebald Skin. See *Leukoderma* and *Vitiligo.*

Piedra (*pe-a'-drah*) [S.A.]. A disease of the hair marked by the formation of hard, pinhead-sized nodules on the shaft of the hair; it is thought to be due to a micrococcus.

Piesimeter, Piesmeter (*pi-es-im'-et-er, pi-es'-me-ter*). See *Piezometer.*

Piezometer (*pi-e-zom'-et-er*) [πιέζειν, to press; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring the degree of compression of gases. 2. An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

Pigment (*pig'-ment*) [*pingere*, to paint]. A dye-stuff; a coloring-matter. Pigments may be in solution or in the form of granules or crystals. **P., Blood-.** See *P., Hematogenous.* **P., Cholera-blue,** a color-base obtained by dissolving cholera-red in concentrated sulfuric acid and then neutralizing with caustic soda. **P., Cholera-red,** a color-base found in cultures of cholera bacilli which, upon addition of mineral acids, gives a beautiful violet color. On rendering the solution alkaline and shaking it with benzol the cholera-red is obtained in brownish-red lamellas. Distillation of cholera-red with zinc dust gives indol. **P.-granule,** one of the minute structureless masses of which pigment consists. **P., Hematogenous,** any pigment derived from the blood. Hematogenous pigments are hemoglobin, hematoidin, hemosiderin, and the bile-pigments, which are indirectly derived from the blood-pigment. **P., Metabolic,** a pigment formed by the metabolic action of cells. Melanin is the type of metabolic pigments.

Pigmentary (*pig'-men-ta-re*) [*pigment*]. Pertaining to or containing pigment; characterized by the formation of pigment.

Pigmentation (*pig-men-ta'-shun*) [*pigment*]. Deposition of or discoloration by pigment.

Pigmentodermia (*pig-ment-o-der'-me-ah*). See *Chromodermatosis.*

Pigmentophage (*pig-ment'-o-fāj*) [*pigment*; φάγειν, to eat]. A phagocyte which destroys the pigment of hairs.

Pilary (*pi'-lar-e*) [*pilus*, a hair]. Pertaining to the hair.

Pilastered (*pi-las'-terd*) [*pila*, a pillar]. Flanged so as to have a fluted appearance; arranged in pilasters or columns. **P. Femur,** a condition of the femur in which the backward concavity of the shaft is exaggerated and the linea aspera prominent.

Pilation (*pi-la'-shun*). See *Fracture, Capillary.*

Pile (*pīl*) [*pilus*, a hair]. 1. The hair or hairs collectively of any part of the integument. 2. A hemorrhoid. 3. A battery. **P., Prostatic,** a condition of enlarged prostate in which hemorrhage results. **P., Thermoelectric,** a battery in which an electric current is generated on heating the bars of two kinds of metal soldered together, of which the pile consists. An index registering the exact degree of heat is moved by the current.

Pileous (*pi'-le-us*) [*pilus*, a hair]. Pertaining to hair; hairy.

Piles (*pīlz*). See *Hemorrhoid.*

Piliganin (*pi-lig'-an-in*), $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$(?). An alkaloid obtained from *Lycopodium saururus;* it is emetic, cathartic, drastic, anthelmintic, antispasmic. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.01–0.02 Gm.). The hydrochlorate is used in the same way.

Pill [*pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball]. A small, round mass containing one or more medicinal substances and used for internal administration. **P., Blaud's.** See *Ferrous Carbonate, Pills of.* **P., Blue.** See *Mercury Mass.* **P.s, Compound Cathartic.** See *Compound Cathartic Pills.* **P., Griffith's.** Synonym of *P., Blaud's.* **P., Lady Webster's,** pill of aloes and mastic. **P.-mass,** a cohesive mass

used to hold together the medicinal ingredients of a pill.

Pillar (*pil'-ar*) [*pila*, a pillar]. A columnar structure acting as a support. **P. of the Abdominal Ring,** one of the columns on each side of the abdominal ring. **P. of the Fauces,** one of the folds of mucous membrane on each side of the fauces. **P. of the Fornix, Anterior,** a band of white matter on each side passing from the anterior extremity of the fornix to the base of the brain. **P. of the Fornix, Posterior,** one of two bands passing from the posterior extremities of the fornix into the descending horn of the lateral ventricle.

Pilo- (*pi-lo-*) [*pilus*, a hair]. A prefix meaning relating to the hair or hairy.

Pilocarpidin (*pi-lo-kar'-pid-in*). An alkaloid from jaborandi similar in physiologic effect to pilocarpin but weaker.

Pilocarpin (*pi-lo-kar'-pin*) [see *Pilocarpus*]. An alkaloid isolated from pilocarpus. Used locally as a miotic. See *Pilocarpus*. **P. Hydrochlorid** (*pilocarpinæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. P.). Dose ⅛ gr. (0.008 Gm.). **P. Nitrate** (*pilocarpinæ nitras*, U. S. P.). Dose ⅛ gr. (0.008 Gm.).

Pilocarpus (*pi-lo-kar'-pus*) [*pilo-*; *καρπός*, fruit]. The leaflets of *Pilocarpus jaborandi*, a South American shrub of the natural order *Rutaceæ;* it yields *pilocarpin*, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, which resembles atropin in action. Jaborandi and its alkaloid pilocarpin taken internally produce salivation, perspiration, and contraction of the pupil. They are employed as diaphoretics in dropsy, Bright's disease, uremia, rheumatism, and in the early stage of cold. Dose 20–40 gr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **P., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum pilocarpi*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.6–2.0 Cc.).

Pilocystic (*pi-lo-sis'-tik*) [*pilo-*; *κύστις*, a sac]. Applied to encysted tumors containing hair and fat.

Pilomotor (*pi-lo-mo'-tor*) [*pilo-*; *movere*, to move]. Causing movement of the hair. **P. Nerves,** nerves causing contraction of the arrectores pili. **P. Reflex,** the appearance of "goose-skin" when the skin is irritated.

Pilonidal (*pi-lo-ni'-dal*) [*pilo-*; *nidus*, a nest]. Containing an accumulation of hairs in a cyst. **P. Fistula,** a fistula in the neighborhood of the rectum depending upon the presence of a tuft of hair in the tissues.

Pilose, Pilous (*pi'-lōs, pi'-lus*) [*pilosus*, hairy]. Hairy.

Pilosis (*pi-lo'-sis*) [*pilus*, a hair]. The abnormal or excessive development of hair.

Piltz's Reflex. Alteration of the size of the pupil when the attention is suddenly fixed.

Pilula (*pil'-u-lah*) [L.]. A pill.

Pilular (*pil'-u-lar*) [*pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball]. Of the nature of or pertaining to pills.

Pilule (*pil'-ūl*) [*pilula*, a small pill]. A small pill.

Pimelorrhea (*pim-el-or-e'-ah*) [*πιμελή*, fat; *ῥοία*, a flow] An excessive fatty discharge. Fecal discharge of undigested fat.

Pimenta (*pi-men'-tah*) [Sp., *pimiento*]. Allspice, the nearly ripe fruit of *P. officinalis*, a tree of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*. It has a fragrant aromatic odor, due to the presence of a volatile oil. Pimenta is used as an aromatic carminative in flatulence and locally in chilblains. Dose 10–40 gr. (0.65–2.6 Gm.). **P., Oil of** (*oleum pimentæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.).

Pimpinella (*pim-pin-el'-ah*). A genus of umbelliferous plants. *P. anisum* yields anise. *P. saxifraga* is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic, and has been employed in asthma, dropsy, amenorrhea, etc. Dose ½ dr. (2 Cc.).

Pimple (*pim'-pl*) [AS., *pipel*]. A small pustule or papule.

Pinapin (*pin'-ap-in*). A fermented pineapple-juice, recommended in catarrh of the stomach, also as a spray in nasal catarrh.

Pinard's Sign. After the sixth month of pregnancy a sharp pain upon pressure over the fundus uteri is frequently a sign of breech presentation.

Pincet, Pincette (*pin-set'*) [Fr.]. A small forceps.

Pinckneya (*pingk'-ne-ah*). A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. *P. pubens* is a small tree of the southern United States. The bark is astringent and tonic and is used in intermittent fevers.

Pine (*pīn*) [*pinus*]. A genus of trees of the order *Coniferæ*, yielding turpentine, pitch, tar, and other substances.

Pineal (*pin'-e-al*) [*pinus*, a pine-cone]. Belonging to or shaped like a pine-cone. **P. Body, P. Gland,** a small, reddish-gray, vascular body situated behind the third ventricle, which is embraced by its two peduncles; it is also called the *conarium*, from its conic shape. **P. Eye,** a rudimentary third, median, or unpaired eye of certain lizards, with which the pineal body of the mammalia is homologous.

Pinene (*pi'-nēn*) [*pinus*, pine], $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon, the chief constituent of many essential oils.

Pineoline (*pin'-e-o-lēn*). A proprietary extract of the needles of *Pinus pumilio*, combined with vaselin and lanolin; it is used as an application in skin diseases.

Pinguecula (*pin-gwek'-u-lah*). See *Pinguicula*.

Pinguicula (*pin-gwik'-u-lah*) [dim. of *pinguis*, fat]. A small, yellowish-white patch situated on the conjunctiva, between the cornea and the canthus of the eye; it is composed of connective tissue.

Piniform (*pi'-nif-orm*) [*pinus*; *forma*, form]. Shaped like a pine-cone.

Pink-eye. A contagious, mucopurulent conjunctivitis occurring especially in horses.

Pinkroot. See *Spigelia*.

Pinna (*pin'-ah*) [L., "feather"; "wing"]. The projecting part of the external ear; the auricle.

Pinocytosis (*pin-o-si-to'-sis*) [*πίνειν*, to drink; *κύτος*, a cell]. A name for the property exhibited by phagocytes of imbibing and absorbing liquid substances.

Pinol (*pi'-nol*). The commercial name for the oil distilled from the needles of *Pinus pumilio*. It is recommended in tuberculosis, rheumatism, etc., and may be used externally and internally.

Pint (*pīnt*) [Sp., *pinta*, a spot, from L., *pingere*, to paint]. The eighth part of a gallon. Symbol O (*octarius*).

Pinta Disease (*pēn'-ta*) [Sp., "spot"]. Spotted sickness; a tropical contagious disease characterized by scaly spots, variable in color, shape, and size. The disease usually begins on the face and extremities, and is probably due to a parasite.

Pinus (*pi'-nus*). The pine (*q. v.*). *P. pumilio*, of the Alps, yields a turpentine and an oil used in medicine. The bark of *P. strobus*, white pine of the northern United States, is astringent and antiseptic, and is used in diarrhea and dysentery. Dose of the *fluidextract* 30–60 min. (1.8–3.7 Cc.). An oil distilled from the leaves of *P. sylvestris*, Scotch pine or fir, is used in medicine; the young pine-cones are used as a diuretic. An extract from the leaves is used as a diuretic and antiseptic. Dose 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.).

Pinworm. See *Oxyuris*.

Pioepithelium (*pi-o-ep-ith-e'-le-um*) [πῖων, fat; *epithelium*]. Epithelium containing fat.

Pionemia (*pi-on-e'-me-ah*). See *Lipemia*.

Piotrowski's Reaction for Proteids. The biuret reaction; a violet color is produced on heating a proteid with an excess of a concentrated solution of sodium hydroxid and one or two drops of a dilute solution of copper sulfate. This color is deepened by boiling.

Pip. A contagious disease of fowls characterized by a secretion of thick mucus in the throat and mouth.

Piper (*pi'-per*) [L.]. Pepper (*q. v.*).

Piperazidin (*pi-per-az'-id-in*). See *Piperazin*.

Piperazin (*pi-per-a'-zin*), $C_4H_{10}N_2$. Diethylendiamin, a crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on ethylene bromid or chlorid. It is readily soluble in water. In watery solutions it acts as an excellent solvent of uric acid. It is used internally in cases of gout, lithemia, diabetes, and as a solvent for uric-acid calculi. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) a day; for hypodermatic use it is best employed in a 2% solution. **P. Quinate,** a form used in gout. Dose 75–120 gr. (5–8 Gm.) daily in broken doses. **P. Water,** a combination of equal parts of piperazin and phenocoll in water.

Piperic (*pi-per'-ik*) [*piper*]. Pertaining to or containing pepper. **P. Acid,** $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid obtained by decomposing piperin.

Piperidin (*pi-per'-id-in*) [*piper*], $C_5H_{11}N$. A liquid base produced in the decomposition of piperin. **P. Bitartrate,** is recommended in uratic diathesis. Dose 10–16 gr. (0.65–1.03 Gm.) 3 times daily. **P. Guaiacolate,** $C_5H_{11}N.(C_7H_8O_2)_2$, is used in tuberculosis. Dose 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.) twice daily.

Piperin (*pi'-per-in*). A neutral principle (*piperina*, U. S. P.) obtained from pepper. Dose 1–6 gr. (0.065–0.4 Gm.).

Piperovatin (*pi-per-o'-va-tin*), $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$. A crystalline alkaloid isolated from *Piper ovatum*. It is a heart-poison and depressant of the motor and sensory nerves, and acts as does strychnin.

Pipet, Pipette (*pip-et'*) [Fr., dim. of *pipe*]. A glass tube open at both ends, but usually drawn out to a smaller size at one end. It is used to transfer small portions of a liquid from one vessel to another.

Pipsissewa (*pip-sis'-e-wah*). See *Chimaphila*.

Piria's Test for Tyrosin. Moisten the substance on a watch-glass with concentrated sulfuric acid, and warm two to ten minutes on a water-bath. Dilute with water, warm, neutralize with barium carbonate, filter while warm, and add a dilute solution of ferric chlorid. In the presence of tyrosin a violet color results. An excess of ferric chlorid destroys the color.

Pirogoff's Formula. Sublimed sulfur, ½ oz.; potassium carbonate, 1 oz.; distilled water, ½ oz.; tincture of iodin, 1 oz.; lard, 3 oz. Used for the treatment of favus. **P.'s Operation.** See *Operation, Pirogoff's*.

Piroplasma (*pi-ro-plaz'-mah*) [πῦρ, fire; πλάσσειν, to form]. A genus of hematozoa. **P. hominis,** the supposed cause of a disease known as spotted fever. See *Fever, Spotted* (2).

Piscidia erythrina (*pis-id'-e-ah er-e-thri'-nah*) [*piscis*, fish; *cædere*, to kill]. Jamaica dogwood, a tree of the order *Leguminosæ*, the bark of which has been used for stupefying fish. It contains a neutral principle, *piscidin*. Piscidin has been used as an anodyne in neuralgia, whooping-cough, and insomnia. Dose of the *fluidextract* 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Piscidin (*pis'-id-in*). See under *Piscidia erythrina*.

Pisiform (*pis'-if-orm*) [*pisum*, a pea; *forma*, form]. Pea-shaped. **P. Bone,** a small bone on the inner and anterior aspect of the carpus.

Pistia (*pis'-te-ah*) [πιστός, drinking]. A genus of the *Araceæ*. The leaves of *P. stratiotes*, tropical duckweed, are used internally in diabetes and dysentery, externally on hemorrhoids and abscesses.

Pit [AS., *pyt*, from *puteus*, a well or pit]. 1. A depression, as the *pit* of the stomach; the armpit. 2. To indent by pressing; to become indented on pressure.

Pitch [ME., *picchen*, to throw]. 1. The height of a sound; that quality which depends upon the relative rapidity of the vibrations that produce the sound. 2. [AS., *pic*, from *pix*, pitch.] A hard but viscous, shining substance, breaking with a conchoid fracture, obtained from various species of pine and from tar. **P.-blende,** an oxid of uranium, the source of the radium salts known to commerce. It occurs in pitchy black masses, rarely in octahedrons. Syn., *Pechurane; Uraninite*. **P., Burgundy,** the prepared resinous exudation of *Abies excelsa*, used in the form of various plasters as a coun-

terirritant in chronic rheumatism. **P., Canada,** a resin obtained from *Abies canadensis*, and formerly used for making plasters. **P., Liquid** (*pix liquida*, U. S. P., B. P.), tar. See *Tar*.

Pith [AS., *pitha*]. 1. The soft cellular tissue found in the center of the stalks of plants. 2. To cut off all connection of the brain-centers of an animal with the periphery by piercing the brain and spinal cord.

Pithecoid (*pith'-e-koid*) [πίθηκος, an ape; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling an ape. **P. Theory,** the theory of man's descent from the ape.

Pitres' Sections. A series of nearly vertical sections through the brain for postmortem examinations. **P.'s Sign.** 1. "Signe du cordeau"; the angle formed by the axis of the sternum and the line represented by a cord dropped from the suprasternal notch to the symphysis pubis indicates the degree of deviation of the sternum in cases of pleuritic effusion. 2. Hypesthesia of the scrotum and testis in tabes dorsalis.

Pituita (*pit-u'-it-ah*) [L.]. Phlegm; mucus.

Pituitary (*pit-u'-it-a-re*) [*pituita*]. Secreting or containing mucus. **P. Body,** a small, reddish-gray, vascular body, weighing about ten grains, contained within the sella turcica of the skull. It consists of two portions—the large *anterior* or *oral*, and the small *posterior* or *cerebral* division. The *anterior lobe* is derived as a diverticulum from the primitive oral cavity; the *posterior lobe* descends as an outgrowth from the brain, communicating in fetal life with the third ventricle. The stalk of this outgrowth remains as the infundibulum. The pituitary body has attracted much attention on account of pathologic changes in its structure in certain obscure diseases, such as akromegaly, myxedema, and others. In some cases of akromegaly it has been much enlarged. Syn., *Hypophysis cerebri*. **P. Membrane,** the schneiderian membrane.

Pituitous (*pit-u'-it-us*) [*pituita*]. Containing or resembling mucus.

Pityriasis (*pit-ir-i'-as-is*) [πίτυρον, bran]. 1. A term applied to various skin affections characterized by fine, branny desquamation. 2. Seborrhea. **P. capitis, P. capillitii,** alopecia furfuracea. **P. circinata et marginata,** a disease characterized by an eruption of rose-colored spots on the trunk, the limbs, and in the axillas, associated with slight fever and itching. **P. furfuracea,** seborrhœa sicca. **P. pilaris.** See *Keratosis pilaris*. **P. rosea.** See *P. circinata et marginata*. **P. rubra,** a chronic inflammatory skin disease, beginning in one or more localized patches, which coalesce and gradually invade the whole body. The skin is deep red in color, and covered by whitish vesicles that constantly reform. The disease lasts months or years, and generally ends fatally. Syn., *Dermatitis exfoliativa*. **P. versicolor.** See *Tinea versicolor*.

Pityroid (*pit'-ir-oid*) [πίτυρον, bran; εἶδος, like]. Branny.

Pix (*piks*). See *Pitch* (2). **P. liquida.** See *Pitch, Liquid*.

Pixine (*piks'-ēn*). A surgical dressing said to consist of Burgundy pitch with a wool-fat base.

Pixol (*piks'-ol*). A solution of wood-tar in soap.

Place, Kiesselbach's. See *Kiesselbach's Place*.

Placebo (*pla-se'-bo*) [L., "I will please," from *placere*, to please]. A medicine given for the purpose of pleasing or humoring the patient, rather than for its therapeutic effect.

Placenta (*pla-sen'-tah*) [πλακοῦς, a cake]. The organ on the wall of the uterus to which the embryo is attached by means of the umbilical cord and from which it receives its nourishment. It is developed, about the third month of gestation, from the chorion of the embryo and the decidua serotina of the uterus. The villi of the chorion enlarge and are received into depressions of the decidua, and around them blood-sinuses form, into which, by diffusion, the waste-materials brought from the fetus by the umbilical arteries pass, and from which the blood receives oxygen and food-material being returned to the fetus by the umbilical vein. At term the placenta weighs one pound, is one inch thick at its center, and seven inches in diameter. **P., Adherent,** one that is abnormally adherent to the uterine wall after childbirth. **P., Battledore,** one in which the insertion of the cord is at the margin of the placenta. **P., Circumvallate,** a thickening or fungiform enlargement of the placenta at the point at which the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa would have united in cases in which such union has been thwarted by hypersecretion of the former or by endometritic processes. **P. prævia,** a placenta that is fixed to that part of the uterine wall that becomes stretched as labor advances, so that it precedes the advance of the presenting part of the fetus. Being detached before the birth of the child, it generally causes grave hemorrhage. **P., Retained,** one not expelled by the uterus after labor. **P. succenturiata,** an accessory placenta.

Placental (*pla-sen'-tal*) [*placenta*]. Pertaining to the placenta. **P. Murmur, P. Souffle,** a sound attributed to the circulation of blood in the placenta.

Placentation (*pla-sen-ta'-shun*) [*placenta*]. The formation and mode of attachment of the placenta.

Placentitis (*pla-sen-ti'-tis*) [*placenta*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the placenta.

Placentoma (*pla-sen-to'-mah*). A neoplasm springing from a retained portion of a placenta.

Placido's Disc. A keratoscope composed of a disc with concentric circles.

Pladaroma (*plad-ar-o'-mah*) [πλαδάρωμα, wetness; softness]. A soft wart or tumor of the eyelid.

Plagiocephalic (*pla-je-o-sef-al'-ik*) [*plagiocephaly*]. Having a skull exhibiting plagiocephaly.

Plagiocephaly (*pla-je-o-sef'-al-e*) [πλάγιος, oblique; κεφαλή, head]. A malformation of the head produced by the closing of half of the coronal suture, giving an oblique growth to the cranial roof.

Plague (*plāg*) [πληγή, a stroke]. A contagious disease endemic in eastern Asia, and in former times occurring epidemically in Europe and Asia Minor. After a period of incubation of from three to eight days the disease begins with fever, pain, and swelling of the lymphatic glands, chiefly the femoral, inguinal, axillary, and cervical. Headache, delirium, vomiting, and diarrhea may be present. When recovery is probable, the temperature falls in about a week. The cause of the disease is believed to be a bacillus found by Kitasato in the blood, buboes, and internal organs of the victims of the plague.

Planarthragra (*plan-ar-thra'-grah*) [πλανᾶν, to cause to wander; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, a seizure]. Gout which wanders from one joint to another.

Plane (*plān*) [*planus*, flat]. Any flat, smooth surface, especially any assumed or conventional surface, whether tangent to the body or dividing it.

Planiceps (*pla'-ni-seps*) [*planus*, flat; *caput*, a head]. Flat-headed.

Planipes (*pla'-ne-pēz*) [*planus*, flat; *pes*, afoot]. Having flat feet.

Plano- (*pla-no-*) [*planus*, flat]. 1. A prefix signifying flat or level; also a lens having no refracting power. 2. [πλάνος, wandering.] A prefix signifying wandering.

Planocellular (*pla-no-sel'-u-lar*) [*plano-; cellula*, cell]. Flat-celled.

Planocompressed (*pla-no-kom-prest'*). So compressed that the opposite sides are flat.

Planoconcave (*pla-no-kon-kāv'*). Concave on one surface and flat on the opposite side.

Planoconic (*pla-no-kon'-ik*). Having one side flat and the other conic.

Planoconvex (*pla-no-kon-veks'*). Plane on one side and convex on the other.

Planocyte (*plan'-o-sīt*) [*plano-; κύτος*, a cell]. A wandering cell.

Planorheumatism (*plan-o-ru'-mat-izm*) [*plano-; rheumatism*]. Wandering or metastatic rheumatism.

Planta (*plan'-tah*) [L.]. The sole of the foot.

Plantar (*plan'-tar*) [*planta*]. Pertaining to the sole of the foot. **P. Arch.** See *Arch, Plantar*. **P. Fascia,** the dense triangular shaped aponeurosis occupying the middle and sides of the sole of the foot beneath the integument. **P. Reflex.** See under *Reflex*.

Plantaris (*plan-ta'-ris*). See under *Muscle*.

Plantigrade (*plan'-te-grād*) [*planta; gradi*, to walk]. Bringing the entire length of the sole of the foot to the ground in walking, as is seen in the bear.

Plantose (*plan'-tōz*). A pale-yellow dietetic powder prepared from the oil-cake of rapeseed, containing 12% of nitrogen.

Planuria (*plan-u'-re-ah*) [πλάνος, straying; οὖρον, urine]. The discharge of urine through abnormal passages.

Plaque (*plak*) [Fr.]. A patch. **P.s, Blood-.** See *Blood-platelets*. **P s, Opaline,** scattered white spots, like those caused by silver nitrate, seen on the fauces, hard palate, cheeks, and lips; an early affection in syphilis.

Plasma (*plaz'-mah*) [πλάσμα, a thing molded]. 1. The fluid part of the blood and the lymph. See *Blood-plasma*. 2. Glycerite of starch. **P.-cells,** large, granular cells found in the connective tissue. **P., Lymph-,** the fluid part of the lymph. **P., Muscle-.** See *Muscle-plasma*.

Plasmacules (*plaz'-ma-kūls*). See *Hemokonia*.

Plasmatic (*plaz-mat'-ik*) [*plasma*]. Pertaining to plasma. **P. Layer,** the layer of plasma next to the wall of a capillary.

Plasmatosis (*plaz-mat-o'-sis*) [*plasma*]. The liquefaction of cell-substance as seen in the cells of the secreting milk-gland and in the cells of secreting glands of the cervix uteri.

Plasmexhidrosis (*plaz-meks-hi-dro'-sis*) [*plasma; ἐξ*, out of; *hidrosis*]. The exudation of plasma from the blood-vessels.

Plasmin (*plaz'-min*) [*plasma*]. A name given to the precipitate obtained from blood by treating it with a saturated solution of sodium sulfate, allowing the corpuscles to subside, then precipitating the plasma with sodium chlorid, and washing the precipitate with a saturated solution of sodium chlorid.

Plasmo- (*plaz-mo-*) [*plasma*]. A prefix meaning relating to the plasma.

Plasmocyte (*plaz'-mo-sīt*) [*plasmo-; κύτος*, a cell]. Any cell, other than blood-corpuscles, free in the blood-plasma.

Plasmodium (*plaz-mo'-de-um*) [*plasmo-; εἶδος*, form]. The mass of protoplasm formed by the fusion of two or more amebiform bodies. **P. malariæ,** a protozoan parasite found in the blood of persons suffering from malaria. Many different forms have been observed, which by some are held to be stages in the life-history of the same organism, by others to be different species. The development and multiplication of the organism take place within the red corpuscles. In intermittent fever the small intracorpuscular body enlarges and gradually fills the entire cell, becoming pigmented at the same time. The pigment-granules are formed from the hemoglobin of the blood-corpuscle. When the plasmodiums have acquired a certain size, the pigment-granules begin to aggregate at the center of the body. At this time, in the quartan form, the organism becomes radially striate or roset-shaped. The further step consists in the breaking up of the organisms into a number of small spheric bodies—the young plasmodiums. The blood-corpuscle is destroyed, and the small free elements enter other red cells. Peculiar crescentic bodies, intraglobular and extraglobular, have also been described. They may occur in acute forms, but are most constant in malarial cachexia. The signifi-

cance of certain flagellate bodies has not been fully determined.

Plasmogen (*plaz'-mo-jen*) [*plasmo-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Formative protoplasm; germplasm; bioplasm.

Plasmolysis (*plaz-mol'-is-is*) [*plasmo-*; λύειν, to loose]. 1. The separation of cell-protoplasm from the inclosing cell-wall. 2. The contraction of living protoplasm under the influence of reagents. 3. The escape of the soluble substances of the blood-corpuscle.

Plasmoma (*plaz-mo'-mah*) [*plasmo-*; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor which shows a tendency toward the formation of fibers.

Plasmon (*plaz'-mon*) [*plasma*]. The unaltered proteid of milk. **P.-butter,** a mixture of plasmon (6.58%) with butter (51.5%), water (41.2%), and salt (0.72%). It resembles clotted cream in appearance and taste and serves as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Plasmophagous (*plaz-mof'-ag-us*) [*plasmo-*; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Living upon protoplasm; applied to organisms causing decomposition of organic matter.

Plasmorrhexis (*plaz-mor-eks'-is*) [*plasmo-*; ῥῆξις, a bursting]. The rupture of a cell and the escape or loss of the plasma.

Plasmoschisis (*plaz-mos'-kis-is*) [*plasmo-*; σχίσις, cleavage]. The splitting of a cell, as the formation of disc-shaped bodies by red blood-corpuscles.

Plasmosome (*plaz'-mo-sōm*) [*plasmo-*; σῶμα, body]. One of the granular structural elements of cells.

Plasmotropic (*plaz-mo-trop'-ik*) [*plasmo-*; τροπή, a change]. Producing protoplasmic degeneration; applied to hemolytic action which leaves the red corpuscles intact in the circulation, but through the influence of poisons on the liver, spleen, and bone-marrow causes excessive destruction of them in these organs.

Plasom (*plaz'-ōm*). A proprietary preparation from milk.

Plasson (*plas'-son*) [πλάσσειν, to form or mold]. Primitive or undifferentiated protoplasm; the protoplasm of the cell in the nonnucleated or cytode stage.

Plaster (*plas'-ter*) [ME., *plastre*]. 1. An adhesive, semisolid substance spread upon cloth or other flexible material for application to the surface of the body. 2. Calcined gypsum or calcium sulfate. **P., Adhesive** (*emplastrum adhesivum*, U. S. P.), a plaster prepared by melting rubber and adding petrolatum and lead plaster. **P., Belladonna.** See *Belladonna Plaster*. **P., Capsicum.** See *Capsicum Plaster*. **P., Court-,** a plaster prepared by spreading a mixture of isinglass upon silk. **P., Diachylon, P., Lead.** See *Plumbi, Emplastrum*, under *Plumbum*. **P., Mercurial.** See *Mercury Plaster*. **P.-mull,** a plaster made by incorporating with mull or thin muslin a mixture of guttapercha and some medicament dissolved in benzin. It is used in skin diseases. **P., Mustard-,** one made by spreading upon muslin powdered mustard, or a mixture of mustard and flour reduced to the consistence of paste by the addition of water. **P., Opium.** See *Opium Plaster*. **P.-of-paris,** a mixture of calcium sulfate (gypsum) and water, having the property of becoming hard during drying. It is used for surrounding parts, such as joints, fractured limbs, etc., with a stiff casing, to prevent mobility. **P., Soap.** See *Soap Plaster*. **P., Spice-,** a plaster composed of yellow wax, suet, turpentine, oil of nutmeg, olibanum, benzoin, oil of peppermint, and oil of cloves, and used to relieve abdominal pain in children. **P., Warming,** a plaster of pitch and cantharides.

Plastic (*plas'-tik*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. Formative; building up tissues; repairing defects, as *plastic* surgery, *plastic* operation. 2. Capable of being molded. **P. Lymph,** the inflammatory exudate that covers wounds or inflamed serous surfaces, and becomes organized by the development in it of blood-vessels and connective tissues.

Plasticity (*plas-tis'-it-e*) [*plastic*]. 1. Plastic force. 2. The quality of being plastic.

Plastid (*plas'-tid*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. An elementary organism; a cell or cytode.

Plastidule (*plas'-tid-ūl*) [dim. of *plastid*, an elementary organism]. A protoplasmic molecule; one of the physical units of which living matter is composed.

Plastin (*plas'-tin*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. A phosphorized proteid, constituting the chief proteid of protoplasm.

Plastogamy (*plas-tog'-am-e*) [*plasma*; γάμος, marriage]. Permanent conjugation of cells which is limited to the cytoplasm.

Plate (*plāt*) [πλατύς, broad]. A flattened part, especially a flattened process of bone, as the cribriform *plate* of the ethmoid bone, the orbital *plate* of the frontal bone, the tympanic *plate* of the temporal bone. **P., Approximation-,** one of the plates of decalcified bone or other material that are used in enterectomy to bring the resected ends of intestine together. **P.s, Blood-.** See *Blood-platelets*. **P., Bone-.** See *P., Approximation-*. **P.-culture,** a method of obtaining pure cultures of bacteria by pouring the inoculated culture-medium upon sterile glass plates and allowing it to solidify. **P., Dorsal,** one of the two longitudinal ridges on the dorsal surface of the embryo which subsequently join to form the neural canal. **P., End-.** See *End-plate*. **P. Equatorial,** the compressed mass of chromosomes aggregated at the equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis. **P.s, Facial,** the frontonasal and external group of nasal and maxillary plates of the embryo. **P., Franklin,** a glass plate partly covered on both sides with tin-foil, used as a condenser in frictional electricity. **P., Frontal,** in the fetus, a cartilaginous plate interposed between the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilage and the lesser wings and anterior portion of the sphenoid bone. **P., Frontonasal,** the middle of the facial plates, which subsequently forms the external nose. **P.,**

Lateral Mesoblastic, the thick portion of the mesoblast situated one on each side of the notochord. Each plate splits into two portions, the outer divisions coalescing to form the body-wall, or somatopleure, the inner, to form the splanchnopleure, or visceral covering. **P.s, Maxillary, P.s, Maxillary, Inferior,** the first pair of subcranial plates from which the mandible is developed. **P., Nuclear.** See *Nuclear Plate.* **P.s, Pterygoid,** two plates into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. **P.s, Subcranial.** See *Arches, Postoral.*

Platiculture (*pla-ti-kul'-chur*). The cultivation of bacteria on plates.

Plating (*pla'-ting*). See *Platiculture.*

Platinic (*plat-in'-ik*) [*platinum*]. Containing platinum as a quadrivalent element.

Platinode (*plat'-in-ōd*) [*platinum; ὁδός*, way]. The collecting plate of an electric battery, so called because formerly often made of platinum.

Platinous (*plat'-in-us*) [*platinum*]. Containing platinum as a bivalent element.

Platinum (*plat'-in-um*) [Sp., *platina*, dim. of *plata*, silver]. A silver-white metal occurring native or alloyed with other metals; atomic weight 195; sp. gr. 21.5; quantivalence II and IV; symbol Pt. It is fusible only at very high temperatures, and is insoluble in all acids except nitrohydrochloric. On account of these properties it is extensively used for chemic apparatus—crucibles, foils, wire, etc.; it is also employed as a reagent. Platinum occurs, aside from its ordinary metallic form, as a spongy mass (*spongy platinum*) and as a fine metallic powder (*platinum-black*), which is capable of condensing a great deal of oxygen, and hence acts as a powerful oxidizing agent. Platinum forms two sets of compounds—a platinous series, in which it acts as a diad, and a platinic series, in which it acts as a tetrad. **P. Chlorid,** $PtCl_4$, is used as a reagent to detect potassium and ammonium; also in syphilis, in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.008–0.03 Gm.).

Platode, Platoid (*plat'-ōd, plat-oid'*) [*πλατύς*, broad; *εἶδος*, form]. In biology, broad or flat, as a worm.

Platt's Chlorids. A disinfectant liquid said to be a solution of the chlorids of magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, and alum.

Platy- (*plat-e-*) [*πλατύς*, broad]. A prefix signifying broad.

Platycephalic, Platycephalous (*plat-is-ef-al'-ik, plat-is-ef'-al-us*) [*platy-; κεφαλή*, head]. Having a broad skull with a vertical index of less than 70.

Platycnemia (*plat-ik-ne'-me-ah*) [*platy-; κνήμη*, leg]. The state of being platycnemic.

Platycnemic (*plat-ik-ne'-mik*) [see *Platycnemia*]. Having a tibia which is exaggerated in breadth; broad-legged.

Platycyte (*plat'-is-īt*) [*platy-; κύτος*, a cell]. A cell intermediate in size between a giant-cell and a leukocyte, found in tubercle nodules.

Platyhieric (*plat-e-hi-er'-ik*) [*platy-; ἱερός*, sacrum]. Having a broad sacrum; having a sacral index of more than 100.

Platymorphia (*plat-e-mor'-fe-ah*) [*platy-; μορφή*, form]. A flatness in the formation of the eye and shortening of the anteroposterior diameter, resulting in hyperopia.

Platymyoid (*plat-e-mi'-oid*). Applied to muscle-cells in which the contractile layer presents an even surface.

Platypellic (*plat-e-pel'-ik*) [*platy-; πέλλα*, basin]. Having a broad pelvis.

Platypodia (*plat-e-po'-de-ah*) [*platy-; ποῦς*, foot]. Flat-footedness.

Platyrrhine (*plat'-ir-in*) [*platy-; ῥίς*, nose]. Having a broad and flat nose; having a nasal index above 53.

Platysma (*plat-iz'-mah*) [*πλατύς*, broad]. Anything of considerable superficial dimensions; also, a plaster. **P. myoides.** See under *Muscle.*

Platystencephalia, Platystencephaly (*plat-is-ten-sef-a'-le-ah, plat-is-ten-sef'-al-e*) [*πλατύστατος*, widest; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. The condition of a skull very wide at the occiput and with prominent jaws.

Playfair's Treatment. See *Mitchell's Treatment.*

Pledget (*plej'-et*) [origin obscure, perhaps dim. of *plug*]. A small flattened compress.

Pleochroic (*ple-o-kro'-ik*). See *Pleochromatic.*

Pleochroism (*ple-ok'-ro-izm*) [*πλέων*, more; *χρόα*, color]. The property possessed by some bodies, especially crystals, of presenting different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

Pleochromatic (*ple-o-kro-mat'-ik*) [see *Pleochroism*]. Pertaining to or exhibiting pleochroism.

Pleomorphic (*ple-o-mor'-fik*) [see *Pleomorphism*]. Having more than one form.

Pleomorphism (*ple-o-mor'-fizm*) [*πλέων*, more; *μορφή*, form]. The state of being pleomorphic, *i. e.*, of existing in widely different forms.

Plesiomorphous (*ple-ze-o-mor'-fus*) [*πλησίος*, near; *μορφή*, form]. Crystallizing in similar forms but differing in chemic composition.

Plessesthesia (*ples-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*πλήσσειν*, to strike; *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses]. Palpatory percussion performed by placing the left middle finger firmly against the body surface and percussing with the index-finger of the right hand, allowing it to remain in contact with the left finger for a few seconds.

Plessigraph (*ples'-e-graf*) [*πλήσσειν*, to strike; *γράφειν*, to write]. A form of pleximeter which permits close distinctions to be made in the quality of the sounds elicited, and by means of a crayon attached to the stem, organs or dull areas may be mapped on the surface of the skin.

Plessimeter (*ples-im'-et-er*). See *Pleximeter.*

Plessor (*ples'-or*). See *Plexor.*

Plethora (*pleth'-or-ah*) [*πλῆθος*, fulness]. A state characterized by an excess of blood in the vessels, and marked by reddish color of the face, a full pulse, a feeling of fulness

and tension in the head, drowsiness, and a tendency to nosebleed.

Plethoric (*pleth'-or-ik*) [*plethora*]. Pertaining to or characterized by plethora.

Plethysmograph (*pleth-iz'-mo-graf*) [πληθυσμός, increasing; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for ascertaining changes in the volume of an organ or part, dependent upon changes in the quantity of the blood.

Pleura (*plu'-rah*) [πλευρά, a side]. The serous membrane enveloping the lung (*pulmonary pleura; visceral pleura*), and which, being reflected back, lines the inner surface of the thorax (*costal pleura; parietal pleura*). **P., Diaphragmatic,** the reflection of the pleura upon the upper surface of the diaphragm.

Pleural (*plu'-ral*) [*pleura*]. Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleuralgia (*plu-ral'-je-ah*) [*pleura;* ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the pleura or in the side; intercostal neuralgia.

Pleurapophysis (*plu-rap-of'-is-is*) [*pleura; apophysis*]. One of the lateral processes of a vertebra, having the morphologic valence of a rib.

Pleurapostema (*plu-rap-os-te'-mah*) [*pleura;* ἀπόστημα, abscess]. A collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

Pleurectomy (*plu-rek'-to-me*) [*pleura;* ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of a part of the pleura.

Pleurisy (*plu'-ris-e*) [*pleura*]. Pleuritis; inflammation of the pleura. It may be acute or chronic. Three chief varieties are usually described, depending upon the character of the exudate: (1) Fibrinous or plastic; (2) serofibrinous; (3) purulent. In *fibrinous pleurisy* the pleura is covered with a layer of lymph of variable thickness, which, in the acute form, can be readily stripped off. *Serofibrinous pleurisy* is characterized by the presence of a considerable quantity of fluid containing flocculi of lymph, and the deposit of some fibrin on the pleural surface. *Purulent pleurisy*, or empyema, is characterized by the presence of a purulent exudate. *Acute pleurisy* is marked by sharp and stabbing pain (stitch) in the side, increased by breathing and coughing; by fever, and by a friction-fremitus felt on palpation and a to-and-fro friction-sound heard on auscultation. In the serofibrinous variety a liquid effusion takes place, the signs of which are: bulging of the intercostal spaces and chest-wall, absence of vocal fremitus, displacement of the heart, movable dulness with a curved upper line, and a tympanitic percussion-note (skodaic resonance) beneath the clavicle and above the level of the effusion. *Chronic pleurisy* may be dry or serofibrinous. **P., Encysted,** pleurisy in which the effusion is circumscribed by adhesions. **P., False,** pleurodynia. **P., Hemorrhagic,** a variety in which the exudate contains blood. **P., Humid, P., Moist,** that accompanied by expectoration. **P., Mediastinal,** inflammation of the pleural layers about the mediastinum. **P., Metapneumonic,** pleurisy dependent upon a pneumonia.

Pleuritic (*plu-rit'-ik*) [*pleurisy*]. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of pleurisy.

Pleuritis (*plu-ri'-tis*). See *Pleurisy*.

Pleuro- (*plu-ro-*) [πλευρά, side]. A prefix denoting connection with the pleura or with a side.

Pleurocele (*plu'-ro-sēl*) [*pleuro-;* κήλη, hernia]. 1. Hernia of the lung. 2. A serous effusion into the pleural cavity.

Pleurocentesis (*plu-ro-sen-te'-sis*) [*pleuro-;* κέντησις, a pricking]. Surgical puncture of the pleura.

Pleurocholecystitis (*plu-ro-ko-le-sist-i'-tis*) [*pleuro-;* χολή, bile; *cystitis*]. Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the gall-bladder.

Pleurodynia (*plu-ro-din'-e-ah*) [*pleuro-;* ὀδύνη, pain]. A sharp pain in the intercostal muscles, of rheumatic origin.

Pleurogenic, Pleurogenous (*plu-ro-jen'-ik, plu-roj'-en-us*) [*pleuro-;* γεννᾶν, to produce]. Originating in the pleura.

Pleurolith (*plu'-ro-lith*) [*pleuro-;* λίθος, a stone]. A calculus occurring in the pleura.

Pleuroperitoneal (*plu-ro-per-i-ton-e'-al*) [*pleuro-; peritoneum*]. Pertaining to the pleura and the peritoneum. **P. Cavity,** the body-cavity.

Pleurophorous (*plu-rof'-or-us*) [*pleuro-;* φέρειν, to bear]. Furnished with a membrane.

Pleuropneumonia (*plu-ro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*). Combined inflammation of the pleura and of the lung, especially a contagious variety occurring in cattle.

Pleurorrhea (*plu-ror-e'-ah*) [*pleuro-;* ῥοία, a flow]. An effusion of fluid into the pleura.

Pleurosoma (*plu-ro-so'-mah*) [*pleuro-;* σῶμα, a body]. A variety of monsters of the species *Celosoma*, in which there is a lateral eventration with atrophy or imperfect development of the upper extremity on the side of the eventration.

Pleurosthotonos (*plu-ros-thot'-o-nos*). See *Pleurothotonos*.

Pleurothotonos (*plu-ro-thot'-o-nos*) [πλευρόθεν, from the side; τόνος, tension]. A form of tetanic spasm of the muscles in which the body is bent to one side.

Pleurotomy (*plu-rot'-o-me*) [*pleuro-;* τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the pleura.

Pleurotyphoid (*plu-ro-ti-foid'*). Typhoid fever with involvement of the pleura.

Plexiform (*pleks'-if-orm*) [*plexus; forma*, form]. Resembling a network or plexus.

Pleximeter (*pleks-im'-et-er*) [πλῆξις, a stroke; μέτρον, a measure]. A disc placed on the body to receive the stroke in mediate percussion.

Pleximetric (*pleks- i - met' - rik*) [*pleximeter*]. Pertaining to or performed with a pleximeter.

Pleximetry (*pleks-im'-et-re*). Percussion by means of a pleximeter.

Plexor (*pleks'-or*) [πλῆξις, stroke]. A hammer used for performing percussion.

Plexus (*pleks'-us*) [*plectere*, to knit]. A net-

work, especially an aggregation of vessels or nerves forming an intricate network. **P., Abdominal Aortic,** a sympathetic plexus located at the sides and front of the abdominal aorta. **P., Brachial,** a plexus formed in the neck by the union of the anterior branches of the lower four cervical and the greater part of the first dorsal nerves. Its branches are the rhomboid, subclavian, suprascapular, external anterior thoracic, musculocutaneous, subscapular, median, musculospiral, posterior thoracic, internal anterior thoracic, internal cutaneous, lesser internal cutaneous, and ulnar nerves. **P., Cardiac,** a plexus of nerves connected with the heart. **P., Cardiac, Deep,** the deep portion of the superficial cardiac plexus. **P., Cardiac, Superficial,** one in the upper part of the chest, between the arch of the aorta and base of the heart. It is derived from the sympathetic nerve and is reinforced by branches of the inferior, middle, and superior cardiac, hypoglossal, and pneumogastric nerves. **P., Cavernous,** a sympathetic plexus in the cavernous sinus; it furnishes branches to the internal carotid artery and connects with the motor oculi, patheticus, and trigeminus nerves. **P., Cervical,** a plexus in the neck formed by the anterior branches of the upper four cervical nerves. Its branches are the *superficial,* to skin of the head and neck; and the *deep,* the phrenic, communicans noni, two muscular, and two communicating branches. **P., Choroid.** See *Choroid Plexus.* **P., Hypogastric,** a nerve plexus derived from the abdominal aortic plexus and the lumbar ganglions of the sympathetic nerve, located in front of the last lumbar vertebra and between the common iliac arteries. **P., Nasopalatine,** one uniting the nasopalatine nerves in the incisor foramen. **P., Pampiniform,** the spermatic plexus, a plexus of veins collecting the blood from the testicle. **P., Pterygoid,** a plexus of veins situated between the temporal and external pterygoid muscles. **P., Renal,** a plexus derived from the solar and abdominal aortic plexuses; it accompanies the renal artery and is distributed to the kidney. **P., Semilunar, P., Solar.** See *Solar Plexus.* **P., Sympathetic,** a plexus formed by the branches of the sympathetic nerve. **P., Tympanic,** the tympanic portion of the tympanic nerve.

Pli (*ple*) [Fr.]. 1. A gyrus or convolution. 2. A fold. 3. Plica.

Plica (*pli'-kah*) [L.]. 1. A fold. 2. See *P. polonica.* **Plicæ palmatæ,** radiating folds in the mucous membrane of the cervix. **P. polonica,** a matted, entangled condition of the hair, due to want of cleanliness in certain diseases of the scalp. Syn., *Polish plait.* **P. semilunaris,** a conjunctival fold in the inner canthus of the eye, the rudiment of the nictitating membrane of birds. **P. triangularis,** a triangular membrane extending from the upper posterior portion of the anterior faucial pillar backward and downward until lost in the tissues at the base of the tongue.

Plicate (*pli'-kāt*) [*plicare,* to fold]. Folded; plaited.

Plication (*pli-ka'-shun*). A plica or fold.

Plicotomy (*pli-kot'-o-mē*) [*plica; τομή,* a cutting]. Division of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

Plimmer's Bodies. Intracellular bodies observed by Plimmer in cancerous tissue.

Plomb (*plum*) [Fr., *plomber,* to plug a tooth]. A filling for a cavity. **P., Iodoform** (of Mosetig-Moorhof), an antibacillary agent for filling bone-cavities after operations for tuberculosis or osteomyelitis. It consists of iodoform, spermaceti, and oil of sesame, which are sterilized, heated, and poured into the cavity, when the mixture solidifies and fills it.

Ploration (*plo-ra'-shun*) [*plorare,* to weep]. Lacrimation.

Plugge's Phenol Reaction. A dilute phenol solution is rendered intensely red on boiling with a solution of mercuric nitrate containing a trace of nitrous acid. Metallic mercury is separated at the same time, and an odor of salicylol is evolved.

Plumbic (*plum'-bik*) [*plumbum*]. Pertaining to or containing lead.

Plumbism (*plum'-bizm*) [*plumbum*]. Lead-poisoning.

Plumbite (*plum'-bīt*). A general term for any compound formed by union of lead oxid with a base.

Plumbum (*plum'-bum*) [L.]. Lead, a bluish-white metal occurring in nature chiefly as the sulfid, PbS, known as galena; atomic weight 207; sp. gr. 11.38; quantivalence II and IV; symbol Pb. The salts of lead are poisonous, producing, in sufficient doses, gastroenteritis; ingested in small quantities over a long period of time chronic lead-poisoning is produced. See *Lead-poisoning.* **Plumbi acetas** (U. S. P.), lead acetate, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 . 3H_2O$. It is used as an astringent in diarrhea and dysentery, as a hemostatic, and as an astringent and sedative in gonorrhea, leukorrhea, conjunctivitis, etc. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). Syn., *Sugar of lead.* **Plumbi carbonas,** lead carbonate, white lead, $(PbCO_3)_2.Pb(OH)_2$, is used as a local sedative in ointments and in face-powders. The prolonged use of the latter has caused poisoning. **Plumbi chloridum,** lead chlorid, $PbCl_2$, is used like the carbonate. **Plumbi, Emplastrum** (U. S. P.), lead plaster, is made of lead acetate, soap, and water, and is used as an external application to irritated surfaces, and in the arts for glazing pottery and as an ingredient of fluid glass. Combined with olive-oil it constitutes *unguentum diachylon* (U. S. P.). **Plumbi iodidum** (U. S. P.), lead iodid, PbI_2, is used as a local astringent and absorbent. **Plumbi nitras** (U. S. P.), lead nitrate, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, is used locally as a sedative to excoriated surfaces, as sore nipples, chapped hands; in gonorrhea and leukorrhea; in onychia maligna, etc. *Ledoyen's disinfecting fluid* is a solution of lead nitrate

of the strength of one dram to the ounce. **Plumbi oxidum** (U. S. P.), lead oxid or litharge, PbO, is used in the making of lead plaster. **Plumbi oxidum rubrum,** red lead, minium, is used extensively in the arts as a paint and in the manufacture of glass. **Plumbi subacetas,** lead subacetate, is a basic salt. **Plumbi subacetatis, Ceratum** (U. S. P.), is made up of lead subacetate, wool-fat, paraffin, white petrolatum, and camphor. **Plumbi subacetatis, Liquor** (U. S. P., B. P.), Goulard's extract. **Plumbi subacetatis, Liquor, dilutus** (U. S. P., B. P.), lead-water, is used as a sedative and astringent in inflammations and burns. **Plumbi tannas,** lead tannate, is used as a sedative astringent.

Plummer's Pill. Compound pill of calomel and antimony. See under *Antimony*.

Pluricordonal (*plu-ri-kord'-on-al*) [*plus*, more; *chorda*, a string]. Having several processes.

Plurifetation (*plu-ri-fe-ta'-shun*) [*plus*, more; *fetus*]. The conception of twins, triplets, etc.

Pluripara (*plu-rip'-ar-ah*). See *Multipara*.

Pluriseptate (*plur-is-ep'-tāt*) [*plus*, more; *septum*, a partition]. Having more than one septum or partition.

Plutomania (*plu-to-ma'-ne-ah*) [πλοῦτος, wealth; μανία, madness]. An insane belief that one is the possessor of great wealth.

Pluviometric (*plu-ve-o-met'-rik*) [*pluvia*, rain; μέτρον, a measure]. Relating to the measurement of rainfalls.

Pneodynamics (*ne-o-di-nam'-iks*) [πνεῖν, to breathe; δύναμις, power]. The dynamics of respiration.

Pneograph (*ne'-o-graf*) [πνεῖν, to breathe; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for recording the force and character of the current of air during respiration.

Pneometer (*ne-om'-et-er*). Synonym of *Spirometer*.

Pneoscope (*ne'-o-skōp*) [πνεῖν, to breathe; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for measuring respiratory movements.

Pneumarthrosis (*nu-mar-thro'-sis*) [πνεῦμα, air; ἄρθρον, a joint]. A collection of air or gas in a joint.

Pneumathemia (*nu-ma-the'-me-ah*) [πνεῦμα, air; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of gas in the blood-vessels.

Pneumatic (*nu-mat'-ik*) [πνεῦμα, air]. 1. Pertaining to air or gas. 2. Pertaining to respiration. 3. Pertaining to compressed or rarefied air. **P. Speculum.** See *Siegle's Speculum*. **P. Trough,** a trough partly filled with water for facilitating the collection of gases.

Pneumatics (*nu-mat'-iks*) [πνεῦμα, air]. The branch of physics treating of the physical properties of air and gases.

Pneumato- (*nu-mat-o-*) [πνεῦμα, air]. A prefix denoting pertaining to air, gas, or breath.

Pneumatocele (*nu'-mat-o-sēl*) [*pneumato-*; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A swelling containing air or gas. 2. See *Pneumonocele*. 3. A swelling of the scrotum produced by the presence of gas.

Pneumatochemic (*nu-mat-o-kem'-ik*). 1. Relating to the chemistry of gases. 2. Relating to the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation of medicated vapors. **P. Apparatus of Priestley.** See *Pneumatic Trough*.

Pneumatogeny (*nu-mat-oj'-en-e*) [*pneumato-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Artificial respiration.

Pneumatogram (*nu'-mat-o-gram*) [*pneumato-*; γράμμα, inscription]. A tracing showing the frequency, duration, and depth of the respiratory movements.

Pneumatology (*nu-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*pneumato-*; λόγος, science]. 1. The science of respiration. 2. The science of gases; also their use as therapeutic agents.

Pneumatoscope (*nu'-mat-o-skōp*) [*pneumato-*; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. 1. An apparatus for measuring the gas in expired air. 2. An instrument for internal auscultation of the thorax. 3. An instrument for determining the presence of foreign bodies in the mastoid sinuses. 4. See *Pneumograph*.

Pneumatosis (*nu-mat-o'-sis*) [πνεῦμα, air]. The presence of gas or air in abnormal places, or in an excessive quantity where a little exists normally.

Pneumatotherapy (*nu-mat-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*pneumato-*; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of diseases by means of compressed or rarefied air.

Pneumatothorax (*nu-mat-o-tho'-raks*). See *Pneumothorax*.

Pneumaturia (*nu-mat-u'-re-ah*) [*pneumato-*; οὖρον, urine]. The evacuation of urine containing free gas.

Pneumectomy (*nu-mek'-to-me*). See *Pneumonectomy*.

Pneumin (*nu'-min*). See *Methylene Creasote*.

Pneumo- (*nu-mo-*). The same as *Pneumono-*.

Pneumoarctia (*nu-mo-ark'-te-ah*) [*pneumo-*; *arctare*, to contract]. Contraction of the lungs; pneumonostenosis.

Pneumobacillin (*nu-mo-bas-il'-in*). A toxic extract of pneumobacilli.

Pneumobacillus (*nu-mo-bas-il'-us*). See under *Bacteria*.

Pneumocele (*nu'-mo-sēl*). See *Pneumatocele*.

Pneumocentesis (*nu-mo-sen-te'-sis*) [*pneumo-*; κέντησις, puncture]. Paracentesis of the lung, especially for the purpose of evacuating a cavity.

Pneumochemic. See *Pneumatochemic*.

Pneumochirurgia (*nu-mo-ki-rur'-je-ah*) [*pneumo-*; χειρουργία, surgery]. Surgery of the lungs.

Pneumococcemia (*nu-mo-kok-se'-me-ah*) [*pneumococcus*; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of pneumococci in the blood.

Pneumococcia (*nu-mo-kok'-se-ah*). Generalized infection by pneumococci.

Pneumococcus (*nu-mo-kok'-us*). See under *Bacteria*.

Pneumoconiosis (*nu-mo-kon-e-o'-sis*). See *Pneumonokoniosis*.

Pneumoderma (*nu-mo-der'-mah*) [*pneumo-*; δέρμα, skin]. Subcutaneous emphysema.

Pneumogalactocele (*nu-mo-gal-ak'-to-sēl*) [*pneumo-; galactocele*]. A galactocele containing gas.

Pneumogastric (*nu-mo-gas'-trik*) [*pneumo-; γαστήρ*, stomach]. 1. Pertaining conjointly to the lungs and the stomach. 2. Pertaining to the pneumogastric or vagus nerve. **P. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*.

Pneumograph (*nu'-mo-graf*) [*pneumo-; γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording the movements of the chest in respiration.

Pneumography (*nu-mog'-ra-je*) [see *Pneumograph*]. A description of the lungs.

Pneumohemothorax (*nu-mo-hem-o-tho'-raks*). A collection of air or gas and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydrometra (*nu-mo-hi-dro-me'-trah*) [*pneumo-; hydrometra*]. Hydrometra associated with the generation of gas in the uterus.

Pneumohydropericardium (*nu-mo-hi-dro-per-i-kar'-de-um*) [*pneumo-; ὕδωρ*, water; *pericardium*]. An accumulation of air and fluid in the pericardial sac.

Pneumohydrothorax (*nu-mo-hi-dro-tho'-raks*). A collection of air or gas and fluid in the pleural cavity.

Pneumokoniosis. See *Pneumonokoniosis*.

Pneumolith (*nu'-mo-lith*) [*pneumo-; λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus of the lung.

Pneumomassage (*nu-mo-mas-ahzh'*). A form of double massage for the treatment of chronic catarrhal otitis media, consisting of inflation of the drum-cavity with air, by means of a catheter, at the same moment that the membrana tympani is drawn outward by rarefaction of the air in the external auditory canal, by an arrangement of rubber ball and tubing worked by the hand.

Pneumometer, Pneumatometer, Pneumomometer (*nu-mom'-et-er, nu-mat-om'-et-er, nu-mo-mom'-et-er*). Synonyms of *Spirometer*.

Pneumometry, Pneumatometry (*nu-mom'-et-re, nu-mat-om'-et-re*) [*pneumo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. The measurement of the force of respiration. 2. The treatment of pulmonary and circulatory diseases by means of a pneumatic apparatus.

Pneumomycosis (*nu-mo-mi-ko'-sis*). A disease of the lungs due to fungi.

Pneumonectasia, Pneumonectasis (*nu-mon-ek-ta'-ze-ah, nu-mon-ek'-tas-is*) [*pneumono-; ἔκτασις*, distention]. Emphysema of the lung.

Pneumonectomy (*nu-mon-ek'-to-me*) [*pneumono-; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a portion of a lung.

Pneumonia (*nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [*πνεύμων*, lung]. Inflammation of the lung; pneumonitis. Used without qualification, the term implies lobar pneumonia (*q. v.*). **P., Alcoholic,** the croupous pneumonia of drunkards, often associated with delirium, and very fatal. **P., Apex-, P., Apical,** croupous pneumonia of the apex of a lung. **P., Aspiration-,** a bronchopneumonia due to the inspiration of food-particles or other irritant substances into the lung. **P., Catarrhal.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia*. **P., Central,** a croupous pneumonia beginning in the interior of a lobe of the lung. The physical signs are obscure until the inflammation reaches the surface. **P., Cerebral,** a form associated with marked cerebral symptoms. It is most common in children, and in the beginning resembles meningitis. **P., Croupous.** See *P., Lobar*. **P., Deglutition-.** Synonym of *P., Aspiration-*. **P., Desquamative,** a form characterized chiefly by an intense desquamation of the cells lining the air-vesicles, a proliferation of the connective-tissue cells of the septums between the vesicles, and the exudation of a scanty albuminous fluid. The exudate generally undergoes caseous degeneration. **P., Disseminated,** bronchopneumonia. **P., Embolic,** pneumonia due to embolism of the vessels of the lung. **P., Fibrinous.** See *P., Lobar*. **P., Fibroid, P., Fibrous.** Synonym of *P., Interstitial*. **P., Hypostatic,** a lobular pneumonia occurring in the dependent portions of the lungs of persons debilitated by age or disease, and depending on the weakened circulation and respiration and the dorsal decubitus. **P., Indurative.** See *P., Desquamative*. **P., Insular.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia*. **P., Interstitial,** a chronic inflammation of the lung characterized by an increase of the connective tissue. It may be due to the inhalation of excessive quantities of coal-dust or other irritant particles (*pneumonokoniosis*); it may be a termination of lobar pneumonia or bronchopneumonia; it may be due to tuberculosis or to extension of a chronic inflammation from the pleura. Syn., *Cirrhosis of the lung; Fibroid pneumonia*. **P., Lobar,** an acute infectious disease characterized by an inflammation of one or more lobes of the lung, the affected parts becoming consolidated, owing to the exudation of cells and fibrin into the air-vesicles. The exciting cause is usually *Diplococcus pneumoniæ* of Fränkel, but other microorganisms may produce it. The disease sets in with a chill, which is followed by a rapid rise of the temperature, hurried respiration, cough, and the expectoration of a peculiar rust-colored sputum. The fever remains high until about the ninth day, when it falls by crisis. The disease generally involves the lower lobe of the right lung, and is accompanied by a fibrinous pleurisy. In the early stage the lung is intensely congested (*stage of congestion*); soon there is an exudation into the vesicles causing solidification of the lobe (*stage of consolidation*). The lung in the beginning of this stage is dark red and resembles liver tissue (*stage of red hepatization*); later it becomes gray (*stage of gray hepatization*). In favorable cases the exudate is absorbed and expectorated (*stage of resolution*). Syn., *Croupous pneumonia; Lung-fever*. **P., Lobular.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia*. **P., Massive,** lobar pneumonia in which not only the air-cells, but the bron-

chi of an entire lobe, or even of a lung, are filled with the fibrinous exudate. **P., Pleurogenic, P., Pleurogenous,** pneumonia secondary to disease of the pleura. **P., Purulent,** one characterized by the formation of pus; it appears under three forms, suppuration of the minute bronchi and air-vesicles —purulent catarrh; true abscess of the lung; suppurative lymphangitis and perilymphangitis. **P., Septic,** lobular pneumonia due to the inspiration of septic material or to septic emboli. **P., Syphilitic,** inflammation of the lung due to syphilis and manifesting itself as the white pneumonia of the fetus; as gummas of the lung; as interstitial pneumonia, taking its origin at the root of the lung and passing along the bronchi and vessels; and as acute syphilitic phthisis, analogous to acute pneumonic phthisis. **P., Tubular.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia.* **P. vera,** lobar pneumonia not complicated with other diseases or forms. **P., Vesicular,** bronchopneumonia. **P., White,** a catarrhal form of pneumonia occurring in a syphilitic fetus and resulting in death. By an overgrowth of epithelium in the air-vesicles the cells die, and fatty degeneration follows, giving the lungs a white appearance, with the imprint of the ribs on their surface.

Pneumonic (*nu-mon'-ik*) [see *Pneumonia*]. Pertaining to the lungs or to pneumonia. **P. Phthisis,** tuberculosis affecting a whole lobe of the lung.

Pneumonitis (*nu-mon-i'-tis*). Pneumonia.

Pneumono- (*nu-mon-o-*) [πνεύμων, lung]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the lungs.

Pneumonocele (*nu'-mon-o-sēl*) [*pneumono-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the lung.

Pneumonokoniosis (*nu-mon - o - kon - e-o'-sis*) [*pneumono-; κόνις*, dust]. A general term applied to chronic induration or fibrous inflammation of the lungs due to the inhalation of dust. Various names are given to it according to the kind of dust causing the inflammation: *anthracosis*, that due to the inhalation of coal-dust; *siderosis*, that due to inhalation of metallic dust; *chalicosis*, that due to the inhalation of mineral dust.

Pneumonomycosis (*nu-mon-o-mi-ko'-sis*). See *Pneumomycosis.*

Pneumonopexy (*nu'-mon-o-peks-e*) [*pneumono-; πῆξις*, a fixing]. Fixation of a stump of lung tissue to the thoracic wall in connection with pneumonectomy for gangrene, hernia, or other pulmonary lesion.

Pneumonorrhaphy (*nu-mon-or'-af-e*) [*pneumono-; ῥαφή*, a seam]. Suture of lacerations of the lung.

Pneumonostenosis (*nu - mon - o - sten - o'- sis*). Contraction of a lung.

Pneumopaludism (*nu-mo-pal'-u-dizm*) [*pneumo-; paludism*]. A manifestation of malaria characterized by the impairment of the percussion resonance at one apex, bronchial respiratory murmurs, bronchophony, without rales, friction, or expectoration; cough occurs in paroxysms.

Pneumopericardium (*nu-mo-per-e-kar'-de-um*). The presence of air in the pericardial sac. It is due to traumatism or to communication between the pericardium and the esophagus, stomach, or lungs, and is marked by tympany over the precordial region and peculiar metallic heart-sounds.

Pneumoperitoneum (*nu-mo-per-it-on-e'-um*) [*pneumo-; peritoneum*]. The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Pneumoptysis (*nu-mo-ti'-sis*). Same as *Hemoptysis.*

Pneumopyopericardium (*nu-mo-pi-o-per-e-kar'-de-um*) [*pneumo-; πῦον*, pus; *pericardium*]. The presence of air or gas and pus in the pericardial sac.

Pneumopyothorax (*nu - mo - pi-o - tho' - raks*) [*pneumo-; πῦον*, pus; *thorax*]. The presence of air and pus in the pleural cavity.

Pneumopyra (*nu-mo-pi'-rah*) [*pneumo-; πῦρ*, fire]. Malignant bronchitis.

Pneumorrhagia (*nu-mor-a'-je-ah*). See *Hemoptysis.*

Pneumotherapy (*nu-mo-ther'-ap-e*). 1. The treatment of diseases of the lung. 2. See *Pneumatotherapy.*

Pneumothermomassage (*nu-mo-ther-mo-mas-ahzh'*) [*pneumo-; θέρμη*, heat; *massage*]. The application to the body of currents of air of varying degrees of pressure and temperature.

Pneumothorax (*nu-mo-tho'-raks*). The presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity. It is produced by perforating wounds of the chest, by the rupture of an abscess or tuberculous cavity of the lung, by the rupture of an emphysematous vesicle, or the evacuation of an empyema into the lung or through the chest-wall. It is marked by dyspnea, shock, pain, a tympanitic (sometimes a dull) percussion-note over the affected side, displacement of the heart, bell-tympany, and diminished respiratory murmur.

Pneumotomy (*nu-mot'-o-me*) [*pneumo-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the lung.

Pneumotoxin (*nu-mo-toks'-in*) [*pneumo-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A poisonous albuminoid body produced by the pneumococcus, and believed to be the cause of many of the symptoms of lobar pneumonia. *Antipneumotoxin* is the name given to the antitoxin supposed to exist in the blood of persons convalescent from lobar pneumonia.

Pneumotyphus (*nu-mo-ti'-fus*) [*pneumo-; typhus*]. 1. Typhoid fever beginning with pneumonia dependent upon the typhoid bacillus. 2. Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid fever.

Pneusimeter (*nu-sim'-et-er*) [*πνεῦσις*, a breathing; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus used as a spirometer to measure the vital capacity of the chest in respiration.

Pock (*pok*) [AS., *poc*, a pustule]. A pustule of an eruptive fever, especially of smallpox. **P.-marked,** marked with the cicatrixes of the smallpox pustule.

Poculent (*po'-ku-lent*) [*poculum*, a goblet]. Drinkable; potable.

Podagra (*pod-a'-grah*) [*πούς*, foot; *ἄγρα*, seizure]. Gout, especially of the great toe or the joints of the foot.

Podalgia (*pod-al'-je-ah*) [*πούς*, foot; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the foot.

Podalic (*pod-al'-ik*) [*πούς*, foot]. Pertaining to the feet. **P. Version,** the operation of changing the position of the fetus in the uterus so as to bring the feet to the outlet.

Podelcoma (*pod-el-ko'-mah*). See *Madura Foot.*

Podencephalus (*pod-en-sef'-al-us*) [*πούς*, foot; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A variety of monster of the species exencephalus, in which there is a protrusion of the cranial contents from the top of the head.

Pododynia (*pod-o-din'-e-ah*) [*πούς*, foot; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the foot, especially a neuralgic pain in the heel unattended by swelling or redness.

Podophyllin (*pod-o-fil'-in*). See *Podophyllum.*

Podophyllotoxin (*pod-o-fil-o-toks'-in*). See *Podophyllum.*

Podophyllum (*pod-o-fil'-um*) [*πούς*, foot; *φύλλον*, leaf]. The dried rhizome of *P. peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake, of the family *Berberidaceæ*. Its resin, commonly called *podophyllin*, contains *podophyllotoxin* ($C_{23}H_{24}O_9 + 2H_2O$), which upon treatment with ammonia yields podophyllic acid and picropodophyllin. It is used in medicine as a laxative in chronic constipation and as a cathartic in hepatic congestion and bilious fever. Dose of *podophyllotoxin* $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.03 Gm.). **P., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum podophylli*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–20 min. (0.13–1.3 Cc.). **P., Pills of, Belladonna, and Capsicum** (*pilulæ podophylli, belladonnæ et capsici*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 pill. **P., Resin of** (*resina podophylli*, U. S. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.008–0.03 Gm.). **P., Tincture of** (*tinctura podophylli*, B. P.). Dose 15 min.–1 dr. (1–4 Cc.).

Pogoniasis (*po-go-ni'-as-is*) [*πώγων*, beard]. Excessive growth of the beard; growth of beard in a woman.

Pohl's Test for Globulins. Saturate the solution to one-half with ammonium sulfate, which precipitates the globulins. After several hours filter, and add to the filtrate a saturated solution of ammonium sulfate.

Poikilocyte (*poi'-kil-o-sīt*) [*ποικίλος*, varied; *κύτος*, a cell]. A large red blood-corpuscle of irregular shape. Poikilocytes are most abundant in the blood in pernicious anemia, but also occur in other forms of anemia.

Poikilocytosis (*poi-kil-o-si-to'-sis*) [*poikilocyte*]. A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of poikilocytes.

Poikilonymy (*poi-kil-on'-im-e*). See *Pecilonymy.*

Poikilothermic (*poi-kil-o-ther'-mik*) [*ποικίλος*, varied; *θέρμη*, heat]. Varying in temperature according to the surroundings; cold-blooded.

Point [*punctum*, point, from *pungere*, to prick]. 1. The sharp end of an object, especially one used to pierce anything. 2. The limit at which anything occurs, as the *melting-point*, freezing-*point*. 3. A mark made by a sharp object; a minute spot or area; of an abscess, to come to the surface. **P., Craniometric.** See *Craniometric Point.* **P., Critical,** *of gases*, a temperature at or above which a gas cannot be liquefied by pressure alone; *of liquids*, that temperature at which a liquid, regardless of the pressure to which it is subjected, assumes a gaseous form. **P., Dew-,** the temperature at which the atmospheric moisture is deposited as dew. **P. of Election,** in surgery, that point at which a certain operation is done by preference. **P.s douloureux.** See *P., Valleix's.* **P., Far-,** the remotest point of distinct vision. **P., Hystero-epileptogenous, P., Hysterogenous.** See *Zone, Hysterogenous.* **P., McBurney's.** See *McBurney's Point.* **P.s, Motor.** See *Motor Points.* **P., Near-,** the nearest point at which the eyes can accommodate to see distinctly. **P., Principal,** one of the two points in the optic axis of a lens that are so related that lines drawn from these points to the corresponding points in the object and its image are parallel. **P., Valleix's,** any one of the points of tenderness at the exit or in the course of a nerve the seat of neuralgia. Syn., *Points douloureux.*

Poirier's Line. The nasolambdoid line used in craniocerebral topography. It begins at the nasofrontal groove, and extends outward around the base of the skull, passing 0.5 cm. above the external auditory meatus to a point 1 cm. above the lambdoid suture, or to a point 7 cm. above the inion if the suture cannot be felt. This line passes over Broca's convolution, 4 to 6 cm. of the posterior limb of the sylvian fissure, the lower border of the supramarginal gyrus, the base of the angular gyrus, and terminates at the occipital fissure.

Poiseuille's Law. The rapidity of the current in capillary tubes is proportional to the square of their diameter. **P.'s Layer,** the "inert" layer of the blood-current of the capillaries, in which the leukocytes roll along slowly while the red corpuscles move more rapidly in the axial stream.

Poison (*poi'-zn*) [Fr., from *potio*, a draught]. A substance that, when introduced into the body, either destroys life or impairs seriously the functions of one or more of its organs. (See the table under this head.) **P., Acrid.** See *P., Irritant.* **P., Acronarcotic,** one that is irritating to the part to which it is applied, but acts on the brain or myelon or both. **P.s, Cellular,** cytolysins. **P., Irritant,** one that causes irritation at the point of entrance or at the point of elimination. **P., Muscle-.** 1. A substance that impairs or destroys the proper functions of muscles. 2. A poisonous albumin developed during muscular activity. **P., Narcotic,** one affecting the cerebral centers, producing stupor. **P., Ordeal-,** any one of the vegetable poisons, such as physostigma, used by savages in the trial of accused persons to determine their guilt or innocence.

TABLE OF POISONS (*the antidotes are in italics*): **Acid, Carbolic.** See *Phenol* in this table. **Acid, Chromic.** See *Chromium Trioxid* in this table. **Acid, Hydrochloric** (*Muriatic*), *symptoms*, pain throughout digestive tract, vomiting, feeble pulse, clammy skin, collapse, eschars externally, yellow stains on clothing, but none on skin; *treatment, alkalis;* demulcent drinks; oil; stimulants (intravenous injection). **Acid, Hydrocyanic** (*Prussic*), *symptoms*, sudden unconsciousness, slow, labored respirations, slow pulse, staring eyes, purple face, general convulsions, then relaxation and collapse, odor of peach-kernels; death may be almost instantaneous; *treatment*, stomach-pump if possible; dilute ammonia; alternate cold and warm effusions; atropin and cardiac stimulants; artificial respiration. **Acid, Nitric,** *symptoms*, yellow stains on skin; otherwise similar to *Acid, Suljuric; treatment, alkalis; soap;* demulcents; stimulants. **Acid, Oxalic,** *symptoms*, hot, acrid taste, burning, vomiting, collapse, sometimes general paralysis, numbness, and stupor; *treatment, lime* or *chalk*. **Acid, Salicylic,** *symptoms*, mydriasis, quick and deep respiration, delirium, dyspnea, lessened arterial pressure, deafness, olive-green urine. **Acid, Sulfuric,** *symptoms*, black stains, pain throughout digestive tract, vomiting, often of tarry matter, feeble pulse, clammy skin, profuse and bloody salivation; *treatment, chalk; magnesia; soap;* demulcent drinks. **Aconitum napellus** (*Monkshood*), **Aconite,** *symptoms*, sudden collapse, slow, feeble, and irregular pulse and respirations, tingling in the mouth and extremities, giddiness, great muscular weakness, sometimes pain in the abdomen, pupils generally dilated, but may be contracted, marked anesthesia of skin, mind clear, convulsions at times; *treatment, tannic acid* solution for washing out stomach; *digitalis*, atropin, and stimulants; artificial respiration; warmth and friction; absolute quiet in recumbent position. **Alcohol,** *symptoms*, confusion of thought, giddiness, tottering gait, slight cyanosis, narcosis from which patient can be aroused; full pulse; deep, stertorous breathing; injection of eyes, dilation of pupils, low temperature; convulsions may occur; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; coffee; battery; amyl nitrite; hot and cold douches. **Ammonium and its Compounds,** *symptoms*, intense gastroenteritis, often with bloody vomiting and purging, lips and tongue swollen and covered with detached epithelium, violent dyspnea, characteristic odor; *treatment, vegetable acids;* demulcents. **Antimony and its Compounds,** *symptoms*, metallic taste, violent vomiting, becoming bloody, feeble pulse, pain and burning in the stomach, violent serous purging, becoming bloody, cramps in extremities, thirst, great debility, sometimes prostration, collapse, unconsciousness, and convulsions without vomiting or purging; *treatment, tannic acid;* demulcent drinks; opium; alcohol; external heat. **Antipyrin** (*Phenazon*), *symptoms*, headache, nausea, vomiting, a rash like that of measles, vertigo, drowsiness, deafness, confusion of ideas, cyanosis, collapse; *treatment*, recumbent position; warmth; strychnin; stimulants; oxygen; artificial respiration. **Apomorphin,** *symptoms*, violent vomiting, paralysis of motor and sensory nerves, delirium, depression of respiration and of heart; *treatment*, cardiac and respiratory stimulants. **Arsenic and its Compounds,** *symptoms*, violent burning pain in the stomach, retching, thirst, purging of blood and mucus with flakes of epithelium, tenesmus, suppression of urine; sense of constriction in throat; pulse small and frequent; *treatment, hydrated iron sesquioxid; precipitated iron carbonate;* emetics; castor-oil; demulcents. **Atropa belladonna** (*Deadly Nightshade*) (**Atropin, Belladonna, Homatropin**), *symptoms*, heat and dryness of the mouth and throat, pupils widely dilated, scarlet rash, noisy delirium, quick pulse, at first corded, later feeble; rapid respirations, early strong, late shallow and feeble; retention of urine; sometimes convulsions, collapse, and paralysis; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; *tannic acid;* stimulants; coffee; pilocarpin; artificial respiration; physostigmin may be of benefit; evacuation of bladder. **Caffein,** *symptoms*, burning pain in the throat, giddiness, faintness, nausea, numbness, abdominal pain, great thirst, dry tongue, tremor of extremities, diuresis, weak pulse, cold skin, collapse; *treatment*, emetics; stimulants; warmth; morphin and atropin. **Calabar-bean.** See *Physostigma venenosum* in this table. **Camphor,** *symptoms*, characteristic odor, languor, giddiness, disturbance of vision, delirium, convulsions, clammy skin, smarting in the urinary organs, pulse quick and weak, no pain, no vomiting, no purging; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; stimulants; warmth; hot and cold douches. **Cannabis indica** (*Indian Hemp*), *symptoms*, pleasurable intoxication, sense of prolongation of time, anesthesia with loss of strength, especially in legs, pupils dilated, rapid pulse, heavy sleep; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; stimulants. **Cantharis vesicatoria** (*Spanish Fly*) (**Cantharides**), *symptoms*, burning in mouth and stomach, vomiting and purging, soon becoming bloody, tenesmus, salivation, aching pains in back, strangury, priapism, unconsciousness only very late; convulsions at times; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; demulcent drinks; morphin; hot bath for the strangury; anesthetics may be necessary for the pain. **Carbolic Acid.** See *Phenol* in this table. **Chloral Hydrate,** *symptoms*, deep sleep, loss of muscular power, lividity, reflexes diminished, pulse weak, respirations slowed, pupils contracted during sleep, but dilated on waking, temperature low; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; heat to the extremities; massage; coffee by the rectum; strychnin; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration. **Chloroform,** *symptoms*, excitement and intoxication followed by

anesthesia and unconsciousness, later profound narcosis; pulse and respirations fail progressively or suddenly; *treatment,* draw tongue forward; artificial respiration; faradic current; hot and cold douches; amyl nitrite; ammonia injected into a vein; evacuation of the stomach if chloroform has been taken by mouth. **Chromium Trioxid,** *symptoms,* dark-yellow stains, abdominal pain, vomiting and purging, collapse; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *chalk,* milk, or albumin; demulcent drinks. **Coal-gas,** *symptoms,* headache, giddiness, loss of muscular power, unconsciousness, pupils dilated, breathing labored, coma, odor of the gas; *treatment,* fresh air; artificial respiration; ammonia; stimulants; oxygen; coffee; hot and cold douches. **Cocain,** *symptoms,* faintness, giddiness, nausea, pulse small, rapid, intermittent, dilated pupils, severe prostration, respiration slow and feeble; *treatment,* stimulants; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration. **Colchicum autumnale** (*Meadow-saffron*), *symptoms,* not unlike those of malignant cholera, griping pain in the stomach, vomiting and continuous purging of seromucous material, intense thirst, muscular cramps, great prostration, collapse, dilated pupils, pain in the extremities; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *tannic* or *gallic acid;* demulcent drinks; stimulants; morphin. **Conium maculatum** (*Hemlock*), *symptoms,* weakness of the legs, gradual loss of all voluntary power, nausea, ptosis, dilation of pupils, inability to speak or swallow; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *tannic* or *gallic acid;* stimulants; warmth; artificial respiration; atropin. **Croton tiglium** (*Croton oil*), *symptoms,* intense pain in abdomen, vomiting, purging, watery stools, pinched face, small and thready pulse, moist skin, collapse; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; demulcent drinks; camphor; stimulants; morphin; poultices to abdomen. **Cyanogen and its Compounds.** Similar to *Acid, Hydrocyanic,* which see in this table. **Datura stramonium** (*Thorn-apple; Jamestown Weed*), symptoms and treatment similar to those of *Atropin,* which see under *Atropa belladonna* in this table. **Digitalis purpurea** (*Foxglove*), purging, with severe pain, violent vomiting, vertigo, feeble pulse, although heart's action is tumultuous, eyes prominent, pupils dilated, sclera blue; delirium and convulsions; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *tannic* and *gallic acids;* stimulants; aconite; recumbent position. **Erythroxylon coca.** See *Cocain* in this table. **Fly, Spanish.** See *Cantharis* in this table. **Gelsemium sempervirens** (*Yellow Jasmin*), *symptoms* appear in about twenty minutes; great muscular weakness, diplopia, ptosis, internal squint, widely dilated pupils, dimness of vision, labored respiration, weak pulse; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; atropin; stimulants; artificial respiration; hot and cold douches. **Hellebore, Green and White.** See *Veratrum* in this table. **Hemlock.** See *Conium* in this table. **Iodin and its Compounds,** *symptoms,* pain in throat and stomach, vomiting, purging, vomit yellow from iodin, or blue if starch is present in stomach; giddiness, faintness, convulsive movements; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *starch;* amyl nitrite; morphin. **Iodoform,** *symptoms,* slight delirium, drowsiness, high temperature, rapid pulse; symptoms resemble meningitis. **Jaborandi** (*Pilocarpin*), *symptoms,* copious sweating, dizziness, salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, tearing pain in eyeballs, myopia, pupils much contracted; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; stimulants; atropin. **Lead Acetate,** *symptoms,* sweet metallic taste, vomiting of white matter, great thirst, pain in abdomen, abdominal muscles usually rigid, constipation or diarrhea with black stools, cramps in the legs, paralysis of the extremities, convulsions; in the chronic forms, a blue line at margin of the gums; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *dilute sulfuric acid; epsom* or *Glauber's salts;* milk; morphin; potassium iodid to eliminate the poison. **Lobelia inflata** (*Indian Tobacco*), *symptoms,* severe vomiting, with intense depression and prostration, giddiness, tremors, convulsions, collapse; *treatment,* evacuate stomach; *tannic* or *gallic acid;* stimulants; strychnin; warmth; recumbent position. **Mercury Bichlorid,** *symptoms,* acrid metallic taste, burning heat in throat and stomach, vomiting, diarrhea with bloody stools, lips and tongue white and shriveled, pulse small and frequent, death in coma or convulsions; pain may be absent; secondary *symptoms,* hectic fever, coppery taste, fetid breath, gums swollen, salivation; *treatment,* albumin in some form; raw white of egg or flour; evacuate stomach; opium; potassium iodid. **Morphin.** See *Opium* in this table. **Nitric Acid.** See *Acid, Nitric,* in this table. **Nitroglycerin,** *symptoms,* throbbing headache, pulsation over entire body, dicrotic pulse, flushed face, mental confusion, anxiety, sudden collapse; *treatment,* recumbent position; cold to head; ergot; atropin. **Nux vomica.** See *St. Ignatius Bean* in this table. **Opium (Morphin, Narcein, Codein, Laudanum),** *symptoms,* preliminary mental excitement, acceleration of heart, soon weariness, sensation of weight in the limbs, sleepiness, diminished sensibility, pin-point pupils, pulse and respiration slow and strong; patient can be roused with difficulty, later this becomes impossible, reflexes abolished, respiration slow, irregular, and stertorous, pulse rapid and feeble; *treatment:* 1. Evacuate stomach with mustard or stomach-pump. 2. Arouse patient to maintain respiration by exercise, flagellation with wet towels, cold and hot douches alternately, 3. Stimulate by *atropin,* coffee, alcohol, if pulse fails; external heat; inhalations of oxygen; injection of dilute solution of *potassium permanganate.* **Oxalic Acid.** See *Acid, Oxalic,* in this table. **Paris-green.** See *Arsenic* in this table. **Phenol,** *symptoms,* immediate burning pain from mouth to stomach, giddiness, loss of

consciousness, collapse, partial suppression of urine, which is smoky in color, characteristic odor, white, corrugated patches in mouth; *treatment*, stomach-pump, *magnesium sulfate* or *sodium sulfate*, atropin. **Phosphorus,** *symptoms*, vomiting and pain, vomit may be luminous in the dark, characteristic odor; after several days deep jaundice, coffee-colored vomit, hepatic tenderness, albuminuria, marked fall in temperature, coma, failure of pulse and respiration; *treatment*, *sulfate of copper* as an emetic, then as an antidote in small doses with opium; purgation. **Physostigma venenosum** (*Calabar-bean*), *symptoms*, giddiness, prostration, loss of power in the lower limbs, muscular twitching, contracted pupils, mind clear; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; *atropin;* strychnin; stimulants; artificial respiration. **Prussic Acid.** See *Acid, Hydrocyanic*, in this table. **Santonin,** *symptoms*, disturbance of color-vision —objects first assume a bluish tinge, then yellow; tinnitus, dizziness, pain in the abdomen, failure of respiration, convulsions, stupor; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; stimulants; chloral. **Savin,** *symptoms*, pain, vomiting, bloody stools and tenesmus, disordered respirations, coma, convulsions, and collapse; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; castor-oil in large dose; morphin; poultices to the abdomen. **Silver Salts,** *symptoms*, pain, vomiting, and purging; vomit white and cheesy, rapidly turning black in the sunlight; vertigo, coma, convulsions, paralysis, and marked disturbance of respiration; *treatment*, *salt* and water; evacuate stomach; a large amount of milk. **St. Ignatius Bean, Strychnos ignatii, Strychnos nux-vomica, (Nux vomica, Strychnin, Brucin),** *symptoms*, tetanic convulsions in paroxysms at varying intervals of from five minutes to half an hour; opisthotonos during paroxysm; eyeballs prominent, pupils dilated, respiration impeded, pulse feeble and rapid, anxiety; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; *tannic acid* followed by an emetic; catheterize; keep patient quiet; bromids and chloral; amyl nitrite or chloroform to control convulsions; artificial respiration if indicated. **Tobacco (Nicotin),** *symptoms*, nausea, vomiting, weakness, weak pulse, cold and clammy skin, collapse, pupils contracted, then dilated; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; *tannic acid;* strychnin; stimulants; warmth; recumbent position. **Veratrum album** (*White Hellebore*), **Veratrum viride** (*Green Hellebore*), *symptoms*, pain and burning in alimentary tract, vomiting and diarrhea, slow, weak pulse, labored respiration, pupils usually dilated; there may be convulsions; *treatment*, evacuate stomach; ether hypodermatically; opium; stimulants; coffee; warmth; recumbent position.

Poke-root. See *Phytolacca.*

Polar (*po'-lar*) [*pole*]. Pertaining to or situated near a pole. **P. Bodies, P. Cells, P. Globules,** two minute cells thrown off by the unfecundated ovum during maturation. **P. Method,** a method of applying electricity, in which the pole the distinctive effect of which is wanted is placed over the part to be treated and the other pole over some indifferent part. **P. Rays,** the astral rays of the mitotic figure.

Polarimeter (*po-lar-im'-et-er*) [*polar; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the degree to which an optically active substance changes the place of polarization to the right or to the left.

Polariscope (*po-lar'-i-skōp*) [*polar; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for studying the polarization of light; a polarimeter.

Polarity (*po-lar'-it-e*) [*polar*]. The state of having poles or points of intensity presenting opposite qualities.

Polarization (*po-lar-i-za'-shun*) [*polarize*]. 1. The act of polarizing or the state of being polarized. 2. A condition produced in a ray of light by absorption, reflection, or refraction, by means of which the vibrations are restricted and take place in one plane only (*plane polarization*) or in curves (*circular* or *elliptic polarization*). The plane of polarization is altered or rotated when the light is passed through a quartz-crystal or solutions of certain substances (*rotatory polarization*). 3. The deposit of gas-bubbles (hydrogen) on the electronegative plate of a galvanic battery, whereby the flow of the current is impeded, and, owing to the negative plate covered with hydrogen being more electropositive than the zinc plate, the difference in potential between the two plates is reduced.

Polarize (*po'-lar-īz*) [*polar*]. To endow with polarity; to place in a state of polarization.

Polarizer (*po'-lar-i-zer*) [*polarize*]. An object, such as a Nicol prism, by means of which light is polarized.

Pole (*pōl*) [*πόλος*, a pole]. 1. Either extremity of the axis of a body, as of the fetus, the crystalline lens, etc. 2. One of two points at which opposite physical qualities, *e. g.*, electricity or magnetism, are concentrated; specifically, the electrode of a galvanic battery, which is positive (*positive pole*) when connected with the electronegative plate of the battery (carbon, copper, platinum), or negative (*negative pole*) when connected with the electropositive plate (zinc). **P.-changer,** a switch or key for changing or reversing the direction of a current produced by an electric battery.

Poleozone (*po-le'-o-zōn*). A bactericide said to be obtained from potassium chlorate by action of sulfuric acid.

Poliencephalitis (*pol-e-en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*πολιός*, gray; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain. **P. acuta,** an acute inflammation of the cerebral cortex, which, when occurring in children, gives rise to infantile cerebral palsy. **P., Anterior Superior,** an inflammatory disease of the gray matter of the third ven-

tricle, of the anterior portion of the fourth, and of that about the sylvian aqueduct. It is characterized by ophthalmoplegia, chiefly external, and a peculiar somnolent state.

Polio- (*pol-e-o*) [πολιός, gray]. A prefix meaning gray.

Poliomyelencephalitis (*pol-e-o-mi-el-en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*polio-*; μυελός, marrow; ἐγκέφαλος, brain; ῖτις, inflammation]. Poliomyelitis and poliencephalitis existing together.

Poliomyelitis (*pol-e-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*polio-; myelitis*]. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **P., Acute Anterior,** infantile paralysis, an acute inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord. It is most common in children, coming on during the period of the first dentition, and producing a paralysis of certain muscle-groups or of an entire limb. The onset is sudden, and the paralysis is usually most extensive in the beginning, a certain amount of improvement taking place subsequently. The affected muscles atrophy rapidly, the reflexes in them are lost, and reaction of degeneration develops. From contraction of antagonistic muscles deformities occur later in life. **P., Chronic Anterior.** Synonym of *Progressive muscular atrophy.*

Poliomyelopathy (*pol-e-o-mi-el-op'-ath-e*) [*polio-*; μυελός, marrow; πάθος, disease]. Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata.

Polioplasm (*pol'-e-o-plazm*) [*polio-*; πλάσμα, plasm]. Granular protoplasm.

Poliosis (*pol-e-o'-sis*) [πολιός, gray]. A condition characterized by absence of pigment in the hair.

Politzer's Bag. A pear-shaped rubber bag with a conic tip, used for inflating the middle ear. The tip is introduced into the nostril, and the bag compressed while the other nostril is closed and the patient performs the act of swallowing. The latter opens the eustachian tube and allows the air to enter. **P.'s Luminous Cone,** a brightly illuminated area in the shape of an isosceles triangle which has its base near the lower circumference and its apex at the umbo of the membrana tympani. **P.'s Method,** inflation of middle ear through the eustachian tube. **P.'s Test,** in cases of unilateral middle-ear disease, associated with obstruction of the eustachian tube, the sound of a vibrating tuning fork (C_2) held before the nares during deglutition is perceived by the normal ear only; if the tube is patulous, the sound sensation is frequently stronger in the affected ear. In unilateral disease of the labyrinth the tuning-fork is heard in the normal ear whether or not deglutition occur.

Politzerization (*pol-its-er-i-za'-shun*) [after Adam *Politzer*, an Austrian otologist]. The inflation of the middle ear by means of a rubber bag.

Pollakiuria (*pol-ak-i-u'-re-ah*) [πολλάκις, often; οὖρον, urine] Abnormally frequent micturition.

Pollex (*pol'-eks*) [L.]. 1. The thumb. 2. The great toe.

Pollicar (*pol'-ik-ar*) [*pollex*]. Relating to the thumb.

Pollution (*pol-u'-shun*) [*polluere*, to defile]. 1. The act of defiling or rendering impure, as *pollution* of drinking-water. 2. The production of the sexual orgasm by means other than sexual intercourse.

Polonium (*pol-o'-ne-um*) [*Poland*, home of the discoverers]. A radioactive element isolated by M. and Mme. Curie from pitch-blende.

Poly- (*pol-e-*) [πολύς, many]. A prefix denoting many or much.

Polyacid (*pol-e-as'-id*) [*poly-; acid*]. Applied to a base or basic radicle capable of saturating several molecules of the acid radicle.

Polyadenia (*pol-e-ad-e'-ni-ah*) [*poly-; ἀδήν*, a gland]. Hodgkin's disease.

Polyadenitis (*pol-e-ad-en-i'-tis*). Inflammation of many glands at once. **P., Malignant,** bubonic plague.

Polyanemia (*pol-e-an-e'-me-ah*). Excessive anemia.

Polyarthritis (*pol-e-ar-thri'-tis*). Inflammation of many joints. **P. rheumatica acuta.** See *Rheumatism, Acute Articular.*

Polyarticular (*pol-e-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*poly-; articulus*, joint]. Affecting many joints; the term multiarticular is preferable.

Polyatomic (*pol-e-at-om'-ik*). 1. Containing several atoms. 2. Having several hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases.

Polyaxon (*pol-e-aks'-on*). 1. In biology, having several axes of growth. 2. A neuron having more than two axons.

Polybasic (*pol-e-ba'-sik*) [*poly-; base.*] 1. Of acids, having several hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases. 2. Formed from a polybasic acid by the replacement of more than one hydrogen atom by a base.

Polycholia (*pol-e-ko'-le-ah*) [*poly-; χολή*, bile]. Excessive secretion of bile.

Polychromatic (*pol - e - kro - mat' - ik*) [*poly-; χρῶμα*, color]. Many-colored.

Polychromatophil (*pol-e-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [*poly-; χρῶμα*, color; φιλεῖν, to love]. 1. An erythrocyte which has lost its affinity for acid stain and which with mixtures of acid and basic dyes is stained atypically by either or both elements. 2. See *Polycromatophilic.*

Polychromatophilia (*pol-e-kro-mat-o-fil'-e-ah*). The presence in the blood of polychromatophils.

Polychromatophilic (*pol-e-kro-mat-o-fil'-ik*). Exhibiting no special affinity for acid or basic dyes.

Polychromemia (*pol-e-kro-me'-me-ah*) [*poly-; χρῶμα*, color; αἷμα, blood]. The increase in coloring-matter in the blood as a sequel of polycythemia.

Polychylic (*pol-e-ki'-lik*) [*poly-; χυλός*, chyle]. Relating to an excess of chyle.

Polyclinic (*pol-e-klin'-ik*). A hospital in which many diseases are treated.

Polyclonia (*pol-e-klo'-ne-ah*) [*poly-; κλόνος*, commotion]. An affection said to be distinct

from tic and chorea but marked by clonic spasms.

Polycoria (*pol-e-ko'-re-ah*) [*poly-*; *κόρη*, pupil]. The existence of more than one pupil in the iris.

Polycrotic (*pol-e-krot'-ik*) [*poly-*; *κρότος*, pulse]. Of the pulse, presenting several waves for each cardiac systole.

Polycyesis (*pol-e-si-e'-sis*) [*poly-*; *κύησις*, pregnancy]. 1. The occurrence of frequent pregnancy. 2. Multiple pregnancy.

Polycystic (*pol-e-sis'-tik*) [*poly-*; *κύστις*, a sac]. Containing many cysts.

Polycythemia (*pol-e-si-the'-me-ah*) [*poly-*; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood]. A state of the blood characterized by an excess of red corpuscles. **Polycythæmia cyanotica,** a form associated with chronic cyanosis, enlargement of the spleen, and constipation without any sign of disease of the heart, lungs, or kidneys and with no emphysema.

Polydactylism (*pol-e-dak'-til-izm*) [*poly-*; *δάκτυλος*, a finger]. The existence of supernumerary fingers or toes.

Polydipsia (*pol-e-dip'-se-ah*) [*poly-*; *δίψα*, thirst]. Excessive thirst.

Polyemia, Polyæmia (*pol-e-e'-me-ah*) [*poly-*; *αἷμα*, blood]. Abnormal increase of the total mass of the blood; plethora. **Polyæmia hyperalbuminosa,** an excess of albumin in the blood-plasma. **Polyæmia polycythæmica,** an increase of the red corpuscles. **Polyæmia serosa,** a condition in which the amount of blood-serum is increased.

Polyesthesia (*pol - e - es - the' - ze - ah*) [*poly-*; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. An abnormity of sensation in which a single touch is felt in two or more places at the same time.

Polyformin (*pol-e-form'-in*). An antiseptic compound obtained by dissolving resorcinol in aqueous formaldehyd and adding an excess of ammonia; it is an insoluble, odorless powder used in the same manner as iodoform. **P., Soluble,** $C_6H_4(OH_2)_2$—$(CH_2)_6$-N_4, diresorcinol hexamethylentetramin, a combination of two molecules of resorcinol with one molecule of hexamethylentetramin (urotropin); white crystals, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, benzol, and oils. It is used internally as an antiferment; externally in skin diseases.

Polygalactia (*pol-e-gal-ak'-te-ah*) [*poly-*; *γάλα*, milk]. Excessive secretion of milk.

Polygalin (*pol-ig'-al-in*). See *Senega.*

Polyganglionic (*pol-e-gang-gle-on'-ik*) [*poly-*; *ganglion*]. 1. Having several ganglions. 2. Affecting several lymphatic glands at once.

Polygnathus (*pol-ig'-na-thus*) [*poly-*; *γνάθος*, jaw]. A form of monster in which the parasite is attached to the jaws of the host.

Polygonal (*pol-ig'-o-nal*) [*poly-*; *γωνία*, an angle]. Having many angles.

Polygyria (*pol-e-jir'-e-ah*) [*poly-*; *γύρος*, gyre]. The existence of an excessive number of convolutions in the brain.

Polyhedral (*pol-e-he'-dral*) [*poly-*; *ἕδρα*, a seat; a base]. Having many surfaces.

Polyhidria (*pol-e-hi'-dre-ah*). See *Polyidrosis.*

Polyhydramnios (*pol-e-hi-dram'-ne-os*). An excessive production of liquor amnii.

Polyidrosis (*pol-e-id-ro'-sis*) [*poly-*; *ἵδρωσις*, sweating]. Excessive sweating.

Polyleptic (*pol-e-lep'-tik*) [*poly-*; *λαμβάνειν*, to seize]. Characterized by numerous remissions and exacerbations.

Polymastia (*pol-e-mas'-te-ah*) [*poly-*; *μαστός*, a breast]. The presence of more than two breasts or nipples. The supernumerary organs may be below the breast proper, in the axilla, or elsewhere on the body.

Polymelia (*pol-e-me'-le-ah*) [*poly-*; *μέλος*, a limb]. A malformation consisting in the presence of more than the normal number of limbs.

Polymelus (*pol-im'-el-us*) [see *Polymelia*]. A monster having more than the normal number of limbs.

Polymenia (*pol-e-me'-ne-ah*) [*poly-*; *μῆνες*, months]. Menorrhagia.

Polymeric (*pol-e-mer'-ik*) [see *Polymerism*]. 1. Exhibiting polymerism. 2. Applied to muscles which are derived from two or more myotomes.

Polymerid (*pol-im'-er-id*) [see *Polymerism*]. In chemistry, a compound having the property of polymerism.

Polymerism (*pol-im'-er-izm*) [*poly-*; *μέρος*, a part]. 1. The existence of more than a normal number of parts. 2. A variety of isomerism. See *Isomeric* and *Polymerization.*

Polymerization (*pol - e - mer - i - za' - shun*) [see *Polymerism*]. The apparent fusion or union of two or more molecules of a compound, forming a more complex molecule, with a higher molecular weight and somewhat different physical and chemic properties.

Polymorphic, Polymorphous (*pol-e-mor'-fik, pol-e-mor'-fus*) [see *Polymorphism*]. Having or occurring in several forms; of a crystal crystallizing in several forms.

Polymorphism (*pol - e - mor' - fizm*) [*poly-*; *μορφή*, form]. The state of being polymorphous.

Polymorphonuclear (*pol-e-mor-fo-nu'-kle-ar*). Applied to multinuclear leukocytes which have nuclei exceedingly irregular in form, being twisted or knotted or presenting the appearance of being divided into distinct portions, though in reality a thin lamina of nuclear substance unites them.

Polymyoclonus (*pol - e - mi - o - klo' - nus*). See *Paramyoclonus.*

Polymyositis (*pol-e-mi-o-si'-tis*). A disease of the muscles, usually fatal, characterized by inflammation, pains, deformity, and prostration.

Polynesic (*pol-e-ne'-sik*) [*poly-*; *νῆσος*, island]. Occurring in several foci, *e. g., polynesic* sclerosis.

Polyneuritis (*pol-e-nu-ri'-tis*). See *Neuritis, Multiple.*

Polynuclear (*pol-e-nu'-kle-ar*). See *Multinuclear.*

Polynuclearneutrophilic (*pol-e-nu-kle-ar-nu-tro-fil'-ik*). Relating to polynuclear leukocytes which are readily stainable with neutral dyes.

Polynucleosis (*pol-e-nu-kle-o'-sis*). The condition of having many multinuclear cells in the blood or in a pathologic exudate.

Polyopia, Polyopsia (*pol-e-o'-pe-ah, pol-e-op'-se-ah*) [*poly-; ὄψις*, sight]. A condition in which more than one image of an object is formed upon the retina.

Polyorchis (*pol-e-or'-kis*) [*poly-; ὄρχις*, a testicle]. One who has more than two testicles.

Polyotia (*pol-e-o'-she-ah*) [*poly-; οὖς*, ear]. A condition in which there is more than one auricle on a side.

Polyp, Polypus (*pol'-ip, pol'-e-pus*) [*poly-; πούς*, foot]. A tumor having a pedicle, found especially on mucous membranes, as in the nose, bladder, rectum, uterus, etc. **P., Blood-.** Synonym of *P., Placental.* **Polypus carnosus.** Synonym of *Sarcoma.* **P., Fibrinous,** a polypoid mass on the uterine wall, resulting from the deposition of fibrin from retained blood. The mass may be attached to portions of an ovum or to thrombi at the placental site. **P., Fibrous,** a polyp composed chiefly of fibrous tissue. **P., Mucous,** a soft polyp resulting either from a localized inflammatory hyperplasia of a mucous membrane or from the formation of a true myxoma. **P., Placental,** a fibrinous polyp resulting from the deposit of fibrin upon a portion of retained placenta. **P., Soft.** Synonym of *P., Mucous.* **P., Vascular,** a pedunculated angioma.

Polypapilloma tropicum (*pol-e-pap-il-o'-mah*). Frambesia.

Polyparesis (*pol-e-par'-es-is*) [*poly-; πάρεσις*, weakness]. General paresis.

Polyphagia (*pol-e-fa'-je-ah*) [*poly-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Bulimia.

Polypharmacy (*pol-e-far'-mas-e*) [*poly-; φάρμακον*, a drug]. The prescription of many drugs at one time; the excessive use of drugs.

Polyphrasia (*pol-e-fra'-ze-ah*) [*poly-; φράσις*, speech]. A morbid state characterized by excessive speaking; morbid loquacity; verbigeration.

Polyplasmia (*pol-e-plaz'-me-ah*) [*poly-; πλάσμα*, plasm]. Extreme fluidity of the blood.

Polyplastic (*pol-e-plas'-tik*) [*poly-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. 1. Of cells, having many substances in their composition. 2. Undergoing many modifications during development.

Polypnea (*pol-ip-ne'-ah*) [*poly-; πνοή*, breathing]. Great rapidity of respiration; panting respiration.

Polypodium (*pol-e-po'-de-um*) [*poly-; πούς*, foot]. A genus of ferns several species of which are asserted to have medical properties. The rhizome of *P. aureum*, of the West Indies, is used as a styptic; *P. calaguala*, the true calaguala, of Mexico and Peru, has a high reputation as a solvent and diaphoretic; the juice of the rhizome of *P. quercifolium*, of the East Indies, is used in inflammation of the eyes and in gonorrhea; the rhizome is used in malaria and as a tonic; *P. vulgare*, of Europe and America, has been used as an expectorant in chronic catarrh and asthma.

Polypoid (*pol'-e-poid*) [*polyp; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling a polyp.

Polyporus (*pol-ip'-o-rus*) [*poly-; πόρος*, pore]. A genus of fungi. **P. amanita,** a poisonous agaric, used for killing flies, has marked excitant and narcotic properties. It has been used topically in cancerous tumors and ulcers and internally in epilepsy, skin diseases, paralysis, and tuberculosis. It contains the alkaloids muscarin and amanitin. Syn., *Amanita muscaria; Bug agaric; Fly agaric.* **P. officinalis,** grows on the larch and is known as purging agaric. It is used in night-sweats of tuberculosis. Dose of *fluidextract* 1–15 min. (0.06–1.0 Cc.).

Polyposis (*pol-ip-o'-sis*) [*poly-; πόσις*, draught]. 1. Excessive thirst; polydipsia. 2. [*polyp.*] The condition of being affected with polyps. **P. ventriculi,** a plicate, warty condition of the gastric mucosa associated with hypertrophy and catarrh. Syn., *Etat mamelonné.*

Polypus (*pol'-e-pus*). See *Polyp.*

Polyrrhea (*pol-e-re'-ah*) [*poly-; ῥοία*, a flow]. An excessive secretion of fluid.

Polysaccharid (*pol-is-ak'-ar-id*). See *Carbohydrate.*

Polysarcia (*pol-e-sar'-se-ah*) [*poly-; σάρξ*, flesh]. Excessive corpulency; obesity.

Polysarcous (*pol-e-sar'-kus*) [*polysarcia*]. Corpulent; exhibiting polysarcia.

Polyscelia (*pol-e-ske'-le-ah*) [*poly-; σκέλος*, leg]. Excess in the number of legs.

Polyscelus (*pol-is'-kel-us*) [see *Polyscelia*]. A monster having supernumerary legs.

Polyscope (*pol'-is-kōp*) [*poly-; σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument provided with an electric light which is introduced into a cavity in order to illuminate its internal surfaces.

Polyserositis (*pol-e-se-ro-si'-tis*). Progressive malignant inflammation of the serous membranes. See *Concato's Disease.*

Polysinuitis, Polysinusitis (*pol-e-sin-u-i'-tis, -si'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of several sinuses.

Polysolvol (*pol-e-sol'-vol*). A thick, clear liquid which has the property of dissolving large quantities of phenol, menthol, salicylic acid, etc. It is obtained by treating castor-oil successively with strong sulfuric acid and sodium chlorid and neutralizing the sulforicinic acid obtained with sodium hydroxid. Syn., *Ammonium sulforicinate; Solvin sodium.*

Polysomia (*pol-e-so'-me-ah*) [*poly-; σῶμα*, body]. A monster having more than a single body or trunk.

Polyspermism (*pol-e-sper'-mizm*) [*poly-; σπέρμα*, seed]. An excessive quantity of seminal fluid.

Polystichia (*pol-e-stik'-e-ah*) [*poly-; στίχος*, row]. A condition in which the eyelashes are arranged in two or more rows.

Polytrichia, Polytrichosis (*pol-e-trik'-e-ah, pol-e-trik-o'-sis*) [*poly-; θρίξ*, hair]. Excessive development of hair.

Polytrichum (*pol-it'-rik-um*) [πολύτριχος, having much hair]. A genus of mosses; hair-moss. *P. juniperinum* is a species indigenous to the United States and Europe, and is a powerful diuretic. Dose of the *fluidextract* 20–60 min. (1.2–3.7 Cc.).

Polyuria (*pol-e-u'-re-ah*) [*poly-*; οὖρον, urine]. The passage of an excessive quantity of urine. The causes of temporary polyuria are excessive ingestion of fluids, cold, suppression of perspiration, the use of diuretics; it occurs in the crisis of fevers, in hysteria, and in nervous excitement. A permanent polyuria is met in diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, chronic interstitial nephritis, and in amyloid disease of the kidneys. **P. spastica,** intermittent polyuria with hysteric symptoms accompanying convulsions.

Pomade (*po-mād'*) [*pomum*, apple]. A perfumed ointment for applying to the scalp.

Pomatum (*po-ma'-tum*) [L.]. A pomade.

Pomegranate (*pum-gran'-āt*). See *Granatum.*

Pompholyx, Pompholix (*pom'-fo-liks*) [πομφόλυξ, a bubble]. A rare disease characterized by bullous eruptions on the palms of the hands and between the fingers. It occurs in depressed states of the nervous system, and is more common in women than in men. Syn., *Chiropompholyx; Dysidrosis.*

Pomphus (*pom'-fus*). See *Wheal.*

Pomum (*po'-mum*) [L.]. Apple. **P. adami,** Adam's apple, the prominence in the front of the neck caused by the projection of the thyroid cartilage.

Pond's Extract. A fluidextract of *Hamamelis virginiana.*

Ponfick's Shadows. Achromacytes; colorless red corpuscles found in the blood in cases of hemoglobinemia.

Ponogene (*pon'-o-jēn*) [πόνος, work; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Waste-matter of the nervous system.

Ponograph (*pon'-o-graf*) [πόνος, pain; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus for determining and registering sensitiveness to pain.

Pons [L., "a bridge"]. 1. A process or bridge of tissue connecting two parts of an organ. 2. The pons varolii. **P. basilaris,** the basilar process of the occipital bone. **P. cerebelli.** Same as *P. varolii.* **P. tarini,** the posterior perforated space. **P. varolii,** a convex white eminence situated at the base of the brain, and serving to connect the various divisions with one another. It is placed in front of the medulla oblongata, behind the cerebrum, and beneath the cerebellum, and rests upon the sphenobasilar groove. In structure the pons consists chiefly of nerve-fibers, but contains also areas of gray matter—the *pontine nuclei.* On section two portions, a superior and an inferior, are distinguishable. The latter contains transverse commissural fibers and is traversed by the pyramidal tracts. The superior or dorsal portion of the pons consists largely of gray matter which is continued up from below, especially the formatio reticularis and the dorsal tracts of gray substance. In places the gray matter is grouped to form the nuclei of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth nerves. In the lower part of the pons there is a small, folded gray mass—the *superior olivary nucleus.* It is inclosed by transverse fibers known as the *trapezium.* The pons is connected with the medulla, with the cerebellum (by the middle peduncles), and with the cerebrum (by the crura cerebri).

Ponticinerea (*pon-ti-sin-e'-re-ah*). A collection of gray matter in the pons.

Pontile, Pontine (*pon'-til, pon'-tēn*) [*pons*]. Pertaining to the pons varolii. **P. Hemiplegia,** a hemiplegia due to a lesion of the pons. When the lesion is situated low down in the pons, below the decussation of the fibers of the facial nerve, and above that of the pyramidal tracts, the hemiplegia is *alternate; i. e.,* the arm and leg on one side, and the face on the other, are paralyzed.

Poplar (*pop'-lar*). See *Populus.*

Popliteal (*pop-lit-e'-al*) [*poples*, the ham of the knee; the hock]. Pertaining to or situated in the ham, as *popliteal* artery, *popliteal* nerve, *popliteal* space. **P. Aneurysm,** aneurysm of the popliteal artery. **P. Artery.** See under *Artery.*

Popliteus (*pop-lit-e'-us*) [see *Popliteal*]. The ham or hinder part of the knee-joint. **P. Muscle.** See under *Muscle.*

Poppy (*pop'-e*) [AS., *popig*]. *Papaver somniferum,* a plant of the order *Papaveraceæ;* the capsules yield opium. **P.-capsules** (*papaveris capsulæ,* B. P.), possess effects similar to those of opium, but far milder in degree. The decoction (*decoctum papaveris,* B. P.) is used chiefly as an anodyne application. Dose of the *extract* (*extractum papaveris,* B. P.) 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.); of the *syrup* (*syrupus papaveris,* B. P.) ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). *Red poppy* is used in making the *syrupus rhœados* of the B. P. Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Populin (*pop'-u-lin*). See *Populus.*

Populus (*pop'-u-lus*) [L.]. Poplar, a genus of trees of the order *Salicineæ,* several species of which yield salicin (*salicinum,* U. S. P.), $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, and *populin* or benzoyl-salicin, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$. Poplar-buds have been used in rheumatism and Bright's disease. The leaves and buds are also employed for anodyne ointments. The wood and bark of the root of *P. monilifera,* cottonwood, of the United States, are said to be powerful antiperiodics.

Porcellaneous, Porcellanous (*por-sel-a'-ne-us, por-sel'-an-us*). Relating to or having the appearance of porcelain; applied to a condition of the skin in fever.

Porcupine-disease. See *Ichthyosis.*

Pore (*pōr*) [πόρος, a pore or cavity]. A minute circular opening on a surface, as a *pore* of the skin, the opening of the duct of a sudoriparous gland. See also *Porus.*

Porencephalia, Porencephalus (*por-en-sef-a'-le-ah, por-en-sef'-al-us*) [*pore;* ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A condition characterized by the presence of depressions on the surface of

the brain, due to a congenital arrest of development or to an acquired defect.

Porencephalitis (*por-en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*porencephalia*]. Encephalitis with a tendency to the formation of cavities.

Porencephalous (*por-en-sef'-al-us*) [*porencephalia*]. Affected with porencephalia.

Pornography (*por-nog'-ra-fe*) [πόρνη, a prostitute; γράφειν, to write]. 1. A treatise on prostitution. 2. Obscene writing.

Pornotherapy (*por-no-ther'-ap-e*) [πόρνη, a prostitute; θεραπεία, therapy]. The medical supervision of prostitutes as related to public hygiene.

Porocele (*po'-ro-sēl*) [πῶρος, callus; κήλη, hernia]. A scrotal hernia in which the coverings are indurated and thickened.

Poroma (*po-ro'-mah*) [πώρωμα]. A callosity.

Poroplastic (*po-ro-plas'-tik*) [*pore;* πλάσσειν, to mold]. Porous and plastic. **P. Felt,** a porous felt which is readily molded; it is used in the preparation of splints and jackets.

Porosis (*po-ro'-sis*) [πῶρος, callus]. The formation of callus.

Porosity (*po-ros'-it-e*) [*porous*]. The condition of being porous.

Porotomy (*po-rot'-o-me*) [*pore;* τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the meatus of the urethra.

Porous (*po'-rus*) [*pore*]. Having pores.

Porphyreus (*por-fi'-re-us*) [πορφύρα, purple]. In biology showing spots of purple upon a ground of another hue.

Porphyrin (*por'-fir-in*) [see *Porphyreus*]. A white, amorphous substance, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$, from *Alstonia constricta*, Australian feverbark. It is antipyretic.

Porphyrization (*por-fir-i-za'-shun*) [*porphyry,* a kind of rock]. Pulverization, so called because generally performed on a tablet of porphyry.

Porphyruria (*por-fir-u'-re-ah*) [πορφύρα, purple; οὖρον, urine]. The discharge of urine colored with purpurin.

Porret's Phenomenon. When a continuous current is passed through a living muscular fiber, the sarcous substance shows an undulating movement from the positive toward the negative pole.

Porriginous (*por-ij'-in-us*). Relating to porrigo; scurfy.

Porrigo (*por-i'-go*) [L.]. An old term applied to several diseases of the scalp. **P. decalvans,** alopecia areata. **P. favosa,** favus. **P. larvalis,** impetigo of the scalp conjoined with eczema.

Porro's Operation, Porro-cesarean Section. See *Operation, Porro's.*

Porta (*por'-tah*) [L., "gate"]. The hilus of an organ through which the vessels enter. **P. hepatis, P. jecoris,** the transverse fissure of the liver through which the portal vein enters the organ.

Portal (*por'-tal*) [*porta*]. Pertaining to the porta or hilum of an organ, especially to the porta hepatis or to the vein entering at the porta hepatis (*portal vein*). **P. Circulation,** the passage of blood from the stomach, spleen, and intestine through the portal vein and the liver. **P. Fissure.** See *Fissure, Transverse.* **P. Vein,** the large vein entering the liver at the transverse fissure, and bringing to it the blood from the digestive tract and the spleen.

Porte-caustique (*pōrt-kōs-tēk'*). A holder for a stick of caustic.

Porter (*por'-ter*). See under *Malt Liquors.*

Porter's Symptom. Tracheal tugging. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Portio (*por'-she-o*) [L.]. A part. **P. dura,** the hard part of the seventh pair of nerves of Willis—the facial nerve. **P. inter duram et mollem,** a small funiculus between the portio dura and the portio mollis of the seventh cranial nerve. **P. intermedia wrisbergii.** Synonym of *P. inter duram et mollem.* **P. mollis,** the soft part of the seventh cranial nerve—the auditory nerve.

Port-wine Mark, P. Stain. See *Nevus* (2).

Porus (*po'-rus*) [L.]. A pore. **P. acusticus externus,** the opening of the external auditory canal. **P. acusticus internus,** the opening of the internal auditory canal into the cranial cavity. **P. opticus,** the opening in the center of the lamina cribrosa transmitting the central artery of the retina.

Posadas, Protozoic Disease of. See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic.*

Position (*po-zish'-un*) [*ponere,* to place]. Place; location; attitude; posture. **P., Dorsal,** one in which the patient lies on the back. **P., Edebohls'.** See *P., Simon's.* **P., English.** See *P., Left Lateral Recumbent.* **P. of the Fetus,** the relation of the presenting part of the fetus to the cardinal points of Capuron. For the *vertex,* the *face,* and the *breech* there are each four positions: a *right anterior,* a *right posterior,* a *left anterior,* and a *left posterior.* For each of the *shoulders* there is an *anterior* and a *posterior* position. In order to shorten and memorize these positions, the initials of the chief words are made use of, as follows: For vertex presentations the word occiput is abbreviated *O.*, and preceded by the letter *R.* or *L.*, for right or left, and followed by *A.* or *P.*, according as the presenting part is anterior or posterior. We thus have the initials *L.O.A.*, left occipitoanterior, to indicate that the presenting occiput is upon the anterior left side. In the same way are derived the terms *L.O.P.*, *R.O.A.*, *R.O.P.* For facial presentations we have in the same way *L.F.A.* (left frontoanterior), *L.F.P.*, *R.F.A.*, *R.F.P.* For breech or sacral presentations, *L.S.A.*, *L.S.P.*, *R.S.A.*, *R.S.P.*, and for shoulder (*dorsal*) presentations, *L.D.A.*, *L.D.P.*, *R.D.A.*, *R.D.P.* **P., Fowler's,** that obtained by elevating the foot of the bed 24 to 30 inches. **P., High Pelvic.** See *P., Trendelenburg's.* **P., Knee-chest, P., Genupectoral,** one in which the patient rests upon the knees and chest, the arms being crossed above the head. **P., Knee-elbow, P., Genucubital,** one in which the patient lies upon the knees and elbows, the head resting upon the hands. **P., Left Lateral Recumbent, P., English,**



THE SEMIPRONE OR SIMS' POSTURE (ANTERIOR VIEW).



THE SEMIPRONE OR SIMS' POSTURE (POSTERIOR VIEW).



THE HORIZONTAL POSTURE.



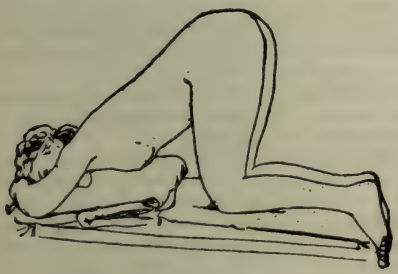
THE DORSAL ELEVATED POSTURE.



THE TRENDELENBURG POSTURE.



THE DORSAL RECUMBENT POSTURE.



THE GENUPECTORAL POSTURE.



THE DORSOSACRAL POSTURE (LATERAL VIEW).



THE KNEE-ELBOW POSTURE.



EDEBOHLS' POSTURE.

P., Obstetric, one in which the patient lies on the left side with the right thigh and knee drawn up. **P., Lithotomy, P., Dorsosacral,** one in which the patient lies on the back with the legs flexed on the thighs and the thighs flexed on the abdomen and abducted. **P., Simon's,** one in which the patient lies on the back with the legs flexed on the thighs and the thighs on the abdomen, the hips being elevated and the thighs strongly abducted. **P., Sims', P., Semiprone,** one in which the patient lies on the left side with the right knee and thigh drawn up and the left arm placed along the back; the chest is inclined forward so that the patient rests upon it. **P., Trendelenburg's,** one in which the patient lies on the back on a plane inclined about 45°, the feet and legs hanging over the end of the table. **P., Walcher's,** a dorsal posture with the hips at the edge of the table and lower extremities hanging.

Positive (*poz'-it-iv*) [*positivus*, from *ponere*, to place]. Real; existing; actual. In mathematics and physiology, denoting one of two quantities or conditions assumed as primary or fundamental; opposed to one assumed as negative; denoting a quantity greater than zero; to be added; additive. **P. Electricity,** the kind of electricity developed by rubbing glass with silk. **P. Electrode, P. Pole,** the electrode or pole connected with the negative plate of a battery. **P. Element, P. Plate,** that plate of a battery which is acted upon by the fluid, *e. g.*, the zinc plate in the zinc-carbon battery.

Posner's Reaction for Peptones and Albumins. Alkalinize the urine, pour it into a test-tube, and overlay it very carefully with a very dilute, almost colorless solution of copper sulfate. In the presence of peptone a violet zone will form even in the cold; the same reaction is yielded by albumin upon warming.

Posology (*pos-ol'-oj-e*) [πόσος, how much; λόγος, science]. That branch of medical science dealing with the dosage of medicines.

Post- (*pōst-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting after; behind.

Postaccessual (*pōst-ak-ses'-u-al*) [*post-; accessio*, a paroxysm]. Occurring after a paroxysm.

Postanal (*pōst-a'-nal*) [*post-; anus*]. Situated behind the anus.

Postaxial (*pōst-aks'-e-al*) [*post-; axis*]. Situated behind the axis: in the arm, behind the ulnar aspect; in the leg, behind the fibular aspect.

Postcentral (*pōst-sen'-tral*) [*post-; center*]. 1. Situated behind a center. 2. Situated behind the fissure of Rolando, or central fissure of the brain, as the *postcentral* convolution.

Postcibal (*pōst-si'-bal*) [*post-; cibum*, food]. Occurring after meals.

Postclavicular (*pōst-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*post-; clavicle*]. Situated behind the clavicle.

Postconvulsive (*pōst-kon-vul'-siv*) [*post-; convulsion*]. Coming on after a convulsion.

Postcornu (*pōst-kor'-nū*). See *Cornu occipitale.*

Postdiastolic (*pōst-di-as-tol'-ik*) [*post-; diastole*]. Occurring after the diastole.

Postdicrotic (*pōst-di-krot'-ik*) [*post-; dicrotic*]. Occurring after the dicrotic wave of the pulse, as the *postdicrotic* wave in the sphygmographic tracing.

Postdiphtheric (*pōst-dij-ther'-ik*) [*post-; diphtheric*]. Occurring after an attack of diphtheria, as *postdiphtheric* paralysis.

Postembryonic (*pōst-em-bri-on'-ik*) [*post-; embryo*]. Occurring after the embryonic stage.

Postepileptic (*pōst-ep-i-lep'-tik*) [*post-; epilepsy*]. Occurring after an epileptic attack.

Posterior (*pos-te'-re-or*) [*posterus*, after; behind]. Placed behind or to the back of a part.

Postero- (*pos-te-ro-*) [*posterior*]. A prefix meaning posterior.

Posteroexternal (*pos-ter-o-eks-ter'-nal*) [*postero-; external*]. Occupying the outer side of a back part, as the *posteroexternal* column of the spinal cord.

Posterointernal (*pos-ter-o-in-ter'-nal*) [*postero-; internal*]. Occupying the inner side of a back part, as the *posterointernal* column of the spinal cord.

Posterolateral (*pos-te-ro-lat'-er-al*) [*postero-; lateral*]. Situated behind and at the side of a part.

Posteromedian (*pos-te-ro-me'-de-an*). Located in the middle of a posterior aspect.

Posteroparietal (*pos - te - ro - par - i' - et - al*) [*postero-; parietal*]. Situated at or opposite the posterior part of the parietal bone.

Posterosuperior (*pos - te - ro - su - pe' - re - or*) [*postero-; superior*]. Situated behind and above a part.

Posterotemporal (*pos - te - ro - tem' - por - al*) [*postero-; temporal*]. Situated at or opposite the posterior part of the temporal bone.

Postfebrile (*pōst-jeb'-ril*) [*post-; febris*, a fever]. Occurring after a fever.

Postgeminum (*pōst-jem'-in-um*) [*post-; geminus*, twin]. The posterior pair of bodies of the corpora quadrigemina.

Postgeniculatum, Postgeniculum (*pōst-jen-ik-u-la'-tum, -jen-ik'-u-lum*) [*post-; geniculum*]. The internal geniculate body.

Postglenoid (*pōst-gle'-noid*) [*post-; glenoid*]. Situated behind the glenoid fossa, as the *postglenoid* tubercle, also called simply *postglenoid.*

Posthemiplegic (*pōst-hem-i-ple'-jik*) [*post-; hemiplegia*]. Occurring after or following an attack of hemiplegia. **P. Chorea,** choreiform movements in paralyzed limbs.

Posthetomy (*pos-thet'-o-me*) [πόσθη, prepuce; τομή, a cutting]. Circumcision.

Posthitis (*pos-thi'-tis*) [πόσθη, prepuce; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Postholith (*pos'-tho-lith*) [πόσθη, prepuce; λίθος, a stone]. A preputial calculus.

Posthumous (*pos'-tu-mus*) [*post-; humus*, the ground]. Occurring after death. **P. Child,** one born after the death of the father, or taken by cesarean operation from the body of its mother after her death.

Posthyoid (*pōst-hi'-oid*). Posterior to the hyoid bone.

Posthypnotic (*pōst-hip-not'-ik*) [*post-*; ὕπνος, sleep]. Succeeding the hypnotic state; acting after the hypnotic state has passed off, as *posthypnotic* suggestion.

Posticus (*pos-ti'-kus*) [L.]. Posterior.

Postischial (*pōst-is'-ke-al*). Dorsad of the ischium.

Postmortem (*pōst-mor'-tem*) [*post-*; *mors*, death]. 1. Occurring after death. 2. An examination of the body after death; an autopsy.

Postnasal (*pōst-naz'-al*) [*post-*; *nasus*, nose]. Situated behind the nose. **P. Catarrh,** catarrhal inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Postocular (*pōst-ok'-u-lar*) [*post-*; *oculus*, the eye]. Behind or beneath the eye.

Postotic (*pōst-o'-tik*) [*post-*; οὖς, ear]. Behind the auditory vesicle.

Postparalytic (*pōst-par-ah-lit'-ik*) [*post-*; *paralysis*]. Following an attack of paralysis.

Postpartum (*pōst-par'-tum*) [*post-*; *partus*, birth]. Following childbirth, as *postpartum* hemorrhage.

Postpharyngeal (*pōst-far-in'-je-al*) [*post-*; *pharynx*]. Situated behind the pharynx.

Postpneumonic (*pōst-nu-mon'-ik*). Following pneumonia.

Postpone (*pōst-pōn'*) [*post-*; *ponere*, to place]. Of a paroxysm, to occur after the regular time.

Postponent (*pōst-po'-nent*) [see *Postpone*]. Delayed in recurrence.

Postpyramidal (*pōst-pi-ram'-id-al*) [*post-*; *pyramid*]. Situated behind the pyramidal tract. **P. Nucleus,** the nucleus funiculi gracilis.

Postscarlatinal (*pōst-skar-lat-e'-nal*). Occurring after scarlatina.

Posttarsal (*pōst-tar'-sal*). Located behind the tarsus.

Posttyphoid (*pōst-ti'-foid*). Following typhoid.

Postulate (*pos'-tu-lāt*) [*postulare*, to demand]. A self-evident proposition.

Postural (*pos'-tūr-al*) [*ponere*, to place]. Pertaining to posture or position; performed by means of a special posture, as *postural* treatment.

Posture (*pos'-tūr*). See *Position*.

Postuterine (*pōst-u'-ter-in*) [*post-*; *uterus*]. Situated behind the uterus.

Potable (*po'-ta-bl*) [*potare*, to drink]. Drinkable; fit to drink.

Potain's Syndrome. Dyspepsia and dilation of the right ventricle, with accentuation of the pulmonary sound, observed during the digestive process in cases of gastrectasis.

Potamophobia (*pot-am-of-o'-be-ah*) [ποταμός, river; φόβος, fear]. The morbid fear of sheets of water.

Potash (*pot'-ash*) [Irish, *pota*, a pot; *ash*]. 1. Potassium hydroxid; caustic potash. 2. Potassium carbonate.

Potassa (*po-tas'-ah*). Potash. See *Potassium Hydroxid*.

Potassiocupric (*po-tas-e-o-ku'-prik*). Containing potassium and copper.

Potassium (*po-tas'-e-um*) [*potassa*, potash]. A silver-white, soft, very ductile metal, belonging to the alkali group, and having a sp. gr. of 0.865; quantivalence 1; atomic weight 39; symbol K (from the Latin *kalium*). It forms compounds with nearly all nonmetals. **P. Acetate** (*potassii acetas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $KC_2H_3O_2$, used in rheumatism, as a diuretic in dropsy, and in cutaneous diseases. Dose 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **P. Arsenate,** K_2HAsO_4, extremely poisonous crystals, soluble in water; used as an antiperiodic and alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.006 Gm.). **P. Arsenite, Solution of** (*liquor potassii arsenitis*, U. S. P.), Fowler's solution. Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.). **P. Bicarbonate** (*potassii bicarbonas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $KHCO_3$, used as an antacid. It is also highly recommended in influenza and to abort colds. Dose 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **P. Binoxalate,** salt of sorrel, a constituent of wood-sorrel. **P. Bisulfate,** $KHSO_4$, has been used as a laxative and refrigerant. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.). **P. Bitartrate** (*potassii bitartras*, U. S. P., B. P.), cream of tartar, $KHC_4H_4O_6$, used as a cathartic, as a diuretic in dropsy, and for making refrigerant drinks in febrile affections. It is an ingredient of *pulvis jalapæ compositus* (U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr.–½ oz. (4–16 Cc.). **P. Bromid.** See *Bromidum, Potassii*, under *Bromin*. **P. Camphorate,** $K_2C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, white, antiseptic crystals, soluble in water, used in night-sweats of tuberculosis, gonorrhea, etc. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **P. Carbolate,** C_6H_5OK, white, antiseptic crystals, soluble in water; used in diarrhea and dysentery. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **P. Carbonate** (*potassii carbonas*, U. S. P., B. P.), used as an antacid in dyspepsia and as an antilithic. **P. Chlorate** (*potassii chloras*, U. S. P., B. P.), $KClO_3$, used locally and internally in various forms of stomatitis, in mercurial ptyalism, and in pharyngitis. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). In overdoses it is an irritant poison. From it are prepared *trochisci potassii chloratis* (U. S. P.). **P. Citrate** (*potassii citras*, U. S. P., B. P.), $K_3C_6H_5O_7+H_2O$, used as a diaphoretic in fevers, in bronchitis, and in rheumatism, the uric-acid diathesis, etc. Dose 20–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.). **P. Citrate, Effervescent** (*potassii citras effervescens*, U. S. P.), is used like the preceding. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **P. Citrate, Solution of** (*liquor potassii citratis*, U. S. P.), an aqueous liquid containing 8% of anhydrous potassium citrate with small amounts of citric and carbonic acids. *Neutral mixture* is prepared by substituting lemon-juice for the citric acid. Dose ½–1 oz. (16–30 Cc.). **P. Cobaltinitrate,** has been employed in asthma, nephritis, and valvular heart disease. Dose ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.032 Gm.). **P. Cyanid** (*potassii cyanidum*, U. S. P., B. P.), KCN, is similar in properties to hydrocyanic acid. It is also used locally in neuralgia. Dose ⅛ gr. (0.008 Gm.). **P. Dichromate, P. Bichromate** (*potassii dichromas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $K_2Cr_2O_7$, used as a caustic, and for the preparation of battery-fluids and of preserving-fluids for tissues; it

was formerly employed as an alterative. **P. Diiodoresorcin-monosulfate.** See *Picrol.* **P. Dithiocarbonate,** K_2COS_2, an orange-red, crystalline powder, used externally in skin diseases: eczema, 5 to 10% ointment; psoriasis, 20% ointment. **P. Ferricyanid,** $K_6Fe_2(CN)_{12}$, is used in the arts and as a reagent. **P. Ferrocyanid** (*potassii ferrocyanidum,* U. S. P., B. P.), $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$, yellow prussiate of potash, has been used in the night-sweats of tuberculosis. Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.). It is extensively employed in the arts, as a reagent, and in pharmacy to prepare diluted hydrocyanic acid. **P. Fluoresceinate,** $K_2C_{20}H_{10}O_5$, the potassium salt of fluorescein; a yellowish-red powder, soluble in water. It is used to detect corneal ulcerations. **P.-guaiacol Sulfonate,** a fine white powder, soluble in water, containing 60% of guaiacol. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.). **P. Hydroxid** (*potassii hydroxidum,* U. S. P., B. P.), KOH, caustic potash. This is a white solid, usually occurring in the form of pencils, and having powerful escharotic properties. **P. Hypochlorite,** KOCl, a substance which in solution forms Javelle water. **P. Hypophosphite** (*potassii hypophosphis,* U. S. P.), KH_2PO_2. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). See *Hypophosphite.* **P. Iodate,** is used in stomatitis and pharyngitis as a substitute for potassium chlorate. Dose 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 Gm.). **P. Iodid** (*potassii iodidum,* U. S. P., B. P.), KI, is used as an alterative in syphilis; in chronic poisoning by lead or mercury; as an absorbent of inflammatory exudates; in chronic rheumatism, etc. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.); in syphilis several drams may be administered daily. From it are prepared *unguentum iodi* and *unguentum potassii iodidi* (U. S. P.). **P. Nitrate** (*potassii nitras,* U. S. P., B. P.), KNO_3, saltpeter, is used as a refrigerant diuretic and diaphoretic; in asthma the inhalation of fumes produced by burning niter-paper (paper dipped in a solution of the nitrate and dried) is useful. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). From it is prepared *argenti nitras mitigatus* (U. S. P.). **P. Nitrite,** KNO_2, white, amorphous sticks, soluble in water; used in asthma, epilepsy, etc. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.016–0.13 Gm.) several times daily. **P. Nitroprussiate,** $K_2F_2 . NO . (CN)_5 + 2H_2O$, garnet-red crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, used as a test for albumin in urine. **P. Perchlorate,** $KClO_4$, white crystals, slightly soluble in water; antipyretic, antiperiodic, sedative, and diuretic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Hyperchlorate of potassium.* **P. Permanganate** (*potassii permanganas,* U. S. P., B. P.), $KMnO_4$, is a salt of permanganic acid, which is derived from the manganese heptoxid, Mn_2O_7. It is used as an antiseptic and deodorant, in amenorrhea, and as an antidote to opium-poisoning and poisoning by snake-bites. Dose as an emmenagog 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). It is also employed as a reagent. *Condy's fluid* is an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate 2 parts in 100. **P. Phosphate,** K_2HPO_4, has been used as an alterative in scrofula and pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **P. Salicylate,** $KC_7H_5O_3$, a white powder, soluble in water or alcohol; antipyretic, analgesic, antirheumatic. Dose 6–15 gr. (0.4–1.0 Gm.). **P. Silicate,** K_2SiO_3 (approximately), soluble glass, is used as is plaster-of-paris for making fixed dressings for fractures. **P. and Sodium Tartrate** (*potassii et sodii tartras,* U. S. P., B. P.), $KNaC_4H_4O_6 + 4H_2O$, rochelle salt, is used as a saline cathartic; it is an ingredient of seidlitz powder. Dose ½–1 oz. (16–32 Cc.). **P. Sozoiodolate,** $KHC_6H_2I_2OSO_3$, a white crystalline powder containing 58.8% of iodin, 20% of phenol, and 7% of sulfur; soluble in hot water, melts at 120° C. It is bactericidal and is used externally in 3% ointment. **P. Sulfate** (*potassii sulphas,* U. S. P., B. P.), K_2SO_4, is used as a laxative and purgative. Dose ½–4 dr. (2–16 Gm.). **P. Sulfite,** $K_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$, is antiseptic and laxative and used in acid fermentation of the stomach. Dose 15–60 gr. (1–4 Gm.). **P. Sulfobenzoate,** $KC_7H_5SO_5 + 5H_2O$, soluble in water or alcohol; used as a wash, 4 to 5% solution, in skin diseases. **P. Sulfocarbolate,** $KC_6H_5SO_4 + H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water or alcohol. It is antiparasitic, germicidal, and antiseptic. **P. Sulfocarbonate,** K_2CS_3, yellow crystals, soluble in water, used in baths in skin diseases. **P. Sulfocyanate,** KCNS, colorless needles, soluble in water or alcohol; it is a constituent of saliva; sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne. Dose ¾–3 gr. (0.05–0.2 Gm.); maximum dose 4½ gr. (0.3 Gm.) single; 24 gr. (1.5 Gm.) daily. **P. Sulfophenate.** See *P. Sulfocarbolate.* **P. Tartrate** (*potassii tartras,* B. P.), $K_2C_4H_4O_6 . H_2O$, is used as a mild purgative in febrile affections. Dose 1 dr.–1 oz. (4–32 Cc.). **P. Valerate,** $KC_5H_9O_2$, used as a stimulant in low fevers, hysteria, etc. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.) several times daily.

Potato Culture. A culture of microorganisms on potato. **P. Treatment** (of diabetes), a daily diet of 1–2¼ pounds of potatoes and the exclusion of bread.

Potency (*po'-ten-se*) [see *Potential*]. Power; efficacy.

Potential (*po-ten'-shal*) [*potens,* able]. 1. Capable of acting or doing work, as *potential* energy. 2. In electricity, a state of tension or of potential energy capable of doing work. If two bodies of different potential are brought together, a current is established between them that is capable of doing work.

Potio (*po'-she-o*) [L.]. A potion.

Potion (*po-'shun*) [*potio*]. A drink or draught.

Potocytosis (*po-to-si-to'-sis*) [*potio;* κύτος, cell]. The ability of cells to drink solutions.

Potomania (*po-to-ma'-ne-ah*) [*potio;* μανία, madness]. Delirium tremens.

Pott's Aneurysm [Percival *Pott,* an English surgeon]. Aneurysmal varix. **P.'s Curva-**

ture, P.'s Gibbus, the deformity of Pott's disease. **P.'s Disease,** caries of the vertebras, generally of tuberculous origin. The symptoms are stiffness of the spinal column, pain on motion, tenderness on pressure, undue prominence of one or more of the spines; in certain cases spasmodic pain in the abdomen; formation of abscess; occasionally, in late stages, paralysis. **P.'s Fracture.** See *Fracture, Pott's.* **P.'s Gangrene,** senile gangrene. **P.'s Paraplegia,** paraplegia caused by spinal caries. **P.'s Puffy Tumor,** circumscribed superficial swelling of the scalp connected with osteomyelitis of the skull.

Pouch [Fr., *poche*, a pocket]. A sac or pocket. **P., Broca's.** See *Broca's Pouch.* **P., Pressure,** a bulge in the wall of the esophagus due to weakness. **P. of Douglas, P., Recto-uterine.** See *Culdesac, Douglas'.* **P., Laryngeal,** a blind pouch of mucosa opening into the ventral part of the ventricle of the larynx.

Poultice (*pōl'-tis*) [*puls*, porridge]. A soft, semiliquid mass made of some cohesive substance mixed with water, and used for application to the skin, for the purpose of supplying heat and moisture or acting as a local stimulant. Syn., *Cataplasma.*

Pound [AS., *pund*]. A unit of measure of weight. The *troy pound* contains 12 oz., or 5760 grains; the *avoirdupois pound* contains 16 oz., or 7000 grains. Symbol lb. See *Weights and Measures.* **P., Foot-,** the force necessary to raise one pound through the height of one foot.

Poupart's Ligament. See *Ligament, Poupart's.*

Powder [Fr., *poudre*, from *pulvis*, powder]. 1. A collection of fine particles. 2. In pharmacy, a collection of fine particles of one or more substances capable of passing through a sieve having meshes of a certain fineness; also a single dose of such a substance. **P., Aromatic.** See *Pulvis aromaticus.* **P., Dover's** (*pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U. S. P.). See *Opium, Powder of Ipecac and.* **P., Dupuytren's,** a caustic powder consisting of arsenic trioxid, 1 part; calomel, 200 parts. **P., Gregory's,** compound powder of rhubarb, consisting of rhubarb, 2 oz.; light magnesia, 6 oz.; ginger, 1 oz. **P., James'.** See *Antimony, Powder of.* **P., Lucas-Championnière's Antiseptic,** consists of equal parts of magnesium carbonate, iodoform, powdered benzoin, and powdered gray cinchona. **P., Portland,** a gout remedy consisting of equal parts of the tops and leaves of *Teucrium chamædrys*, and *Erythræa centaurium*, the leaves of *Ajuga chamæpitys*, and the roots of *Gentiana lutea*, and *Aristolochia rotunda.* Dose 1 dr. (3.8 Gm.) daily before breakfast for 6 months; 2 scruples (1.2 Gm.) for 3 months; ½ dr. (1.9 Gm.) for 6 months, and finally ½ dr. (1.9 Gm.) every other day for a year. **P., Seidlitz-.** See *Pulvis effervescens compositus.* **P., Tully's,** a powder composed of camphor, prepared chalk, licorice, and morphin sulfate, 1 part. It is used as a substitute for Dover's powder.

Pox [*pocks*, pl. of *pock*, a vesicle or pustule]. 1. A term applied to any disease possessing a vesicular or pustular eruption. 2. Vulgarly, syphilis. **P., Chicken-.** See *Varicella.* **P., Cow-.** See *Cowpox.* **P., Small-.** See *Variola.*

Practice (*prak'-tis*) [*practicare*, to practice]. The practice of medicine; the application of the principles of medicine to the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Practician (*prak-tish'-an*). See *Practitioner.*

Practise (*prak'-tis*) [see *Practice*]. To perform the duties of a physician.

Practitioner (*prak-tish'-on-er*) [see *Practice*]. One who practises medicine.

Præ- (*pre-*) [L.]. See *Pre-.*

Præputium (*pre-pu'-she-um*). See *Prepuce.*

Prævia (*pre'-ve-ah*) [fem. of *prævius*, from *præ*, before; *via*, a way]. Coming before; standing before. **P., Placenta.** See *Placenta prævia.*

Prairie-itch. A name applied to various forms of skin diseases associated with pruritus, occurring in men engaged in work on prairies, among lumbermen, and others, and either due to scabies or pruritus hiemalis.

Prasoid (*pra'-soid*). 1. A solution of globularin and globularetin; used in acute gout and rheumatism. Dose 15–20 drops 3 times daily. 2. [πράσον, the leek; εἶδος, likeness.] The color of a leek; leek-green.

Pravaz's Syringe. A hypodermatic syringe with a long trocar and cannula.

Praxinoscope (*praks-in'-o-skōp*) [πρᾶξις, a doing; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A modification of the zoetrope adapted to the purposes of laryngologic instruction.

Pre- [*præ-*]. A prefix signifying before.

Prealbuminuric (*pre-al-bu-min-u'-rik*). Occurring before the appearance of albuminuria.

Preataxic (*pre-at-aks'-ik*) [*pre-; ataxia*]. Occurring before ataxia.

Preaxial (*pre-aks'-e-al*) [*pre-; axis*]. Situated in front of the axis; in a limb, situated on the internal or anterior aspect—in the arm, on the radial, in the leg, on the tibial, side.

Prebacillary (*pre-bas'-il-a-re*) [*pre-; bacillus*]. Occurring before the invasion of the system by bacilli.

Precancerous (*pre-kan'-ser-us*) [*pre-; cancer*]. Occurring before the development of a carcinoma.

Precardiac (*pre-kar'-de-ak*) [*pre-; καρδία*, heart]. Anterior to the heart.

Precentral (*pre-sen'-tral*) [*pre-; centrum*, center]. Situated in front of the central fissure of the brain. **P. Convolution,** a convolution in front of the central fissure of the brain; the ascending frontal convolution.

Precipitant (*pre - sip' - it - ant*). See under *Precipitation.*

Precipitate (*pre-sip'-it-āt*) [*precipitare*, from *præ*, before; *caput*, head]. 1. The solid substance thrown down from a solution of a substance on the addition of a reagent which deprives it of its solubility. 2. To throw down in an insoluble form. 3. Headlong; hasty. **P. Labor.** See *Labor, Precipitate.* **P., Red,** hydrargyrum oxidum rubrum. See *Mercury Oxid, Red.* **P., White,** $N_2(Hg_2)_3Cl_2$, hydrar-

gyrum ammoniatum. See *Mercury, Ammoniated.*

Precipitation (*pre-sip-it-a'-shun*) [*precipitate*]. The process of throwing down solids from the liquids which hold them in solution. Precipitates are crystalline, amorphous, curdy, flocculent, granular, or gelatinous, according to the form assumed. The agent causing precipitation is the *precipitant*, the solid thrown down, the *precipitate*.

Precipitin (*pre-sip'-it-in*). Any of the specific precipitating bodies, which, according to the Ehrlich lateral-chain theory, are uniceptors, composed of a haptophore group and a coagulative complex.

Preclavicular (*pre-kla-vik'-u-lar*). Ventrad of the clavicle.

Preconvulsant (*pre-kon-vul'-sant*). Relating to the stage of a disease preceding convulsions.

Precordia (*pre-kor'-de-ah*) [*pre-; cor*, the heart]. 1. A name applied by the ancients to the diaphragm, the thoracic viscera, or the epigastric region. 2. The area of the chest overlying the heart.

Precordial (*pre-kor'-de-al*) [*precordia*]. Pertaining to the precordia.

Precordium (*pre-kor'-de-um*). Synonym of *Precordia*.

Precornu (*pre-kor'-nu*) [*pre-; cornu*, a horn]. Anterior horn of lateral ventricle of the brain.

Precuneus (*pre-ku'-ne-us*) [*pre-; cuneus*, a wedge]. The quadrate lobule of the parietal lobe situated in front of the cuneus of the occipital lobe.

Prediastolic (*pre-di-as-tol'-ik*) [*pre-; diastole*]. Occurring before the diastole.

Predicrotic (*pre-di-krot'-ik*). Preceding the dicrotic wave or elevation of the sphygmographic tracing.

Predigest (*pre-di-jest'*). To digest by artificial means before introducing into the body.

Predisposing (*pre-dis-po'-zing*) [see *Predisposition*]. Rendering susceptible or liable to attack.

Predisposition (*pre-dis-po-zish'-un*) [*pre-; disponere*, to dispose]. The state of having a susceptibility to disease.

Preepiglottic (*pre-ep-i-glot'-ik*). Ventrad of the epiglottis.

Preeruptive (*pre-e-rup'-tiv*). Preceding eruption.

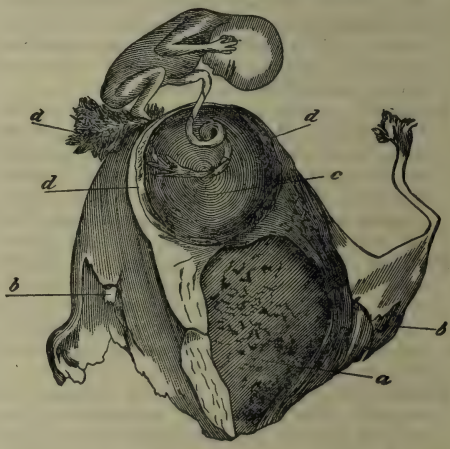
Prefrontal (*pre-fron'-tal*) [*pre-; frons*, forehead]. 1. Situated in the anterior part of the frontal lobe of the brain. 2. The middle part of the ethmoid.

Pregeminum (*pre-jem'-in-um*) [*pre-; geminus*, twin]. The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina, considered as forming a single organ.

Pregeniculatum, Pregeniculum (*pre-jen-ik-u-la'-tum, pre-jen-ik'-u-lum*) [*pre-; geniculatum*, geniculate]. The external geniculate body.

Preglobulin (*pre-glob'-u-lin*) [*pre-; globulin*]. An albuminous body found in cell-protoplasm, insoluble in water, soluble in a 10% sodium chlorid solution and in dilute alkaline solution.

Pregnancy (*preg'-nan-se*) [*prægnans*, from *præ*, before; *gignere*, to beget]. The state of being pregnant, or with child; the state of the woman from conception to the expulsion of the ovum. The normal duration of pregnancy is 280 days, or 10 lunar months, or 9 calendar months. **P., Abdominal,** one in which the fetus lies in the abdominal cavity. **P., Extrauterine,** ectopic gestation; the development of the ovum outside of the cavity of the uterus. **P., False,** any condition in the abdomen that simulates pregnancy. **P.,**



INTERSTITIAL PREGNANCY.—(*Byford after Poppel.*)
a. Uterine cavity. *b, b*. Round ligament. *c*. Gestation sac. *d, d, d*. Chorion.

Interstitial, pregnancy occurring in the part of the tube that traverses the uterine wall. **P., Intramural,** interstitial pregnancy. **P., Mesenteric,** tuboligamentary pregnancy. **P., Molar,** pregnancy in which the ovum is converted into a mole. **P., Multiple,** that form in which the uterus contains two or more developing ova. **P., Mural,** a variety of extrauterine pregnancy in which the ovum develops in the wall of the uterus. **P., Ovarian,** pregnancy occurring in the ovary. **P., Parietal,** interstitial pregnancy. **P., Sarcofetal,** that in which both a fetus and a mole are present. **P., Sarcohysteric,** false pregnancy due to a mole. **P., Signs of,** those clinical manifestations by which the existence of pregnancy may be demonstrated. There are three socalled absolute signs: ballottement, fetal movements, and the fetal heart-sounds. **P., Tubal,** pregnancy which takes place within the fallopian tube. **P., Tuboligamentary,** that in which there is secondary invasion of the broad ligament and subperitoneal tissues. **P., Uteroabdominal,** that in which there is one fetus in the uterus and another in the abdominal cavity. **P., Uteroovarian,** that in which there is one fetus in the uterus and another in the ovary. **P., Uterotubal,** that in which one fetus is in the uterus and another in the oviduct.

Pregnant (*preg'-nant*) [see *Pregnancy*]. With child; gravid.

Prehemiplegic (*pre-hem-i-ple'-jik*) [*pre-; hemi-*

ELY'S TABLE OF THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

EXPLANATION.—Find in the upper horizontal row the date of last menstruation; the figure beneath will show the expiration of 280 days or ten months of 28 days each.

January, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. November.
October, . .	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
February, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				. December.
November, . .	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5				
March, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. January.
December, . .	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
April, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		. February.
January, . .	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4		
May, ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. March.
February, . .	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
June, ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		. April.
March, . . .	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		
July, ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. May.
April, ...	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
August, ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. June.
May, ...	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
September, . .	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		. July.
June, ...	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
October, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. August
July, ...	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
November, . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		. September.
August, . . .	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		
December, . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	. October.
September, . .	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6		

plegia]. Occurring before an attack of hemiplegia, as *prehemiplegic* chorea.

Prehensile (*pre-hen'-sil*) [see *Prehension*]. Adapted for grasping.

Prehension (*pre-hen'-shun*) [*prehendere*, to lay hold of]. The act of grasping or seizing.

Prelimbic (*pre-lim'-bik*) [*pre-; limbus*, a border; a band]. Lying in front of a border or band.

Prelum (*pre'-lum*) [L.]. A press. **P. abdominale**, the squeezing of the abdominal viscera between the diaphragm and the rigid abdominal wall, as in the processes of defecation, micturition, and parturition.

Premalignant (*pre-mal-ig'-nant*). Occurring before the development of malignancy.

Premature (*pre'-ma-tūr*) [*pre-; maturare*, to ripen]. Occurring before the proper time, as *premature* labor.

Premaxilla (*pre-maks-il'-ah*). The intermaxillary bone.

Premenstrual (*pre-men'-stru-al*). Preceding menstruation.

Premolar (*pre-mo'-lar*) [*pre-; molar*]. 1. Situated in front of the molar teeth. 2. One of the two anterior permanent molars.

Premonitory (*pre-mon'-it-o-re*) [*pre-; monere*, to warn]. Forewarning; foreboding, as *premonitory* symptoms, those which forebode the onset of an attack of a disease.

Prenatal (*pre-na'-tal*) [*pre-; natus*, born]. Existing or occurring before birth.

Preoblongata (*pre-ob-lon-gah'-tah*). The cephalic portion of the oblongata; situated mainly between the pons and the fourth ventricle.

Preoccupation (*pre-ok-u-pa'-shun*). The condition of being so engrossed in one's own thoughts as not to answer or hear when accosted.

Preovarian (*pre-o-va'-re-an*). Situated in front of the ovary.

Preparation (*prep-ar-a'-shun*) [*præparare*, to make ready]. 1. The act of making ready. 2. Anything made ready, especially, in anatomy, any part of the body prepared or preserved for illustrative or other uses.

Prepatellar (*pre-pat-el'-ar*) [*pre-; patella*]. Situated in front of the patella, as *prepatellar* bursa.

Preperitoneal. See *Properitoneal.*

Prepuberal (*pre-pu'-ber-al*). Prior to puberty.

Prepuce (*pre'-pūs*) [*præputium*, prepuce]. The foreskin of the penis, a fold of skin lined by mucous membrane and covering the glans penis.

Preputial (*pre-pu'-she-al*) [*prepuce*]. Pertaining to the prepuce.

Presbycusis, Presbykousis (*prez-be-koo'-sis*) [πρέσβυς, old; ἀκούειν, to hear].

The lessening of the acuteness of hearing that occurs in old age.

Presbyope (*prez'-be-ōp*) [see *Presbyopia*]. One who is presbyopic.

Presbyopia (*prez-be-o'-pe-ah*) [πρέσβυς, old; ὤψ, eye]. The condition of vision in the aged, due to diminished power of accommodation from impaired elasticity of the crystalline lens, whereby the near-point of distinct vision is removed farther from the eye.

Presbyopic (*prez-be-op'-ik*). Affected with presbyopia.

Presbytic (*prez-bit'-ik*). Suffering from presbyopia.

Presbytism (*prez'-bit-izm*). Presbyopia.

Prescription (*pre-skrip'-shun*) [*pre-; scribere*, to write]. A formula written by the physician to the apothecary, designating the substances to be administered. A prescription consists of the heading, usually the symbol ℞ (standing for the Latin word *recipe*, imperative of *recipere*, to take), the names and quantities of the ingredients, the directions to the apothecary, the directions to the patient, the date and the signature.

Presenile (*pre-se'-nīl*) [*pre-; senilis*, age]. Prematurely old.

Presenility (*pre-sen-il'-it-e*). Premature old age. See *Progeria*.

Present (*pre-zent'*) [*præsentare*, to place before]. Of a part of the fetus, to appear first at the os uteri.

Presentation (*pre-zen-ta'-shun*) [see *Present*]. In obstetrics, that part of the fetal body which presents itself to the examining finger at the os uteri.

Presphenoid (*pre-sfe'-noid*). The anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Pressor (*pres'-or*) [*premere*, to press]. 1. Stimulating. 2. A substance found in the infundibular part of the hypophysis; it produces a rise in blood-pressure. Cf. *Depressor*. **P. Nerve.** See under *Nerve*.

Pressure (*presh'-ur*) [*premere*, to press]. Force, weight, or tension. **P., Bipolar,** pressure on the two ends of a bone. It is used in differentiating fractures from contusions, producing pain in the case of the former. **P.-sense,** the sense by which knowledge is obtained of the amount of weight or pressure which is exerted upon a part of the body.

Presternum (*pre-ster'-num*). The manubrium or superior segment of the sternum.

Preston's Salt. Ammonium carbonate.

Presylvian Fissure. See *Fissure, Presylvian.*

Presystolic (*pre-sis-tol'-ik*) [*pre-; systole*]. Preceding the systole of the heart, as the *presystolic* murmur, *presystolic* thrill.

Pretibial (*pre-tib'-e-al*) [*pre-; tibia*]. Situated in front of the tibia.

Pretuberculous (*pre-tu-ber'-ku-lus*) [*pre-; tuberculosis*]. Preceding the development of tuberculosis.

Preventive (*pre-ven'-tiv*) [*prævenire*, to anticipate; to prevent]. Warding off. **P. Medicine,** the department of medicine dealing with the means and methods of preventing disease.

Prevertebral (*pre-ver'-te-bral*) [*pre-; vertebra*]. Situated in front of the vertebras.

Prevertiginous (*pre-ver-tij'-in-us*) [*pre-; vertigo*]. Dizzy, with a tendency to fall prone.

Prevost's Symptom. Conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, which look away from the palsied extremities and toward the affected hemisphere; it is noted in cerebral hemorrhage.

Preyer's Test for Carbon Monoxid in the Blood. Warm three or four drops of the suspected blood for five minutes at 30° C. with 10 Cc. of water and 5 Cc. of potassium cyanid solution (1 : 2). The spectrum of normal blood, when so treated, loses the absorption line of oxyhemoglobin and in its place shows a broad absorption band, while the spectrum of carbon monoxid blood remains unchanged.

Priapism (*pri'-ap-izm*) [πριαπισμός, lewdness]. Persistent erection of the penis, usually unaccompanied by sexual desire. It is caused by injuries to the spinal cord or to the penis, and by vesical calculus.

Prickle-cell. A cell possessing delicate rod-shaped processes by which it is connected with neighboring cells.

Prickle-layer. The lowest stratum of the epidermis. It is formed of prickle-cells.

Prickly Heat. See *Miliaria*.

Priestley's Mass. A green or greenish-brown deposit sometimes seen, especially in young individuals, on the upper and lower incisor and canine teeth; it is due to a growth of chromogenic fungi in Nasmyth's membrane.

Primæ viæ (*pri'-me vi'-e*) [L., "the primary passages"]. The alimentary canal.

Primary (*pri'-ma-re*) [*primus*, first]. First in time or in importance. **P. Amputation,** one that is done before the development of inflammation, usually within the first 24 hours. **P. Bubo,** a simple adenitis of an inguinal lymphatic gland, resulting from mechanic irritation. Syn., *Bubon d'emblée*. **P. Dementia,** a form of insanity occurring in young adults, and characterized by an extreme degree of apathy, the patient lying motionless, absolutely listless, without wants, and seemingly without perception of his surroundings. **P. Lesion,** the original lesion which forms the starting-point for secondary lesions. **P. Sore,** the initial sclerosis or chancre of syphilis.

Primigravida (*pri-me-grav'-id-ah*) [*primus*, first; *gravidus*, pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the first time.

Primipara (*pri-mip'-ar-ah*) [*primus*, first; *parere*, to bear]. A woman bearing or giving birth to her first child.

Primiparous (*pri-mip'-ar-us*) [*primipara*]. Pregnant or in labor for the first time.

Primisternal, Primisternalis (*pri-me-ster'-nal, pri-me-ster-na'-lis*). Relating to the manubrium of the sternum.

Primitive (*prim'-it-iv*) [*primus*, first]. First-formed; original. **P. Groove,** the enlargement and deepening of the primitive streak. **P. Streak, P. Trace,** a streak appearing at the end of the germinal disc, and indicating the first trace of the embryo.

Primordial (*pri-mor'-de-al*) [*primus*, first; *ordiri*, to rise]. Existing in the beginning; first-formed; primitive; original; of the simplest character. **P. Kidney,** the wolffian body. **P. Ovums,** cells lying among the germ-epithelium of the surface of the embryonic ovary.

Primula (*prim'-u-lah*) [*primus*, first]. Primrose, a genus of the *Primulaceæ*. Many species contain saponin and other bitter principles and salicylates. *P. obconica* is a well-known irritant poison, the symptoms resembling those of saponin poisoning, and is used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Princeps (*prin'-seps*) [L., "a leader"]. First; original. **P. cervicis,** a branch of the occipital artery supplying the trapezius muscle. **P. pollicis,** a branch of the radial artery going to the palmar surface of the thumb.

Principle (*prin'-si-pl*) [*principium*, from *princeps*]. A constituent of a compound having a definite composition and representing its essential or characteristic properties. **P., Proximate.** See *Proximate Principle*. **P., Ultimate,** any one of the elements which a compound body contains.

Prinos (*pri'-nos*) [L.]. Black alder, a shrub of the order *Aquifoliaceæ*. The bark and the berries of *P. verticillatus* have been employed as tonics and astringents in diarrhea, and locally as an application to ulcers. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.); of a decoction 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.).

Prism (*prizm*) [πρίσμα, from πρίζειν, to saw]. A solid whose bases or ends are similar plane figures and whose sides are parallelograms. In optics, a transparent solid with triangular ends and two converging sides. It breaks up white light into its component colors, and bends the rays of light toward the side opposite the angle (the base of the prism), and is used to measure or correct imbalance of the ocular muscles. **P.-diopter, P.-dioptry,** a unit of prismatic refractive power: the refractive power of a prism that deflects a ray of light one centimeter on a tangent plane situated at a distance of one meter. **P., Enamel-,** one of the prismatic columns of from four to six sides composing the enamel of teeth, closely packed together and generally vertical to the surface of the underlying dentin. **P., Nicol's.** See *Nicol's Prism*.

Prismatic (*priz-mat'-ik*) [*prism*]. Prism-shaped; produced by the action of a prism, as *prismatic* colors.

Prismoptometer (*priz-mop-tom'-et-er*) [*prism*; ὤψ, eye; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for estimating refractive defects of the eye by means of two prisms placed base to base.

Prismosphere (*priz'-mo-sfēr*). A combination of a prism and a globular lens.

Pro- [L.]. A prefix meaning for, before, in front of.

Probang (*pro'-bang*) [*probare*, to test]. A rod of whalebone or other flexible material used for making local applications to the esophagus or larynx or for removing foreign bodies. **P., Ball-,** a probang having an ivory bulb attached to one end. **P., Bristle-, P., Horsehair-,** one having on the end a sheath of bristles or horsehair that can be made to spread like an umbrella as the instrument is drawn out. **P., Sponge-,** one provided with a small sponge at one end.

Probe (*prōb*) [*probare*, to test]. A slender, flexible rod for exploring a channel. **P., Anel's,** a delicate probe for exploring or dilating the lacrimal punctums and lacrimal canals. **P., Blunt,** one with a blunt extremity. **P., Bowman's,** one of a series of graduated probes used for dilating the nasal duct. **P., Drum-,** one provided with a drum or reverberator to enable the ear to detect contact with foreign bodies. **P., Electric,** one having two insulated wires, so that contact with a bullet or metal completes the circuit, and thus indicates the presence of such a foreign body. **P., Eyed,** a probe having a slit at one end through which a tape or ligature can be passed. **P., Lacrimal,** one used for dilating the lacrimal passages. **P., Meerschaum,** a probe, the end of which is tipped with meerschaum, which becomes streaked with the lead by contact with a bullet. **P., Nélaton's,** one that is capped with unglazed porcelain upon which a leaden ball makes a metallic streak. **P., Vertebrated,** one made of small links so jointed together that it is very flexible.

Process (*pros'-es*) [*processus*, from *procedere*, to go]. 1. A course of action; a group of phenomena, as the *inflammatory process*. 2. A prominence or outgrowth, as the spinous *process* of a vertebra, the axis-cylinder *process* of a nerve. **P., Alveolar.** See *Alveolar Process*. **P., Anconeal,** the olecranon. **P., Auditory,** the curved plate of bone surrounding the external auditory meatus for the greater part of its circumference, and serving for the attachment of the cartilage of the external ear. **P., Axis-cylinder,** that process of a nerve-cell which becomes the axis-cylinder of a nerve. **P., Basilar.** See *Basilar Process*. **P., Caudate.** 1. The caudate lobe of the liver. 2. The lower end of one of the divisions of the antihelix of the external ear. **P., Ciliary.** See *Ciliary Process*. **Processes, Clinoid,** projections on the body and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone. There are three: 1. The *anterior*, formed by the inner extremity of the lesser wings. 2. The *middle*, a small eminence on each side bounding the sella turcica anteriorly. 3. The *posterior*, a tubercle on each side of the posterior part of the sella turcica. **P., Conoid.** See *Conoid Tubercle*. **P., Coracoid.** See *Coracoid Process*. **P., Coronoid.** 1. A thin, flattened process projecting from the anterior portion of the upper border of the ramus of the lower jaw, and serving for the attachment of the temporal muscle. 2. A triangular projection from the upper end of the ulna, forming the lower part of the greater sigmoid cavity. **P., Cricoid,** a slight

projection on the lower border of the thyroid cartilage. **P., Cubital,** the lower and articular end of the humerus. **P., Cuneiform.** 1. The unciform process of the ethmoid. 2. The basilar process of the occipital bone. **P., Deiters',** the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. **P., Dendritic.** See *P., Protoplasmic* (1). **P., Dentate,** the odontoid process. **P., Ensiform,** the cartilaginous tip at the lower end of the sternum. **P., Ethmoid,** one of the projections from the superior border of the inferior turbinate bone. **P., External Angular,** the projection on the outer extremity of the supraorbital arch of the frontal bone. **P., Falciform.** 1. A process of the fascia lata of the thigh, forming the outer and upper margin of the saphenous opening. Syn., *Falciform process of Burns.* 2. The falx cerebri. **P., Foliaceous,** a process of the ethmoid bone projecting into the frontal cells. **P., Folian.** See *Folian Process.* **P., Hamular.** 1. A hook-like process of bone on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate, around which the tendon of the tensor palati turns. 2. Of the lacrimal bone, the hook-like termination of the lacrimal crest. **P., Inferior Vermiform,** the central projection on the lower surface of the cerebellum, between the two hemispheres. **P., Internal Angular,** the inner extremity of the supraorbital arch of the frontal bone. **P., Jugal.** 1. The zygoma. 2. The external angular process. 3. The malar process of the superior maxilla. **P., Jugular.** See *Jugular Process.* **P., Lacrimal,** a short process of the inferior turbinate bone that articulates with the lacrimal bone. **P., Lenticular,** the extremity of the long process of the incus, covered with cartilage and articulating with the stapes. **P., Long (of the Incus),** a slender process that descends vertically from the body of the incus and articulates, by the lenticular process, with the head of the stapes. **P., Long (of the Malleus),** a long, delicate process that passes from the neck of the malleus outward to the glaserian fissure, to which it is connected by cartilaginous and ligamentous fibers. **P., Malar,** a triangular eminence of the superior maxilla by which it articulates with the malar bone. **P., Mammillary,** one of the tubercles on the posterior part of the superior articular processes of the lumbar vertebras. **P., Mastoid.** See *Mastoid Process.* **P., Maxillary,** a thin plate of bone descending from the ethmoid process of the inferior turbinate bone, and hooking over the lower edge of the orifice of the antrum. **P., Nasal (of the Superior Maxilla),** a thick, triangular process of bone that projects upward, inward, and backward by the side of the nose, forming a part of its lateral wall. **P., Odontoid,** the tooth-like process of the axis which ascends and articulates with the atlas. **P., Olecranon,** the olecranon. **P., Olivary,** a small oval eminence situated behind the optic groove of the sphenoid bone. **P., Orbicular (of the Incus).** See *P., Lenticular.* **P., Orbital (of the Palate Bone),** a process directed upward and outward from the upper portion of the palate bone. **P., Orbital (of the Superior Maxilla),** a process projecting from the orbital margin of the superior maxilla. **P., Palatal,** a thick process projecting horizontally inward from the inner surface of the superior maxillary bone, and forming part of the floor of the nostril and the roof of the mouth. **P., Pineal,** the epiphysis. **P., Postglenoid,** a small tubercle separating the glenoid fossa from the auditory process. **P., Protoplasmic.** 1. Any one of the processes of nerve-cells that are not continued as axis-cylinders. 2. A pseudopod of an ameboid cell. **P., Pterygoid (of the Palate Bone),** a pyramidal process projecting from the posterior border of the palate bone and articulating with the sphenoid bone. **P., Pterygoid (of the Sphenoid Bone),** one descending perpendicularly from the point of junction of the body with the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, and consisting of an external and an internal plate. **P. of Rau.** Synonym of *P., Long (of the Malleus).* **P., Short (of the Incus),** a conic process projecting almost horizontally backward from the body of the incus and attached by ligamentous fibers to the margin of the opening leading into the mastoid cells. **P., Short (of the Malleus),** a slight projection from the root of the manubrium of the malleus, lying in contact with the tympanic membrane. **P., Sphenoid,** a thin plate of bone directed upward and inward from the vertical plate of the palate bone. **P., Sphenomaxillary,** an inconstant downward prolongation of the greater wing of the sphenoid. **P., Spinous (of the Ilium),** a prominent eminence on the anterior or posterior border of the ilium. The upper process on the anterior border is the *anterior superior spinous process;* below it is *the anterior inferior spinous process.* On the posterior border there are also two processes —a *posterior superior* and a *posterior inferior.* **P., Spinous (of the Sphenoid Bone),** a rough prominence descending from the posterior part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. It receives the attachment of the internal lateral ligament of the jaw and the tensor palati muscle. **P., Spinous (of the Tibia),** an eminence of bone on the upper surface of the tibia, between the two articular surfaces, and nearer to the posterior than the anterior border. **P., Spinous (of a Vertebra),** the prominent backward projection from the middle of the posterior portion of the arch of a vertebra. **P., Styloid (of the Fibula),** a pointed eminence projecting upward from the posterior portion of the head of the fibula. **P., Styloid (of the Radius),** a projection from the external border of the lower extremity of the radius. **P., Styloid (of the Temporal Bone),** a sharp spine about an inch in length, descending downward, forward, and inward from the inferior

surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P., Styloid (of the Ulna),** a projection from the inner and posterior portion of the lower extremity of the ulna. **P., Sulcate,** an inconstant process of the palate bone connecting the orbital process with the sphenoid process. **P., Superior Maxillary,** an eminence on the face of the embryo which gives rise to the superior maxilla and the malar bone. **P., Superior Vermiform,** the upper part of the median lobe of the cerebellum, connecting the two lateral hemispheres. **P., Temporal,** the posterior angle of the malar bone by which it articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **P., Transverse,** a process projecting outward from the side of a vertebra, at the junction of the pedicle and the lamina. **P., Trochlear,** Hyrtl's name for a groove in a bone for the reception of a tendon. **P., Unbranched.** Synonym of *P., Axis-cylinder.* **P., Unciform (of the Ethmoid Bone),** a hook-like projection from the inferior portion of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates with the ethmoid process of the inferior turbinated bone. **P. Unciform (of the Hippocampal Gyrus),** a hook-like projection from the anterior end of the hippocampal convolution. **P., Unciform (of the Unciform Bone),** a hook-like projection from the palmar surface of the unciform bone. **P., Vaginal (of Peritoneum),** the process of peritoneum which the testicle in its descent carries in advance, and which in the scrotum forms the tunica vaginalis testis. **P., Vaginal (of the Sphenoid Bone),** a projection from the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, running horizontally inward from near the base of the pterygoid process. **P., Vaginal (of the Temporal Bone),** a sheath-like plate of bone which extends from the carotid canal to the mastoid process. It separates behind into two laminas that inclose the styloid process. **P., Xiphoid,** the ensiform cartilage. **P., Zygomatic (of the Malar Bone),** a long, serrated process which articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **P., Zygomatic (of the Temporal Bone),** a long projection from the lower part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, articulating with the malar bone.

Processus (*pro-ses'-us*) [L.]. A process. **P. ad cerebrum,** the superior cerebellar peduncle. **P. ad medullam,** the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. ad pontem,** the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. ad testes,** the superior cerebellar peduncles. **P. clavatus,** a thickening on the posterior pyramid of the medulla near the apex of the fourth ventricle. **P. cochleariformis,** a thin plate of bone separating the canal for the eustachian tube from that for the tensor tympani muscle. **P. e cerebello ad cerebrum,** the superior cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebello ad medullam,** the inferior cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebello ad pontem,** the middle cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebello ad testes,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. gracilis,** a long delicate process passing from below the neck of the malleus to the glaserian fissure. **P. hamatus.** Synonym of *Process, Unciform.*

Prochoresis (*pro-ko-re'-sis*) [προχώρησις, a going on or advancing]. The motor activity of the stomach.

Procidentia (*pro-se-den'-she-ah*) [*pro-; cadere,* to fall]. Prolapse.

Procreation (*pro-kre-a'-shun*) [*procreare,* to bring forth]. The act of begetting offspring.

Proctagra (*prok-ta'-grah*) [*procto-; ἄγρα,* a seizure]. Sudden pain in the anal region.

Proctalgia (*prok-tal'-je-ah*) [*procto-; ἄλγος,* pain]. Neuralgic pain in the anus or rectum.

Proctatresia (*prok-tat-re'-ze-ah*) [*procto-; atresia*]. An imperforate condition of the anus or rectum.

Proctectomy (*prok-tek'-to-me*) [*procto-; ἐκτομή,* excision]. Excision of the anus or rectum.

Procteurynter (*prok-tu-rin'-ter*) [*procto-; εὐρύνειν,* to widen]. An instrument for dilating the anus.

Proctitis (*prok-ti'-tis*) [*procto-; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the anus or rectum.

Procto- (*prok-to-*) [πρωκτός, anus]. A prefix signifying relating to the anus or rectum.

Proctocele (*prok'-to-sēl*) [*procto-; κήλη,* hernia]. Prolapse of the rectum.

Proctococcypexy, Proctococcypexia (*prok-to-kok'-se-peks-e, prok-to-kok-se-peks'-e-ah*) [*procto-; coccyx; πῆξις,* a fixing in]. Suturing of the rectum to the coccyx.

Proctocolonoscopy (*prok-to-ko-lon-os'-ko-pe*) [*procto-; colon; σκοπεῖν,* to examine]. Inspection of the interior of the rectum and colon.

Proctocystotomy (*prok-to-sis-tot'-o-me*). Lithotomy in which the incision is made through the walls of the rectum.

Proctodeum, Proctodæum (*prok-to-de'-um*) [*procto-; ὁδαῖος,* by the way]. An invagination of the ectoderm in the embryo that grows inward toward the cloaca until the ectoderm and endoderm come into contact; the membrane formed between the two finally breaks through, the gut then opening externally.

Proctodynia (*prok-to-din'-e-ah*) [*procto-; ὀδύνη,* pain]. Pain about the anus or in the rectum.

Proctology (*prok-tol'-o-je*) [*procto-; λόγος,* science]. The science of the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the rectum.

Proctoparalysis (*prok-to-par-al'-is-is*). Paralysis of the sphincter muscle of the anus.

Proctopexy, Proctopexia (*prok'-to-peks-e, -e-ah*) [*procto-; πῆξις,* a fixing in]. The fixation of the rectum to another part by sutures.

Proctoplasty (*prok'-to-plas-te*) [*procto-; πλάσσειν,* to form]. Plastic surgery of the anus.

Proctoptosis (*prok-to-to'-sis*) [*procto-; πτῶσις,* a falling]. Prolapse of the rectum.

Proctorrhaphy (*prok-tor'-a-je*) [*procto-; ῥαφή,* suture]. Suture of the rectum or anus.

Proctoscope (*prok'-to-skōp*) [*procto-; σκοπεῖν,* to examine]. An instrument for inspection of the rectum.

Proctoscopy (*prok-tos'-ko-pe*). Ocular inspection of the rectum with the aid of special instruments.

Proctosigmoidectomy (*prok-to-sig-moid-ek'-to-me*). Excision of the anus and sigmoid flexure.

Proctostomy (*prok-tos'-to-me*) [*procto-; στόμα*, a mouth]. The establishment of an opening into the rectum.

Proctotomy (*prok-tot'-o-me*) [*procto-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into the rectum, especially for stricture. **P., External,** the operation of dividing the rectum and the anus and the tissue lying between the anus and the tip of the coccyx. **P., Internal,** division of the parts as in external proctotomy, but without cutting the sphincters. **P., Linear,** an incision of the dorsal rectal wall and of all the tissues lying between the anus and a subcutaneous opening made in front of the coccyx.

Procursive (*pro-kur'-siv*) [*pro-; currere*, to run]. Running forward, as *procursive* epilepsy, a form in which the patient runs during the epileptic attack.

Procurvation (*pro-kur-va'-shun*) [*procurvare*, to bend forward]. A forward inclination of the body.

Prodromal (*pro-dro'-mal*) [*prodrome*]. Precursory; of the nature of a prodrome.

Prodrome (*pro'-drōm*) [*πρόδρομος* a running forward]. A forerunner of a disease; a symptom indicating the approach of a disease.

Product (*prod'-ukt*) [*productive*]. Effect; result. **P., Addition,** a compound resulting from the direct union of two bodies.

Productive (*pro-duk'-tiv*) [*pro-; ducere*, to lead]. Forming, especially forming new tissue, as a *productive* inflammation.

Proeminent (*pro-em'-in-ent*) [*pro-; emenens*, prominent]. Projecting. **P. Vertebra,** the seventh cervical vertebra, so called because its spinous process projects beyond the others.

Proencephalus (*pro-en-sef'-al-us*) [*pro-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A monster characterized by a protrusion of the brain through a fissure in the frontal region.

Professional (*pro-fesh'-un-al*) [*profiteri*, to profess]. 1. Pertaining to a profession, especially to the medical profession; in keeping with medical ethics. 2. Produced by the practice of a profession, as *professional* neurosis (writers' cramp, telegraphers' cramp, etc.).

Profeta's Law. Healthy born children of syphilitic parents possess a certain immunity to syphilitic infection.

Profundus (*pro-fun'-dus*) [L., "deep"]. Deep-seated; applied to certain muscles and nerves, and in the feminine, *profunda*, to certain arteries and veins. See under *Artery*.

Progenitor (*pro-jen'-it-or*) [*progeny*]. Ancestor or forefather.

Progeny (*proj'-en-e*) [*pro-; gignere*, to beget]. Offspring; descendants.

Progeria (*pro-je'-re-ah*) [*πρόγερος*, premature old age]. A rare form of senilism, of rapid onset, with retention of intelligence and without any perceptible cause, marked by loss of the hair, shriveling of the nails, and emaciation. Cf. *Geromorphism*.

Proglossis (*pro-glos'-is*) [*pro-; γλῶσσα*, the tongue]. The tip of the tongue.

Proglottis (*pro-glot'-is*) [*pro-; γλῶσσα*, tongue; pl., *proglottides*]. A mature segment of a tape-worm.

Prognathous (*prog'-na-thus*) [*pro-; γνάθος*, jaw]. Having a projecting lower jaw.

Prognosis (*prog-no'-sis*) [*pro-; γνῶσις*, knowledge]. A judgment in advance concerning the duration, course, and termination of a disease.

Prognostic (*prog-nos'-tik*) [*prognosis*]. Pertaining to prognosis.

Prognosticate (*prog-nos'-tik-āt*) [*prognosis*]. To give a prognosis.

Progression (*pro-gresh'-un*) [*progredi*, to advance]. The act of advancing or moving forward. **P., Backward,** a backward walking, a rare symptom of certain nervous lesions. **P., Cross-legged,** walking with the legs almost crossing, a condition sometimes observed in bilateral hip-disease and in cerebral spastic palsy.

Progressive (*pro-gres'-iv*) [see *Progression*]. Gradually extending. **P. Muscular Atrophy,** chronic anterior poliomyelitis in which the large ganglion-cells of the anterior horns are gradually destroyed, which leads to atrophy of the muscles. **P. Ossifying Myositis,** a chronic inflammation of muscles, associated with a tendency to bony deposits in them.

Proiotia, Proiotes (*pro-i-o'-she-ah, pro-i-o'-tēz*) [*πρωιότης*, earliness]. Sexual precocity.

Projectile (*pro-jek'-til*) [*pro-; jacere*, to throw]. Throwing forward. **P. Vomiting,** a form sometimes observed in diseases of the brain, in which the material is suddenly projected out of the mouth to some distance, generally without nausea.

Projection (*pro-jek'-shun*) [see *Projectile*]. 1. The act of throwing forward. 2. A part extending beyond the level of the surrounding surface. 3. The referring of impressions made on the organs of sense to the position of the object producing them. **P.-systems,** the name given to the pathways connecting the cerebral cortex with the periphery. The first projection system corresponds to the fibers passing through the corona radiata; the second, to the tracts proceeding downward to the gray matter from the third ventricle to the end of the spinal cord; the third, to the peripheral nerves.

Prolabium (*pro-la'-be-um*) [*pro-; labium*, lip]. The red exposed part of the lip; also, the central prominence of the lip.

Prolapse (*pro-laps'*) [*prolabi*, to slip down]. The falling forward or downward of a part. **P. of the Cord,** premature expulsion of the umbilical cord during parturition. **P., Frank,** uterine displacement in which the vagina is

inverted and forms a bag hanging from the vulva, at the bottom of which lies the uterus, generally retroverted, but otherwise unaltered. **P. of Funis.** See *P. of the Cord.* **P. of the Iris,** protrusion of the iris through a corneal wound.

Proleptic (*pro-lep'-tik*) [*pro-; λαμβάνειν*, to seize]. 1. Prognostic. 2. Returning before the expected time.

Proliferate (*pro-lif'-er-āt*) [*proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear]. To multiply; to generate.

Proliferation (*pro-lif-er-a'-shun*) [*proliferate*]. The act of proliferating or multiplying, as *proliferation* of cells. **P., Atrophic,** the multiplication of cells in atrophic tissues.

Proliferative, Proliferous (*pro-lif'-er-a-tiv, pro-lif'-er-us*) [*proliferate*]. Multiplying; characterized by the formation of new tissues or by cell-proliferation. **P. Cyst,** a cyst in which the lining epithelium proliferates and produces projections from the inner surface of the cyst.

Prolific (*pro-lif'-ik*) [*proliferate*]. Fruitful.

Proligerous (*pro-lij'-er-us*) [*proles*, offspring; *gerere*, to bear]. Germinating; producing offspring. **P. Disc.** See *Discus proligerus.*

Prominence (*prom'-in-ens*) [*pro-; minere*, to jut]. 1. A projection on the surface of a part, especially on a bone. 2. The state of being prominent. **P., Genital,** an accumulation of cells on the ventral aspect of the embryonic cloaca, from which the generative organs are developed.

Promnesia (*pro-ne'-se-ah*) [*pro-; μνῆσις*, remembrance]. The paradoxic sensation of remembering scenes or events which are occurring for the first time.

Promontory (*prom'-on-to-re*) [*pro-; mons*, a mountain]. A projecting prominence. **P. of the Sacrum, P., Sacrovertebral,** the prominence formed by the angle between the upper extremity of the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra.

Pronæus (*pro-ne'-us*) [*πρόναος*, the first room of a temple]. The vagina; also, the vestibule of the vagina.

Pronate (*pro'-nāt*) [see *Pronation*]. To place in a prone position.

Pronation (*pro-na'-shun*) [*pronare*, to bend forward]. 1. The condition of being prone; the act of placing in the prone position. 2. Of the hand, the turning of the palm downward.

Pronatoflexor (*pro-na-to-fleks'-or*). Relating to the pronator and flexor muscles.

Pronator (*pro-na'-tor*) [see *Pronation*]. That which pronates, a term applied to several muscles. See under *Muscle.*

Prone (*prōn*) [*pronus*, prone]. Lying with the face downward; of the arm, having the palm directed downward; the opposite of supine.

Pronephron, Pronephros (*pro-nef'-ron, pro-nef'-ros*) [*pro-; νεφρός*, a kidney]. The anterior of the three segments of the wolffian body, opening by means of the müllerian duct into the cloaca. It is the first part of the urogenital system to be differentiated in the vertebrate embryo.

Pronucleus (*pro-nu'-kle-us*) [*pro-; nucleus*]. One of the two nuclear bodies of a newly fecundated ovum, the *male* pronucleus and the *female* pronucleus, the fusion of which results in the formation of the germinal nucleus.

Proof-spirit. See *Spirit.*

Prootic (*pro-o'-tik*) [*pro-; οὖς*, ear]. In front of the ear.

Proovarium. See *Parovarium.*

Propago (*pro-pa'-go*) [L., "a slip or shoot"; pl., *propagines*]. An offset; applied to the smaller branches of vessels or nerves.

Propane (*pro'-pān*) [*propionic*], C_3H_8. A hydrocarbon, the third member of the marsh-gas series, occurring in petroleum.

Prop-cells. Columnar or fusiform cells placed in the intervals of the rods and hair-cells of the organ of Corti. They are also known as supporting cells and cells of Deiters.

Propenyl (*pro'-pen-il*). See *Glyceryl.*

Propepsin (*pro-pep'-sin*). The zymogen of pepsin, found in the cells of the gastric glands.

Propeptone (*pro-pep'-tōn*). See under *Peptone.*

Propeptonuria (*pro-pep-ton-u'-re-ah*) [*propeptone; οὖρον*, urine]. The appearance of propeptone in the urine. It is said to occur in fevers, diphtheria, osteomalacia, and during the administration of styrax or phosphorus.

Properitoneal (*pro-per-it-on-e'-al*) [*pro-; peritoneum*]. Situated in front of the peritoneum. **P. Hernia,** a hernia the sac of which extends in various directions within the abdominal walls.

Prophase (*pro'-fāz*) [*pro-; φαίνειν*, to show]. The first stage of karyokinesis or indirect cell-division.

Prophylactic (*pro-fil-ak'-tik*) [see *Prophylaxis*]. 1. Pertaining to prophylaxis. 2. A remedy or agent that prevents the development of disease.

Prophylactol (*pro-fil-ak'-tol*). A proprietary liquid said to consist of 20% of protargol and glycerol with the addition of mercury bichlorid in the proportion of one part to 2000. It is used by injection in diseases of the urinary tract.

Prophylaxis (*pro-fil-aks'-is*) [*προφυλάσσειν*, to keep guard before]. Prevention of disease; measures preventing the development or spread of disease.

Propionate (*pro'-pi-on-āt*). A salt of propionic acid.

Propione (*pro'-pe-ōn*) [*πρῶτος*, first; *πίων*, fat], $C_5H_{10}O$. Diethyl ketone, a liquid obtained by the distillation of calcium propionate. Dose, as hypnotic, 8–45 gr. (0.5–3.0 Gm.); as sedative, 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

Propionic Acid (*pro-pe-on'-ik*). See *Acid, Propionic.*

Proprietary Medicine. A medicine that is trade-marked, patented, or secret.

Proprius (*pro'-pri-us*) [L.]. Individual; special, as flexor *proprius* pollicis, the special flexor of the thumb.

Proptosis (*pro-to'-sis*) [*pro-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. A falling downward; prolapse.

Propulsion (*pro-pul'-shun*) [*pro-, pellere*, to push]. 1. The act of pushing or driving forward. 2. A falling forward in walking, a condition seen in paralysis agitans. See *Festination*.

Propyl (*pro'-pil*) [*propionic*], C_3H_7. The radicle of propane.

Propylamin (*pro-pil'-am-in*) [*propyl; amin*]. 1. A liquid basic compound having the formula C_3H_9N, and existing in two forms, a *normal propylamin*, boiling at 47° C., and *isopropylamin*, boiling at 31.5° C. Normal propylamin has been obtained from cultures of bacteria of feces; isopropylamin has been found among the distillation-products of beet-root molasses. See under *Ptomain*. 2. A misnomer for an aqueous solution of trimethylamin, a colorless, caustic, antiseptic liquid.

Propylene (*pro'-pil-ēn*) [*propyl*], C_3H_6. A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of the olefins.

Pro re nata (*pro ra na'-tah*) [L.]. A phrase signifying "according to the circumstances of the case."

Prorennin (*pro-ren'-in*) [*pro-; rennin*]. The mother-substance, zymogen or preliminary material of rennin or chymosin.

Proscolex (*pro-sko'-leks*) [*pro-; σκώληξ*, a worm; pl., *proscolices*]. The embryo of a cestode worm immediately after leaving the egg.

Prosector (*pro-sek'-tor*) [*pro-; sector*, cutter]. An officer of a medical college who prepares subjects for anatomic dissection or to illustrate didactic lectures.

Prosencephalon (*pros-en-sef'-al-on*) [*pro-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. The forebrain; that part of the anterior cerebral vesicle from which are developed the hemispheres, the corpus callosum, the anterior commissure, the fornix, the septum lucidum, the anterior perforated space, the olfactory lobes, and the corpus striatum.

Prosopalgia (*pros-op-al'-je-ah*) [*πρόσωπον*, the face; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the distribution of the trigeminal nerve. Syn., *Facial neuralgia; Tic douloureux*.

Prosopic (*pros-op'-ik*) [*πρόσωπον*, the face]. Relating to the face; facial.

Prosopothoracopagus (*pros-op-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*) [*πρόσωπον*, the face; *thorax; πάγος*, that which is joined]. A double fetal monster in which the twins are united by the upper abdomen, chest, and face.

Prosphysectomy (*pros-fiz-ek'-to-me*) [*πρόσφυσις*, a growing to; an appendage; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Appendicectomy.

Prostaden (*pros'-tad-en*) [*prostate; ἀδήν*, a gland]. An extract of prostate gland used in prostatic hypertrophy. Dose 30 gr. (2 Gm.) daily.

Prostatalgia (*pros-ta-tal'-je-ah*) [*prostate; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the prostate gland.

Prostate, P. Gland (*pros'-tāt*) [*pro-; ἱστάναι*, to stand]. The organ surrounding the neck of the bladder and beginning of the urethra (*prostatic urethra*). It consists of two lateral lobes and a middle lobe, and is composed of muscular and glandular tissue; a distinct capsule surrounds it. The prostate often becomes enlarged in advanced life, and may then interfere with the emptying of the bladder.

Prostatectomy (*pros-ta-tek'-to-me*) [*prostate; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the prostate.

Prostatic (*pros-tat'-ik*) [*prostate*]. Relating to the prostate. **P. Calculus,** a stone lodged in the prostate gland. **P. Plexus.** 1. A collection of veins surrounding the neck and base of the bladder and the prostate gland. 2. A plexus of nerves derived from the pelvic plexus, and distributed to the prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and erectile tissue of the penis. **P. Urethra,** that portion of the urethra surrounded by the prostate gland.

Prostatism (*pros'-tat-izm*). A morbid nervous condition due to prostatic disease.

Prostatitis (*pros-ta-ti'-tis*) [*prostate; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostatocystotomy (*pros-tat-o-sist-ot'-o-me*) [*prostate; cystotomy*]. Surgical incision of the prostate and bladder.

Prostatomegaly (*pros-tat-o-meg'-al-e*) [*prostate; μεγάλη*, great]. Prostatic hypertrophy.

Prostatomyomectomy (*pros-tat-o-mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [*prostate; myomectomy*]. Removal of a prostatic myoma.

Prostatorrhea (*pros-ta-tor-e'-ah*) [*prostate; ῥοία*, flow]. A thin urethral discharge coming from the prostate gland in cases of prostatitis or masturbation.

Prostatotomy (*pros-ta-tot'-o-me*) [*prostate; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into the prostate gland.

Prostatovesiculitis (*pros-tat-o-ves-ik-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the seminal vesicles combined with prostatitis.

Prosthesis (*pros'-thes-is*) [*πρός*, to; *θέσις*, a placing]. Replacement of a missing part by an artificial substitute. **P., Gersuny's Paraffin,** the replacement of the cartilaginous portion of the nasal septum by paraffin.

Prosthetic (*pros-thet'-ik*) [*prosthesis*]. Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prosthetics (*pros-thet'-iks*) [*prosthesis*]. The branch of surgery that deals with prosthesis.

Prostholytic (*pros-tho-lit'-ik*) [*πρόσθεν*, before; *λύειν*, to loose]. Progressive change.

Prostrate (*pros'-trāt*) [*pro-; sternere*, to spread out]. Lying at full length.

Prostration (*pros-tra'-shun*) [*prostrate*]. 1. The condition of being prostrate. 2. Extreme exhaustion of nervous or muscular force. **P., Nervous,** general exhaustion from excessive expenditure of nervous energy.

Protagon (*pro'-tag-on*) [*πρῶτος*, first; *ἄγειν*, to lead], $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$. A crystalline glucosid found in nervous tissue, and yielding when boiled with baryta the decomposition-products of lecithin.

Protal (*pro'-tal*) [*πρῶτος*, first]. First; primary; initial; hereditary.

Protalbumose (*pro-tal'-bu-mōs*). Same as *Protoalbumose*. See under *Albumose*.

Protamin (*pro'-ta-min*) [πρῶτος, first; *amin*], $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$. An organic base found with nuclein in the spawn of salmon.

Protargol (*pro-tar'-gol*). A silver albumose occurring as a yellow powder, containing 8% of silver; freely soluble in water. It is recommended in gonorrhea in 0.25 to 1% solutions.

Protean (*pro'-te-an*) [*proteus*]. Taking on many shapes, as a *protean* disease, *protean* eruption.

Protease (*pro'-te-āz*). A diastase produced by *Aspergillus niger*. It resembles in its properties papain and the proteolytic enzym of malt. It acts upon gelatin, nucleoalbumins, globulin, and albuminates, but not upon albumin, whereby it is distinguished from pepsin.

Protectin (*pro-tek'-tin*). Tissue-paper with a coating of adhesive rubber mixture on one side.

Protective (*pro-tek'-tiv*) [*protect*]. Covering, so as to shield against harm; guarding against harm, as a *protective* dressing. **P. Proteid.** See *Proteid, Defensive.*

Proteic (*pro-te'-ik*). Relating to protein. **P. Substances,** proteids.

Proteid (*pro'-te-id*) [πρῶτος, first]. Any one of the important and essential nitrogenous constituents of animal (*animal proteid*) and vegetable (*vegetable proteid*) tissues. They are colloid, noncrystallizable, and levorotatory, are precipitated from solutions by alcohol and various metallic salts, and coagulated by heat and mineral acids. Proteids are divided by Landois into: (*a*) *native albumins:* serum-albumin, egg-albumen, metalbumin, and paralbumin; (*b*) *derived albumins,* or *albuminates:* acidalbumin, syntonin, alkali-albumin, and casein; (*c*) *globulins:* crystallin, vitellin, paraglobulin, or serum-globulin, fibrinogen, myosin, globin; (*d*) *fibrins;* (*e*) *coagulated proteids;* (*f*) *albumoses and peptones;* (*g*) *lardacein.* **P., Bacterial,** one formed by the action of a microorganism. **P., Bacterial Cellular,** any proteid found in the bodies of bacteria. **P.s, Coagulated.** See *Coagulated Proteids.* **P.s, Compound,** a class of bodies more complex than simple proteids, which yield as nearest splitting products, simple proteids on one side and nonproteid bodies, such as coloring-matters, carbohydrates, xanthin bases, etc., on the other. They are divided into three groups—the hemoglobins, glycoproteids, and nucleoproteids. **P., Defensive,** one of the proteids existing in the blood and rendering the system immune to infectious diseases.

Protein (*pro'-te-in*) [*proteid*]. A substance formerly regarded as a proteid deprived of its sulfur, and looked upon as an alkali-albumin. **P., Pyocyaneous,** a preparation made from cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* by means of potash solutions. It is recommended in the treatment of suppurating ulcers.

Proteolysis (*pro-te-ol'-is-is*) [πρῶτος, first; λύσις, solution]. The change produced in proteids by ferments that convert them into diffusible bodies.

Proteolytic (*pro-te-o-lit'-ik*) [*proteolysis*]. Pertaining to, characterized by, or effecting proteolysis.

Proteose (*pro'-te-ōs*) [πρῶτος, first]. Any one of a group of bodies formed in gastric digestion, intermediate between the food proteids and the peptones, called antipeptone, hemipeptone, etc.

Proteosuria (*pro-te-o-su'-re-ah*) [*proteose;* οὖρον, urine]. The presence of proteoses in the urine.

Proteuria (*pro-te-u'-re-ah*). The presence of proteids in the urine.

Proteus (*pro'-te-us*) [L.]. A genus of bacteria. See under *Bacteria.*

Prothesis (*proth'-es-is*). See *Prosthesis.*

Prothetic (*pro-thet'-ik*). See *Prosthetic.*

Prothrombin (*pro-throm'-bin*). A nucleoproteid enzym of the blood-plasma which brings about coagulation by changing fibrinogen into fibrin by combining with soluble lime salt, and thus forming fibrin-ferment or thrombin.

Protiodid (*pro-ti'-o-did*) [πρῶτος, first; *iodid*]. A salt containing the least amount of iodin of the iodids of the same base. See *Proto-.*

Proto- (*pro-to-*) [πρῶτος, first]. 1. A prefix signifying first. 2. In chemistry, a prefix signifying the lowest of a series of compounds of the same elements, as *proto*iodid, *proto*chlorid, *proto*xid.

Protoalbumose (*pro-to-al'-bu-mōs*). See *Albumose.*

Protoblast (*pro'-to-blast*) [*proto-;* βλαστός, germ]. A cell without a cell-wall.

Protocatechuic Acid (*pro-to-kat-e-chu'-ik*) [*proto-; catechu*], $C_7H_6O_4$. Dioxybenzoic acid, an acid sometimes occurring in the urine.

Protochlorid (*pro-to-klo'-rid*). See *Proto-* (2).

Protogaster (*pro-to-gas'-ter*) [*proto-;* γαστήρ, stomach]. The primitive intestinal cavity of a gastrula.

Protogen (*pro'-to-jen*) [*proto-;* γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. Any albuminoid compound which does not coagulate when heated in aqueous solution. 2. A dietetic obtained by action of formaldehyd on egg-albumen.

Protoglobulose (*pro-to-glob'-u-lōs*). One of the primary products of the digestion of globulin.

Protoiodid (*pro-to-i'-o-did*). See *Protiodid.*

Protoleukocyte (*pro-to-lu'-ko-sīt*). One of the minute lymphoid cells found in the red bone-marrow and also in the spleen.

Protometer (*pro-tom'-et-er*) [*proto-;* μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the forward projection of the eyeball.

Protomyosinose (*pro-to-mi-o'-sin-ōs*) [*proto-; myosin*]. A product of the primary digestion of myosin.

Protonephron (*pro-to-nef'-ron*) [*proto-;* νεφρός, kidney]. The pronephron, metanephron, and mesonephron taken together; the primitive kidney.

Protoneuron (*pro-to-nu'-ron*) [*proto-; νεῦρον*, nerve]. One of a peculiar type of bipolar neurons or ganglion-cells of the cerebrospinal system, characterized by the entrance of the axis-cylinder of an afferent nerve-fibril through one of its prolongations, terminating in its endoplasm. It constitutes a primary independent centripetal end-organ.

Protonuclein (*pro-to-nu'-kle-in*), $C_{29}H_{49}N_{10}P_5O_{32}$. A preparation from the lymphoid tissues of animals with the addition of milk-sugar and gum-benzoin. It is used as an invigorator. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 Gm.) several times daily. Applied also in substance to cancerous wounds.

Protopathic (*pro-to-path'-ik*) [*proto-; πάθος*, disease]. Primary; relating to the first lesion; idiopathic; opposed to deuteropathic.

Protopin (*pro'-to-pin*) [*proto-; ὄπιον*, opium], $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$. An alkaloid from opium; it is hypnotic and analgesic. Dose 40–150 gr. (2.5–10.0 Gm.).

Protoplasm (*pro'-to-plazm*) [*proto-; plasma*]. 1. The viscid material constituting the essential substance of living cells, upon which all the vital functions of nutrition, secretion, growth, reproduction, irritability, and motility depend. When highly magnified, the protoplasm of most cells appears as a network (*spongioplasm*), containing a more fluid substance (*hyaloplasm*) in its meshes. 2. Those portions of the cell-body adjacent to the nucleus; or, the primary active portion of the cell as distinguished from the paraplasm or secondary and passive portion.

Protoplasmic (*pro-to-plaz'-mik*) [*protoplasm*]. 1. Pertaining to protoplasm. 2. Composed of protoplasm. **P. Process.** See *Process, Protoplasmic.*

Protoplastin (*pro-to-plast'-in*) [*protoplasm*]. The basal substance of protoplasm.

Protoprotein (*pro-to-pro'-te-in*). That material which, converted into organized nucleoproteids, forms living matter.

Protospasm (*pro'-to-spazm*) [*proto-; σπασμός*, spasm]. A spasm beginning in one part and extending to others.

Protosulfate (*pro-to-sul'-fāt*). See *Proto-* (2).

Protothrombin. See *Prothrombin.*

Prototoxins (*pro-to-toks'-ins*) [*proto-; toxins*]. Dissociation-products of toxins differing from deuterotoxins and tritotoxins in having a stronger affinity than either for the antitoxins.

Prototoxoid (*pro-to-toks'-oid*) [*proto-; toxoid*]. A transformation-product of prototoxin in which toxicity is lost, but the combining power retained.

Prototrophic (*pro-to-tro'-fik*) [*proto-; τροφή*, nourishment]. Applied to organisms which do not require organic matter or have not the faculty of decomposing proteid stuff.

Prototype (*pro'-to-tīp*) [*proto-; τύπος*, a type]. An original type; a type after which others are copied.

Protoxid (*pro-toks'-id*). See *Proto-* (2).

Protoxoid (*pro-toks'-oid*). Same as *Prototoxoid.*

Protozoa (*pro-to-zo'-ah*). Plural of *Protozoon.*

Protozoon (*pro-to-zo'-on*) [*proto-; ζῷον*, animal, pl., *protozoa*]. One of the lowest class of the animal kingdom, comprising organisms which consist of simple cells or colonies of cells, and which possess no nervous system and no circulatory organs.

Protropin (*pro-tro'-pin*). See *Protopin.*

Protrypsin (*pro-trip'-sin*). See *Trypsinogen.*

Protyl (*pro'-til*) [*πρῶτος*, first]. The supposed primitive universal element.

Protylin (*pro'-til-in*). A synthetic product containing 2.7% of phosphorus; used in neurasthenia. Dose 2–4 coffeespoonfuls.

Proud Flesh. Exuberant granulation tissue.

Provisional (*pro-vizh'-on-al*) [*providere*, to provide]. For temporary use, as *provisional* callus.

Proximad (*proks'-im-ad*) [see *Proximal*]. Toward the proximal end.

Proximal (*proks'-im-al*) [*proximus*, nearest]. Nearest to the body or the median line of the body, or some other point considered as the center of a system.

Proximate (*proks'-im-āt*) [see *Proximal*]. Nearest; immediate, as *proximate* cause. **P. Principle,** a substance existing under its own form in the animal solids or fluids, and that can be extracted by means not altering or destroying its chemic properties.

Prox. luc. Abbreviation of *proxima luce*, the day before.

Prozonal (*pro-zo'-nal*) [*pro-; zona*, a zone]. Applied to nerve-trunks lying in front of a sclerozone.

Pruinate (*pru'-in-āt*) [*pruina*, hoar-frost]. Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost.

Prune-juice Expectoration. A peculiar bloody sputum, of a dark purple color, resembling prune-juice. It occurs in low forms of croupous pneumonia, in gangrene and carcinoma of the lung.

Prunum (*pru'-num*) [L.]. Prune. The *prunum* of the U. S. P. is the partly dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*, of the order *Rosaceæ*. Prunes are laxative.

Prunus (*pru'-nus*) [L.]. A genus of trees of the order *Rosaceæ*. *P. domestica* is the source of the prune. The ripe seed of *P. amygdalus* is the *amygdala dulcis* of the U. S. P. *P. serotina* yields wild-cherry bark. **P. virginiana** (U. S. P.), wild-cherry, contains a volatile oil, hydrocyanic acid, tannic acid, a resin, and other substances. It is used as a tonic and sedative in gastric debility and general irritation of the system, and is a common ingredient of cough-mixtures. Dose of the *fluidextract* of wild-cherry (*fluidextractum pruni virginianæ*, U. S. P.) 1 dr. (4 Cc.); of the *infusion* (*infusum pruni virginianæ*, U. S. P.) 2–3 oz. (64–96 Cc.); of the *syrup* (*syrupus pruni virginianæ*, U. S. P.) ½ oz. (16 Cc.).

Pruriginous (*pru-rij'-in-us*) [*prurigo*]. Pertaining to or resembling prurigo.

Prurigo (*pru-ri'-go*) [*prurire*, to itch]. 1. A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by small pale papules and severe itching. The papules are deeply seated, and are most prominent on the extensor surfaces of

the limbs. The disease begins in early life and is usually incurable. 2. Pruritus.

Pruritic (*pru-rit'-ik*) [*pruritus*]. Pertaining to pruritus; itching.

Pruritus (*pru-ri'-tus*) [*prurire*, to itch]. Itching, a peculiar uncomfortable sensation due to irritation of the peripheral sensory nerve, and leading to scratching. It may be a symptom of other diseases of the skin or an independent neurosis. The latter receives its name from the part affected, as *pruritus* ani, *pruritus* vaginæ. **P., Bath,** a burning sensation varying from a slight pricking to an intense itching experienced by some persons after a bath. **P. hiemalis,** a form affecting certain persons only in winter, especially in dry climates. **P. senilis,** the pruritus of the aged, at times due to degenerative changes in the skin. **P. senilis of the Tongue,** a form of glossitis occurring in the aged, characterized by itching and burning of the tongue. **P. vulvæ,** hyperesthesia of the nerves of the vulva accompanied by intense itching.

Prussak's Fibers. The bands which, coming from the roof of the external auditory canal, pass on to the membrana tympani and form the lateral boundaries of Shrapnell's membrane; they are made up of elastic and connective-tissue fibers and contain blood-vessels and nerves. **P.'s Pouch, P.'s Space,** the small space formed in the attic of the middle ear by the external ligament of the malleus above, the short process of the malleus below, the neck of the malleus internally, and Shrapnell's membrane externally.

Prussian Blue. Iron used in the arts as a dye; it was formerly employed in medicine as a febrifuge, tonic, and alterative. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.32 Gm.).

Prussiate (*prus'-i-āt*). A salt of prussic or hydrocyanic acid.

Prussic Acid. See *Acid, Hydrocyanic.*

Prussin (*prus'-in*). See *Cyanogen.*

Psalis (*sa'-lis*) [ψαλίς, arch]. The cerebral fornix.

Psalterium (*sal-te'-re-um*). See *Manyplies.*

Psamma (*sam'-ah*) [ψάμμος, sand]. Sand occurring as a urinary deposit.

Psammocarcinoma (*sam-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*). See *Carcinoma psammosum.*

Psammoma (*sam-o'-mah*) [ψάμμος, sand; ὄμα, tumor]. A firm tumor found in the membranes of the brain, the choroid plexus, and in other parts, and characterized by the presence of peculiar mineral concretions. The tumor is generally a fibrosarcoma.

Psammous (*sam'-us*) [ψάμμος, sand]. Sandy; sabulous.

Psellism, Psellismus (*sel'-izm, sel-iz'-mus*) [ψλλεισμός, a stammering]. 1. Stuttering or stammering. 2. Defective speech due to harelip or to cleft palate. **Psellismus mercurialis,** the unintelligible, hurried, jerking speech accompanying mercurial tremor.

Pseud-, Pseudo- (*sūd-, su-do-*) [ψευδής, false]. A prefix meaning false.

Pseudaconitin (*su-dak-on'-it-in*) [*pseud-; aconite*], $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$. An extremely poisonous alkaloid from *Aconitum ferox.*

Pseudacousia, Pseudacousma, Pseudacusis (*su-dak-ooz'-e-ah, -mah, -u'-sis*) [*pseud-; ἄκουσις*, a hearing]. A disturbance of hearing in which the person's own voice sounds strange or peculiar.

Pseudarthrosis (*su-dar-thro'-sis*) [*pseud-; arthrosis*]. A false joint.

Pseudencephalus (*su-den-sef'-al-us*) [*pseud-; ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A species of monster characterized by a partial development of the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones, while the brain is represented by a bunch of membranes, blood-vessels, connective and possibly nervous tissue at the base of the skull.

Pseudephedrin (*su-def'-ed-rin*). See *Pseudoephedrin.*

Pseudesthesia (*su-des-the'-ze-ah*) [*pseud-; αἴσθησις*, feeling]. An imaginary sensation for which there is no corresponding object; a sensation referred to parts of the body that have been removed by accident or surgical operation.

Pseudoactinomycosis, Pseudactinomycosis (*su-do-ak-tin-o-mi-ko'-sis, su-dak-tin-o-mi-ko'-sis*). A form of pulmonary tuberculosis in which the sputum contains granular bodies resembling the grains of actinomycosis. They consist of a crystalline substance similar to leucin.

Pseudoagraphia (*su-do-ah-gra'-fe-ah*). The form of agraphia in which meaningless or disconnected words can be written.

Pseudoakromegaly (*su-do-ak-ro-meg'-al-e*). See *Osteoarthropathy, Hypertrophic Pulmonary.*

Pseudoalveolar (*su-do-al-ve'-o-lar*). Simulating alveolar tissue.

Pseudoangina (*su-do-an-ji'-nah*). False angina; hysteric angina; an attack of cardiac pain somewhat resembling angina pectoris but less grave in character, longer in duration, and usually not associated with organic heart disease. It occurs in neurotic women, and is generally brought on by emotional excitement.

Pseudoanorexia (*su-do-an-or-eks'-e-ah*). Rejection of food because of gastric distress.

Pseudoappendicitis (*su-do-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*). 1. A condition simulating appendicitis, but with no lesion of the appendix. 2. A condition simulating appendicitis occurring in hysteric subjects or associated with secondary syphilis.

Pseudoarthrosis (*su-do-ar-thro'-sis*). See *Pseudarthrosis.*

Pseudoataxia (*su-do-ah-taks'-e-ah*). See *Pseudotabes.*

Pseudobacillus (*su-do-bas-il'-us*). 1. One of the very fine fat crystals sometimes found in sputum, and which stain similarly to tubercle bacilli, from which they are distinguishable by their varying size and their solubility in ether and chloroform. 2. In the plural, *pseudobacilli* (of Hayem), very minute, rod-shaped products of corpuscular fragmentation observed in poikilocytosis.

Pseudobacterium (*su-do-bak-te'-re-um*). Any object resembling a bacterium.

Pseudobulbar (*su-do-bul'-bar*). Not really bulbar. **P. Paralysis,** symmetric disease of both cerebral hemispheres involving the centers or paths of the nerves of speech, and thus resembling disease of the medulla oblongata.

Pseudocele (*su'-do-sēl*) [*pseudo-; κοῖλος*, a hollow]. The fifth ventricle of the brain.

Pseudoceliotomy (*su-do-se-le-ot'-o-me*). The pretended performance of abdominal section.

Pseudochalazion (*su-do-kal-a'-ze-on*). A malignant lesion of the conjunctiva resembling chalazion.

Pseudochancre (*su-do-shang'-ker*). An indurated sore simulating chancre.

Pseudochlorosis (*su-do-klo-ro'-sis*). Leache's term for a form of chlorosis in which there was no diminution of the number of erythrocytes.

Pseudocirrhosis (*su-do-sir-o'-sis*). A condition marked by ascites, dyspnea, and cyanosis, believed to be due to combined cirrhosis and peritoneal disease.

Pseudoclump (*su'-do-klump*). A clump of bacteria in broth typhoid cultures, which simulates closely the clumps formed by specific typhoid agglutinins.

Pseudocrisis (*su-do-kri'-sis*). A false crisis; a sudden fall of temperature resembling the crisis of a disease, but subsequently followed by a rise of temperature and a continuation of the disease. It is common in pneumonia.

Pseudocroup (*su'-do-kroop*). False croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Pseudocyesis (*su-do-si-e'-sis*) [*pseudo-; κύησις*, pregnancy]. False pregnancy; the belief, on the part of a woman, in the existence of pregnancy when none exists.

Pseudocylindroid (*su-do-sil'-in-droid*) [*pseudo-; cylindroid*]. A band of mucus or any substance in the urine simulating a renal cast.

Pseudocyst (*su'-do-sist*) [*pseudo-; κύστις*, a bladder]. In biology, a globular body produced by the breaking up of protoplasm in a filament, in certain of the lower plants; an asexual reproductive body.

Pseudodiascope (*su-do-dī'-ah-skōp*) [*pseudo-; διασκοπεῖν*, to look through]. An instrument demonstrating the persistence of visual impressions made upon the retina.

Pseudodiphtheria (*su-do-dif-the'-re-ah*) [*pseudo-; diphtheria*]. An inflammation characterized by the presence of a false membrane not due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. **P. Bacillus,** a nonpathogenic bacillus resembling in form and growth the true diphtheria bacillus. It is now considered an attenuated form of the true bacillus.

Pseudodiphtheric (*su-do-dif-ther'-ik*). Simulating diphtheria; relating to pseudodiphtheria.

Pseudodyspepsia (*su-do-dis-pep'-se-ah*) [*pseudo-; dyspepsia*]. Nervous dyspepsia or gastric neurasthenia.

Pseudoendometritis (*su-do-en-do-met-ri'-tis*) [*pseudo-; endometritis*]. A condition resembling endometritis marked by changes in the blood-vessels, hyperplasia of the glands, and atrophy.

Pseudoephedrin (*su-do-ef'-ed-rin*), $C_{13}H_{19}NO$. An alkaloid found in *Ephedra vulgaris* and isomeric with ephedrin.

Pseudoepilepsy (*su-do-ep'-i-lep-se*) [*pseudo-; epilepsy*]. Disorders simulating epilepsy, wholly or partially of rachitic origin.

Pseudoepithelioma (*su-do-ep-i-the-le-o'-mah*) [*pseudo-; epithelioma*]. An affection of the skin simulating epithelioma.

Pseudoerysipelas (*su-do-er-e-sip'-el-as*) [*pseudo-; erysipelas*]. Inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue resembling erysipelas.

Pseudofluctuation (*su - do - fluk - tu - a' - shun*) [*pseudo-; fluctuation*]. A tremor simulating fluctuation, sometimes observed on tapping lipomas.

Pseudofracture (*su'-do-frak-chur*) [*pseudo-; fracture*]. A spontaneous fracture.

Pseudogelatin (*su-do-jel'-at-in*) [*pseudo-; gelatin*]. Any gelatinous substance obtained from vegetable tissues.

Pseudogeusesthesia (*su-do-gu-zes-the'-ze-ah*) [*pseudo-; γεῦσις*, taste; *ἄισθησις*, sensation]. A condition in which color sensations accompany the sense of taste.

Pseudoglioma (*su-do-gli-o'-mah*) [*pseudo-; glioma*]. A name given to inflammatory changes of the vitreous humor, due to iridochoroiditis, and resembling glioma of the retina.

Pseudogonococcus (*su-do-gon-o-kok'-us*) [*pseudo-; gonococcus*]. A diplococcus resembling the gonococcus found in the normal urethra.

Pseudogonorrhea (*su-do-gon-or-e'-ah*) [*pseudo-; gonorrhea*]. A simple nonspecific urethritis.

Pseudohematocele (*su - do - hem - at' - o - sēl*) [*pseudo-; hematocele*]. Hematocele occurring outside of the peritoneal cavity.

Pseudohemoglobin (*su - do - hem - o - glo' - bin*) [*pseudo-; hemoglobin*]. A loose combination of hemoglobin and oxygen believed to be an intermediate step between hemoglobin and oxyhemoglobin, on the reduction of the latter.

Pseudohermaphrodism (*su - do - her - maf' - ro - dizm*) [*pseudo-; hermaphrodism*]. A condition simulating hermaphrodism.

Pseudohernia (*su-do-her'-ne-ah*) [*pseudo-; hernia*]. An empty hernia sac resembling strangulated hernia when inflamed.

Pseudohydrarthrosis (*su-do-hi-drar-thro'-sis*) [*pseudo-; hydrarthrosis*]. Apparent dropsy of the knee-joint from effusion into the ligament between the patella and the tuberosity of the tibia, and especially into the fat tissue of the synovial bursa.

Pseudohydrophobia (*su-do-hi-dro-fo'-be-ah*) [*pseudo-; hydrophobia*]. A condition resembling hydrophobia, at times produced by dread of the disease. Syn., *Lyssophobia.*

Pseudohypertrophic (*su - do - hi - per - tro' - fik*) Pertaining to or characterized by pseudohypertrophy. **P. Muscular Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophic Muscular.*

Pseudohypertrophy (*su - do - hi - per' - tro - fe*) [*pseudo-; hypertrophy*]. False hypertrophy; increase in the size of an organ on account of overgrowth of an important tissue. It is accompanied by diminution in function.

Pseudoileus (*su-do-il'-e-us*) [*pseudo-; ileus*]. Reflex ileus due to constriction of the mesentery, or of a diverticulum, or from traction of a pedicled ovarian tumor, contusion of the testicle or abdomen, or from movable kidney.

Pseudoinfluenza (*su-do-in-flu-en'-zah*) [*pseudo-; influenza*]. A disease simulating influenza but not due to *Bacillus influenzæ*.

Pseudoleukemia (*su-do-lu-ke'-me-ah*) [*pseudo-; leukemia*]. See *Hodgkin's Disease*. **P., Infantile,** von Jaksch's disease, a form of anemia occurring in young children, usually dependent on a rachitic diathesis, and not associated with much leukocytosis.

Pseudoleukocythemia (*su-do-lu-ko-si-the'-me-ah*). Synonym of *Pseudoleukemia*.

Pseudolien (*su-do-le'-en*). See *Spleen, Accessory*.

Pseudolipoma (*su-do-lip-o'-mah*) [*pseudo-; lipoma*]. A localized edema resembling an accumulation of fat, occurring above the clavicle and about the knee, especially in cases of rheumatism.

Pseudolupus (*su-do-lu'-pus*) [*pseudo-; lupus*]. A disease simulating lupus vulgaris, produced by a species of oidium. **P. vulgaris.** See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic*.

Pseudomalaria (*su-do-mal-a'-re-ah*) [*pseudo-; malaria*]. A toxemic disease simulating malaria.

Pseudomamma (*su-do-mam'-ah*) [*pseudo-; mamma*]. A mamma-like structure sometimes occurring in dermoid cysts.

Pseudomania (*su-do-ma'-ne-ah*) [*pseudo-; μανία*, madness]. 1. A form of insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes of which he is innocent. 2. A mania characterized by lying.

Pseudomembrane (*su-do-mem'-brān*) [*pseudo-; membrane*]. A false membrane, such as is seen in diphtheria.

Pseudomembranous (*su-do-mem'-bran-us*). Characterized by, or pertaining to, false membranes. **P. Inflammation,** any inflammation characterized by the formation of a false membrane.

Pseudomeninx (*su-do-men'-inks*) [*pseudo-; μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. A false membrane.

Pseudomnesia (*su-do-ne'-ze-ah*) [*pseudo-; μνῆσις*, remembrance]. Perversion of the memory in which things that never occurred seem to be remembered.

Pseudomonas (*su-do-mo'-nas*) [*pseudo-; μόνας*, monad]. A genus of bacteria.

Pseudomucin (*su-do-mu'-sin*) [*pseudo-; mucin*]. A substance allied to mucin, found in proliferative ovarian cysts.

Pseudomyxoma (*su-do-miks-o'-mah*) [*pseudo-; myxoma*]. A tumor containing colloid matter derived from a ruptured mucous cyst.

Pseudoneuroma (*su-do-nu-ro'-mah*) [*pseudo-; neuroma*]. A false neuroma. See *Neuroma*.

Pseudonuclein (*su-do-nu'-kle-in*). See *Paranuclein*.

Pseudoparalysis (*su-do-par-al'-is-is*) [*pseudo-; paralysis*]. Paralysis of motion, apparently but not really due to a lesion of the nervous system. **P. agitans.** See *Dystaxia agitans*. **P. myasthenica,** bulbar paralysis without apparent anatomic lesion. **P. of Rickets,** the inability to walk in severe cases of rickets, due to distortion of the bones. **P., Syphilitic,** an inflammatory condition of the epiphyses of the bones in syphilis causing a marked impairment of motion.

Pseudoparasite (*su-do-par'-ah-sīt*) [*pseudo-; parasite*]. Any object resembling a parasite.

Pseudopellagra (*su-do-pel-a'-grah*) [*pseudo-; pellagra*]. An affection regarded by some authorities as distinct from pellagra, but presenting similar skin symptoms.

Pseudophlegmon (*su-do-fleg'-mon*) [*pseudo-; phlegmon*]. A simulated furuncle due to trophic nerve lesion.

Pseudoplegia (*su-do-ple'-je-ah*) [*pseudo-; πληγή*, stroke]. Simulated or hysteric paralysis.

Pseudopod, Pseudopodium (*su'-do-pod, su-do-po'-de-um*) [*pseudo-; πούς*, foot]. A protrusion of a portion of the substance of an ameboid cell.

Pseudoptosis (*su-do-to'-sis*) [*pseudo-; ptosis*]. A condition resembling ptosis caused by a fold of skin and fat depending below the edge of the eyelid.

Pseudoreaction (*su-do-re-ak'-shun*) [*pseudo-; reaction*]. Agglutination not due to typhoid bacilli. Cf. *Pseudoclump*.

Pseudoscarlatina (*su-do-skar-la-te'-nah*) [*pseudo-; scarlatina*]. A febrile disease associated with a rash like that of scarlatina, occurring as a result of gonorrhea or after puerperal infection.

Pseudosclerosis (*su-do-skle-ro'-sis*) [*pseudo-; sclerosis*]. An affection similar in symptoms to multiple sclerosis of the nervous system, but without the anatomic lesions.

Pseudosmia (*su-doz'-me-ah*) [*pseudo-; ὀσμή*, smell]. Perversion of the sense of smell; an olfactory hallucination.

Pseudosphincter (*su-do-sfink'-ter*) [*pseudo-; sphincter*]. An imperfect sphincter.

Pseudospleen, Pseudosplen (*su'-do-splēn, -splen*). See *Spleen, Accessory*.

Pseudosteogenesis (*su-dos-te-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*pseudo-; ὀστέον*, bone; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Abnormal bone-formation.

Pseudosteum (*su-dos'-te-um*). An abnormal bony growth.

Pseudostoma (*su-dos'-to-mah*) [*pseudo-; στόμα*, a mouth]. An apparent aperture between endothelial cells that have been stained with silver nitrate.

Pseudotabes (*su'-do-ta-bēz*) [*pseudo-; tabes*]. 1. A disease simulating tabes dorsalis or tabes mesenterica. 2. The ataxic form of alcoholic multiple neuritis.

Pseudotetanus (*su-do-tet'-an-us*) [*pseudo-; tetanus*]. Escherich's symptom-complex. A rare type of tetanus in which the masseters and dorsal muscles are principally involved.

Pseudotrichosis (*su-do-trik-o'-sis*) [*pseudo-; trichosis*]. The growth of hair in an abnormal location.

Pseudotuberculosis (*su-do-tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis*)

[*pseudo-; tuberculosis*]. A disease resembling tuberculosis, but not caused by the tubercle bacillus.

Pseudotumor (*su-do-tu'-mor*) [*pseudo-; tumor*]. A phantom tumor; one that changes its location is called an ambulant tumor.

Pseudotyphoid (*su-do-ti'-joid*) [*pseudo-; typhoid*]. Spurious typhoid, a disease simulating typhoid fever, but in which the true lesions of this disease as well as the typhoid bacilli are absent.

Pseudovacuoles (*su-do-vak'-u-ōlz*) [*pseudo-; vacuole*]. Transparent bodies containing pigment found by Laveran in blood of malarial patients.

Pseudovermicule (*su-do-ver'-mik-ūl*) [*pseudo-; vermes*, worm]. The motile stage in the development of certain plasmodiums, as that produced from the fertilized macrogamete in the case of the malarial parasite and allied organisms.

Pseudoxanthin (*su'-do-zan-thin*) [*pseudo-; xanthin*]. 1. $C_4H_5N_5O$, a leukomain isolated from fresh beef. 2. A body isomeric with xanthin, obtained by action of sulfuric acid upon uric acid.

Pseudoxanthoma (*su - do - zan - tho' - mah*) [*pseudo-; xanthoma*]. A rare chronic disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of yellowish plaques, slightly elevated, with an especial predilection for certain parts of the skin, *e. g.*, lower abdomen, axilla, sides of neck, etc., in which it differs from true xanthoma, which affects by preference the flexures of fingers, the extensor surfaces of elbows and knees, etc. It differs histologically from true xanthoma in being a degeneration of the elastic tissue of the skin. Syn., *Pseudoxanthoma elastica*.

Pseudulcus (*sūd-ul'-kus*). A false ulcer. **P. ventriculi,** a sensory neurosis of the stomach closely resembling gastric ulcer.

Pseudydrops (*sūd-i'-drops*) [*pseudo-; ὕδρωψ*, dropsy]. False dropsy.

Psilosis (*si-lo'-sis*) [*ψιλός*, bare]. 1. The removal of the hair from a part; depilation. 2. See *Aphthæ tropicæ*.

Psilothin, Psilothinum (*si-lo'-thin, si-lo-thi'-num*). A depilatory cerate containing elemi, 40%; benzoin, 10%; rosin, 8%; yellow wax, 10%; and diachylon plaster, 30%; applied warm, and when cool, removed with the hair adhering.

Psilothric (*si-lo'-thrik*) [*ψίλωθρον*, a depilatory]. Depilatory.

Psilotic (*si-lo'-tik*). Relating to psilosis.

Psittacosis (*sit-ak-o'-sis*) [*ψιττακός*, a parrot]. A disease of birds, transmissible to man, in whom it runs the course of a violent typhoid fever without abdominal symptoms but with pulmonary disorders resembling severe infectious pneumonia. It is due to *Bacillus psittacosis*.

Psoadotomia (*so-ad-o-to'-me-ah*) [*psoas; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the psoas muscle.

Psoas (*so'-as*) [*ψόα*, loin]. One of two muscles—*psoas magnus* and *psoas parvus*—of the loins and pelvis. See under *Muscle*. **P. Abscess,** an abscess, usually dependent upon tuberculous disease of a vertebra, making its way along the sheath of the psoas muscle and pointing at the front of the thigh, below Poupart's ligament, to the outer side of the spine of the pubis.

Psodymus (*sod'-im-us*) [*psoas; δίδυμος*, double]. A monster with two heads and chests and conjoined abdominal and pelvic cavities.

Psoitis (*so-i'-tis*) [*psoas; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the psoas muscles or of the region of the loins.

Psora (*so'-rah*) [*ψώρα*, the itch]. Scabies.

Psorenteritis (*so-ren-ter-i'-tis*) [*psora; enteritis*]. The intestinal condition in Asiatic cholera.

Psoriasic (*so-ri-as'-ik*). See *Psoriatic*.

Psoriasis (*so-ri'-as-is*) [*psora*]. A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by the development of reddish patches covered with whitish scales. The disease affects especially the extensor surfaces of the body. **P. annularis.** Synonym of *P. circinata*. **P., Buccal, P. buccalis.** Synonym of *Leukoplakia buccalis*. **P. circinata,** psoriasis in which the central part of the lesions has disappeared, leaving ring-shaped patches. **P. diffusa,** a form in which there is coalescence of large contiguous lesions. **P. guttata.** See *P. punctata*. **P. gyrata,** psoriasis with a serpentine arrangement of the patches. **P. lotricum,** a form attacking the hands and arms, particularly of washwomen. Syn., *Washwoman's itch*. **P. osteacea,** psoriasis associated with affections of joints. **P. pistorum,** baker's itch. **P. punctata,** a form in which the lesions consist of minute red papules which rapidly become surmounted by pearly scales. **P. universalis,** a form in which the lesions are over all the body.

Psoriatic (*so-ri-at'-ik*) [*psoriasis*]. Pertaining to or affected with psoriasis.

Psorophthalmia (*so-rof-thal'-me-ah*) [*psora; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Marginal blepharitis.

Psorosperm (*so'-ro-sperm*) [*psora; σπέρμα*, seed]. A unicellular organism belonging to the protozoa; a coccidium.

Psorospermial, Psorospermic (*so-ro-sperm'-e-al, so-ro-sperm'-ik*) [*psorosperm*]. Pertaining to, or affected with, psorosperms.

Psorospermiasis (*so-ro-sperm-i'-as-is*) [*psorosperm*]. A state characterized by the presence of psorosperms.

Psorospermosis (*so-ro-sperm-o'-sis*) [*psorosperm*]. A diseased condition associated with the presence of psorosperms. **P., Proliferative Follicular.** Synonym of *Keratosis follicularis* and *Darier's Disease*.

Psychalgia (*si-kal'-je-ah*) [*ψυχή*, mind; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Painful cerebration in melancholia.

Psychalia (*si-ka'-le-ah*) [*ψυχή*, mind]. A morbid condition attended by hallucinations.

Psychasthenia (*si-kas-the'-ne-ah*) [*ψυχή*, mind; *asthenia*]. Mental fatigue.

Psyche (*si'-ke*) [*ψυχή*, mind]. The brain and myelon considered as one organ; the cerebrospinal axis.

Psycheism (*si'-ke-izm*). Hypnotism.

Psychiatric (*si-ke-at'-rik*) [*psychiatry*]. Pertaining to psychiatry.

Psychiatry (*si-ki'-at-re*) [*psyche; ἰατρεία*, healing art]. The science and treatment of the diseases of the mind.

Psychic, Psychical (*si'-kik, si'-kik-al*) [*psyche*]. Pertaining to the mind. **P. Blindness.** See *Blindness, Psychic.* **P. Deafness.** See *Deafness, Psychic.* **P. Infection,** mental infection; the development of a mental condition or disease through an influence acting upon the mind.

Psycho- (*si-ko-*) [*ψυχή*, mind]. A prefix denoting connection with the mind.

Psychoalgalia (*si-ko-al-ga'-le-ah*). See *Psychalgia.*

Psychoauditory, Psychauditory (*si-ko-aw'-dit-o-re, si-kaw'-dit-o-re*) [*psycho-; auditory*]. Pertaining to the psychic perception of sound. **P. Area,** the cortical area concerned in the conscious perception of sound.

Psychocortical (*si-ko-kor'-tik-al*) [*psycho-; cortex*]. Pertaining to that part of the cerebral cortex concerned in the conscious perception of sensations.

Psychology (*si-kol'-o-je*) [*psycho-; λόγος*, science]. The science having for its object the investigation of the mind or consciousness.

Psychometry (*si-kom'-et-re*) [*psycho-; μέτρον*, a measure]. The measurement of the duration of psychic processes.

Psychomotor (*si-ko-mo'-tor*) [*psycho-; movere*, to move]. Pertaining to voluntary movement, as the *psychomotor* area, disposed chiefly along each side of the central fissure.

Psychoneurosis (*si-ko-nu-ro'-sis*) [*psycho-; neurosis*]. Mental disease not dependent on any organic lesion.

Psychopathia (*si-ko-pa'-the-ah*) [*psycho-; πάθος*, disease]. Psychopathy. **P. sexualis,** psycopathia characterized by perversion of the sexual functions.

Psychopathology (*si-ko-path-ol'-o-je*) [*psycho-; pathology*]. 1. The pathology of mental diseases. 2. The legal aspect of insanity.

Psychopathy (*si-kop'-ath-e*) [*psycho-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the mind.

Psychophysical (*si-ko-fiz'-ik-al*) [*psychophysics*]. Pertaining to psychophysics. **P. Law.** See *Law, Fechner's.*

Psychophysics (*si-ko-fiz'-iks*) [*psycho-; physical*]. The study of mental processes by physical methods; the study of the relation of stimuli to the sensations which they produce, especially the determination of the differences of stimulus required to produce recognizable differences of sensation; experimental psychology.

Psychophysiology (*si-ko-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*). Physiologic psychology; mental physiology.

Psychoplegic (*si-ko-ple'-jik*) [*psycho-; πληγή*, a blow]. A drug which acts by an elective affinity for the gray matter of the brain, lessening its excitability and suppressing its receptivity.

Psychosensory (*si-ko-sen'-so-re*) [*psycho-; sensory*]. Pertaining to or concerned in the conscious perception of sensory impulses.

Psychosexual (*si-ko-seks'-u-al*). Relating to combined mental and sexual diseases.

Psychosis (*si-ko'-sis*) [*psyche*]. A disease of the mind, especially one without demonstrable organic lesions.

Psychotherapy (*si-ko-ther'-ap-e*) [*psycho-; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by mental influence or by suggestion.

Psychovisual (*si-ko-vizh'-u-al*). Relating to subjective vision or to vision unaccompanied by stimulation of the retina.

Psychralgia, Psychroalgia (*si-kral'-je-ah, si-kro-al'-je-ah*) [*ψυχρός*, cold; *ἄλγος*, pain]. A morbid condition characterized by a painful subjective sense of cold.

Psychro- (*si-kro-*) [*ψυχρός*, cold]. A prefix meaning cold.

Psychroesthesia (*si-kro-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*psychro-; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Subjective sensation of cold.

Psychrometer (*si-krom'-et-er*) [*psychro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the atmospheric moisture by estimating the amount of cold required to precipitate it.

Psychrophilic (*si-kro-fil'-ik*) [*psychro-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Applied to microorganisms which develop best at room-temperature—15°–20° C.

Psychrophobia (*si-kro-fo'-be-ah*) [*psychro-; φόβος*, fear]. 1. Morbid dread of cold. 2. Morbid sensibility to cold.

Psychrophore (*si'-kro-fōr*) [*psychro-; φέρειν*, to bear]. An instrument for applying cold to deeply seated parts, as a double-current catheter for applying cold to the posterior part of the urethra.

Psychrotherapy (*si-kro-ther'-ap-e*) [*psychro-; θεραπεία*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by the use of cold.

Psydracia (*si-dra'-se-ah*) [*ψύδραξ*, a blister; a pimple]. An old term for eczema.

Ptarmic (*tar'-mik*) [*πταρμός*, a sneezing]. 1. Pertaining to the act of sneezing; sternutatory. 2. A substance that produces sneezing.

Ptelein (*te'-le-in*). An alcoholic extract from the root-bark of *Ptelea trifoliata*, used as a tonic and in dyspepsia. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.).

Ptenium, Ptenum (*te'-ne-um, te'-num*) [*πτηνός*, winged]. A name given to osmium because of its volatility.

Pteric (*ter'-ik*). Pertaining to the pterion.

Pterion (*te'-re-on*). See under *Craniometric Point.*

Pterygium (*ter-ij'-e-um*) [dim. of *πτέρυξ*, wing]. A triangular patch of mucous membrane growing on the conjunctiva, usually on the nasal side of the eye. The apex of the patch points toward the pupil, the fan-shaped base toward the canthus.

Pterygoid (*ter'-ig-oid*) [*πτέρυξ*, wing; *εἶδος*, like]. 1. Wing-shaped, as the *pterygoid* plate of the sphenoid bone. 2. Pertaining to the pterygoid canal, pterygoid plate, pterygoid plexus, etc. **P. Fossa,** the notch separating the ex-

ternal and internal plates of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid.

Pterygomaxillary (*ter-ig-o-maks'-il-a-re*) [*pterygoid; maxillary*]. Pertaining to the pterygoid process and the maxilla. **P. Fissure,** an elongated fissure formed by the divergence of the superior maxillary bone from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. **P. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Pterygomaxillary.*

Pterygopalatine (*ter-ig-o-pal'-at-in*) [*pterygoid; palatine*]. Situated between the pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the palate bone, as the *pterygopalatine* canal.

Ptilosis (*ti-lo'-sis*) [πτίλον, feather]. Loss of the hair, especially loss of the eyelashes.

Ptisan (*tiz'-an*) [πτισάνη, peeled barley]. 1. Barley-water. 2. A decoction of barley used as a medicinal drink. Syn., *Tisane.*

Ptomain (*to'-ma-in*) [πτῶμα, corpse]. A basic compound resembling the alkaloids, formed by the action of bacteria on animal and vegetable tissues; a putrefactive or animal alkaloid. TABLE OF PTOMAINS: **Amidovalerianic acid** ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$), found in putrefying fibrin and meat; nontoxic. **Amylamin** ($C_5H_{13}N$), found in cod-liver oil, horn, putrid yeast; toxic. **Asellin** ($C_{25}H_{32}N_4$), found in cod-liver oil; toxic. **Betain** ($C_5H_{13}NO_3$), found in mussels, human urine; nontoxic. **Butylamin** ($C_4H_{11}N$), found in cod-liver oil; toxic (?). **Cadaverin** ($C_5H_{14}N_2$), found in putrefying animal tissues and in cultures of comma bacillus; slightly toxic. **Caproylamin.** See *Hexylamin* in this table. **Cholin** ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$), found in decomposing animal tissues and in proteus and comma bacillus cultures; toxic. **Collidin** (?) ($C_8H_{11}N$), found in putrid mixture of pancreas and gelatin. **Diethylamin** ($C_4H_{11}N$), found in putrefying fish (pike); nontoxic. **Dihydrolutidin** ($C_7H_{11}N$), found in cod-liver oil; toxic. **Dimethylamin** (C_2H_7N), found in putrid gelatin, yeast, and fish; nontoxic. **Eczemin,** a white, crystalline substance, soluble in water, feebly alkaline in reaction, extracted from the urine in eczema; toxic. **Ethylamin** (C_2H_7N), found in putrefying yeast and in wheat-flour; nontoxic. **Ethylidenediamin**(?) ($C_2H_8N_2$), found in putrefying haddock; toxic. **Gadinin** ($C_7H_{17}NO_2$), found in decomposing haddock; toxic. **Hexylamin** ($C_6H_{15}N$), found in putrid yeast; toxic. **Hydrocollidin** (?) ($C_8H_{13}N$), found in putrefying mackerel, horse-flesh, and ox-flesh; toxic. **Hydrocoridin** ($C_{10}H_{17}N$), found in agar-culture of *Bacterium album.* **Methylamin** (CH_5N), found in putrefying fish; nontoxic. **Methylguanidin** ($C_2H_{13}N_3$), found in putrefying horse-flesh; toxic. **Morrhuic acid** ($C_9H_{13}NO_3$), found in cod-liver oil. **Morrhuin** ($C_{19}N_{27}N_3$), found in cod-liver oil; diuretic and diaphoretic. **Muscarin** ($C_5H_{15}NO_3$), found in decomposing haddock; toxic. **Mydalein,** found in putrefying human organs; toxic. **Mydatoxin** ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$), found in putrefying human organs; toxic. **Mydin** ($C_8H_{11}NO$), found in putrid human tissues and in blood-serum cultures of bacillus of typhoid fever; nontoxic. **Mytilotoxin** ($C_6H_{15}NO_2$), found in poisonous mussel (*Mytilus edulis*); toxic. **Neuridin** ($C_5H_{14}N_2$), found in putrefying flesh; nontoxic. **Neurin** ($C_5H_{13}NO$), found in putrefying flesh; toxic. **Parvolin** (?) ($C_9H_{13}N$), found in putrefying mackerel and horse-flesh. **Peptotoxin,** found in decomposing proteid substances; toxic. **Phlogosin,** found in cultures of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus;* powerful local irritant. **Propylamin** (C_3H_9N), found in gelatin cultures of bacteria of human feces. **Ptomatropin,** found in decomposing meat, in the organs of persons dead of typhoid fever, etc. It resembles atropin in its physiologic and chemic properties. **Putrescin** ($C_4H_{12}N_2$), found in putrefying flesh, gelatin, etc.; slightly toxic. **Pyocyanin** ($C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$), found in cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus;* nontoxic. **Pyridin-base** (?) ($C_{10}H_{15}N$), found in putrefying sea-polyps. **Pyridin-base** ($C_8H_{11}N$), found in putrefying sea-polyps. **Saprin** ($C_5H_{14}N_2$), found in putrefying human liver and spleen; nontoxic. **Spasmotoxin,** found in cultures of tetanus bacillus; toxic. **Susotoxin** ($C_{10}H_{26}N_2$)(?), found in cultures of hog-cholera bacillus; tocic. **Tetanin** ($C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$), found in cultures of tetanus bacillus; toxic. **Tetanotoxin** ($C_5H_{11}N$)(?), found in cultures of tetanus bacillus; toxic. **Triethylamin** ($C_6H_{15}N$), found in putrefying fish (haddock); nontoxic. **Trimethylamin** (C_3H_9N), found in herring-brine; nontoxic. **Trimethylenediamin** ($C_3H_{10}N_2$) (?), found in beef-broth cultures of comma bacillus; toxic. **Typhotoxin** ($C_7H_{17}NO_2$), found in beef-broth cultures of bacillus of typhoid fever; toxic. **Tyrotoxicon,** found in poisonous cheese, ice-cream, milk, etc.; toxic. **Unnamed** ($C_5H_{12}N_2O_4$), found in flesh, bones, etc.; toxic. **Unnamed** ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$), found in cultures of tetanus bacillus; nontoxic. **Unnamed** ($C_7H_{10}N_2$), found in sugar undergoing alcoholic fermentation; nontoxic. **Unnamed** ($C_7H_{17}NO_2$), found in putrefying horse-flesh; toxic. **Unnamed** ($C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$), found in flesh, bones, etc.; toxic. **Unnamed** ($C_{10}H_{15}N$), found in putrid fibrin; toxic. **Unnamed** ($C_{13}H_{20}N_4$), found in fermenting cane-sugar. **Unnamed** ($C_{14}H_{20}N_2O$), found in putrefying fibrin. **Unnamed** ($C_{17}H_{38}N_4$), found in putrefying mackerel, horse-flesh, and ox-flesh. **Unnamed** ($C_{32}H_{31}N$). **Unnamed** ($C_9H_9NO_4$), found in urine in influenza; toxic, causing fever and killing animals in eight hours.

Ptomainemia (*to-ma-in-e'-me-ah*) [*ptomain; αἷμα,* blood]. The presence of ptomains in the blood.

Ptomatropin (*to-mat'-ro-pin*). See under *Ptomains, Table of.*

Ptomatropism (*to-mat'-ro-pizm*). See *Zootrophotoxism tropeinicus.*

Ptosis (*to'-sis*) [πίπτειν, to fall]. Drooping of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis or atrophy

of the levator palpebræ superioris. The term is also applied to abnormal depression of other organs; prolapse. **P., Abdominal,** enteroptosis; Glénard's disease. **P. iridis,** prolapse of the iris. **P. sympathetica,** ptosis in connection with paresis of the cervical sympathetic nerve and associated with miosis and vasomotor paralysis of the side of the face affected.

Ptyalin (*ti'-al-in*) [*πτύαλον*, saliva]. A diastatic ferment found in saliva, having the property of converting starch into dextrin and sugar. The starch first becomes converted into achroodextrin and erythrodextrin; these by hydration into maltose, and the latter, by further hydration, into dextrose.

Ptyalinogen (*ti-al-in'-o-jen*) [*ptyalin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The hypothetic antecedent of ptyalin.

Ptyalism, P., Mercurial (*ti'-al-izm*) [*πτυαλον*, saliva]. Salivation.

Ptyalize (*ti'-al-iz*) [*πτύαλον*, saliva]. To produce ptyalism.

Ptyalogog (*ti-al'-o-gog*) [*πτύαλον*, saliva; *ἀγωγός*, leading]. A sialagog.

Pubertas (*pu-ber'-tas*). [L.]. Puberty. **P. plena,** complete puberty. **P. præcox,** puberty at a very early age.

Puberty (*pu'-ber-te*) [*pubertas*, from *puber*, adult]. 1. The period at which the generative organs become capable of exercising the function of reproduction, signalized in the boy by a change of voice and discharge of semen, in the girl by the appearance of the menses.

Pubes (*pu'-bēz*) [L.]. 1. The pubic hair. 2. The hairy region covering the os pubis. 3. The os pubis or pubic bone; that portion of the innominate bone forming the front of the pelvis.

Pubescence (*pu-bes'-ens*) [*pubescentia*]. 1. Hairness; the presence of fine soft hairs. 2. Puberty, or the coming on of puberty.

Pubic (*pu'-bik*) [*pubes*]. Pertaining to the pubes. **P. Bone,** the os pubis.

Pubiotomy, Pubeotomy (*pu-be-ot'-o-me*) [*pubes; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of dividing the pubic bone to facilitate delivery in cases of pelvic malformation. See also *Symphysiotomy*.

Pubis (*pu'-bis*). The pubic bone.

Pubofemoral (*pu-bo-jem'-or-al*) [*pubes; femur*]. Pertaining to the pubes and the femur.

Pubovesical (*pu-bo-ves'-ik-al*) [*pubes; vesica*, bladder]. Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.

Pudenda (*pu-den'-dah*). See *Pudendum*.

Pudendal (*pu-den'-dal*) [*pudenda*]. Pertaining to the pudenda.

Pudendum (*pu-den'-dum*) [*pudere*, to be ashamed]. The external genital organ, especially of the woman, generally used in the plural, *pudenda*.

Pudic (*pu'-dik*) [*pudenda*]. Pertaining to the pudenda, as the *pudic* artery.

Puericulture (*pu-er-e-kul'-tūr*) [*puer*, a child; *cultura*, culture]. That branch of hygiene which deals with the rearing of children and the care of women during pregnancy that they may bring forth healthy offspring.

Puerile (*pu'-er-il*) [*puer*, a child]. Boyish; childish; pertaining to childhood. **P. Respiration,** exaggerated breath-sounds with expiration prolonged and high-pitched, such as is heard in healthy children.

Puerpera (*pu-er'-pe-rah*) [*puer*, child; *parere*, to bear]. A woman who is in labor or has recently been delivered.

Puerperal (*pu-er'-pe-ral*) [*puerpera*]. Pertaining to, caused by, or following childbirth, as *puerperal* convulsions, *puerperal* eclampsia. **P. Fever,** an acute, febrile disease of women in childbed, due to septic infection. **P. Insanity,** insanity occurring during the puerperium, usually within five or ten days after delivery. It may take the form of mania (*puerperal mania*), melancholia (*puerperal melancholia*), or dementia (*puerperal dementia*).

Puerperalism (*pu-er'-per-al-izm*). A comprehensive term for all the pathologic conditions incident to the puerperal state. **P., Infantile,** any pathologic condition incident to the newborn. **P., Infectious,** puerperal disease due to infection.

Puerperant (*pu-er'-per-ant*). See *Puerpera*.

Puerperium (*pu-er-pe'-re-um*) [*puerpera*]. 1. The state of a woman in labor or of one who has just been delivered. 2. The period from delivery to the time when the uterus has regained its normal size which is about six weeks.

Puffball. See *Lycoperdon*.

Pugil, Pugillus (*pu'-jil, pu-jil'-us*) [L.]. A handful.

Pulex (*pu'-leks*) [L.]. The flea; an insect parasitic on the skin of man and animals. **P. irritans,** a species common in Europe and parasitic on the skin of man; its bite causes severe itching and localized swelling. **P. penetrans,** the chigoe, or jigger-flea, a species the female of which burrows under the skin of the feet to deposit its ova, producing a severe irritation that may proceed to serious inflammations.

Pulicaris (*pu-lik-a'-ris*) [*pulex*]. Marked with little spots like flea-bites. **P. morbus,** a name for typhus, applied because of the petechias which occur in that disease.

Pullulation (*pul-u-la'-shun*) [*pullulare*, to put forth; to bud; to sprout]. The act of sprouting or budding, a mode of reproduction seen, *e. g.*, in the yeast-plant.

Pulmometer (*pul-mom'-et-er*). See *Spirometer*.

Pulmometry (*pul-mom'-et-re*). See *Spirometry*.

Pulmonary (*pul'-mon-a-re*) [*pulmo*, a lung]. Pertaining to or affecting the lungs, as *pulmonary* arteries, *pulmonary* emphysema.

Pulmonectomy (*pul-mon-ek'-to-me*). See *Pneumonectomy*.

Pulmonic (*pul-mon'-ik*) [*pulmonary*]. 1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. 2. Per-

taining to the pulmonary artery, as *pulmonic* valves. 3. Produced at the pulmonic valve, as *pulmonic* murmur. **P. Fever,** croupous pneumonia.

Pulmonin (*pul'-mon-in*). An organotherapeutic preparation made from calves' lungs, and used in pulmonary affections.

Pulmonitis (*pul-mon-i'-tis*). Synonym of *Pneumonia.*

Pulp [*pulp*]. 1. The soft, fleshy part of fruit. 2. The soft part in the interior of an organ, as the *pulp* of the spleen, the *pulp* of a tooth.

Pulpefaction (*pul-pe-fak'-shun*) [*pulp; facere,* to make]. Conversion into a pulpy substance.

Pulpitis (*pul-pi'-tis*) [*pulp; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the dental pulp.

Pulpy (*pul'-pe*) [*pulp*]. Resembling pulp; characterized by the formation of a substance resembling pulp.

Pulsatile (*pul'-sat-il*) [*pulsare,* to strike]. Pulsating; throbbing.

Pulsatilla (*pul-sat-il'-ah*) [L.]. The herb of *Anemone pulsatilla* and of *Anemone pratensis,* of the order *Ranunculaceæ,* containing a crystalline principle, *anemonin,* $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$. Pulsatilla is employed in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and in inflammation of mucous membranes. Anemonin is used in bronchitis and asthma. Dose $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.022 Gm.). Dose of pulsatilla in powder 2–3 gr. (0.13–0.2 Gm.).

Pulsating (*pul'-sa-ting*) [see *Pulsation*]. Exhibiting pulsation. **P. Aorta,** the pulsation of the abdominal aorta seen in nervous and anemic persons. **P. Empyema,** an accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity that transmits the pulsations of the heart.

Pulsation (*pul-sa'-shun*) [*pulsatio,* from *pulsare,* to strike]. A beating or throbbing. **P., Suprasternal,** pulsation at the suprasternal notch. It may be due to aneurysm, a dilated aortic arch, or the presence of an anomalous artery.

Pulse, Pulsus (*puls, puls'-us*) [*pulsus,* the pulse]. 1. The intermittent change in the shape of an artery due to an increase in the tension of its walls following the contraction of the heart. The pulse is usually counted at the wrist (*radial pulse*), but may be taken over any artery that is palpable, as the temporal, brachial, femoral, dorsalis pedis, etc. 2. [*πόλτος,* a thick pap made of meal.] Leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc. **P., Alternating, Pulsus alternans,** a variety in which a large pulsation alternates with a small one. **P., Anacrotic,** one the sphygmographic tracing of which is characterized by notches in the ascending limb. **P., Angry.** Synonym of *P., Wiry.* **P., Ardent,** one with a quick, full wave which seems to strike the finger at a single point. **P., Bigeminal, Pulsus bigeminus,** one in which the beats occur in pairs, so that the longer pause follows every two beats. **P.-breath,** a peculiar audible pulsation of the breath corresponding to the heart-beats; observed in cases of dry cavities of the lungs, with thick walls not separated from the heart by permeable lung tissue. **P., Capillary,** an intermittent filling and emptying of the capillaries of the skin. It is common in aortic regurgitation, and is seen under the finger-nail or on the forehead. **Pulsus celer,** a quick, short pulse. **Pulsus celer et altus,** a quick, full pulse, seen especially in aortic regurgitation. **P., Contracted,** a small pulse with high tension. **P., Cordy,** a tense pulse. **P., Corrigan's.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **P.-curve,** the tracing of the pulse, called a sphygmogram, made by the sphygmograph. **P., Depressed,** a pulse both deep and weak. **P., Dicrotic,** one in which the dicrotic wave or recoil wave is exaggerated. It is observed when the arterial tension is low, and gives to the finger the impression of two beats. **P., Entoptic,** the subjective illumination of a dark visual field with each heart-beat, a condition sometimes noted after violent exercise, and due to the mechanic irritation of the rods by the pulsating retinal arteries. **P., Febrile,** that characteristic of fever: full, soft, and frequent, and exhibiting a well-marked dicrotism. **P., Formicant,** a small, feeble pulse likened to the movements of ants. **P., Frequent, Pulsus frequens,** one recurring at short intervals and differing from a quick pulse, in which the pulse-wave has a quick rise. **P., Full,** one in which the artery is filled with a large volume of blood and conveys a feeling of being distended. **P., Funic,** the arterial tide in the umbilical cord. **P., Hard,** one characterized by high tension. **P., High-tension,** one due to increase of the peripheral resistance, together with a corresponding increase in the force of the ventricular systole. It is gradual in its impulse, long in duration, slow in subsiding, with difficulty compressible, and the artery between the beats feels like a firm round cord. **P., Hyperdicrotic, P., Hyperdicrotous,** a pulse of which the aortic notch falls below the base line, indicating very low tension, a symptom of great exhaustion. **P., Infrequent,** one the rhythm of which is slower than normal; *i. e.,* in which the heart-beats are fewer in a given time than normal. **P., Intermittent,** one in which one or more beats are dropped. **P., Intricate,** an irregular, small, infrequent pulse. **P., Irregular,** one in which the beats occur at irregular intervals, or in which the force, or both rhythm and force, varies. **P., Jarring.** See *P., Vibrating.* **P., Jerky,** a pulse in which the artery is suddenly and markedly distended, as in aortic regurgitation. **P., Jugular,** pulsation of the jugular veins in the neck. It is due to tricuspid regurgitation. **P., Katacrotic,** one with an elevation in the line of descent in the sphygmographic tracing. **P., Locomotive.** Synonym of *Corrigan's Pulse.* **P., Low-tension,** one sudden in its onset, short, and quickly declining. It is easily obliterated by pressure. **P., Paradoxic, Pulsus paradoxus,** one that is weaker during inspiration, a condition sometimes observed in adherent pericardium. **Pulsus quadrigem-**

inus, P. trigeminus, a pulse in which a pause occurs after every fourth or third beat respectively. **P., Quick,** one that strikes the finger rapidly, but also leaves it rapidly. **P., Retrosternal,** a venous pulse believed to be due to the pulsation of the left innominate vein, perceived on depressing the integument of the suprasternal notch. **P., Running,** a very weak, frequent pulse with low tension in the arteries, one pulse-wave running into the next with no apparent interval; it is observed after hemorrhage. **P., Senile,** one characteristic of old age. The secondary waves on the descending line of the sphygmogram are prominent and the first descending wave relatively large. **P., Shabby,** an ill-defined pulse due to weak heart and relaxed arteries. **P., Shuttle,** one in which the wave passes under the finger as if floating something solid with a fluid. **P., Slow,** one indicating a lengthened systolic contraction of the heart and prolonged diastole—often used to signify a pulse of slow rate. **P., Soft,** a pulse that is readily compressed. **P., Supradicrotic,** a dicrotic pulse in which the dicrotic wave resembles the cardiac beat. **P., Thready,** one that is scarcely perceptible, feeling like a thread under the finger. **P., Venous,** a pulse observed in a vein. **P., Vibrating, Pulsus vibrans,** a tense pulse with a wave arising quickly, giving the impression under the finger of the vibrations of a piece of tense catgut. **P., Water-hammer.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **P., Wiry,** a small, rapid, tense pulse, feeling like a cord under the finger. It is observed in acute peritonitis.

Pulsimeter (*pul-sim'-et-er*) [*pulse; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the rate or force of the pulse.

Pulsus (*pul'-sus*). See *Pulse.*

Pultaceous (*pul-ta'-shus*) [*pulp*]. Having the consistence of pulp; mushy; soft.

Pulver (*pul'-ver*). See *Pulvis.*

Pulverization (*pul-ver-i-za'-shun*) [*pulvis*, powder]. The act of reducing a substance to powder.

Pulverulence (*pul-ver'-u-lenz*). The condition of being reduced to powder.

Pulverulent (*pul-ver'-u-lent*). Resembling or of the nature of a powder.

Pulvillus (*pul-vil'-us*) [L., "a little cushion"]. An olive-shaped pad of lint used in plugging deep wounds.

Pulvinar (*pul'-vin-ar*) [L., "couch"]. The posterior portion of the optic thalamus.

Pulvis [L.; pl., *pulveres*]. A powder. **P. acetanilidi compositus** (U. S. P.), a mixture of acetanilid, caffein, and sodium bicarbonate. **P. aromaticus** (U. S. P.), a mixture of cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, and cardamom seeds; used as a carminative. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **P. cretæ compositus** (U. S. P.), consists of prepared chalk, powdered acacia, and sugar, and is used as a mild astringent. Dose 10 gr.–1. dr. (0 65–4.0 Gm.). **P. effervescens compositus** (U. S. P.), Seidlitz powder, a preparation consisting of two powders: the white paper contains 35 gr. of tartaric acid, the blue paper, 40 gr. of sodium bicarbonate and 2 dr. of rochelle salt. **P. glycyrrhizæ compositus** (U. S. P.), consists of senna, licorice, oil of fennel, washed sulfur, sugar; it is used as a laxative. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Gm.). **P. ipecacuanhæ et opii** (U. S. P.). See *Opium, Powder of Ipecac and.* **P. jalapæ compositus** (U. S. P.), consists of jalap, 35 parts; potassium bitartrate, 65 parts; it is used as a hydragog cathartic. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.). **P. morphinæ compositus** (U. S. P.), consists of morphin sulfate, camphor, glycyrrhiza, precipitated calcium carbonate, and alcohol. Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.). **P. rhei compositus** (U. S. P.), consists of rhubarb, magnesia, and ginger; it is used as a mild laxative. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.).

Pumilin (*pu'-mil-in*). The oil from the young branches of *Pinus pumilio.*

Pump. An apparatus either drawing up a liquid into its hollow chamber, or, after sucking up the liquid, forcibly ejecting it from one end. **P., Air-,** one used to exhaust the air from a chamber or to force more air into a chamber already filled with air. **P., Breast-,** a pump for removing milk from the breast. **P., Stomach-,** one for removing the contents of the stomach in cases of poisoning.

Pumpkin-seed. The seed of *Cucurbita pepo* of the order *Cucurbitaceæ.* The seed *pepo* (U. S. P.) is used against tape-worm. Dose 4 oz. (130 Cc.).

Puncta (*punk'-tah*) [pl. of *punctum*, a point]. See *Punctum.* **P. dolorosa,** tender or painful points at the exit or in the course of nerves the seat of neuralgia; also called Valleix's points. **P. lacrimalia,** the orifices of the lacrimal canaliculi in the eyelids near the inner canthus. **P. vasculosa,** minute red spots studding the cut surface of the white central mass of the brain. They are produced by the blood escaping from divided blood-vessels.

Punctate, Punctated (*punk'-tāt, punk'-ta-ted*) [*punctum*, point]. Dotted; full of minute punctures.

Puncticulum (*punk-tik'-u-lum*) [dim. of *punctum*, a point; pl., *puncticula*]. A small point; petechia.

Punctum (*punk'-tum*) [L.]. A point. **P. cæcum.** See *Blind Spot.* **P. proximum.** See *Near-point.* **P. remotum.** See *Far-point.*

Puncture (*punk'-chur*) [*pungere*, to prick]. 1. A hole made by a pointed instrument. **P., Exploratory,** the puncture of a cyst or cavity for removal of a portion of its contents for examination. **P., Lumbar,** puncture of the spinal canal for the withdrawal of cerebro-spinal fluid in hydrocephalus, first suggested by Quincke.

Punctured (*punk'-tūrd*) [*puncture*]. Produced by a prick, as a *punctured* wound.

Pungent (*pun'-jent*) [*pungere*, to prick]. Acrid; penetrating; producing a pricking or painful sensation.

Puniceous (*pu-nish'-us*) [*puniceus*, red]. Bright-carmin color.

Punktograph (*punk'-to-graf*) [*punctum*, point; γράφειν, to record]. A radiographic instrument for the surgical localization of foreign bodies, as bullets embedded in the tissues.

Pupil (*pu'-pil*) [*pupilla*, a little girl; the name is believed to be derived from the small images seen in the pupil]. The aperture in the iris of the eye for the passage of light. **P., Argyll Robertson.** See *Argyll Robertson Pupil.* **P., Artificial,** an aperture made by iridectomy when the normal pupil is occluded. **P., Multiple,** the presence of bands dividing the pupil into several portions due to persistence of portions of the fetal pupillary membrane.

Pupillary (*pu'-pil-a-re*) [*pupil*]. Pertaining to the pupil. **P. Membrane.** See *Membrane, Pupillary.* **P. Membrane, Persistent.** See under *Membrane, Pupillary.* **P. Reflex.** See under *Reflex.*

Pupillometer (*pu-pil-om'-et-er*) [*pupil*]. An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Pupilloscopy (*pu-pil-os'-ko-pe*) [*pupil;* σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. 1. Examination of the pupil. 2. Retinoscopy.

Pural (*pu'-ral*). Powdered wood charcoal saturated with a mixture of menthol, phenol, and benzoic acid, and compressed into cylinders, which are ignited for disinfecting purposes.

Purgation (*pur-ga'-shun*) [*purge*]. The act of purging.

Purgative (*pur'-ga-tiv*) [*purge*]. 1. Producing purgation. 2. A drug producing copious evacuations of the bowel.

Purge (*purj*) [*purgare*, to purge]. 1. To cause free evacuation of the bowel. 2. A drug that causes free evacuation of the bowel.

Purgen (*pur'-jen*). See *Phenolphthalein.*

Purging Nut. Curcas, the seed of *Jatropha purgans* or *J. curcas*, having cathartic properties. Syn., *Barbados nut.*

Puriform (*pu'-ri-form*) [*pus; forma*, form]. Resembling pus.

Purin (*pu'-rin*). A carbon-nitrogen nucleus occurring in many products of tissue changes. **P.-bases, P.-bodies,** those derived from purin by simple substitution of the various hydrogen atoms by hydroxyl, amid, or alkyl groups; *e. g.*, adenin, hypoxanthin, guanin, xanthin, and the methylxanthins, theobromin, caffein, etc., together with uric acid. **P.s, Endogenous,** those originating from nuclein cleavage during metabolic processes. **P.s, Exogenous,** those derived from the purin-bodies of food-stuffs.

Purinometer (*pu-rin-om'-et-er*) [*purin;* μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus consisting of a graduated separator with a uniform bore for the clinical estimation of urinary purins.

Purkinje (*poor'-kin-ye*) [I. E. *Purkinje*, a Bohemian physiologist, 1787–1869]. **P.'s Cells,** large ganglion-cells of the cerebellar cortex, disposed as a single row at the junction of the nuclear and the molecular layer, and presenting pyriform or flask-shaped bodies, 60–70 μ in their longest diameter. **P.'s Corpuscles,** the lacunas of bone. **P.'s Fibers,** anastomosing muscular fibers found in the subendocardial tissue of some animals. They are made up of polyhedral nucleated cells, the margins of which consist of fine, transversely striated fibers. **P.'s Figures,** the dark lines which are seen on a yellow background when a candle is held a short distance from the eye in a darkened room. They are produced by the retinal vessels. **P.'s Granular Layer.** See *Czermak's Interglobular Spaces.* **P.'s Images,** three pairs of images of one object seen in an observed pupil: the first, erect, reflected from the anterior surface of the cornea; the second, erect, reflected from the anterior surface of the lens; the third, inverted, reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens. **P.'s Network,** the network of beaded fibers (*Purkinje's fibers*) visible to the naked eye in the subendocardial tissue of the ventricles. **P.'s Vesicle,** the germinal vesicle.

Purkinje-Sanson's Images. See *Purkinje's Images.*

Puro (*pu'-ro*). A meat-juice, made by expression of the meat. It contains 21% of unchanged albumin.

Puroform (*pu'-ro-form*). An antiseptic and disinfectant said to be a combination of zinc and formaldehyd, thymol, menthol, and eucalyptol.

Puronal (*pu'-ron-al*). A proprietary antiseptic compound said to contain acetanilid, 97.22%, and bismuth subiodid, 2.35%.

Purple, Visual. See *Rhodopsin.*

Purpura (*pur'-pūr-ah*) [L.]. A disease characterized by hemorrhages into the skin, taking the form of petechias, macules, or large patches. It may occur as an independent affection, or be symptomatic of other diseases. **P. fulminans,** a grave form of purpura developing in young children as a sequel to acute infectious diseases. It is of short duration, is marked by extensive extravasations, grave constitutional symptoms, and usually ends fatally. **P. hæmorrhagica,** a systemic disease with marked constitutional symptoms, followed by an eruption of hemorrhagic petechias upon the legs, and extending in successive crops over the whole body-surface, coalescing to form extensive irregular ecchymotic patches or even raised bloody tumors. Hemorrhages may take place from the mucous surfaces or into the serous cavities. Syn., *Land-scurvy; Morbus maculosus werlhofii; Werlhof's disease.* **P. urticans.** See *Urticaria hæmorrhagica.*

Purpuric (*pur-pu'-rik*) [*purpura*]. Pertaining to or resembling purpura.

Purpurin (*pur'-pu-rin*) [*purpura*], $C_{14}H_8O_5$. 1. A dye present with alizarin in madder-root, but also prepared artificially. 2. Uroerythrin, a red coloring-matter sometimes present in urinary deposits.

Purpurinuria (*pur-pu-rin-u'-re-ah*). See *Porphyruria.*

Purring Thrill. A fine trembling vibration like the purring of a cat, perceived by palpation over the precordium. It may be due to aneurysm or to valvular heart lesion, especially mitral stenosis.

Purulence (*pūr'-u-lens*) [*pus*]. The state of being purulent.

Purulent (*pūr'-u-lent*) [*pus*]. Having the character of or containing pus; characterized by the formation of pus. **P. Catarrh,** an inflammation of a mucous membrane accompanied by the production of pus. **P. Edema,** a general infiltration of pus together with much fluid.

Puruloid (*pūr'-u-loid*) [*pus; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling pus; puriform.

Pus [L.]. A liquid substance consisting of cells and an albuminous fluid (liquor puris), formed in certain kinds of inflammation. See *Donné's Test.* **P., Blue,** pus colored blue by *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* **P.-corpuscles,** the corpuscles found in pus. **P., Curdy,** pus containing cheesy-looking flakes. **P., Ichorous,** pus that is thin and acrid. **P., Laudable,** a whitish, inodorous pus, formerly thought to be essential to the healing of wounds. **P., Orange,** pus colored by the presence of hematoidin crystals. **P., Sanious,** pus mixed with blood. **P.-tube.** See *Pyosalpinx.*

Pustula maligna (*pus-tu'-lah ma-lig'-nah*). Anthrax.

Pustulant (*pus'-tu-lant*) [*pustule*]. 1. Causing the formation of pustules. 2. An irritant substance giving rise to the formation of pustules.

Pustular (*pus'-tu-lar*) [*pustule*]. Characterized by the presence of pustules.

Pustulation (*pus-tū-la'-shun*) [*pustule*]. The formation of pustules.

Pustule (*pus'-tūl*) [*pustula*, a pustule]. A small circumscribed elevation of the skin containing pus. **P., Malignant,** anthrax.

Pustulocrustaceous (*pus-tu-lo-krus-ta'-shus*) [*pustule; crusta*, crust]. Characterized by the formation of pustules and crusts.

Pustuloderma (*pus-tu-lo-der'-mah*) [*pustule; δέρμα*, the skin]. Any skin disease characterized by the formation of pustules.

Putamen (*pu-ta'-men*) [L., "a husk"]. 1. The stone of a drupe or shell of a nut. 2. The outer darker part of the lenticular nucleus of the brain.

Putnam-Dana's Symptom-complex. Combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Putrefaction (*pu-tre-fak'-shun*) [*putrid; facere*, to make]. The decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter under the influence of microorganisms, accompanied by the development of disagreeable odors, due to the evolution of ammonia, hydrogen sulfid, and other gases, and the production of aromatic bodies. In addition, many other compounds are formed, among which ptomains are the most important. The end-products are water, nitrogen, methane, and carbon dioxid.

Putrefactive (*pu-tre-fak'-tiv*) [see *Putrefaction*]. Pertaining to or causing putrefaction.

Putrescence (*pu-tres'-ens*) [*putrescere*, to become rotten]. The state or process of putrefaction.

Putrescent (*pu-tres'-ent*) [see *Putrescence*]. Undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescentia (*pu-tres-en'-she-ah*). See *Putrescence.* **P. uteri,** the severest form of puerperal endometritis, with sanious ulceration of the wall of the uterus extending to the peritoneum.

Putrescin (*pu - tres' - in*) [see *Putrescence*], $C_4H_{12}N_2$. A poisonous ptomain, a clear, rather thin liquid, of a disagreeable odor, boiling at 156°–157° C. See also under *Ptomains, Table of.*

Putrid (*pu'-trid*) [*putridus*, rotten]. Rotten; characterized by putrefaction. **P. Fever.** Synonym of *Typhus.*

Putrilage (*pu'-tril-āj*) [*putrid*]. Putrescent material.

Putrilaginous (*pu-tril-aj'-in-us*) [*putrid*]. Gangrenous.

Pyarthrosis (*pi - ar - thro' - sis*) [*πῦον*, pus; *ἄρθρον*, a joint]. Suppuration of a joint.

Pycnomorphous, Pyknomorphous (*pik-no-morf'-us*) [*πυκνός*, thick; *μορφή*, form]. Applied to nerve-cells in which the stained parts of the cell-body are compactly arranged.

Pycnosis (*pik-no'-sis*) [*πυκνός*, thick]. Thickening; inspissation.

Pyelitis (*pi-el-i'-tis*) [*πύελος*, a trough; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. It may be due to the irritation of calculi, to tuberculosis, or to acute specific fevers, but most commonly is secondary to diseases of the bladder. It is marked by pain and tenderness in the lumbar region, by a remittent fever, and by the presence in the urine of albumin, mucus, epithelial cells from the pelvis of the kidney, pus-corpuscles in large amount, and frequently blood. The urine is generally acid. **P., Calculous,** that due to calculi.

Pyelo- (*pi-e-lo-*) [*πύελος*, a trough]. A prefix denoting relation to the kidney.

Pyelocystitis (*pi - el - o - sis - ti' - tis*) [*pyelo-; cystitis*]. Pyelitis with cystitis.

Pyelocystostomosis (*pi-e-lo-sist-o-sto-mo'-sis*) [*pyelo-; κύστις*, a bladder; *στόμα*, a mouth]. The establishment of direct communication between the kidney and the bladder.

Pyelolithotomy (*pi-el-o-lith-ot'-o-me*) [*pyelo-; lithotomy*]. Removal of a renal calculus through an incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelometer (*pi-el-om'-et-er*). Synonym of *Pelvimeter.*

Pyelonephritis (*pi-el-o-nef-ri'-tis*) [*pyelo-; nephritis*]. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis.

Pyelonephrosis (*pi-el-o-nef-ro'-sis*). Synonym of *Pyelonephritis.*

Pyelotomy (*pi-el-ot'-o-me*) [*pyelo-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the renal pelvis.

Pyemia (*pi-e'-me-ah*) [*πῦον*, pus; *αἷμα*, blood]. A disease due to the presence of pyogenic microorganisms in the blood and the formation, wherever these organisms lodge, of embolic or metastatic abscesses. The symptoms are intermittent or remittent fever, associated with sweats and chills, rapid emaciation, slight jaundice, abscesses in different parts of the body, and often a purpuric eruption. The disease is generally fatal. **P., Arterial,** a name given to pyemia produced by disorganization of a cardiac thrombus and the dissemination of emboli through the arterial circulation.

Pyemic (*pi-em'-ik* or *pi-e'-mik*) [*pyemia*]. Pertaining to or affected with pyemia.

Pyesis (*pi-e'-sis*). Synonym of *Suppuration*.

Pygal (*pi'-gal*) [*πυγή*, buttock]. Pertaining to the buttocks.

Pygalopubic (*pi-gal-o-pu'-bik*) [*πυγή*, buttock; *pubes*]. Relating to the buttocks and the pubes.

Pygodidymus (*pi-go-did'-im-us*) [*πυγή*, buttock; *δίδυμος*, twin]. A double monster united by the buttocks.

Pygomelus (*pi-gom'-el-us*) [*πυγή*, buttock; *μέλος*, a member]. A monster with a parasite attached to the hypogastric region or to the buttock.

Pygopagus (*pi-gop'-ag-us*) [*πυγή*, buttock; *πάγος*, joined]. A monster with conjoined buttocks or backs.

Pyin (*pi'-in*) [*πῦον*, pus]. An albuminous substance of complex constitution occurring in pus. It may be separated by adding sodium chlorid and filtering.

Pyknomorphous (*pik-no-morf'-us*). See *Pycnomorphous*.

Pyknosis (*pik-no'-sis*). See *Pycnosis*.

Pyla (*pi'-lah*) [*πύλη*, a gate]. The orifice by which the mesal portion of the mesocele communicates with the lateral.

Pyle (*pi'-le*) [*πύλη*, a gate]. The portal vein.

Pylema (*pi-le'-mah*) [*pyle; αἷμα*, blood]. The blood of the portal vein.

Pylephlebitis (*pi-le-fleb-i'-tis*) [*pyle; phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the portal vein. The condition is usually secondary to disease of the intestine, is generally suppurative in character, and gives rise to the symptoms of pyemia.

Pylethrombophlebitis (*pi-le-throm-bo-fleb-i'-tis*) [*pyle; thrombosis; phlebitis*]. Inflammation and thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylethrombosis (*pi-le-throm-bo'-sis*) [*pyle; thrombosis*]. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylic (*pi'-lik*) [*pyle*]. Pertaining to the portal vein.

Pyloralgia (*pi-lor-al'-je-ah*) [*pylorus; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the region of the pylorus.

Pylorectomy (*pi - lor - ek' - to - me*) [*pylorus; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the pylorus.

Pyloric (*pi-lor'-ik*) [*pylorus*]. Pertaining to the pylorus. **P. Glands,** glands situated in the region of the pylorus and secreting the gastric juice. **P. Orifice.** See *Pylorus* (1). **P. Valve.** See *Pylorus* (2).

Pyloro- (*pi-lo-ro-*) [*pylorus*]. A prefix meaning relating to the pylorus.

Pylorocolic (*pi-lor-o-kol'-ik*). Pertaining to or connecting the pyloric end of the stomach with the transverse colon.

Pylorodiosis (*pi-lor-o-di-o'-sis*) [*pyloro-; δίωσις*, a pushing through]. Loreta's operation: digital divulsion of the pyloric orifice following gastrotomy.

Pyloroplasty (*pi-lor'-o-plas-te*) [*pyloro-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the pylorus.

Pylorospasm (*pi-lor'-o-spazm*). Spasm of the pylorus.

Pylorus (*pi-lo'-rus*) [*πυλωρός*, a gate-keeper]. 1. The circular opening of the stomach into the duodenum. 2. The fold of mucous membrane and muscular tissue surrounding the aperture between the stomach and the duodenum. **P., Antrum of,** the portion of the stomach between the pyloric orifice and the sphincter antri pylorici or transverse band.

Pyo- (*pi-o-*) [*πῦον*, pus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to pus.

Pyocolpocele (*pi-o-kol'-po-sēl*). A suppurating tumor of the vagina.

Pyocolpos (*pi-o-kol'-pos*) [*pyo-; κόλπος*, vagina]. An accumulation of pus within the vagina.

Pyoctanin (*pi-ok'-tan-in*). See *Pyoktanin*.

Pyocyanase (*pi - o - si' - an - āz*) [*pyo-; κύανος*, blue]. The specific bacteriolytic enzym of *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. It digests the bacilli of typhoid, diphtheria, and cholera, and also fibrin. It is a yellowish-green, alkaline, amorphous substance, soluble in water, to which it imparts a greenish tint.

Pyocyanin (*pi-o-si'-an-in*) [see *Pyocyanase*], $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$. A colored substance derived from blue pus and from cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

Pyocyte (*pi'-o-sīt*) [*pyo-; κύτος*, a cell]. A pus-corpuscle.

Pyodermia (*pi-o-der'-me-ah*) [*pyo-; δέρμα*, skin]. Any cutaneous lesion due to staphylococci.

Pyogenesis (*pi-o-jen'-es-is*) [*pyo-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The formation of pus.

Pyogenic (*pi-o-jen'-ik*) [see *Pyogenesis*]. Producing pus. **P. Membrane.** See *Membrane, Pyogenic*. **P. Microorganisms,** the microorganisms producing pus. The ordinary pyogenic micro-organisms are staphylococci and streptococci. Under certain circumstances pus may be produced by the pneumococcus of Fränkel, *Bacillus coli communis*, the bacillus of typhoid, the gonococcus, and others.

Pyohæmia (*pi-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Pyemia*.

Pyohemothorax (*pi-o-hem-o-tho'-raks*). The presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pyoid (*pi'-oid*) [*pyo-; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling pus.

Pyoktanin (*pi-ok'-tan-in*) [*pyo-; κτείνειν*, to kill]. A name given to methyl-violet and

methylene-blue on account of their germicidal properties. Pyoktanin has been used in diphtheria, cystitis, gonorrhea, ulcers, and inflammations of the conjunctiva, and as an injection in carcinoma. **P., Blue,** $C_{24}H_{28}N_3Cl$, antiseptic, disinfectant, and analgesic. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). Dusting-powder, 1 : 1000–1 : 100; aqueous solution, 1–4 : 10,000. **P.-mercury,** a compound of pyoktanin and mercury. Applied in 1 : 200 solution or with equal parts of starch. **P., Yellow,** $C_{17}H_{24}N_3ClO$, antiseptic and disinfectant, but weaker than blue pyoktanin. Dose 1–8 gr. (0.065–0.52 Gm.); aqueous solution, 1–4 : 10,000; dusting-powder, 1 to 2%; ointment, 2 to 10%.

Pyometra (*pi-o-me'-trah*) [*pyo-; μήτρα*, womb]. A collection of pus in the uterus.

Pyonephrosis (*pi-o-nef-ro'-sis*) [*pyo-; νεφρός*, kidney]. An accumulation of pus in the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyoovarium (*pi-o-o-va'-re-um*) [*pyo-; ovarium*, ovary]. Ovarian abscess.

Pyopericarditis (*pi-o-per-e-kar-di'-tis*). Suppurative pericarditis.

Pyopericardium (*pi-o-per-e-kar'-de-um*). The presence of pus in the pericardium.

Pyophthalmia (*pi-of-thal'-me-ah*) [*pyo-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Purulent ophthalmia.

Pyophylactic (*pi-o-fil-ak'-tik*) [*pyo-; φυλάσσειν*, to guard]. Protecting against pus. **P. Membrane,** the pyogenic membrane.

Pyophysometra (*pi-o-fi-so-me'-trah*) [*pyo-; φύσα*, wind; *μήτρα*, womb]. The presence of pus and gas in the uterus.

Pyopneumopericarditis (*pi-o-nu-mo-per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [*pyo-; πνεῦμα*, air; *pericarditis*]. Pericarditis complicated by the presence of pus and gas in the pericardium.

Pyopneumothorax (*pi-o-nu-mo-tho'-raks*). An accumulation of air or gas and pus in the pleural cavity. **P., Subphrenic,** a collection of air and pus beneath the diaphragm. See *Pfuhl's Sign.*

Pyopoietic (*pi-o-poi-et'-ik*) [*pyo-; ποιεῖν* to make]. Secreting pus; suppurative.

Pyorrhea (*pi-or-e'-ah*) [*pyo-; ῥοία*, a flow]. A purulent discharge.

Pyosalpingooophoritis (*pi-o-sal-ping-go-o-for-i'-tis*) [*pyo-; σάλπιγξ*, a tube; *oophoritis*]. Combined suppurative inflammation of the ovary and oviduct.

Pyosalpinx (*pi-o-sal'-pinks*) [*pyo-; σάλπιγξ*, tube]. An accumulation of pus in the oviduct.

Pyosis (*pi-o'-sis*) [*πύον*, pus]. 1. Suppuration. 2. Suppuration of the eye.

Pyostatic (*pi-o-stat'-ik*) [*pyo-; στατικός*, causing to stand]. 1. Preventing the formation of pus. 2. An agent arresting the secretion of pus.

Pyothorax (*pi-o-tho'-raks*). An accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity; empyema. **P., Subphrenic,** an abscess beneath the diaphragm.

Pyoureter (*pi-o-u-re'-ter*). An accumulation of pus in a ureter.

Pyoxanthin, Pyoxanthose (*pi-o-zan'-thin, pi-o-zan'-thōs*) [*πύον*, pus; *ξανθός*, yellow]. A yellow substance sometimes found in pus, and resulting from the oxidation of pyocyanin.

Pyraloxin (*pi-ral-oks'-in*). See *Pyrogallol, Oxidized.*

Pyramid (*pe'-ram-id*) [*πυραμίς*]. A solid having a polygonal base and triangular planes for its sides, which meet at a point called the apex or vertex. **P., Anterior,** one of the two pyramidal bundles of white matter on each side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla. **P. of the Cerebellum,** a conic projection forming the central portion of the inferior vermiform process. **P.s of Ferrein.** See *Ferrein's Pyramids.* **P., Malpighian,** one of the conic masses composing the medullary substance of the kidney. **P., Posterior,** one of the two narrow bundles of white matter placed on each side of the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata. They are continuous with the posterior median columns of the spinal cord. **P., Renal.** See *P., Malpighian,* and *Ferrein's Pyramids.* **P., Temporal,** the petrosa. **P., Thyroid.** See *Lalouette's Pyramid.* **P. of the Tympanum,** a hollow conic process on the inner wall of the tympanum; the stapedius muscle passes through an aperture at its apex.

Pyramidal (*pe-ram'-id-al*) [*pyramid*]. Shaped like a pyramid. **P. Tract.** See *Tract, Pyramidal.*

Pyramidalis (*pe-ram-id-a'-lis*). Pyramidal, as *pyramidalis* muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Pyramidon (*pe-ram'-id-on*). Dimethylamidophenyldimethylpyrazolon, a yellowish-white powder, recommended as an antipyretic. Dose 5–8 gr. (0.32–0.51 Gm.) every 2 hours.

Pyramis (*pi'-ram-is*). See *Pyramid.*

Pyrantin (*pi-ran'-tin*). See *Phenosuccin.* **P., Soluble,** sodium salt of paraethoxylphenylsuccinamic acid. A useful antipyretic. Dose 15–45 gr. (1–3 Gm.) daily.

Pyranum (*pi-ra'-num*). The sodium salt of a combination of benzoic acid, thymol, and salicylic acid; used as an antirheumatic and analgesic. Dose 7–30 gr. (0.45–2.0 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.

Pyrazin (*pi-raz'-in*). Antipyrin. **P. Hexahydrid,** piperazin.

Pyrazol (*pi'-raz-ōl*) [*πῦρ*, fire; *azotum*, nitrogen], $C_3H_4N_2$, a derivative of pyrrol. It is used as a diuretic. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.).

Pyrethrum (*pi-re'-thrum*). Pellitory; the root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, a plant of the order *Compositæ.* Pyrethrum is used as a sialagog and masticatory in headache, toothache, and neuralgic affections of the face. It is employed either in powder or in the form of the tincture. **P., Tincture of** (*tinctura pyrethri*, U. S. P.), is never given internally.

Pyretic (*pi-ret'-ik*) [*πυρετός*, fever]. Pertaining to or affected with fever.

Pyretin (*pi'-re-tin*) [see *Pyretic*]. An antipyretic said to consist of acetanilid, caffein, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium carbonate. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.19–0.52 Gm.).

Pyreto- (*pi-ret-o-*) [πυρετός, fever]. A prefix meaning fever.

Pyretogenic, Pyretogenous (*pi-ret-oj-en'-ik, pi-ret-oj'-en-us*) [*pyreto-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Causing or producing fever.

Pyretogenin (*pi-ret-oj'-en-in*) [see *Pyretogenic*]. A substance formed by microorganisms, and said to have the property of producing fever when inoculated into animals.

Pyretologist (*pi-ret-ol'-o-jist*) [*pyretology*]. A specialist in fevers.

Pyretology (*pi-ret-ol'-o-je*) [*pyreto-; λόγος*, a science]. The science of the nature of fevers.

Pyretotyposis (*pi-ret-o-ti-po'-sis*) [*pyreto-; τύπωσις*, a forming]. Intermittent fever.

Pyrexia (*pi-reks'-e-ah*) [πύρεξις, fever]. Elevation of temperature above the normal; fever.

Pyrexial (*pi-reks'-e-al*). Pertaining to pyrexia.

Pyridin (*pi'-rid-in*) [πῦρ, fire], C_5H_5N. A liquid base obtained as a distillation-product from tobacco, coal-tar, and other organic matter, and forming the first of a long and important series of homologous bases. Pyridin has been used in asthma by inhalation. **P. Tricarboxylic Acid,** $C_5H_2(CO_2H)_3N$, is antiseptic, antipyretic, antiperiodic, and antispasmodic. It has been used in malaria, asthma, and typhoid fever. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.).

Pyriform (*pi'-rif-orm*) [*pyrus*, pear; *forma*, a form]. Pear-shaped.

Pyriformis (*pe-rif-orm'-is*). Pyriform, as *pyriformis* muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Pyro- (*pi-ro-*) [πῦρ, fire]. A prefix signifying fire or heat.

Pyroarsenic Acid (*pi-ro-ar-sen'-ik*) [*pyro-; arsenic*], $H_4As_2O_7$. A tetrabasic acid produced when arsenic is heated to 180° C.

Pyroboric Acid (*pi-ro-bo'-rik*) [*pyro-; boron*], $H_2B_4O_8$. A dibasic acid produced by heating boric acid.

Pyrocatechin (*pi-ro-kat'-e-chin*) [*pyro-; catechu*], $C_6H_6O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Catechol; a crystalline substance formed by the dry distillation of catechu and sometimes occurring in the urine. It has been used as an antipyretic. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.).

Pyrodin (*pi-ro'-din*) [πῦρ, fire], $C_6H_5 . C_2H_3O . N_2H_2$. Hydracetin; acetylphenylhydrazin; a crystalline, poisonous substance, used as a substitute for chrysarobin in psoriasis and in other cutaneous affections; also as an antipyretic. Dose ½–3 gr. (0.03–0.2 Gm.).

Pyroform (*pi'-ro-form*). Bismuth oxyiodopyrogallol; used in skin diseases and said to be less toxic than pyrogallol.

Pyrogallic Acid (*pi-ro-gal'-ik*). See *Pyrogallol.*

Pyrogallol (*pi-ro-gal'-ol*) [*pyro-; galla*, galls], $C_6H_3(OH_3)$. Pyrogallic acid; a phenol derivative produced by the action of heat on gallic acid. It is used locally in diseases of the skin. **P.-bismuth,** a dark-green powder containing equal parts of bismuth and pyrogallol; used as an intestinal disinfectant and wound antiseptic. **P., Oxidized,** a stable brown or black powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol or ether, used as a substitute for pyrogallol as less irritating and only slightly toxic. Dose ¾–15 gr. (0.05–1.0 Gm.) daily. Ointment in skin diseases 75 gr. (5 Gm.) to 375 gr. (25 Gm.) each of vaselin and lanolin.

Pyrogenic (*pi-ro-jen'-ik*) [*pyro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing fever.

Pyroligneous (*pi-ro-lig'-ne-us*) [*pyro-; lignum*, wood]. Pertaining to the destructive distillation of wood. **P. Acid,** wood-vinegar. See *Acid, Pyroligneous.*

Pyromania (*pi-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*pyro-; μανία*, madness]. A monomania for incendiarism.

Pyrometer (*pi-rom'-et-er*) [*pyro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat of too high a degree to be estimated by the ordinary thermometer.

Pyronyxis (*pi-ro-niks'-is*) [*pyro-; νύξις*, a pricking]. Ignipuncture.

Pyrophosphoric Acid (*pi-ro-fos-for'-ik*). See *Acid, Pyrophosphoric.*

Pyrosal (*pi'-ro-sal*). Antipyrin salicylacetate, $C_9H_8O_5C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$; antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.) 2 to 6 times daily.

Pyrosis (*pi-ro'-sis*) [πῦρ, fire]. An affection of the stomach characterized by a burning sensation, accompanied by eructations of an acrid, irritating fluid; heartburn.

Pyrosoma bigeminum (*pi-ro-so'-mah bi-jem'-in-um*) [*pyrus*, pear; *σῶμα*, a body]. The parasite which is the cause of Texas fever in cattle.

Pyrotic (*pi-rot'-ik*) [*pyrosis*]. 1. Inflammable. 2. Caustic.

Pyrotoxin (*pi-ro-toks'-in*) [*pyro-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A toxic agent generated in the course of the febrile process.

Pyrotoxina bacterica (*pi-ro-toks'-in-ah bak-ter'-ik-ah*) [see *Pyrotoxin*]. A pyogenic substance believed to be produced by many forms of bacteria.

Pyroxylin (*pi-roks'-il-in*) [*pyro-; ξύλον*, wood]. Gun-cotton; cotton-fiber treated with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids, by which the cellulose is changed into various nitro-compounds. Soluble gun-cotton (*pyroxylinum*, U. S. P.) is used in the preparation of collodion. The explosive gun-cotton is the hexanitrate of cellulose.

Pyrozone (*pi'-ro-zone*). A proprietary preparation of hydrogen dioxid, an external antiseptic. It is also used externally in a 5% and a 25% ethereal solution.

Pyrrol (*pir'-ol*) [*pyro-; oleum*, oil], $C_4H_4(NH)$. A liquid base obtained in the distillation of Dippel's oil and other organic substances. **P. Tetraiodid.** See *Iodol.*

Pythogenic (*pi-tho-jen'-ik*) [*πύθειν*, to rot; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing or arising from decomposition. **P. Fever.** Synonym of *Typhoid fever.*

Pyuria (*pi-u'-re-ah*) [*πῦον*, pus; *οὖρον*, urine]. The passage of urine containing pus.

Q

q. s. Abbreviation of *quantum sufficit*—as much as suffices.

Quack (*kwak*). A pretender of medical skill; a vender of nostrums; a medical charlatan.

Quackery (*kwak'-er-e*). The practice of medicine by a quack.

Quadrangular (*kwod-rang'-gu-lar*) [*quadrant*]. Having four angles, as the *quadrangular* lobe, the square lobe of the cerebellum.

Quadrant (*kwod'-rant*) [see *quadratus*]. 1. The fourth part of a circle, subtending an angle of 90 degrees. 2. One of the four regions into which the abdomen may be divided for purposes of physical diagnosis.

Quadrate (*kwod'-rāt*) [*quadrant*]. Square; four-sided. **Q. Lobule.** See *Precuneus.*

Quadratus (*kwod-ra'-tus*) [L.]. Squared; having four sides. **Q. Muscle.** See under *Muscle.*

Quadri- (*kwod-re-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting four or four times.

Quadribasic (*kwod-re-ba'-sik*) [*quadri-; basis*, base]. In chemistry, applied to an acid having four replaceable hydrogen-atoms.

Quadriceps (*kwod'-re-seps*) [*quadri-; caput*, head]. Four-headed, as a *quadriceps* muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Quadrigeminal (*kwod-re-jem'-in-al*) [see *Quadrigeminum*]. Fourfold; consisting of four parts, as the *quadrigeminal* bodies. See *Corpora quadrigemina.*

Quadrigeminum (*kwod-re-jem'-in-um*) [*quadrigeminus*, fourfold]. One of the corpora quadrigemina.

Quadrilateral (*kwod-re-lat'-er-al*). Having four sides.

Quadrille (*kwod-ril'*) [Fr.]. An embryologic term designating the complex movement undergone by the dividing centrosomes previous to the formation of the cleavage centrosomes.

Quadriurate (*kwod-re-u'-rāt*) [*quadri-; urate*]. A term applied to the hyperacid urate of human urine and the urine of birds and reptiles. The quadriurates have the general formula of $MH(C_5H_2N_4O_3)H_2C_5H_2N_4O_3$.

Quadrivalent (*kwod-riv'-al-ent*) [*quadri-; valere*, to be worth]. In chemistry, having a combining power equivalent to that of four hydrogen-atoms.

Quadruplet (*kwod-ru'-plet*) [*quadruplare*, to make fourfold]. Any one of four children born at one birth.

Quain's Fatty Heart. Fatty degeneration of the cardiac muscular fibers.

Quaker-button. A popular name for nux vomica.

Qualitative (*kwol'-it-a-tiv*) [*qualitas*, quality]. Pertaining to quality. **Q. Analysis.** See *Analysis, Qualitative.*

Quantitative (*kwon'-tit-a-tiv*) [*quantus*, how much]. Pertaining to quantity. **Q. Analysis.** See *Analysis, Quantitative.*

Quantivalence (*kwon-tiv'-al-ens*) [*quantus*, how much; *valere*, to be worth]. The combining power of an element or radicle expressed in terms of the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it will unite. *Univalent* or monad atoms, as chlorin, are saturated with one atom; *bivalent* or diad atoms require two; *trivalent* or triad, as boron, take three; *quadrivalent* or tetrad, *quinquivalent* or pentad, *sexvalent* or hexad, require two, three, four, five, and six atoms of hydrogen respectively.

Quantum (*kwon'-tum*) [L.]. As much as. **Q., Normal,** a constant quantity or standard.

Quarantine (*kwor'-an-tēn*) [It., *quaranta*, forty]. 1. The time (formerly forty days) during which vessels or travelers from ports infected with contagious or epidemic diseases are required by law to remain outside the port of their destination, as a safeguard against the spreading of such diseases. 2. The place of detention. 3. The act of detaining vessels or travelers from suspected ports or places for purposes of inspection or disinfection. **Q., Land-,** the isolation of a person or district on land for purposes similar to those of detention of persons arriving at a place by sea.

Quart (*kwort*) [*quartus*, fourth]. The fourth part of a gallon.

Quartan (*kwor'-tan*) [*quartus*]. 1. Recurring on the fourth day. 2. A form of intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur every fourth day. **Q., Double,** quartan fever characterized by milder and severer paroxysms, each occurring every fourth day. **Q. Fever.** See *Quartan* (2).

Quarter-evil (*kwor'-ter-e-vil*). A synonym of *Black-leg.*

Quartipara (*kwor-tip'-ar-ah*) [*quartus; parere*, to bring forth]. A woman in her fourth pregnancy. See *Multipara.*

Quartiparous (*kwor-tip'-ar-us*) [*quartipara*]. Pregnant four times.

Quartisternum (*kwor-te-ster'-num*) [*quartus*, fourth; *sternum*]. A part of the sternum having a special center of ossification corresponding with the fourth intercostal space.

Quassation (*kwas-a'-shun*) [*quassatio*, a shaking or shattering]. The reduction of barks, roots, and other drugs to morsels, in preparation for further pharmaceutic treatment. Syn., *Cassation.*

Quassia (*kwosh'-e-ah*) [after *Quassi*, a negro slave who first used it]. The wood of several trees of the order *Simarubaceæ.* The *quassia* of the U. S. P. and B. P. is the wood of *Picrasma excelsa*, known as *Jamaica quassia*, or of *Quassia amara*, known as *Surinam quassia.* – It is a simple bitter, and is used in dyspepsia and constipation; in the form

of an enema it is employed against seatworms. **Q., Extract of** (*extractum quassiæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). **Q., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum quassiæ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **Q., Infusion of** (*infusum quassiæ*, B. P.). Dose 2 oz. (60 Cc.). **Q., Tincture of** (*tinctura quassiæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Quassin (*kwos'-in*), $C_{20}H_{26}O_6$ (?). The active principle of quassia; very bitter, white crystals, soluble in alcohol and chloroform; used as a tonic. Dose $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.002–0.02 Gm.).

Quaternary (*kwa-ter'-na-re*) [*quaterni*, four each]. 1. Consisting of four elements. 2. Fourth in order.

Quatuor (*kwat'-u-or*) [L.]. Four. **Q. Pills,** pills made up of iron sulfate, quinin, aloes, and nux vomica.

Quebrabunda (*ka-brah-bun'-dah*) [Port.]. Straddling disease, a tropical disease similar to beriberi which attacks horses and pigs.

Quebrachamin (*ka-brah'-kam-in*). See under *Quebracho.*

Quebrachin (*ke-brah'-kin*). An alkaloid of quebracho (*q. v.*). It is used internally and hypodermatically in dyspnea. Dose $\frac{3}{5}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.04–0.1 Gm.).

Quebracho (*ke-brah'-ko*) [from Pg. *quebra-hacho*, ax-breaker]. The name of several hard-wooded trees of South America. The white quebracho (*quebracho blanco*) is *Aspidosperma quebracho*, of the order *Apocynaceæ*. It contains the following alkaloids: *aspidospermin*, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$; *aspidospermatin*, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$; *aspidosamin*, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$; *quebrachin*, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$, and *quebrachamin*, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$. It is used in emphysema, bronchitis, and in asthma. See *Aspidospermin.*

Queen's-delight, Queen's-root. See *Stillingia.*

Quercin (*kwer'-sin*) [*quercus*], $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. A bitter, crystallizable carbohydrate extracted from acorns and oak-bark.

Quercitannic Acid (*kwer-si-tan'-ik*) [*quercus; tannin*], $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$. A variety of tannic acid found in oak-bark.

Quercite (*kwer'-sit*) [*quercus*], $C_6H_7(OH)_5$. A sweet principle found in acorns.

Quercitol (*kwer'-sit-ol*). See *Quercite.*

Quercitrin (*kwer'-sit-rin*) [*quercus; citrus*, lemon], $C_{33}H_{30}O_{17}$. A glucosid found in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* and in many other plants.

Quercus (*kwer'-kus*) [L., "the oak"]. The *quercus* of the U. S. P. is the dried bark of *quercus alba.* **Q., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum quercus*, U. S. P.). Dose 15 min. (1 Cc.). See *Oak.*

Quick (*kwik*) [AS., *cwic*, alive]. A sensitive, vital, tender part, as the flesh under a nail.

Quickening (*kwik'-en-ing*) [see *Quick*]. The first feeling on the part of the pregnant woman of fetal movements, occurring between the fourth and fifth months of pregnancy.

Quicklime [*quick; lime*]. Calcium oxid. See under *Lime.*

Quicksilver [*quick; silver*]. The popular name for mercury.

Quillaia, Quillaja (*kwil-a'-yah*) [Chilian, *quillean*, to wash]. A genus of trees of the order *Rosaceæ.* The *quillaja* of the U. S. P. is the dried bark of *Quillaja saponaria.* It contains saponin and produces a froth when agitated in water. It is used in pulmonary affections and as a sternutatory, and in the arts as a substitute for soap. Syn., *Soapbark.* **Q., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum quillajæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.). **Q., Tincture of** (*tinctura quillajæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Quill-suture. See *Suture, Quill-.*

Quina (*kwin'-ah*). Same as *Cinchona.* **Q. calisaya,** yellow cinchona bark. **Q. colorada,** red cinchona bark.

Quinacetin Sulfate (*kwin-as'-et-in*), $(C_{37}H_{31}NO_2)_2H_2SO_4H_2O$. An antipyretic and anodyne. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 Gm.).

Quinaldin (*kwin-al'-din*), $C_{10}H_9N$. Methylquinolin.

Quinaphenin (*kwin-af'-en-in*). A white, tasteless powder, obtained by action of quinin on the hydrochlorate of eloxyphenylcarbamic acid. Used in whooping-cough. Dose for young children 1–2½ gr. (0.065–0.16 Gm.) daily; older children 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 Gm.).

Quinaphthol (*kwin-af'-thol*). See *Chinaphthol.*

Quinaquina (*kwin-ah-kwin'-ah*). Cinchona.

Quinaseptol (*kwin-ah-sep'-tol*). See *Diaphtol.*

Q., Argentic, an odorless, harmless antiseptic and hemostatic which promotes granulation.

Quinate (*kwin'-āt*). A salt of quinic acid.

Quince-seed (*kwins-sēd*). See *Cydonium.*

Quincke's Disease. Angioneurotic edema; acute circumscribed edema. **Q.'s Pulse,** rhythmic reddening and blanching of the finger-nails depending upon oscillations of blood-pressure which are propagated into the capillaries; it is found in aortic insufficiency. **Q.'s Spinal Puncture.** See *Puncture, Lumbar.*

Quinia (*kwin'-e-ah*). See *Quinin.*

Quinic (*kwin'-ik*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark]. Pertaining to quinin. **Q. Acid,** $C_7H_{12}O_7$, an acid occurring in cinchona bark, in the ivy, oak, elm, ash, coffee-plant, etc.

Quinidin (*kwin'-id-in*) [*quinin*], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid of cinchona bark isomeric with quinin, which it resembles in action, differing only in being less powerful. **Q. Sulfate,** is used as an antiperiodic in doses of 20–60 gr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **Q. Tannate,** is used in diarrhea, nephritis, and malaria. Dose 2–12 gr. (0.1–0.8 Gm.) twice daily.

Quinin (*kin-ēn'*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$. Quinin (*quinina*, U. S. P.) is a bitter amorphous or crystalline alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona. It is soluble in 900 parts of water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and gives a beautiful emerald-green color when it or its salts are treated with a solution of chlorin and then with ammonia. Quinin acts as a stimulant to the nervous system, causing in large doses cerebral congestion and lessening of the reflexes; it is a slight respiratory stimulant and a depressant

to the circulation; it lessens the ameboid movement of the white corpuscles, and during fever is strongly antipyretic; it also possesses antiseptic properties. In large doses it causes ringing in the ears, a feeling of fulness in the head, dizziness, slight deafness, and at times disturbances of vision; occasionally also a rise of temperature (*quinin-fever*). It is used as an antiperiodic in malaria, in which disease it has a specific action; it is also employed as an antipyretic in other febrile affections, as a tonic in convalescence, as a stimulant to the uterus during parturition, in whooping-cough, coryza, and hay-fever. **Q. Acetate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_2H_4O_2$. Dose 1–15 gr. (0.065–1.0 Gm.). **Q. Albuminate.** Dose 1–15 gr. (0.065–1.0 Gm.). **Q. Bisulfate** (*quininæ bisulphas*, U. S. P.). Dose same as that of the sulfate. **Q. Bromate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HBrO_3$, antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Camphorate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 . C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Carbolate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_6H_6O$, antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Chlorate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HClO_3 + 1\frac{3}{4}H_2O$, explosive white crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; used in fevers with symptoms of angina. **Q. Chlorophosphate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HCl . 2PO_4H_3 + 3H_2O$; used in obstinate cases of malaria. **Q. Cinnamate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_9H_8O_2$; antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Citrate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 . C_6H_8O_7 + 7H_2O$. Dose 2–20 gr. (0.13–1.3 Gm.). **Q. Ethylsulfate,** $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_6$, obtained from a hot alcoholic solution of sodium sulfovinate and quinin sulfate; recommended for subcutaneous use. Dose 3–8 gr. (0.19–0.52 Gm.). **Q. Ferrocyanid,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . H_4Fe(CN)6 + 3H_2O$, used in night-sweats of tuberculosis. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **Q. Formate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . CH_2O_2$, used as is the sulfate. **Q. Glycerophosphate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 . C_3H_7O_3 . PO_3$; used in malaria, neuralgia, etc. Dose 2 gr. (0.1 Gm.). **Q. Hydrobromid** (*quininæ hydrobromidum*, U. S. P.), $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HBr + H_2O$. Used in the same doses as the sulfate. **Q. Hydrochlorid** (*quininæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. P.), given as is the sulfate. **Q. Hydrochlorosulfate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HCl . H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O$; for hypodermatic use as causing less pain than any other salt of quinin. **Q. Hydroiodate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HI$, used as a nervous sedative and in neuralgia internally or subcutaneously. Dose 1–1½ gr. (0.06–0.1 Gm.). **Q. Lygosinate,** a combination of quinin and lygosin, a fine, orange-yellow powder. It is bactericide and antiseptic and is used as a dusting-powder. **Q. Muriate.** See *Q. Hydrochlorid*. **Q. Oleate** (*oleatum quininæ*, U. S. P.), a mixture of exsiccated quinin, 1 part, and oleic acid, 3 parts; used in the administration of quinin by inunction. **Q. Peptonate,** a brown powder containing 80% of peptone and 20% of quinin; nutrient and tonic. Dose 5–60 gr. (0.32–4.0 Gm.). **Q. Phenate, Q. Phenolate.** See *Q. Carbolate*. **Q. Phosphate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_3PO_4 + 8H_2O$, antiperiodic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Phthalate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2C_8H_6O_4$, used as is the sulfate. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Quinate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_7H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$; used subcutaneously. Dose, as the sulfate. **Q. Quinovate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_{24}H_{38}O_4$ (?), antiperiodic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Saccharate, Q., Saccharinate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_6H_{10}O_8$, antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Salicylate** (*quininæ salicylas*, U. S. P.), $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_7H_6O_3 + H_2O$; antiperiodic, and used to relieve the pains of rheumatism and gout. Dose as an antirheumatic 2–10 gr. (0.12–0.6 Gm.). **Q. Stearate,** $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_2 . C_{18}H_{36}O_2$; used as is the sulfate, but by inunction. **Q. Sulfate** (*quininæ sulphas*, U. S. P., B. P.), is the salt most commonly employed. Dose in malaria 5–24 gr. (0.32–1.6 Gm.) before the paroxysms; as a prophylactic 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 Gm.); as a tonic 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.); in whooping-cough 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.) for each year of the child's age, or locally in solution of 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.) to the ounce (32 Cc.) by the atomizer. **Q. Sulfochlorhydrate,** used by injection in carcinoma. Dose 0.50–0.60 cg. every other day. **Q. Sulfocresotate,** an intestinal antiseptic. **Q. Sulfoethylate.** See *Q. Ethylsulfate*. **Q. Sulfomuriate.** See *Q. Hydrochlorosulfate*. **Q. Sulfotartrate,** a compound of quinin sulfate and tartaric acid; antipyretic, antiseptic. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. Sulfovinate.** See *Q. Ethylsulfate*. **Q. Tannate,** used in whooping-cough. **Q. Thymate,** used as is the sulfate. Dose 1–30 gr. (0.065–2.0 Gm.). **Q. and Urea Hydrochlorate,** employed chiefly for hypodermatic use. **Q.-urethane,** a nonirritant compound made by heating 3 parts of quinin hydrochlorid with 15 parts of urethane and 3 parts of water; used for intravenous injection. **Q. Valerianate,** used in doses of 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.) in nervous debility and hemicrania.

Quininism, Quinism (*kin-ēn'-izm, kin'-izm*). Cinchonism.

Quinochloral (*kin-o-klo'-ral*). See *Chinoral*.

Quinoform (*kin'-o-form*). See *Chinoform*.

Quinoidin (*kin-oi'-din*). See *Chinoidin*. **Q., Animal-,** a basic substance obtained from animal tissues and having the property of fluorescence like quinin.

Quinol (*kin'-ol*). See *Hydroquinone*.

Quinolin (*kin'-o-lin*) [*quinin*], C_9H_7N. A liquid alkaloid obtained in the destructive distillation of quinin, or cinchonin, with potassium hydroxid; it occurs also in coal-tar. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose 4–10 min. (0.2–0.6 Cc.). **Q.-bismuth Sulfocyanate,** $(CHN . HSCN)_3 Bi(SCN)_3$, a granular, orange-red powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; melts at 76° C. It is used in the treatment of gonorrhea, skin diseases, and ulcers in 0.5 to 1% solution. **Q.**

Monohypochlorite. See *Chinol.* **Q. Salicylate,** $C_9H_7N \cdot C_7H_6O_3$, antiseptic and antirheumatic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). Application, 0.7% aqueous solution. **Q. Sulfate,** $C_9H_7N \cdot H_2SO_4$; antiseptic and used as is quinolin. **Q. Tartrate,** $(C_9H_7N)_3(C_4H_6O_6)_4$, antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). Injection in gonorrhea, 0.7% aqueous solution.

Quinon (*kin'-on*) [*quinin*], $C_6H_4O_2$. A yellow, crystalline substance obtained by heating quinic acid with manganese dioxid and sulfuric acid. It is the lowest member of a series of bodies known as *quinones.*

Quinopyrin (*kin-o-pi'-rin*). A concentrated aqueous solution of quinin hydrochlorid and antipyrin, used subcutaneously in malaria.

Quinosol (*kin'-o-sol*). 1. $C_9H_6N \cdot OSO_3K + H_2O$. Oxyquinolin potassium sulfate, a yellow powder, soluble in water; antipyretic, antiseptic, styptic, and deodorant. Syn., *Chinosol.* 2. The proprietary name for a neutral combination of tricresyl sulfonate and quinolin, with tricresol. It is not caustic, and is soluble in water to the extent of 1 in 25. A disinfectant for surgical instruments, and bactericide. Application, 0.1 to 2% solutions.

Quinotannic Acid (*kin-o-tan'-ik*) [*quinin; tannin*]. A form of tannic acid found in cinchona bark.

Quinotropin (*kin-ot'-ro-pin*). Urotropin quinate.

Quinovin (*kin'-o-vin*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark], $C_{38}H_{62}O_{11}$. Kinovin, a bitter glucosid found in cinchona bark.

Quinquaud's Disease. A disease of the hair-follicles attended with cicatrization of the skin. Syn., *Acne decalvans; Folliculitis decalvans.* **Q.'s Panaris,** phlegmonous inflammation of the fingers and toes of neuropathic origin, differing from Morvan's disease in that it is painful and never accompanies paretic phenomena, and ordinarily does not entail necrosis of the phalanges.

Quinquivalent (*kwin-kwiv'-al-ent*) [*quinque,* five; *valere,* to be worth]. Having a valence of five; capable of combining with five atoms of hydrogen or their equivalent.

Quinsy (*kwin'-ze*) [*σύν,* with; *ἄγχειν,* to choke]. Acute inflammation of the tonsils, usually tending to suppuration.

Quintan (*kwin'-tan*) [*quintus,* fifth]. An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur every four days, *i. e.,* on the fifth, ninth, thirteenth, etc.

Quintessence (*kwin-tes'-ens*) [*quintus,* fifth; *essentia,* essence]. The active principle of any substance, concentrated to the utmost degree.

Quintipara (*kwin-tip'-ar-ah*) [*quintus,* fifth; *parere,* to bring forth]. A woman who has been in labor five times.

Quintisternum (*kwin-ti-ster'-num*) [*quintus,* fifth; *sternum*]. A part of the sternum having a special center of ossification corresponding with the fifth intercostal space.

Quintuplet (*kwin-tu'-plet*) [*quintuplex,* fivefold]. One of five children born at one time.

Quionin (*ke'-o-nin*). "Tasteless quinin." A mixture of cinchona alkaloids, principally cinchonidin.

Quiz (*kwiz*) [*quæso,* I ask]. A recitation, conducted by questions and answers, in which the student familiarizes himself with his studies.

Quizzer (*kwiz'-er*) [*quiz*]. One who conducts a quiz.

Quotidian (*kwo-tid'-e-an*) [*quot,* as many as; *dies,* day]. 1. Recurring every day. 2. An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur daily. **Q., Double,** a fever having two paroxysms a day, usually differing in character.

Quotient (*kwo'-shent*) [*quoties,* how often]. The result of the process of division. **Q., Blood,** the result obtained by dividing the quantity of hemoglobin in the blood by the number of erythrocytes, expressed in each case as a percentage of the normal amount. **Q., Proteid,** the result of dividing the amount of globulin in the blood-plasma by the amount of albumin in it.

R

R. The abbreviation of *recipe,* take; of *right,* of *Réaumur,* and of *resistance* (electric).

Raabe's Test For Albumin. Place in a test-tube 1 Cc. of the liquid to be tested; on the addition of a small piece of trichloracetic acid a white zone or ring will be formed in the presence of albumin. The ring produced by uric acid is diffused and not sharply defined.

Rabbeting (*rab'-et-ing*) [OF., *rabouter,* to push back]. The interlocking of the broken serrated edges of a fractured bone.

Rabelaisin (*rab-el-a'-is-in*). A glucosid from the bark of *Lunasia amara,* of the Philippine Islands; the bark is used in inflammation of the eye and as an arrow-poison by the Negritos.

Rabic (*rab'-ik*) [*rabies*]. Pertaining to rabies, as *rabic* virus.

Rabid (*rab'-id*) [*rabies*]. Affected with rabies

or hydrophobia; pertaining to rabies, as *rabid* virus.

Rabies (*rab'-e-ēz*) [L.]. Lyssa or hydrophobia. The latter term is generally applied to the human disease consequent upon the bite of a rabid dog or other animal. Rabies is an acute infectious disease of animals dependent upon a specific agent, *Bacillus lyssæ*, and communicable to man by inoculation. All animals are liable to the disease, but it occurs most frequently in the wolf, the cat, and the dog, and is chiefly propagated by the latter, which is specially susceptible. The toxin has a special affinity for the nervous system, and is found in the secretions, particularly in the saliva. See *Hydrophobia*.

Rabuteau's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach. Make a solution containing 50 Cc. of starch mucilage, 1 Gm. of potassium iodate, and 0.5 Gm. of potassium iodid; add to it the filtered contents of the stomach. The solution will become blue in the presence of free HCl.

Racemose (*ras'-e-mōs*) [*racemus*, a bunch of grapes]. Resembling a bunch of grapes, as a *racemose* gland. **R. Aneurysm,** aneurysm by anastomosis.

Rachi- (*ra-ke-*) [*rachis*]. A prefix meaning relating to the spine.

Rachiagra (*ra-ke-a'-grah*) [*rachi-*; ἄγρα, a seizure]. Gouty or rheumatic pain in the muscles of the spine.

Rachialgia (*ra-ke-al'-je-ah*) [*rachi-*; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the spinal column.

Rachicocainization (*ra-ke-ko-ka-in-i-za'-shun*) [*rachi-*; *cocainization*]. The induction of anesthesia by the injection of a solution of cocain hydrochlorid into the subarachnoid space by means of a lumbar puncture.

Rachidial (*ra-kid'-e-al*) [*rachis*]. Pertaining to the spine.

Rachidian (*ra-kid'-e-an*) [see *Rachidial*]. Spinal; vertebral.

Rachilysis (*ra-kil'-is-is*) [*rachi-*; λύσις, a loosening]. A method of correcting lateral curvature of the spine by appropriate traction and pressure.

Rachiocampsis (*ra-ke-o-kamp'-sis*) [*rachi-*; κάμψις, a curving]. Curvature of the spine.

Rachiochysis (*ra-ke-ok'-is-is*). See *Hydrorachis*.

Rachiodynia (*ra-ke-o-din'-e-ah*) [*rachi-*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Spasmodic pain in the spinal column.

Rachioplegia (*ra-ke-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*rachi-*; πληγή, stroke]. Spinal paralysis; paraplegia.

Rachiotomy (*ra-ke-ot'-o-me*) [*rachi-*; τέμνειν, to cut]. 1. The operation of cutting into or through the vertebral column. 2. The operation of cutting through the spine of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

Rachipagus (*ra-kip'-ag-us*) [*rachi-*; πάγος, that which is fixed]. A twin monster joined at the spines.

Rachis (*ra'-kis*) [ῥάχις, the spine]. The vertebral column.

Rachischisis (*ra-kis'-kis-is*). See *Spina bifida*.

Rachitic (*ra-kit'-ik*) [*rachitis*]. Affected with, resembling, or produced by rachitis; rickety. **R. Rosary,** the row of nodules appearing on the ribs, at their junction with the cartilages, in rachitis.

Rachitis (*ra-ki'-tis*) [*rachi-*; ιτις, inflammation]. Rickets, a constitutional disease of infancy, characterized by impaired nutrition and changes in the bones, the symptoms being a diffuse soreness of the body, slight fever, and profuse sweating about the head and neck, and changes in the osseous system, consisting in a thickening of the epiphyseal cartilages and periosteum and a softening of the bones. Through the action of the muscles on the soft bones various deformities are produced, while the periosteal hyperplasia leads to nodular hyperostoses, especially about the head, giving the latter a square appearance (caput quadratum). Dentition and closure of the fontanels are delayed. Nervous symptoms are often present, as feverishness, laryngismus stridulus, and convulsions. The liver and spleen are usually enlarged. The etiology is obscure—it has been ascribed to deficiency in the earthy salts, to defect in the osteoblasts, and to microorganismal infection. **R. adultorum,** osteomalacia; mollities ossium.

Rachitism (*ra'-kit-izm*). Rachitis.

Rachitol (*ra'-kit-ol*). An extract of suprarenal glands; used in the treatment of rachitis.

Rachitome (*ra'-kit-ōm*) [*rachi-*; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for opening the spinal canal.

Rachitropacocainization (*ra-ke-tro-pa-ko-ka-in-i-za'-shun*). Subarachnoid cocainization by means of tropacocain.

Radal (*ra'-dal*). A 20% solution of protargol; used as a prophylactic in gonorrhea.

Radesyge (*rah-da-se'-ge*) [Norwegian]. A disease also known as Skandinavian syphilis, or Norwegian leprosy, and characterized by ulceration and other cutaneous lesions. It is probable that under this name are included syphilitic and leprous lesions.

Radiad (*ra'-de-ad*) [*radius*, a spoke; *ad*, toward]. Toward the radial side.

Radial (*ra'-de-al*) [*radius*]. 1. Radiating; diverging from a common center. 2. Pertaining to or in relation with the radius or bone of the forearm, as the *radial* artery.

Radiant (*ra'-de-ant*) [*radius*]. 1. Radiate. 2. Emitting rays. **R. Energy,** a form of energy emitted by all bodies in proportion to their temperature, and propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether. When the body reaches 600° C., it begins to radiate light as well as heat. That portion of radiant energy which does not produce the sensation of light is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*, in distinction from *radiant light*.

Radiate (*ra'-de-āt*) [see *Radiation*]. Diverging from a central point.

Radiation (*ra-de-a'-shun*) [*radiare*, to radiate]. 1. The act of radiating or diverging from a central point, as *radiation* of light;

divergence from a center; having the appearance of rays. 2. In cerebral anatomy, certain groups of fibers that diverge after leaving their place of origin. **R., Optic,** a large strand of fibers continuous with those of the corona radiata, derived mainly from the pulvinar, the external and internal geniculate bodies, and the optic tract, and radiating into the occipital lobes. **R., Striothalamic,** a system of fibers connecting the corpus striatum with the optic thalamus and the subthalamic region. **R., Tegmental,** the radiating fibers of the hind portion of the internal capsule. **R., Thalamic,** certain tracts of fibers from the optic thalami that radiate into the hemispheres.

Radical (*rad'-ik-al*) [*radix*, a root]. 1. Belonging to the root; going to the root, or attacking the cause of a disease, as a *radical* operation. 2. See *Radicle* (2).

Radicle (*rad'-ik-l*) [dim. of *radix*]. 1. A little root, as the *radicle* of a nerve, one of the ultimate fibrils of which a nerve is composed; *radicle* of a vein, one of the minute vessels uniting to form a vein. 2. An atom or group of atoms constituting the essential part of the molecule of a compound; a group of atoms that remain intact in the ordinary decomposition of the molecule; especially a group of atoms that acts in combination as a simple element, but is incapable of existence in the free state, as NH_4, ammonium, C_6H_5, phenyl. **R.s, Acid,** a group of nonmetallic atoms, especially one containing carbon, which may in many reactions remain unaltered and pass from one compound to another. **R., Alcohol,** one that forms an alcohol when combined with the elements of water. **R., Alkali,** one that produces an alkali when substituted for an atom of hydrogen in water.

Radiculalgia (*rad-ik-u-lal'-je-ah*) [*radicula*, a little root; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgia affecting the nerve-roots.

Radicular (*rad-ik'-u-lar*). Pertaining to a root or to a radicle; specifically, pertaining to the roots of the spinal nerves.

Radio- (*ra-de-o-*) [*radiare*, to emit rays]. 1. A prefix meaning pertaining to radiant energy or to radium. 2. A prefix meaning relating to the radius.

Radioactive (*ra-de-o-ak'-tiv*) [*radio-; active*]. Exhibiting radiant energy.

Radioactivity (*ra-de-o-ak-tiv'-it-e*). The property of exhibiting radiant energy.

Radiobicipital (*ra-de-o-bi-sip'-it-al*) [*radio-; biceps*]. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps.

Radiocarpal (*ra-de-o-kar'-pal*) [*radio-; carpus*]. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

Radiochronometer (*ra-de-o-kro-nom'-et-er*) [*radio-; chronometer*]. An instrument for testing the character of roentgen-tubes.

Radiode (*ra'-de-ōd*) [*radio-;* ὁδός, a way]. An electric attachment for the application of radium.

Radiodermatitis (*ra-de-o-der-mat-i'-tis*). See *Actinodermatitis.*

Radiodiagnosis (*ra-de-o-di-ag-no'-sis*) [*radio-; diagnosis*]. The diagnosis of a lesion by means of radiography or radioscopy.

Radiodigital (*ra-de-o-dij'-it-al*) [*radio-; digital*]. Pertaining to the radius and the fingers.

Radiograph (*ra'-de-o-graf*) [*radio-;* γράφειν, to write]. The picture obtained by action of radiant energy upon a sensitive plate.

Radiography (*ra-de-og'-ra-fe*). See *Skiagraphy.*

Radiohumeral (*ra-de-o-hu'-mer-al*) [*radio-; humerus*]. Pertaining to the radius and the humerus.

Radiology (*ra-de-ol'-o-je*) [*radio-;* λόγος, science]. The science of radiant energy.

Radiolus (*ra-de'-o-lus*) [dim. of *radius*, a ray]. A probe or sound.

Radiometer (*ra-de-om'-et-er*) [*radio-;* μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for testing the penetration in radiography; a skiameter.

Radiomuscular (*ra-de-o-mus'-ku-lar*) [*radio-; muscle*]. Relating to the radius and the muscles of the forearm.

Radiopalmar (*ra-de-o-pal'-mar*) [*radio-; palm*]. Pertaining to the radius and the palm.

Radiopraxis (*ra-de-o-praks'-is*) [*radio-;* πρᾶξις, action; practice]. The art of applying radiant energy either in therapeutics or for other purposes.

Radioscopy (*ra-de-os'-ko-pe*) [*radio-;* σκοπεῖν, to view]. The process of securing an image of an object upon a fluorescent screen by means of radiant energy.

Radiotherapeutic (*ra-de-o-ther-ap-u'-tik*) [*radiotherapy*]. Having reference to the therapeutic use of radiant energy.

Radiotherapy (*ra-de-o-ther'-a-pe*). The treatment of disease by means of radiant energy.

Radioulnar (*ra-de-o-ul'-nar*) [*radio-; ulna*]. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Radium (*ra'-de-um*) [*radiare*, to emit rays]. An elementary body from pitch-blende, characterized by the phenomenon radioactivity. It is obtained by the fractional reprecipitation or recrystallization of the barium chlorid prepared from pitch-blende.

Radius (*ra'-de-us*) [L., "a spoke of a wheel"]. 1. A ray. 2. The outer of the two bones of the forearm.

Radix (*ra'-diks*) [L.]. A root.

Radzyge (*rad-zi'-ge*). See *Radesyge.*

Rag-picker's Disease. An acute febrile disease occurring in workmen engaged in sorting rags in paper-factories. It is supposed to be due to the inhalation of anthrax bacilli or spores, and is characterized by an exudation into the pulmonary tissue, bronchial glands, and pleural cavity. Syn., *Hadernkrankheit.*

Railway Sickness. See *Car-sickness.* **R.-spine,** a term given by Erichsen to a varied group of spinal symptoms consequent on slight injuries or concussions received in railway accidents. The condition is classed with the traumatic neuroses and is a form of neurasthenia. It is frequently a cause for litigation. See *Erichsen's Disease.*

Rainey's Capsules. See *Miescher's Tubes.*

Raisins (*ra'-zins*). Dried grapes.

Rale (*rahl*) [Fr., *râler*, to rattle]. An adventitious sound heard over the chest during respiration and indicating some local disturbance. Rales are either *dry* or *moist* (produced by the bubbling of air through liquid), *sonorous* or *sibilant*. They are also classified according to their place of production into *laryngeal, tracheal, bronchial, vesicular, cavernous, pleural, pericardial.* **R., Amphoric,** a large, musical, tinkling rale, heard in inspiration and expiration, in tuberculous and abscess cavities; produced by movement of air in a tense-walled cavity containing air and communicating with a bronchus. **R., Bubbling, Large,** a moist rale, larger than the medium bubbling, heard in inspiration and expiration in bronchitis and pulmonary engorgement; produced by passage of air through frothy mucus in the trachea and larger bronchi. **R., Bubbling, Medium,** a moist rale larger than the small bubbling, heard in inspiration and expiration in capillary bronchitis, especially in children; produced by the passage of air through mucus in the larger tubes. **R., Bubbling, Small,** a small, moist rale, sounding like the bursting of small bubbles, heard in inspiration and expiration in capillary bronchitis, especially in children; produced by the passage of air through mucus in the bronchioles. **R., Cavernous,** a hollow, metallic rale, heard in inspiration and expiration in the third stage of pulmonary tuberculosis; produced by the passage of air through a small cavity with flaccid walls that collapse with expiration. **R., Clicking,** a small, sticky rale heard in inspiration in the early stage of pulmonary tuberculosis; caused by passage of air through softening material in the smaller bronchi. **R., Consonating,** a bright, clear, ringing rale, heard in inspiration and expiration in tuberculous pneumonia; produced when the bronchial tubes are surrounded by consolidated tissue. **R., Crackling, Dry,** a sharp, short, clicking rale, heard in inspiration in the second or softening stage of pulmonary tuberculosis and in pulmonary gangrene; produced by the breaking down of lung tissue. **R., Crackling, Large,** a dry rale larger than the medium crackling, heard in inspiration and expiration, in pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, after the formation of small cavities; produced by fluid in very small cavities. **R., Crackling, Medium,** a dry rale, larger than the small crackling, heard chiefly in inspiration, in softening of tuberculous deposit or pneumonic exudation; caused by fluid in the finer bronchi. **R., Crackling, Small,** a small, dry rale, sounding like the breaking of small shells, heard chiefly in inspiration, in softening of tuberculous deposit or pneumonic exudation; produced by fluid in the finer bronchi. **R., Crepitant,** a small rale, sounding like the rubbing of hair between the fingers, heard at the end of inspiration in pneumonia, early stage, edema of the lungs, hypostatic pneumonia; localized in pulmonary tuberculosis. Produced by the passage of air into vesicles, collapsed or containing fibrinous exudation; usually at the base of the lungs. **R., Dry,** a large and sonorous, or small and hissing or whistling rale heard in inspiration and expiration in bronchitis and asthma, localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis; produced by narrowing of the bronchial tubes from thickening of the mucous lining, from spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat, viscid mucus within, or pressure from without. **R., Extrathoracic,** one produced in the trachea or larynx. **R., Friction,** a grazing, rubbing, grating, creaking, or crackling rale heard in inspiration and expiration, most distinct at the end of inspiration, in pleurisy and pericarditis; produced by the rubbing together of serous surfaces, roughened by inflammation or deprived of their natural secretion. **R., Gurgling,** a moist rale, larger than the large bubbling, sounding like the bursting of large bubbles, heard in inspiration and expiration in pulmonary tuberculosis after the formation of large cavities. **R., Guttural,** one produced in the throat. **R., Moist,** one produced by the passage of air through bronchi containing fluid. **R., Mucous** (of Laennec), a modification of the subcrepitant rale, heard in inspiration and expiration in pulmonary emphysema; produced by viscid bubbles bursting in the bronchial tubes. **R. redux,** a crackling, unequal rale, heard in inspiration and expiration in the resolution stage of pneumonia; produced by the passage of air through fluid in a bronchial tube. Syn., *Rale de retour.* **R., Sibilant,** a high-pitched and even hissing or piping rale, heard in inspiration and expiration in bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis; produced by narrowing of the smaller bronchi from viscid mucus adhering to the walls, from thickening of the lining membrane, or spasmodic contraction. **R., Sonorous,** a low-pitched, snoring rale, heard in inspiration and expiration, most frequently in bronchitis and spasmodic asthma; produced by lessened caliber of the larger bronchi, from spasm, tumefaction of mucous lining, or external pressure. **R., Subcrepitant,** a small, moist rale heard in inspiration and expiration in capillary bronchitis; produced by the passage of air through mucus in the capillary bronchial tubes. **R., Subcrepitant, Hirtz's,** a moist, metallic rale, pathognomonic of tuberculous softening.

Ramal (*ra'-mal*) [*ramus*, a branch]. Pertaining to a ramus. **Ramalis vena,** the portal vein and its branches.

Ramification (*ram-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*ramus; facere*, to make]. 1. The act or state of branching. 2. A branch.

Ramify (*ram'-e-fi*) [see *Ramification*]. To form branches; to branch.

Ramini's Test for Formaldehyd. Add 1 Cc. of a 1% solution of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate and 3 or 4 drops of freshly

prepared sodium nitroprussiate solution to 15 Cc. liquid, then make alkaline with concentrated NaOH, and warm. In the presence of formaldehyd, milk thus tested turns blue to ash-gray, changing after fifteen minutes to red.

Ramolissement (*rah-mo-lēs-mon* (*g*)) [Fr.]. Morbid softening of any tissue or part.

Ramõn y Cajal's Cells. Fusiform or triangular ganglion-cells lying near the surface of the cerebral cortex and giving off branched processes parallel to it.

Ramose (*ra'-mōz*) [*ramus*]. Having many branches; branching.

Ramus (*ra'-mus*) [L.; pl., *rami*]. 1. A branch, especially of a vein, artery, or nerve. 2. A slender process of bone projecting like a branch or twig from a large bone, as the *ramus* of the lower jaw; ascending *ramus* of the ischium; ascending or horizontal *ramus* of the pubes. **R. communicans,** a branch of a spinal nerve connecting it with the sympathetic ganglions.

Rancid (*ran'-sid*) [*rancidus*, sour]. Having a rank or musty smell or taste; a term applied to fats and oils that have undergone decomposition with the development of volatile principles.

Rancidity (*ran-sid'-it-e*) [*rancid*]. The state of being rancid.

Range (*rānj*) [Fr., *ranger*, to dispose]. Scope; extent. **R. of Accommodation.** See *Accommodation, Range of Relative.*

Ranine (*ra'-nēn*) [*rana*, a frog]. 1. Pertaining to a frog. 2. Pertaining to a ranula or to the region in which a ranula occurs, as *ranine* artery.

Ranula (*ran'-u-lah*) [*rana*, a frog]. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue, due to the occlusion of the duct of the sublingual or submaxillary gland, or of a mucous gland of the floor of the mouth. Syn., *Frog-tongue.*

Ranunculus (*ra-nung'-ku-lus*) [L.]. A genus of acrid herbs. Many of the species are poisonous and have been used as counterirritants and vesicants. *R. acris* is very irritant and causes erythema æstivum.

Ranvier's Accessory Plexus (*ron*(*g*)*-ve-āz*). The superficial stroma plexus of the cornea. **R.'s Crosses,** black, crucial figures seen at Ranvier's nodes on staining with silver nitrate. The transverse branch of the cross is represented by the line of constriction, and the longitudinal branch by the axis-cylinder. **R.'s Nodes,** annular constrictions of the neurilemma, with discontinuity of the medullary sheath of the nerve-fiber. **R.'s Tactile Discs,** nerve-endings consisting of small, cup-shaped bodies, the concave side of which is directed toward the free surface of the epidermis.

Rape (*rāp*) [*rapere*, to seize]. Sexual intercourse without consent.

Raphania (*raf-a'-ne-ah*) [ῥαφανίς, radish]. A nervous affection attended with spasmodic disorder of the joints and the limbs. It has been attributed to a poisonous principle in the seeds of the wild radish, which become mixed with grain. The affection is allied to ergotism and pellagra.

Raphe (*raf'-a*) [ῥαφή, a seam]. A seam or ridge, especially one indicating the line of junction of two symmetric halves.

Raptus (*rap'-tus*) [*rapere*, to seize]. Any sudden attack or seizure; rape.

Rarefaction (*rar-e-fak'-shun*) [*rarus*, thin; rare; *facere*, to make]. The act of rarefying or of decreasing the density of a substance, especially the air. **R. of Bone,** the process of rendering bone more porous.

Rarefy (*rar'-e-fī*) [see *Rarefaction*]. To make less dense or more porous.

Rarefying Osteitis. See *Osteoporosis.*

Rasceta (*ras'-e-tah*) [L.]. The transverse lines or creases on the inner side of the wrist.

Rasch's Sign. Fluctuation obtained by applying two fingers of the right hand to the cervix, as in ballottement, and steadying the uterus through the abdomen with the left hand. It depends upon the presence of the liquor amnii, and is an early sign of pregnancy.

Rash [OF., *rasche*, from *radere*, to scrape]. A superficial eruption of the skin or mucous membrane. **R., Amygdalotomy,** one that generally appears on the second or third day after the operation, on the neck, chest, or abdomen. **R., Caterpillar-,** a localized eruption attributed to the irritant action of the hairs of certain caterpillars. **R., Drug-,** one produced by drugs. **R., Medicinal.** See *R., Drug-.* **R., Mulberry-,** an eruption resembling an exanthem of measles, sometimes occurring in typhus. **R., Nettle-.** See *Nettlerash.* **R., Rose-.** See *Roseola.* **R., Scarlet.** See *Scarlatina.* **R., Tonsillotomy.** See *R., Amygdalotomy.* **R., Tooth-,** any rash attributed to dentition.

Rasion (*ra'-zhun*) [*radere*, to scrape]. The scraping of drugs with a file.

Rasmussen's Aneurysm. Dilation of an artery in a tuberculous cavity; its rupture is a frequent cause of hemorrhage. **R.'s Test for Urobilin,** shake together thoroughly equal parts of urine and ether to which has been added 6 or 7 drops of tincture of iodin. Allow it to stand until the solution separates into an upper layer of ether and iodin and a lower one of urine. In the presence of bile the lower layer turns green if biliverdin also exists.

Raspail's Reaction for Albumins. These are colored red by sugar and concentrated sulfuric acid.

Raspatory (*ras'-pa-to-re*) [*raspatorium*, from *radere*, to scrape]. A rasp or file for trimming the rough surfaces of bones or for removing the periosteum.

Raspberry (*raz'-ber-e*). The fruit of *Rubus idæus*, a plant of the order *Rosaceæ*. A syrup is used as a vehicle and as a drink in fevers.

Rasura (*ra-zu'-rah*) [L.]. 1. The process of rasping, shaving, or scraping. 2. Scrapings; filings.

Ratany, Ratanhia (*rat'-an-e, rat-an'-he-ah*). See *Krameria.*

Rathke's Duct (*rat'-kāz*). See *Duct, Rathke's.* **R.'s Folds,** two projecting folds of the fetal mesoderm which are placed between the orifice of the intestine and the allantois and unite in the median line to form Douglas' septum. **R.'s Glands.** See *Jacobson's Organ.* **R.'s Pouch,** in the embryo, the diverticulum of the pharyngeal membrane which is connected with the midbrain, and ultimately forms the anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

Rational (*ra'-shon-al*) [*ratio,* reason]. Based upon reason; reasonable. In therapeutics, opposed to empiric. **R. Formula.** See *Formula, Constitutional.* **R. Symptoms,** the symptoms elicited by questioning the patient, as opposed to those ascertained by physical examination.

Ratsbane (*ratz'-bān*). 1. Arsenic trioxid. 2. A name given to any rat-poison containing arsenic.

Rattle (*rat'-l*) [AS., *hrætelan,* to rattle]. A rale. **R., Death-,** a gurgling sound observed in dying persons, due to the passage of the air through mucus in the trachea.

Rau's Process. See *Folian Process.*

Rauber's Layer. A superficial stratum of flat cells occurring in the center of the embryonal spot at an early stage in the development of the blastodermic membranes.

Rauschbrand. The German name for black-leg.

Ray (*rā*) [*radius,* a ray]. 1. A beam of light or heat; one of the component elements of light or heat. 2. One of a number of lines diverging from a common center. **R.s, Actinic.** See *R.s, Chemic.* **R.s, Alpha-,** rays discovered by Rutherford, emanating from uranium, thorium, and radium, and differing from kathode rays in having much less penetrating power and in not being deviated ordinarily either by a magnet or an electrically charged body. **R.s, Becquerel,** invisible radiations of electrified particles or ions projected from radioactive bodies, such as uranium, radium, polonium, or their salts, without evident cause, and persisting over long periods. **R.s, Beta-,** Rutherford's name for the kathode rays emitted by radioactive substances. They differ from the alpha-rays in greater penetrating power, weaker electric power, and in carrying a negative charge. **R.s, Chemic,** solar rays that produce chemic change. See *Phototherapy.* **R.s, Diakathodic,** bluish rays obtained by directing the ordinary kathode rays upon a piece of wire gauze or upon a spiral of wire which is itself negatively electrified. They are not directly affected by a magnet. **R.-fungus.** See *Actinomyces.* **R.s, Gamma-,** a type of Becquerel rays more highly penetrating than the alpha-rays and beta-rays, but insignificant in energy compared with them. **R.s, Goldstein,** kathode rays which have been altered by being passed through a perforated metallic plate. **R.s, Hard,** roentgen rays coming from a tube the exhaustion of which is sufficient to cause a considerable difference in the potential between the kathode and the anode and in the velocity of the kathode rays. They have high penetrating powers. Cf. *R.s, Soft.* **R.s, Kathode,** the stream of negatively electrified particles emanating from the kathode of a Crookes tube and passing in straight lines regardless of the anode. They are capable of deflection with a magnet and produce fluorescence and heat wherever they impinge. **R., Medullary, of the Kidney,** any one of the bundles of tubules that are the continuation into the cortex of the malpighian pyramids. **R.s, N-,** a form of ether-waves discovered by Blondlot (1903) and named after the initial letter of Nancy, in the university of which his researches were conducted. They increase the brightness of an electric spark or the luminosity of phosphorescent bodies; they are emitted by the roentgen-ray tube, by an Auer-Welsbach incandescent gas-mantle, by the ordinary gas-flame, but not by a Bunsen burner; the sun emits these in abundance, as does the Nernst lamp. Compression, torsion, and strain of many solids will cause the emission of the rays; living bodies, plants, and animals emit them. **R.s, Photographic.** See *R.s, Ultraviolet.* **R.s, Positive.** See *R.s, Goldstein.* **R.s, Roentgen-,** the ether-rays or waves discovered by Roentgen, of Würzburg, and named by him *x*-rays. A vacuum-tube of glass (called a *Geissler tube,* a *Hittorf* or a *Crookes tube*) is used with two wires sealed through the glass. These wires are connected with the two poles of a battery, and Roentgen found that the rays from the kathode (*kathode rays*) had peculiar penetrative powers through matter opaque to other ether-rays, and that by means of these rays photographs (''*shadowgrams*'') may be taken of bones, metallic substances, etc., situated in the tissues; they readily traverse living tissues and influence the nutrition of the deeper ones; they have no appreciable effect on the vitality of bacteria. Herz, and especially Lenard, prior to Roentgen, had discovered this penetrating power of the kathode rays, but failed to make the application suggested by Roentgen. **R.s, Soft,** rays coming from a tube the pressure in which is fairly low; they are readily absorbed. Cf. *R.s, Hard.* **R.s, Ultraviolet,** waves of the luminiferous ether which do not affect the retina. They can be reflected, refracted, and polarized; they will not traverse many bodies that are pervious to the rays of the visible spectrum; they produce photographic and photochemic effects, and destroy rapidly the vitality of bacteria. Syn., *Actinic rays; Photographic rays.* **R.s, Uranium.** See *R.s, Becquerel.* **R.s, X-.** See *R.s, Roentgen.*

Ray's Mania. Moral insanity, regarded by Ray as a distinct form of mental disorder.

Raynaud's Disease (*ra-nō*). 1. A trophoneu-

rosis characterized by three grades of intensity: (*a*) Local syncope, observed most frequently in the extremities, and producing the condition known as dead fingers or dead toes. (*b*) Local asphyxia, which usually follows local syncope, but may develop independently. The fingers, toes, and ears are the parts usually affected. In the most extreme degree the parts are swollen, stiff, and livid, and the capillary circulation is almost stagnant. (*c*) Local or symmetric gangrene. Small areas of necrosis appear on the pads of the fingers and of the toes, also at the edges of the ears and tip of the nose. Occasionally symmetric patches are seen on the limbs or trunk, and in severe cases terminate in extensive gangrene. Some cases are attended by hemoglobinuria. The pathology of the disease is obscure. 2. Paralysis of the muscles of the throat following parotitis. **R.'s Gangrene.** See *R.'s Disease* (1).

Re-. A Latin prefix signifying back or again.

Reaction (*re-ak'-shun*) [*re*, again; *agere*, to act]. 1. Counteraction; opposite action; interaction. 2. The response of an organ or part to a stimulus. 3. In chemistry—(*a*) interaction of two or more substances when brought in contact; (*b*) the response to a certain test, as *acid reaction*, *alkaline reaction*, responding to the test for acid and alkali respectively. **R., Addition,** the direct union of two or more molecules to form a new molecule. **R., Amphigenous, R., Amphoteric,** a double reaction occurring occasionally in the urine, owing to the presence of substances by which the liquid responds to both the acid and alkaline tests. **R., Bareggi's.** See *Bareggi's Reaction.* **R., Bechterew's.** See *Bechterew's Reaction.* **R., Chameleon,** the peculiar change of color observed in cultures of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*, from green to brown and back again. **R., Chemic.** See *Reaction* (3). **R., Clump,** the agglutination of bacteria or of leukocytes as the result of the action of certain enzyms, lysins, or toxins. **R., Consensual,** reaction which is independent of the will. **R. of Degeneration,** the reaction obtained when an electric stimulus is applied to a muscle deprived of its trophic nerve influence. It is characterized by the following conditions: diminution or abolition of the excitability of the muscles for the faradic current, with a temporary increase in excitability for the galvanic current. In the nerves there is a diminution or abolition of both faradic and galvanic excitability. The reactions of the muscle to the galvanic current (the true reaction of degeneration) may be formulated as follows:

AnClC < KaClC AnOC > KaOC	Muscle normal.
AnClC = KaClC AnOC = KaOC	Muscle in first stage of degeneration.
AnClC > KaClC AnOC < KaOC	Muscle in more advanced stage of degeneration.

AnClC = anodal closing contraction; AnOC = anodal opening contraction; KaClC = kathodal closing contraction; KaOC = kathodal opening contraction.

See *Pflueger's Law of Contraction.* **R., Electric,** a response in a muscle or a part produced by electric stimulation. **R. of Exhaustion,** a variety of reaction to electric excitation seen in states of exhaustion, in which a certain reaction produced by a given current-strength cannot be reproduced without an increase of current-strength. **R., Franklinic, of Degeneration,** a rare form of reaction of degeneration produced by static electricity and similar to that obtained by the faradic current. **R., Hemianopic Pupillary,** of Wernicke, a reaction obtained in some cases of hemianopia in which a pencil of light thrown on the blind side of the retina gives rise to no movement in the iris, but thrown upon the normal side, produces contraction of the iris. It indicates that the lesion producing the hemianopia is situated at or anterior to the geniculate bodies. **R., Mixed,** a reaction normal in the nerve and altered in the muscle. It is called by Erb the middle form of degenerative reaction. **R., Myasthenic,** that in which the normal tetanic contraction of a muscle under faradic stimulation becomes less intense and of shorter duration with every consecutive stimulus and finally ceases, the muscle being exhausted. Syn., *Faradic exhaustibility.* **R., Myotonic,** a reaction seen in Thomsen's disease, in which there is quantitative increase in the faradic excitability. See *Erb's Waves.* **R., Neurotonic,** in electrotherapy, a tonic persistence of contraction, after the current has been broken, upon galvanic and faradic stimulation of the nerve alone, in contradistinction to the myotonic persistency that follows faradic stimulation of the muscle. **R., Neutral,** a reaction indicating the absence of both acid and alkaline properties. **R.-period, R.-time,** the interval between the application of a stimulus and the beginning of the corresponding motor act. **R., Piotrowski's.** See *Piotrowski's Reaction.* **R., Thread,** a peculiar reaction, consisting in the formation of long interlacing threads, produced in certain bacteria, *Bacillus coli communis*, *Bacillus proteus*, etc., when brought in contact with blood-serum, especially that of the individual from whom the bacteria were obtained. **R., Widal.** See *Widal's Reaction.*

Reader's Cramp. A spasm of the ocular muscles following prolonged reading.

Reagent (*re-a'-jent*) [*re*, again; *agere*, to act]. A substance used to produce a chemic reaction.

Real Focus. See *Focus* (2). **R. Image.** See *Image, Real.*

Realgar (*re-al'-gar*) [Ar., *rahj al-ghar*, powder of the mine]. Arsenous disulfid, As_2S_2.

Reamputation (*re-am-pu-ta'-shun*) [*re-; amputation*]. An amputation upon a member on which the operation has been performed before.

Réaumur's Thermometer. See *Thermometer, Réaumur.*

Receiver (*re-se'-ver*) [*recipire*, to receive]. 1. The vessel receiving the products of distillation. 2. In an air-pump, the jar in which the vacuum is produced.

Receptaculum (*re-sep-tak'-u-lum*) [L., "a receptacle"]. A receptacle. **R. chyli,** the sac-like beginning of the thoracic duct opposite the last dorsal vertebra. **R. seminis.** See *Cistern, Seminal.*

Receptor (*re-sep'-tor*) [*recipere*, to receive]. A name given by Ehrlich to the atomic lateral chain or haptophorous group, which, existing in each cell in addition to its nucleus, combines with the intermediary body. **R. of the First Order,** one that unites with a toxin. **R. of the Second Order,** one that has two haptophore groups, one of which unites with a nutritional substance (immune body) and the other with a fermentive substance (complement).

Recession (*re-sesh'-un*) [*recedere*, to recede]. The gradual withdrawal of a part from its normal position, as the recession of the gums from the necks of the teeth.

Recessus (*re-ses'-us*) [L.]. A depression or recess. **R. hemiellipticus.** See *Fovea hemielliptica.* **R. hemisphæricus.** See *Fovea hemisphærica.* **R. pharyngeus,** a pouch-like process of the mucosa of the pharynx situated below the opening of the eustachian tube.

Recidivation (*re-sid-iv-a'-shun*) [*recidivus*, a falling back]. The relapsing of a disease.

Recipe (*res'-ip-e*). 1. The imperative of *recipere*, used as the heading of a physician's prescription, and signifying take. Symbol ℞. 2. Also the formula itself.

Reciprocal Proportions, Law of. See *Dalton's Law.*

Recklinghausen's Canals. See *Canals of Recklinghausen.* **R.'s Disease.** 1. Neurofibromatosis. 2. Hemachromatosis; an affection characterized by bronzing of the skin, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, and, in later stages, diabetes from pancreatic sclerosis.

Reclination (*rek-lin-a'-shun*) [*reclinare*, to recline]. 1. An old operation for cataract, called also "couching," in which the lens was pushed back into the vitreous chamber. 2. The act of lying down.

Reclus' Disease. Cystic disease of the mammary gland; chronic cystic or interstitial mastitis.

Recomposition (*re-kom-po-zish'-un*) [*recomponere*, to reunite]. Reunion of parts or constituents after temporary dissolution.

Reconstituent (*re-kon-stit'-u-ent*) [*re-; constituere*, to constitute]. A medicine which promotes continuous repair of tissue-waste or makes compensation for its loss.

Recrement (*rek'-re-ment*) [*recrementum*, from *re*, again; *crescere*, to grow]. A secretion that is reabsorbed after fulfilling its function.

Recrementitious (*rek-re-men-tish'-us*) [*recrement*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a recrement.

Recrudescence (*re-kru-des'-ens*) [*re-; crudescere*, to become raw]. An increase in the symptoms of a disease after a remission or a short intermission.

Rectal (*rek'-tal*). Pertaining to the rectum or performed through the rectum. **R. Alimentation.** See *Alimentation, Rectal.* **R. Crises,** attacks of rectal pain and tenesmus occurring in locomotor ataxia.

Rectalgia (*rek-tal'-je-ah*) [*rectum; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the rectum; proctalgia.

Rectification (*rek-tif-ik-a'-shun*) [*rectus*, straight; *facere*, to make]. 1. A straightening, as *rectification* of a crooked limb. 2. The redistillation of weak spirit in order to strengthen it.

Rectified Spirit. Alcohol containing 94.9 % of ethyl-alcohol.

Rectify (*rek'-tif-i*) [see *Rectification*]. To make right or straight; to refine.

Rectitis (*rek-ti'-tis*). See *Proctitis.*

Recto- (*rek-to-*) [*rectum*]. A prefix meaning relating to the rectum.

Rectoabdominal (*rek-to-ab-dom'-in-al*). Relating to the rectum and the abdomen.

Rectocele (*rek'-to-sēl*) [*recto-; κήλη*, hernia]. Prolapse of the rectum into the vagina.

Rectococcygeal (*rek-to-kok-sij'-e-al*) [*recto-; coccygeal*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the coccyx.

Rectococcypexia (*rek-to-koks-e-peks'-e-ah*) [*recto-; κόκκυξ*, coccyx; *πήξις*, a fastening]. Suturing of the rectum to the coccyx.

Rectocolitis (*rek-to-kol-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the mucosa of the rectum and colon combined.

Rectocolonic (*rek-to-ko-lon'-ik*) [*recto-; colon*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the colon.

Rectocystotomy (*rek-to-sist-ot'-o-me*) [*recto-; cystotomy*]. Incision of the bladder through the rectum.

Rectogenital (*rek-to-jen'-it-al*). Pertaining to the rectum and the genital organs.

Rectolabial (*rek-to-la'-be-al*). Relating to the rectum and the labia pudendi.

Rectopexia (*rek-to-peks'-e-ah*) [*recto-; πήξις*, a fastening]. Surgical fixation of a prolapsed rectum.

Rectoscope (*rek'-to-skōp*) [*recto-; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A rectal speculum.

Rectostenosis (*rek-to-sten-o'-sis*) [*recto-, stenosis*]. Stenosis of the rectum.

Rectostomy (*rek-tos'-to-me*). See *Proctostomy.*

Rectotome (*rek'-to-tōm*) [*recto-; τομή*, a cutting]. A cutting instrument used in rectotomy.

Rectotomy (*rek-tot'-o-me*). See *Proctotomy.*

Rectourethral (*rek-to-u-re'-thral*) [*recto-; urethra*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the urethra.

Rectouterine (*rek-to-u'-ter-in*) [*recto-; uterus*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the uterus.

Rectovaginal (*rek-to-vaj'-in-al*) [*recto-; vagina*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the vagina. **R. Fistula,** an opening between the vagina and the rectum.

Rectovesical (*rek-to-ves'-ik-al*) [*recto-; vesica,*

the bladder]. Pertaining to the rectum and the bladder.

Rectum (*rek'-tum*) [*rectus*, straight]. The lower part of the large intestine, extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus. It begins opposite the left sacroiliac synchondrosis, passes obliquely downward to the middle of the sacrum, and thence descends in the median line to terminate at the anus.

Rectus (*rek'-tus*) [L.]. Straight; applied to anything having a straight course. **R. Muscle.** See under *Muscle*.

Recumbent (*re-kum'-bent*) [*recumbere*, to recline]. Leaning back; reclining.

Recuperate (*re-ku'-per-āt*) [*recuperare*, to regain]. To regain strength or health.

Recurrens (*re-kur'-enz*) [see *Recurrent*]. Relapsing fever.

Recurrent (*re-kur'-ent*) [*re*, back; *currere*, to run]. 1. Returning. 2. In anatomy, turning back in its course, as *recurrent* laryngeal nerve. **R. Fever,** relapsing fever.

Red [AS., *reád*]. The least refrangible of the spectral colors; of a color resembling that of the blood. **R. Bark.** See *Cinchona*. **R.-blindness.** See under *Blindness, Color-*. **R. Gum,** a red, papular eruption of infants. Syn., *Strophulus*. **R. Lead,** red lead oxid, formerly used in plasters. **R. Nucleus.** See *Nucleus, Tegmental*. **R. Pepper.** See *Capsicum*. **R. Precipitate.** See *Mercury Oxid, Red*. **R. Softening,** a form of acute softening of the brain or spinal cord, characterized by a red, punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood.

Redintegration (*red-in-te-gra'-shun*) [*redintegrare*, to renew]. The complete restitution of a part that has been injured or destroyed.

Redressment (*re-dres'-ment*) [Fr., *redressement*]. Correction of a deformity or replacement of a dislocated part. **Redressement forcé,** the forcible correction of a deformity or restoration of a displaced part.

Reduce (*re-dūs'*) [*re*, back; *ducere*, to lead]. 1. To restore a part to its normal relations, as to *reduce* a hernia or fracture. 2. In chemistry, to bring back to the metallic form; to deprive of oxygen.

Reduced (*re-dūsd'*) [*reduce*]. 1. Restored to the proper place. 2. In chemistry, brought back into the metallic form, as *reduced* iron. 3. Diminished in size. **R. Eye.** See *Eye, Reduced, of Donders*.

Reducible (*re-du'-si-bl*) [*reduce*]. Capable of being reduced.

Reducin (*re-du'-sin*). A leukomain, $C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$, found in urine.

Reduction (*re-duk'-shun*) [*reduce*]. The act of reducing. **R. en bloc, R. en masse,** the reduction of a strangulated hernia still surrounded by its sac, thus failing to relieve the strangulation.

Reduplicated (*re-du'-plik-a-ted*) [see *Reduplication*]. Doubled, as *reduplicated* heart-sounds. See *Reduplication*.

Reduplication (*re-du-plik-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *duplicare*, to double]. A doubling. **R. of the Heart-sounds,** a doubling of either the first or the second sound of the heart.

Redux (*re'-duks*) [L.]. Returning. **R., Crepitus,** the small mucous rales heard in the early stage of the resolution of lobar pneumonia.

Reed (*rēd*). See *Abomasum*.

Reel, Cerebellar. The peculiar staggering gait in diseases of the cerebellum, particularly in tumor.

Rees' Test for Albumin. Small amounts of albumin are precipitated by an alcoholic solution of tannic acid.

Reevolution (*re-ev-ol-u'-shun*). Hughlings Jackson's term for a symptom following an epileptic attack, which consists of three stages: (1) Suspension of power to understand speech (word-deafness); (2) perception of words and echolalia without comprehension; (3) return to conscious perception of speech with continued lack of comprehension.

Refine (*re-fīn'*) [*re*, again; *finire*, to finish]. To purify; to separate a substance from foreign matter.

Reflection (*re-flek'-shun*) [*reflex*]. A bending or turning back; specifically, the turning back of a ray of light from a surface upon which it impinges without penetrating.

Reflector (*re-flek'-tor*). A polished surface by which light is reflected.

Reflex (*re'-fleks*) [*re*, back; *flectere*, to bend]. 1. Anything reflected or thrown back. 2. A reflex act. **R., Abdominal,** contraction of the muscles about the umbilicus, on sharp, sudden stroking of the abdominal wall from the margin of the ribs downward; it shows integrity of the spinal cord from the eighth to the twelfth dorsal nerve. **R. Act,** an act following immediately upon a stimulus without the intervention of the will. **R., Ankle,** clonic contractions of the tendo achillis, dependent upon alternate contraction and relaxation of the anterior, tibial, and calf-muscles; obtained by sudden complete flexion of the foot, by pressing the hand against the sole. Syn., *Ankle-clonus*. **R. Arc,** the mechanism necessary for a reflex action; it consists of an afferent or sensory nerve; a nerve-center to change this sensory impulse into a motor one; and an efferent or motor nerve to carry a motor impulse to the muscle or group of muscles. **R., Biceps,** contraction of the biceps muscle on tapping the tendon of the biceps; a normal reflex, but increased by the causes which increase the knee-jerk. **R., Bone,** a reflex muscular contraction evoked by blows over a bone. **R., Bulbocavernous.** See *R., Virile*. **R., Chin.** See *R., Jaw*. **R., Ciliospinal,** pupillary dilation on irritation of the skin of the neck. **R., Corneal.** Same as *R., Eyelid-closure*. **R., Cremasteric,** retraction of the testicle on the corresponding side, obtained on stimulation of the skin on the front and inner aspect of the thigh; it shows integrity of the cord between the first and second pairs of lumbar nerves. **R., Crossed,** one in which stimulation

of one side of the body produces a reflex on the opposite side. **R., Deep,** reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones. **R., Dorsal.** Same as *R., Erector spinæ.* **R., Epigastric,** dimpling in the epigastrium, due to contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle, on stimulation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space near the axilla; it shows integrity of the cord from the fourth to the seventh dorsal nerves. **R., Erector spinæ,** local contraction of erector spinæ muscle on stimulation of the skin along the border; it shows integrity of the dorsal region of the cord. **R., Eyelid-closure,** closure of the lid on irritation of the conjunctiva. **R., Faucial,** vomiting on irritation of the fauces. **R., Femoral,** plantar flexion of the first three toes and of the foot, and extension of the knee-joint upon irritation of the skin on the upper anterior aspect of the thigh; it occurs in disease of the spinal cord, *e. g.*, in some cases of transverse myelitis. **R., Front-tap.** See *R., Tendo achillis.* **R., Gluteal,** contraction of the glutei upon firm, sudden stroking of the skin over the buttock; it shows integrity of the cord at the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. **R., Guttural,** a reflex observed in cases of diseased genitalia in women, in which the patient is desirous of spitting but cannot. **R., Haab's Pupil-.** See *Haab's Pupil-reflex.* **R., Interscapular.** See *R., Scapular.* **R., Iris-contraction.** See *R., Pupillary.* **R., Jaw,** clonic movements of the inferior maxilla, obtained on a downward stroke with a hammer on the lower jaw hanging passively or gently supported by the hand; it is rarely present in health; increased in sclerosis of the lateral columns of cord. Syn., *Jaw-clonus; Jaw-jerk.* **R., Knee,** contraction of the quadriceps muscle, the foot being jerked forward on striking the patellar tendon after rendering it tense by flexing the knee at a right angle; it is normal in health; *absent* in locomotor ataxia, destructive lesions of the lower part of the cord, multiple neuritis, affections of the anterior gray cornua, infantile paralysis, meningitis, diphtheric paralysis, atrophic palsy, pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis, diabetes, etc.; *increased* in diseases of the pyramidal tracts, in spinal irritability, tumors of the brain, cerebrospinal sclerosis, lateral sclerosis, after epileptic seizures or unilateral convulsions. Syn., *Knee-jerk.* **R., Laryngeal,** coughing, produced by irritation of the fauces, larynx, etc. **R., Lumbar.** Same as *R., Erector spinæ.* **R. Multiplicator,** an apparatus for the registration of tendon-reflexes. **R., Nasal,** sneezing, on irritation of the schneiderian membrane. **R., Obliquus,** contraction of the fibers of the obliquus externus in females (corresponds to cremasteric in males, although it can also be caused in males) on irritation of skin below Poupart's ligament. **R., Ophthalmic.** See *R., Supraorbital.* **R., Palatal,** swallowing produced by irritation of the palate. **R., Palmar,** contraction of the digital flexors upon tickling the palm; it shows that the cervical region of the cord is normal. **R., Patellar.** Same as *R., Knee.* **R., Patellar, Paradoxic,** contraction of the adductor but not of the quadriceps muscle on percussing the patellar tendon, with the patient in the dorsal decubitus. If the patient is in the sitting posture, the normal reflex is elicited; it shows spinal concussion. **R.s, Pathic,** movements resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve. **R., Penis.** See *R., Virile.* **R., Periosteal,** sharp contractions of the muscles upon tapping the bones of the forearm or leg; it indicates disease of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. **R., Peroneal,** reflex movements caused by a stroke on the peroneus muscles when tense or when the foot is turned inward. **R., Pharyngeal,** swallowing produced by irritation of the pharynx. **R., Plantar,** contraction of the toes upon stroking the sole of the foot. **R., Platysma,** dilation of the pupil upon pinching the platysma myoides muscle. **R., Pupillary,** contraction of the iris on exposure of the retina to light; it is absent in basal meningitis, etc. **R., Pupillary, Paradoxic,** dilation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. **R., Scapular,** contraction of the scapular muscles on irritation of the interscapular region; it shows integrity of the cord between the upper two or three dorsal and lower two or three cervical nerves. **R., Skin.** See *R., Platysma.* **R., Sole.** Same as *R., Plantar.* **R., Spinal,** those reflex actions emanating from centers in the spinal cord. **R., Superficial,** such as are developed from irritation of the skin. **R., Supraorbital,** a slight contraction of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle on striking the supraorbital nerve or one of its branches a slight blow. **R., Tendo achillis,** reflex contraction of the gastrocnemius muscle, produced by striking the muscles on the anterior part of leg while in extension, the foot being extended by the hand upon the sole; it is considered a delicate test of heightened spinal irritability. Syn., *Front-tap contraction.* **R., Toe,** involuntary flexion of the foot, then flexion of the leg, and, lastly, flexion of the thigh on the pelvis upon strong flexion of the great toe; it is seen in cases in which the knee-jerk and other tendon-reflexes are strongly developed. **R., Triceps,** extension of the forearm on tapping the tendon of the triceps muscle. **R., Virile,** retraction of the bulbocavernous portion upon sharp percussion of the back of the penis, the sheath having been made tense; it occurs in health. **R., Visceral,** one of a group of reflexes, as, *blinking,* from touching the cornea; *penile,* erection on slight contact or produced by passing a catheter; *rectal,* constriction of the bowel following introduction of a foreign body, as a suppository; *sneezing,* that produced by a draft

of cold air or a brilliant light; *vesical*, contraction of the bladder following irritation of the urethral orifice, *e. g.*, incontinence of urine in children, by reason of a long prepuce; *vomiting*, from tickling the fauces. **R., Wrist,** a series of jerking movements of the hand produced by pressing the hand backward to extreme extension; observed in the late rigidity of hemiplegia. Syn., *Wrist-clonus.*

Reflexograph (*re-fleks'-o-graf*) [*reflex*; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for measuring, timing, and charting automatically knee-jerks and other tendon-reflexes.

Reflexophil (*re-fleks'-o-fil*) [*reflex*; φιλεῖν, to love]. Attended by reflex activity.

Reflux (*re'-fluks*) [*re*, back; *fluere*, to flow]. A return flow.

Refract (*re-frakt'*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. 1. To bend back. 2. To change direction by refraction. 3. To estimate the degree of ametropia, heterophoria, and heterotropia present in an eye.

Refracta dosi (*re-frak'-tah do'-si*) [L.]. In broken doses.

Refraction (*re-frak'-shun*) [*refract*]. 1. The act of refracting or bending back. 2. The deviation of a ray of light from a straight line in passing obliquely from one transparent medium to another of different density. 3. The state of refractive power, especially of the eye; the ametropia, emmetropia, or muscle-imbalance present. 4. The act or process of correcting errors of ocular refraction. **R., Angle of,** the angle formed by a refracted ray of light with the perpendicular at the point of refraction. **R., Double,** the power possessed by certain substances, as Iceland spar, of dividing a ray of light and thus producing a double image of an object. **R., Dynamic,** the static refraction of the eye, plus that secured by the action of the accommodative apparatus. **R., Index of,** the refractive power of any substance as compared with air. It is the quotient of the angle of incidence divided by the angle of refraction of a ray passing through the substance. **R., Static,** that of the eye when accommodation is at rest.

Refractive (*re-frak'-tiv*) [*refract*]. Refracting; capable of refracting or bending back; pertaining to refraction. **R. Index.** See *Index, Refractive.*

Refractivity (*re-frak-tiv'-it-e*) [*refract*]. Power of refraction; ability to refract.

Refractometer (*re-frak-tom'-et-er*) [*refract*; μέτρον, a measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye. 2. An instrument for the determination of the refractive indexes of liquids.

Refractory (*re-frak'-tor-e*) [*refractarius*, stubborn]. 1. Resisting treatment. 2. Resisting the action of heat; slow to melt.

Refracture (*re-frak'-tūr*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. The breaking again of fractured bones that have joined by faulty or improper union.

Refrangibility (*re-fran-jib-il'-it-e*) [see *Refract*]. Capability of undergoing refraction.

Refresh (*re-fresh'*) [*re*, again; *friscus*, new]. In surgery, to give to an old lesion the character of a fresh wound.

Refrigerant (*re-frij'-er-ant*) [see *Refrigeration*]. 1. Cooling; lessening fever. 2. A medicine or agent having cooling properties or lowering body-temperature.

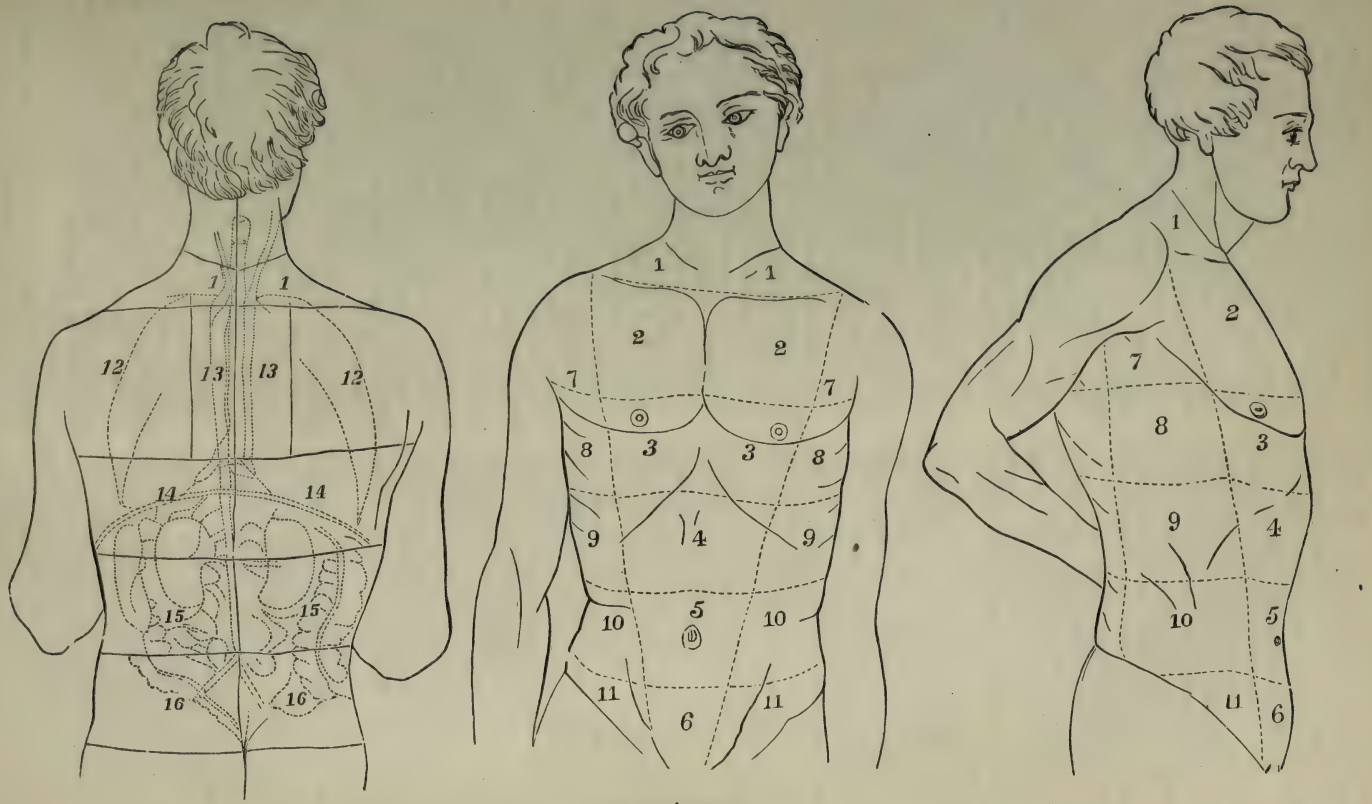
Refrigeration (*re-frij-er-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *frigus*, cold]. The act of lowering the temperature of a body by conducting away its heat to a surrounding cooler substance.

Refusion (*re-fu'-zhun*) [*refusio*, an overflowing]. The act of withdrawing blood from the vessels, exposing it to the oxygen of the air, and passing it back again.

Regeneration (*re-jen-er-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *generare*, to beget]. The repair of lost or diseased structures.

Regimen (*rej'-im-en*) [*regere*, to rule]. The regulated use of food and the sanitary arrangement of surroundings to suit existing conditions of health or disease.

Region (*re'-jun*) [*regio*, a region]. One of the divisions of the body possessing either natural or arbitrary boundaries. **R.s of the Abdomen.** See under *Abdomen.* **R., Epigastric.** See under *Abdomen.* **R., Hypochondriac.** See under *Abdomen.* **R., Hypogastric.** See under *Abdomen.* **R., Iliac,** the region external to the hypogastric region. **R., Infra-axillary,** the space between the anterior and posterior axillary lines. **R., Infraclavicular,** the space just below the clavicle. **R., Inframammary,** the space between a line drawn along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage and the margin of the false ribs. **R., Infrascapular,** the region on each side of the vertebral column below a horizontal line drawn through the inferior angle of each scapula. **R., Infraspinous,** that included between the spine of the scapula and a line passing through the angle of the scapula. **R., Inguinal,** the region of the groin. **R., Interscapular,** the space between the scapulas. **R., Ischiorectal,** the region between the ischium and the rectum. **R., Lumbar.** See under *Abdomen.* **R., Mammary,** the space on the anterior surface of the chest between the third and the sixth ribs. **R., Parotid.** See *R., Retromaxillary.* **R., Precordial,** the surface of the chest covering the heart. **R., Prevertebral,** the ventral surface of the vertebral column. **R., Pulmovascular,** the part of the thorax in which the lung overlaps the origins of the large vessels. **R., Retromaxillary,** the area dorsad of the superior maxilla. **R., Sacrococcygeal,** that part of the dorsal wall of the pelvis corresponding to the ventral surface of the sacrum and coccyx. **R., Sternal,** the region overlying the sternum. **R., Sternal, Inferior,** the part of the sternal region lying below the margins of the third costal cartilages. **R., Sternal, Superior,** that portion of the sternal region lying above the lower margins of



REGIONAL ANATOMY.

1, 1, 1. Supraclavicular region. 2, 2, 2. Clavicular region. 3, 3, 3. Mammary region. 4, 4. Epigastric region. 5, 5. Umbilical region. 6, 6. Hypogastric region. 7, 7, 7. Axillary region. 8, 8, 8. Infraaxillary region. 9, 9, 9. Hypochondriac region. 10, 10, 10. Lumbar region. 11, 11, 11. Inguinal region. 1, 1. Suprascapular region. 12, 12. Infraspinous region. 13, 13. Interscapular region. 14, 14. Infrascapular region. 15, 15. Lumbar region. 16, 16. Sacroiliac region.

the third costal cartilages. **R., Subclavicular.** See *R., Infraclavicular.* **R., Submammary.** Same as *R., Inframammary.* **R., Subscapular.** See *R., Infrascapular.* **R., Supraclavicular,** the space above the clavicle. **R., Suprainguinal,** that bounded by the rectus abdominis muscle, Poupart's ligament, and a line through the iliac crest. **R., Supraspinous,** the region corresponding to the supraspinous fossa of the scapula. **R., Thoracic,** that of the entire surface of the thorax. **R., Thyrohyoid,** the region around the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone. **R., Umbilical.** See under *Abdomen.*

Regional (*re'-jun-al*) [*region*]. Pertaining to a region. **R. Anatomy,** the branch of anatomy that treats of the relations of the structures in a region of the body to each other and to the body-surface. (*See illustrations on p. 827.*)

Regressive (*re-gres'-iv*) [*re,* back; *gradi,* to go]. Going back; returning; subsiding.

Regular (*reg'-u-lar*) [*regere,* to rule]. According to rule or custom. **R. Physician,** one belonging to the regular school. **R. School of Medicine,** the great mass of the profession, whose practice is based on the results of experience and experimental research without adherence to any exclusive theory of therapeutics.

Regurgitation (*re-gur-jit-a'-shun*) [*re,* again; *gurgitare,* to engulf]. 1. A back-flow of blood through a heart-valve that is defective. 2. The return of food from the stomach to the mouth soon after eating, without the ordinary efforts at vomiting. **R., Aortic,** that of the blood-serum through the aorta from incompetence of the valves. **R., Functional,** a form of mitral regurgitation due to contraction of the chordæ tendineæ and papillary muscles. **R., Mitral.** See *Mitral Regurgitation.*

Reichardt's Test for Arsenic in the Urine. Concentrate 200 Cc. of urine with about 2 Gm. of caustic soda; dissolve the residue in a little water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and then test in a Marsh's apparatus.

Reichel's Cloacal Duct. See *Duct, Reichel's Cloacal.*

Reichert's Canal. See *Canal, Hensen's.* **R.'s Cartilages,** the hyoid bars which constitute the skeletal elements of the hyoid branchial arch of the embryo and ultimately become the styloid processes, the stylohyal ligaments, and the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. **R.'s Membrane.** See *Bowman's Membrane.*

Reichl's Test for Proteids. To the proteid solution add 2 or 3 drops of an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyd, and then considerable sulfuric acid, previously diluted with an equal bulk of water. Finally, add a few drops of a ferric sulfate solution, and a deep blue coloration will be produced in the cold after some time, or at once on warming. Solid proteids are stained blue by this reaction.

Reichl-Mikosch's Reagent for Albumins. Benzaldehyd and sulfuric acid containing ferric sulfate.

Reichmann's Disease. A chronic disease of the stomach characterized by permanent gastric hypersecretion, associated with marked dilation of the stomach, with thickening of its walls, and hypertrophy of the glands. It is accompanied by violent attacks of pain with vomiting, and may be followed by the formation of a round ulcer on the wall of the stomach. **R.'s Sign,** the presence in the stomach, before eating in the morning, of an acid liquid mixed with alimentary residues; it is indicative of gastrosuccorrhea and pyloric stenosis.

Reid's Lines. Three imaginary lines serving for measurements in craniocerebral topography; one of them, the base line, is drawn from the lower margin of the orbit through the center of the external auditory meatus to just below the external occipital protuberance. The two others are perpendicular to it, one corresponding to the small depression in front of the external auditory meatus, the other to the posterior border of the mastoid process. The fissure of Rolando extends from the upper limit of the posterior vertical line to the point of intersection of the anterior line and the fissure of Sylvius.

Reil's Ansa. A tract of fibers passing from the optic thalamus downward and outward toward the white substance of the hemisphere. Syn., *Ansa peduncularis; Goose's foot.* **R.'s Covered Band,** the lateral longitudinal strias; the longitudinal fibers which cross the transverse strias beneath the fornicate convolution. **R.'s Island.** See *Island of Reil.* **R.'s Line,** a ridge descending posteriorly from the summit of the pyramid of the cerebellum. **R.'s Sulcus,** the sulcus in the bottom of the sylvian fissure, separating the insula from the remainder of the hemisphere.

Reimplantation (*re-im-plan-ta'-shun*) [*re,* again; *plantare,* to plant]. In dental surgery, the replacing of a drawn tooth into its socket.

Reinfection (*re-in-fek'-shun*) [*re,* again; *infection*]. Infection a second time with the same kind of virus.

Reinoculation (*re-in-ok-u-la'-shun*) [*re,* again; *inoculare,* to inoculate]. Inoculation a second time with the same kind of virus.

Reinsch's Test. A test for arsenic. The suspected fluid is strongly acidulated with hydrochloric acid and boiled, some slips of bright copper being added; a grayish coating on the copper may be shown to be arsenic by heating in a glass tube held obliquely, when, if it is arsenic, a crystalline coating will be sublimated on the glass above the copper.

Reinversion (*re-in-ver'-shun*) [*re,* again; *invert*]. The act of reducing an inverted uterus by the application of pressure to the fundus.

Reisseisen's Muscles. The muscular fibers of the bronchi.

Reissner's Canal. See *Canal, Membranous, of the Cochlea.* **R.'s Membrane,** the membrana vestibularis; a delicate membrane which separates the membranous cochlea (scala media) from the scala vestibuli.

Rejuvenescence (*re-ju-ven-es'-ens*) [*re*, again; *juvenescere*, to grow young]. A renewal of youth; a renewal of strength and vigor.

Relapse (*re-laps'*) [*re*, again; *labi*, to fall]. A return of an attack of a disease shortly after the beginning of convalescence.

Relapsing Fever. An acute infectious disease due to *Spirochæta obermeieri*. After a period of incubation of from 5 to 7 days, the disease sets in with chill, fever, and pains in the back and limbs. The spleen enlarges, sweats and delirium occur, and the symptoms continue for 5 or 6 days, then suddenly cease by crisis. After a variable interval, usually in about a week, a second paroxysm occurs, which may be followed by a third and fourth. The disease prevails where conditions of overcrowding and defective food-supply obtain; hence the name sometimes given it, *famine-fever*.

Relaxant (*re-laks'-ant*) [see *Relaxation*]. 1. Loosening; causing relaxation. 2. An agent that diminishes tension.

Relaxation (*re-laks-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *laxare*, to loosen]. A diminution of tension in a part; a diminution in functional activity, as *relaxation* of the skin.

Relief (*re-lēf'*) [OF., *relef*, a raising]. 1. The partial removal of anything distressing; alleviation. **R. Incision,** one to relieve tension, as in an abscess.

Remak's Band (*rem'-ak*). The axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fibers.** See *Fibers of Remak*. **R.'s Fibrils,** the fibrils composing a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Remak's*. **R.'s Layer,** the inner longitudinal fibrous layer of the tunica intima of large arteries. **R.'s Sign,** the production, by the pricking of a needle, of a double sensation, the second being painful; it is noted in tabes dorsalis. **R.'s Type of Palsy,** paralysis affecting the muscles of the arm—the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.

Remedial (*re-me'-de-al*) [*remedy*]. Having the nature of a remedy; relieving; curative.

Remedy (*rem'-ed-e*) [*re*, again; *mederi*, to heal]. Anything used in the treatment of disease.

Remijia (*re-mij'-e-ah*) [*Remijō*, a Spanish surgeon]. A genus of rubiaceous shrubs and trees closely related to cinchona.

Remission (*re-mish'-un*) [*re*, back; *mittere*, to send]. 1. Abatement or subsidence of the symptoms of a disease. 2. The period of diminution of the symptoms of a disease.

Remittent (*re-mit'-ent*) [*remission*]. Characterized by remissions. **R. Fever,** a malarial fever characterized by periods of remission without complete apyrexia.

Remulus (*rem'-u-lus*) [L., "a small oar"]. The narrow dorsal portion of a rib.

Ren [L.]. Kidney.

Renaden (*ren'-ad-en*). A proprietary preparation from kidneys; used in chronic nephritis. Dose 1½–2 dr. (6–8 Gm.).

Renal (*re'-nal*) [*ren*]. Pertaining to the kidney. **R. Calculus,** a concretion in the kidney. **R. Inadequacy,** the condition in which the amount of urinary solids, and often the quantity of urine itself, is considerably diminished. It is probably due to an exhausted condition of the epithelial cells of the kidney. **R. Plexus.** See *Plexus, Renal*.

Renculin (*ren'-ku-lin*) [*ren*]. An albuminoid said to exist in the suprarenal capsules.

Rendu's Type of Tremor. A hysteric tremor provoked or increased by volitional movements.

Renicapsule (*ren-e-kap'-sūl*) [*ren; capsula*, a capsule]. A suprarenal capsule.

Reniform (*ren'-e-form*) [*ren; forma*, form]. Kidney-shaped.

Renin (*ren'-in*) [*ren*]. A renal substance used in organotherapy.

Renipuncture (*ren-e-punk'-chur*) [*ren; pungere*, to prick]. Puncture of the capsule of the kidney.

Renitent (*ren'-it-ent*) [*reniti*, to resist]. Resistant to pressure.

Rennet (*ren'-et*) [AS., *rinnan*, to run]. The prepared inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion of this membrane. It contains a milk-curdling ferment that decomposes casein.

Rennin (*ren'-in*) [see *Rennet*]. The milk-curdling ferment of the gastric juice.

Renninogen, Rennogen (*ren-in'-o-jen, ren'-o-jen*) [*rennet*]. The zymogen whence rennin is formed; it exists in the cells of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Renocutaneous (*ren-o-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*ren; cutaneous*]. Relating to the kidneys and the skin.

Renogastric (*ren-o-gas'-trik*) [*ren; γαστήρ*, stomach]. Relating to the kidney and the stomach.

Renuent (*ren'-u-ent*) [*renuens*, nodding back the head]. In anatomy, throwing back the head; applied to certain muscles.

Reoch's Test for Albumin. See *Macwilliam*. **R.'s Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach,** on the addition of a mixture of citrate of iron and quinin and potassium sulfocyanid to the gastric juice or contents of the stomach, containing free hydrochloric acid, a red coloration will be produced.

Reorganization (*re-or-gan-iz-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *organization*]. Healing by the development of tissue elements similar to those lost through some morbid process.

Repellent (*re-pel'-ent*) [*re*, back; *pellere*, to push]. 1. Driving back. 2. Causing resolution of morbid processes.

Repercolation (*re-per-ko-la'-shun*) [*re*, again; *percolare*, to percolate]. Repeated percolation; the passage of a percolate for a second time, or oftener, through the percolator.

Repercussion (*re-per-kush'-un*) [*re*, again; *percussion*]. 1. Ballottement. 2. A driving in or dispersion of a tumor or eruption.

Repercussive (*re-per-kus'-iv*) [see *Repercussion*]. 1. Repellent. 2. A repellent drug.

Repletion (*re-ple'-shun*) [*re*, again; *plere*, to fill]. The condition of being full.

Reposing (*re-po'-zing*) [see *Reposition*]. Returning an abnormally placed part to its proper position.

Reposition (*re-po-zish'-un*) [*re*, back; *ponere*, to place]. The act of returning into place, as *reposition* of the uterus.

Repositor (*re-poz'-it-or*) [see *Reposition*]. An instrument for replacing parts that have become displaced, especially for replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord; an instrument used in the replacement of a displaced uterus.

Reproduction (*re-pro-duk'-shun*) [*re*, again; *produce*]. The act of producing again; the procreation of one's kind; the producing of something like that lost.

Reproductive (*re-pro-duk'-tiv*) [*reproduction*]. Pertaining to reproduction, as the *reproductive* organs.

Repulsion (*re-pul'-shun*) [*re*, back; *pellere*, to drive; to push]. 1. The act of repelling or driving back or apart. 2. The influence tending to drive two bodies apart; the opposite of attraction.

Resaldol (*rez-al'-dol*). An acetyl derivative of saliformin and resorcinol; an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. Dose 8 dr.–2½ oz. (30–75 Gm.) daily.

Resection (*re-sek'-shun*) [*re*, again; *secare*, to cut]. The operation of cutting out. **R. of a Joint,** the cutting away of the ends of the bones forming a joint, or a portion of bone, nerve, or other structure.

Reserve Air. See *Respiration.*

Reservoir of Pecquet (*pek-a'*). See *Receptaculum chyli.*

Residual Air (*re-zid'-u-al*). See under *Respiration.*

Residue, Residuum (*rez'-id-u, rez-id'-u-um*) [*residere*, to remain]. That remaining after a part has been removed; balance or remainder.

Resilience (*re-zil'-e-ens*) [*resilient*]. The quality of being elastic or resilient.

Resilient (*re-zil'-e-ent*) [*re*, back; *salire*, to leap]. Rebounding; elastic. **R. Stricture,** one that contracts again immediately after being dilated.

Resin (*rez'-in*) [*resina*]. 1. One of a class of vegetable substances exuding from various plants, and characterized by being soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the volatile oils, and insoluble in water; they are readily fusible and inflammable. They are obtained in pharmacy by treating the substances containing them with alcohol, and then precipitating the alcoholic solution with water. 2. See *Rosin.* **R. of Jalap** (*resina jalapæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). **R. of Podophyllum** (*resina podophylli*, U. S. P.). Dose ⅛–½ gr. (0.008–0.032 Gm.). **R. of Scammony** (*resina scammonii*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 Gm.).

Resina (*rez'-in-ah*). Colophony. The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. See *Rosin.*

Resinate (*rez'-in-āt*). A compound of a resin with a base.

Resineon (*rez-in'-e-on*). A volatile oil distilled from resin with potash and freed from phenol. It is used as a wound antiseptic and in the treatment of skin diseases.

Resinol (*rez'-in-ol*). See *Retinol.*

Resinous (*rez'-in-us*) [*resin*]. Having the nature of a resin.

Resistance (*re-zis'-tans*) [*resistare*, to withstand]. 1. Opposition to force or external impression. 2. In electricity, the opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of the current. **R.-coil,** a coil of wire for increasing the resistance in a circuit. **R., Essential, R., Internal,** the resistance to conduction within the battery itself. **R., Extraordinary, R., External,** the resistance to conduction outside of the battery. **R., Issaeff's Period of,** a temporary power of resistance to inoculation by virulent cultures of bacteria, conferred by the injection of various substances, such as salt solution, urine, serum, etc.

Resistivity (*re-zis-tiv'-it-e*) [*resistance*]. The amount or character of electric resistance exhibited by a body.

Resol (*rez'-ol*). A disinfectant mixture of saponified wood-tar and methyl-alcohol.

Resolution (*rez-o-lu'-shun*) [*resolvere*, to resolve]. The return of a part to the normal state after a pathologic process.

Resolve (*re-zolv'*) [*resolvere*, to resolve]. 1. To return to the normal state after some pathologic process. 2. To separate anything into its component parts.

Resolvent (*re-zol'-vent*) [*resolve*]. 1. Causing solution or dissipation of tissue. 2. An agent causing resolution.

Resolving Power. The capability of a lens of making clear the finest details of an object.

Resonance (*rez'-o-nans*) [*re*, again; *sonare*, to sound]. 1. The sound obtained on striking a hollow object, especially the note obtained on percussing the chest or abdomen. 2. The sound of the voice as transmitted to the ear applied to the chest. **R., Cracked-pot,** a sound elicited by percussing over a pulmonary cavity communicating with a bronchus. **R., Hydatid,** a peculiar sound heard in combined auscultation and percussion of hydatid cysts. It is not heard in other cystic conditions. **R., Skodaic,** the increased percussion resonance over the upper part of a lung when the lower part is compressed by a pleural effusion. **R., Tympanitic,** a hollow sound elicited on percussion over the intestine and over large pulmonary cavities with thin yielding walls. **R., Vesicular,** the normal pulmonary resonance. **R., Vesiculotympanitic,** an admixture of vesicular and tympanitic resonance. **R., Vocal,** the sound heard on auscultation of the chest during ordinary speech. **R., Whispering,** the sound heard on auscultation of the chest during the act of whispering.

Resonator (*rez'-o-na-tor*) [see *Resonance*]. An instrument used to intensify sounds.

Resopyrin (*rez-o-pi'-rin*). A compound of resorcinol and antipyrin. It is used in any condition in which antipyrin and resorcinol are indicated. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Resorbent (*re-sorb'-ent*) [*resorbere*, to draw to itself]. 1. Favoring resorption. 2. A drug which aids in the process of resorption.

Resorbin (*re-sorb'-in*). A penetrating ointment-base consisting of an emulsion of sweet almond oil, wax, and a dilute aqueous solution of gelatin or soap.

Resorcin (*re-zor'-sin*). See *Resorcinol*.

Resorcinol (*re-zor'-sin-ol*) [*resin; orcin*]. 1. $C_6H_6O_2$. A crystalline substance isomeric with pyrocatechin and hydroquinone, and usually prepared by fusing sodium benzene disulfonate with sodium hydroxid. It is an antipyretic and antiseptic, but is chiefly used in ointments for chronic skin diseases. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). 2. Equal parts of resorcinol and iodoform fused together; it is used as a surgical dusting-powder, 20 to 50% with starch, or 7 to 15% ointment.

Resorption (*re-sorp'-shun*) [*re*, again; *sorbere*, to absorb]. The absorption of morbid deposits, as of the products of inflammation. **R.-infection,** a mode of infection marked by the development of bacteria at a distance from the point of introduction.

Respirable (*res-pi'-rah-bl* or *res'-pe-rah-bl*) [see *Respiration*]. Capable of being inspired and expired; capable of furnishing the gaseous interchange in the lung necessary for life.

Respiration (*res-pi-ra'-shun*) [*re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The interchange between the gases of living organisms and the gases of the medium in which they live, through any channel, as *cutaneous respiration*. 2. The act of breathing with the lungs; the taking into and the expelling from the lungs of air. It consists of two acts—*inspiration*, or the taking in of the atmospheric air, and *expiration*, the expelling of the modified air. Expired air contains less oxygen and more carbon dioxid than inspired air. The volume of air taken into the lungs and given out during an ordinary respiration (*tidal air*) is 500 Cc.; the volume that can be inspired in addition by a forcible inspiration (*complemental air*) is 1500 Cc.; that which remains in the chest after a normal expiration (*reserve* or *supplemental air*) is 1500 Cc.; the amount remaining in the chest after the most complete expiration (*residual air*) is from 1200–1600 Cc. The volume of air that can be forcibly expelled after the most forcible inspiration is termed *vital* or *respiratory capacity* and is equal to the tidal air, complemental air, and reserve air, or about 3500 Cc. See *Breath* and *Breathing*. **R., Abdominal,** a type of respiration caused by the contraction of the diaphragm and the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera. It is more common in men than in women. **R., Accelerated,** that exceeding 25 a minute. **R., Artificial,** the artificial production of the normal respiratory movements. See *Artificial Respiration*. **R., Costal,** a type of respiration in which the chest movement predominates over the diaphragmatic movement, seen especially in women. **R., Metamorphosing,** a form of respiration in which inspiration is at first harsh, but toward the end becomes blowing and accompanied by adventitious sounds. It is produced by the entrance of air into a cavity through a narrow opening.

Respirator (*res'-pi-ra-tor*) [*respiration*]. An appliance by which the inspired air, in passing through it, is warmed, purified, or medicated.

Respiratory (*res-pi'-ra-to-re* or *res'-pe-ra-to-re*) [*respiration*]. Pertaining to respiration. **R. Bundle,** the ascending root of the glossopharyngeal nerve, probably arising in the posterior horns of the cord. **R. Center.** See *Center, Respiratory*. **R. Excursion,** the entire movement of the chest during the complete act of respiration. **R. Murmur,** the sound produced by the air entering and escaping from the lungs during respiration. **R. Nerve,** one of two nerves supplying important muscles of respiration: the *external* is the posterior thoracic nerve; the *internal*, the phrenic nerve. **R. Quotient,** the ratio of the amount of oxygen taken in by the lungs to the carbon dioxid given off in the same period of time. **R. Tract,** all the air-passages and air-cells concerned in respiration.

Respirometer (*res-pi-rom'-et-er*) [*respiration; μέτρον*, a measure]. A device to determine the character of the respiration.

Rest [ME., *resten*, to rest]. 1. Cessation of labor or action; to sleep; to lie dormant. 2. A mass of embryonic cells which, having been misplaced during organic evolution, remain quiescent and fail to reach their normal evolution. They at times act as foci for the development of newgrowths or other pathologic phenomena. **R.s, Adrenal, R.s, Suprarenal,** masses of aberrant adrenal tissue occasionally observed beneath the capsule of the kidney. **R.-cure.** See *Mitchell's Treatment*.

Restibrachium (*res-te-bra'-ke-um*) [*restis; brachium*]. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.

Restiform (*res'-te-form*) [*restis; forma*, form]. Corded or cord-like. **R. Body,** a part of the medulla oblongata, which as the inferior cerebellar peduncle connects the medulla with the cerebellum. It contains fibers from the lateral column of the spinal cord (the lateral cerebellar tract), from the posterior column, and from the inferior olivary nucleus.

Restis (*res'-tis*) [L., "a rope"]. The restiform body.

Restitution (*res-tit-u'-shun*) [*re*, again; *statuere*, to set up]. The act of restoring.

Restorative (*re-sto'-ra-tiv*) [*restore*]. A remedy that is efficacious in restoring health and strength.

Restringent (*re-strin'-jent*) [*restringere*, to restrain]. An astringent or styptic.

Resudation (*re-su-da'-shun*) [*re*, again; *sudor*, sweat]. The return of sweating as a symptom.

Resupinate (*re-su'-pin-āt*) [*re*, again; *supinare*, to bend backward]. Turned in a direction opposite to normal; as an ovary with its apex downward.

Resuscitation (*re-sus-it-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *suscitare*, to raise up]. The bringing back to life of one apparently dead.

Resuscitator (*re-sus'-it-a-tor*) [see *Resuscitation*]. One who or that which resuscitates. **R., Intragastric,** an apparatus devised by Fenton B. Türck for the purpose of reducing surgical shock and collapse. It consists simply of a double stomach-tube, at one end of which is attached a soft-rubber bag. By this means heat is applied in a uniform and diffuse manner, up to 135° F.

Retamin (*ret-am'-in*) [*retama*, the Spanish name for genista], $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O$. An alkaloid from the bark of *Genista sphærocarpa*.

Retch [AS., *hræcan*, to clear the throat]. To strain at vomiting.

Rete (*re'-te*) [L.]. A net or net-like structure. **R. malpighii.** See *R. mucosum*. **R. mirabile,** a cluster of fine vessels produced by the splitting of an artery into numerous branches. If the branches do not reunite, it is called *unipolar rete mirabile;* if they reunite, *bipolar rete mirabile*. **R. mirabile duplex,** a rete mirabile consisting both of veins and of arteries. **R. mucosum,** the deeper layers of the epidermis. **R. testis, R. vasculosum of the testis,** the network of seminal tubules in the corpus highmorianum.

Retention (*re-ten'-shun*) [*re*, back; *tenere*, to hold]. The act of retaining or holding back. **R. Cyst.** See *Cyst, Retention*. **R.-hypothesis** (of Chauveau). See *Immunity, Theory of, Chauveau's Retention*. **R. mensium,** a condition in which menstruation occurs but its products are retained in consequence of atresia of the genital canal. **R. of Urine,** the holding of the urine in the bladder on account of some hindrance to urination.

Retial (*re'-te-al*) [*rete*]. Relating to, or of the nature of, a rete.

Reticula (*ret-ik'-u-lah*) [pl. of *reticulum*, a network]. The preferred name for formatio reticularis.

Reticular (*ret-ik'-u-lar*) [*reticulum*]. Resembling a net; formed by a network. **R. Formation.** See *Formatio reticularis*. **R. Lamina,** the membrane covering the organ of Corti. **R. Layer of the Skin,** the deep layer of the skin, consisting of interlacing bands of white and yellow fibrous tissue.

Reticulated (*ret-ik'-u-la-ted*). See *Reticular*.

Reticulum (*ret-ik'-u-lum*) [*reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net]. A network.

Retiform (*ret'-if-orm*). Net-shaped; reticular. **R. Tissue,** adenoid tissue.

Retina (*ret'-in-ah*) [*rete*]. The delicate membrane of the eye representing the terminal expansion of the optic nerve, and extending from the point of entrance of the nerve forward to its termination in the ora serrata. It consists of the following layers, named from behind forward: (*a*) the pigment-layer; (*b*) the neuroepithelial layer, comprising the layer of rods and cones (Jacob's membrane; bacillary layer), the outer limiting membrane, and the outer nuclear layer; (*c*) the cerebral layer, comprising the outer reticular layer (outer granular layer), the inner nuclear layer, the inner reticular layer (inner granular layer), the ganglion-cell layer, the nerve-fiber layer. These layers are cemented together by a supporting framework of connective tissue, the fibers of Müller, or radiating fibers.

Retinaculum (*ret-in-ak'-u-lum*) [L., "a band"]. A band or membrane holding back an organ or part. **R. ligamenti arcuati,** the short external lateral ligament of the knee-joint. **R. morgagni, R. of the Ileocecal Valve,** the ridge formed by the coming together of the valve-segments at each end of the opening between the cecum and the ileum. **R. peroneorum inferius,** a fibrous band running over the peroneal tendons as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum. **R. peroneorum superius,** the external annular ligament of the ankle-joint. **R. tendineum,** the annular ligament of the wrist or ankle.

Retinal (*ret'-in-al*) [*retina*]. Pertaining to or affecting the retina. **R. Apoplexy,** hemorrhage into the retina.

Retinitis (*ret-in-i'-tis*) [*retina; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the retina. **R., Albuminuric,** retinitis due to nephritis. **R. apoplectica,** retinal apoplexy. **R., Central Recurrent,** a rare form of syphilitic retinitis characterized by a central dark scotoma which disappears in a few days to return in a few weeks, the attacks becoming more frequent. **R., Diabetic,** retinitis occurring in diabetes. **R., Hemorrhagic,** retinitis associated with hemorrhages. **R., Leukemic,** a form occurring in leukemia and characterized by pallor of the retinal vessels and optic disc and hemorrhages.

Retinochoroiditis (*ret-in-o-ko-roi-di'-tis*) [*retina; choroiditis*]. Inflammation of the retina and choroid.

Retinol (*ret'-in-ol*) [*resin*], $C_{32}H_{16}$. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained in the destructive distillation of resin. It is used as a solvent and has also been employed in gonorrhea.

Retinoscopy (*ret-in-os'-ko-pe*) [*retina; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by observation of the movements of the retinal images and shadows through the ophthalmoscopic mirror. Syn., *Skiascopy*.

Retort (*re-tort'*) [*re*, back; *torquere*, to twist]. A vessel employed in distillation, consisting of an expanded globular portion and a long neck, and containing the liquid to be distilled.

Retractile (*re-trak'-til*) [*retract*]. Capable of being drawn back.

Retractility (*re-trak-til'-it-e*) [*retract*]. The power of retracting or drawing back.

Retraction (*re-trak'-shun*) [*retract*]. The act of retracting or drawing back; a retraction of the muscles after amputation.

Retractor (*re-trak'-tor*) [*retract*]. An instrument for drawing back the lips of a wound so as to give a better view of the deeper parts.

Retrad (*re'-trad*) [*retro*, backward]. In or toward the rear.

Retrahens aurem (*re-tra'-henz aw'-rem*). Drawing back the ear. See under *Muscle*.

Retrahent (*re'-tra-hent*) [*retrahens*, drawing back]. Drawing backward; retracting.

Retrenchment (*re-trench'-ment*) [Fr., *retrenchement*]. A plastic operation the object of which is to obtain cicatricial contraction by the removal of superfluous tissue.

Retro- (*re-tro-*). A prefix meaning back, backward, or behind.

Retroanteroamnesia (*re-tro-an-ter-o-am-ne'-ze-ah*). See *Amnesia, Retroanterograde*.

Retroanterograde (*re-tro-ant'-er-o-grād*) [*retro-; anterius*, before; *gradi*, to go]. Reversing the order of succession. **R. Amnesia.** See *Amnesia, Retroanterograde*.

Retroauricular (*re-tro-aw-rik'-u-lar*). Dorsad of the auricle of the ear or of the heart.

Retrobuccal (*re-tro-buk'-al*) [*retro-; bucca*, the cheek]. Pertaining to the back part of the mouth or of the cheek.

Retrobulbar (*re-tro-bul'-bar*) [*retro-; bulbar*]. Situated or occurring behind the eyeball. **R. Neuritis,** inflammation in the orbital part of the optic nerve.

Retrocecal (*re-tro-se'-kal*). Pertaining to the back of the cecum.

Retrocedent (*re-tro-se'-dent*) [*retro-; cedere*, to go]. Going back; disappearing from the surface. **R. Gout,** a form of gout in which the joint-inflammation suddenly disappears and is replaced by affections of the internal organs.

Retroceps (*re'-tro-seps*) [Fr.]. A variety of obstetric forceps used to grasp the fetal head from behind.

Retrocervical (*re-tro-ser'-vik-al*) [*retro-; cervix*, neck]. Situated behind the cervix uteri.

Retrocession (*re-tro-sesh'-un*) [*retrocede*]. The act of going back.

Retroclusion (*re-tro-klu'-zhun*) [*retro-; claudere*, to shut]. A form of acupressure in which the pin is passed first above the artery into the tissues on the other side, then below the artery into the tissues upon the side first entered.

Retrocolic (*re-tro-kol'-ik*). Behind the colon.

Retrocollic (*re-tro-kol'-ik*) [see *Retrocollis*]. Pertaining to the muscles at the back of the neck. **R. Spasm,** spasm of the muscles at the back of the neck, causing retraction of the head.

Retrocollis (*re-tro-kol'-is*) [*retro-; collis*, the nape of the neck]. Torticollis.

Retrodeviation (*re-tro-de-ve-a'-shun*) [*retro-; deviation*]. Any backward displacement; a retroflexion or retroversion.

Retrodisplacement (*re-tro-dis-plās'-ment*) [*retro-; displacement*]. Backward displacement of a part or organ.

Retroesophageal (*re-tro-e-sof-aj'-e-al*) [*retro-; esophagus*]. Located behind the esophagus.

Retroflexion (*re-tro-flek'-shun*) [*retro-; flexion*]. The state of being bent backward. **R. of the Uterus,** a condition in which the uterus is bent backward upon itself, producing a sharp angle in its axis.

Retrograde (*ret'-ro-grād* or *re'-tro-grād*) [*retro-; gradi*, to go]. Going backward; undoing. **R. Embolism,** embolism in which the embolus has gone against the normal direction of the blood-stream.

Retrography (*re-trog'-ra-fe*) [*retro-; γράφειν*, to write]. Backward writing; mirror-writing.

Retroinsular (*re-tro-in'-su-lar*) [*retro-; insula*, island]. Situated behind the island of Reil, as the *retroinsular* convolutions.

Retrojector (*re'-tro-jek-tor*) [*retro-; jacere*, to throw]. An instrument for washing out the uterus.

Retrolingual (*re-tro-ling'-gwal*) [*retro-; lingua*, the tongue]. Relating to that part of the throat back of the tongue.

Retronasal (*re-tro-na'-zal*) [*retro-; nasus*, nose]. Situated behind the nose or nasal cavities.

Retroocular (*re-tro-ok'-u-lar*). See *Retrobulbar*.

Retroperitoneal (*re-tro-per-it-on-e'-al*) [see *Retroperitoneum*]. Situated behind the peritoneum.

Retroperitoneum (*re-tro-per-it-on-e'-um*) [*retro-; peritoneum*]. The space lying behind the peritoneum and in front of the spinal column and lumbar muscles.

Retroperitonitis (*re-tro-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [*retro-; peritonitis*]. Inflammation of the retroperitoneal structures.

Retropharyngeal (*re-tro-far-in'-je-al*) [*retro-; pharynx*]. Situated behind the pharynx, as *retropharyngeal* abscess.

Retroplacental (*re-tro-pla-sent'-al*). Dorsad of the placenta.

Retroposed (*re'-tro-pōzd*) [*retro-; ponere*, to place]. Displaced backward.

Retropulsion (*re-tro-pul'-shun*) [*retro-; pellere*, to drive]. 1. A driving or turning back, as of the fetal head. 2. A running backward; a form of walking sometimes seen in paralysis agitans.

Retrostalsis (*re-tro-stal'-sis*) [*retro-; στάλσις*, compression]. Reversed peristalsis; peristaltic action that tends to drive the intestinal contents cephalad instead of caudad.

Retrosternal (*re-tro-ster'-nal*) [*retro-; sternum*]. Situated behind the sternum.

Retrotarsal (*re-tro-tar'-sal*) [*retro-; tarsus*]. Situated behind the tarsus, as the *retrotarsal* fold of the conjunctiva. **R. Fold.** See *Fornix conjunctivæ*.

Retrouterine (*re-tro-u'-tĕr-in*) [*retro-; uterus*]. Behind the uterus. **R. Hematocele,** a blood-tumor behind the uterus in the pouch of Douglas.

Retrovaccination (*re-tro-vak-sin-a'-shun*) [*retro-; vaccination*]. Vaccination with virus

from a cow that had been inoculated with the virus of smallpox from a human subject.

Retroversioflexion (*re-tro-ver-se-o-flek'-shun*). Combined retroversion and retroflexion.

Retroversion (*re-tro-ver'-shun*) [*retro-; version*]. A turning back. **R. of Uterus,** a condition in which the uterus is tilted backward without curvature of its axis.

Retroverted (*re'-tro-ver-ted*). Tilted or turned backward, as a *retroverted* uterus.

Retzius' Brown Strias. Brownish concentric lines in the enamel of the teeth, running nearly parallel to the surface. **R.'s Capsule,** the fascial formation investing the intrapelvic and bulbous portions of the urethra and Cowper's glands. **R.'s Fibers,** the rigid filaments of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **R.'s Ligament,** the outer portion of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle which forms a loop around the peroneus tertius and the extensor longus digitorum. **R.'s Space** a triangular space the basis of which lies between the spines of the pubes, the apex being from 5 to 7 centimeters above. In this space, which is filled with connective tissue, the bladder is not covered by the peritoneum. Syn., *Cavum retzii.* **R.'s Veins,** the veins forming anastomoses between the mesenteric veins and the inferior vena cava.

Reusner's Sign of Early Pregnancy. An increase in the volume of the pulsation of the uterine arteries may be perceived through the vagina in the posterior culdesac as early as the fourth week.

Reuss' Formula. The formula by means of which the amount of albumin contained in pathologic exudates and transudates can be approximately calculated when the specific gravity, that depends upon the amount of albumin present, is known: $E = \frac{3}{4}$ (S—1000) —2.8; E = percentage of albumin contained in the fluid; S = specific gravity of the fluid. **R.'s Test for Atropin,** heat the substance to be tested with sulfuric acid and an oxidizing agent; in the presence of atropin a fragrance as of roses and orange-flowers is given off.

Revellent (*re-vel'-ent*). See *Revulsive.*

Revilliod's Sign. Inability of the patient to close the eye of the affected side only; it is observed in paralysis of the superior facial nerve. Syn., *Signe de l'orbiculaire.*

Revivification (*re-viv-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*revivificatio*]. 1. Restoration to consciousness. 2. The refreshening of surfaces by paring before placing them in apposition.

Revulsant (*re-vul'-sant*) [see *Revulsion*]. 1. Causing revulsion. 2. See *Revulsive.*

Revulsion (*re-vul'-shun*) [*re*, back; *vellere*, to pluck]. A plucking or driving backward; specifically, the diverting of disease from one part to another by the sudden withdrawal of the blood from the part.

Revulsive (*re-vul'-siv*) [see *Revulsion*]. 1. Causing revulsion. 2. An agent that causes revulsion.

Revulsor (*re-vul'-sor*). 1. An apparatus for effecting revulsion by the alternate application of heat and cold. 2. A plate or cylinder set with needles, used in producing counterirritation.

Reynold's Test for Acetone. To the liquid to be tested add freshly precipitated mercuric oxid; shake and filter. If acetone is present, the filtrate will contain mercury, owing to the acetone dissolving freshly precipitated mercuric oxid. The mercury may be detected by overlaying the filtrate with ammonium sulfid, which turns black.

Rhabditis (*rab-di'-tis*) [*ῥάβδος*, a rod]. A genus of nematode worms a few species of which are parasitic in man.

Rhabdium (*rab'-de-um*) [dim. of *ῥάβδος*, a rod]. A fiber of striped or voluntary muscle.

Rhabdoid (*rab'-doid*) [*ῥάβδος*, a rod; *εἶδος*, like]. Rod-like.

Rhabdomyoma (*rab-do-mi-o'-mah*) [*ῥάβδος*, a rod; *myoma*]. A form of myoma characterized by the presence of striated muscular fibers.

Rhabdonema (*rab-do-ne'-mah*) [*ῥάβδος*, a rod; *νῆμα*, a thread]. A genus of parasitic roundworms.

Rhachi-. See *Rachi-.*

Rhacoma (*ra-ko'-mah*) [*ῥακόειν*, to rend]. Excoriation, rent, or chapping. Also, a pendulous condition of the scrotum.

Rhacous (*ra'-kus*) [*ῥάκος*, a rag]. Wrinkled; lacerated.

Rhagades (*rag'-ad-ēz*) [*ῥαγάς*, fissure]. Linear cracks or fissures, especially in the skin.

Rhagoid (*rag'-oid*) [*ῥάξ*, a grape; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling a grape.

Rhamnin (*ram'-nin*) [*rhamnus*]. A laxative fluidextract of cascara sagrada.

Rhamnose (*ram'-nōz*) [*rhamnus*], $C_6H_{12}O_5$. One of the glucoses. It results upon decomposing various glucosids with dilute sulfuric acid.

Rhamnus (*ram'-nus*) [*ῥάμνος*, buckthorn]. A genus of trees and shrubs; buckthorns. **R. purshiana** (U. S. P.), cascara sagrada. The dried bark of *R. purshiana*, the California buckthorn. It is used as a laxative in habitual constipation. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). Dose of the *extract* (*extractum rhamni purshianæ*, U. S. P.) 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* (*fluidextractum rhamni purshianæ*, U. S. P.) 15 min. (1 Cc.); of the *aromatic fluidextract* (*fluidextractum rhamni purshianæ aromaticum*, U. S. P.) 15 min. (1 Cc.). See also *Cascara sagrada.*

Rhaphania (*raf-a'-ne-ah*). See *Raphania.*

Rhaphe (*ra'-fe*). See *Raphe.*

Rhatany (*rat'-an-e*). See *Krameria.*

Rhegma (*reg'-mah*) [*ῥῆγμα*, a rent]. A rupture of the walls of a vessel or of the containing membrane of a tissue, as, for example, the coats of the eye, the walls of the peritoneum. Also, the bursting of an abscess.

Rhein (*re'-in*) [*rheum*]. 1. The precipitate from a tincture of *Rheum palmatum;* it is cathartic, tonic, cholagog, and antiseptic. Dose 1–4 gr. (0.065–0.25 Gm.). 2. Same as *Chrysarobin.*

Rheo- (*re-o-*) [*ῥέος*, current]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a current.

Rheochord (*re'-o-kord*). See *Rheostat.*

Rheometer (*re-om'-et-er*) [*rheo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. A galvanometer. 2. An apparatus for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Rheophore (*re'-o-fōr*) [*rheo-; φέρειν*, to bear]. An electrode.

Rheoscope (*re'-o-skōp*) [*rheo-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument for demonstrating the existence of an electric current; a galvanoscope.

Rheostat (*re'-o-stat*) [*rheo-; ἱστάναι*, to stand]. An instrument introduced into an electric current and offering a known resistance, for the purpose of regulating the strength of the current.

Rheotachygraphy (*re-o-tak-ig'-raf-e*) [*rheo-; ταχύς*, swift; *γράφειν*, to write]. The registration of the curve of variation in electromotive action of muscles.

Rheotome (*re'-o-tōm*) [*rheo-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for breaking and making a galvanic circuit; an interrupter. **R., Differential,** one for indicating the negative variation in muscle-currents.

Rheotrope (*re'-o-trōp*) [*rheo-; τρέπειν*, to turn]. An apparatus for reversing the direction of an electric current.

Rhestocythemia (*res-to-si-the'-me-ah*) [*ῥαιστός*, destroyed; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of broken-down erythrocytes in the blood.

Rheum (*re'-um*). 1. See *Rhubarb.* 2. [*ῥεῦμα*, from *ῥεῖν*, to flow.] Any watery or catarrhal discharge. **R., Salt-,** eczema.

Rheumagon (*ru'-ma-gon*) [*rheum; ἄγειν*, to carry off]. A proprietary preparation of sodium iodid and sodium phosphate for use in gout and syphilis.

Rheumarthritis, Rheumarthrosis (*ru-mar-thri'-tis, ru-mar-thro'-sis*) [*rheum; ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Acute articular rheumatism.

Rheumatalgia (*ru-mat-al'-je-ah*) [*rheum; ἄλγος*, pain]. Rheumatic pain.

Rheumatic (*ru-mat'-ik*) [*rheum*]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with rheumatism. **R. Diathesis,** the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism. **R. Fever,** acute articular rheumatism. **R. Gout.** Synonym of *Rheumatoid arthritis.*

Rheumatin (*ru'-mat-in*). See *Saloquinin Salicylate.*

Rheumatism (*ru'-mat-izm*) [*rheum*]. A constitutional disease characterized by pain in the joints and muscles, tending to recur, and associated with exposure to cold and wet. **R., Acute Articular,** a form characterized by fever, by swelling of various joints, beginning usually in one and rapidly spreading to others, by acid sweats, and by a marked tendency to involve the endocardium, less frequently the pericardium, pleura, and peritoneum. The iris and conjunctiva may also become affected. **R., Chronic,** a chronic form in which the symptoms are milder and in which the disease attacks either the muscles (*muscular rheumatism*) or the joints (*chronic articular rheumatism*). **R., Gonorrheal,** joint-inflammation occurring in association with gonorrheal urethritis. It generally involves but one joint; if several are affected, it is usually the smaller joints. The course is chronic. **R., Inflammatory,** acute articular rheumatism. **R., Synovial,** a rheumatic disorder of the synovial membranes with serous accumulation.

Rheumatismal (*ru-ma-tiz'-mal*) [*rheumatism*]. Pertaining to rheumatism.

Rheumato-, Rheumo- (*ru-mat-o-, ru-mo-*) [*rheumatism*]. Prefixes meaning relating to rheumatism.

Rheumatoid (*ru'-ma-toid*) [*rheumato-; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling rheumatism. **R. Arthritis.** See *Arthritis, Rheumatoid.*

Rheumatokelis (*ru-mat-o-ke'-lis*) [*rheumato-; κηλίς*, a spot]. Purpura occurring in conjunction with rheumatism.

Rheumatophthisis (*ru-mat-off'-this-is*) [*rheumato-; phthisis*]. Atrophy the result of rheumatism.

Rheumatopyra (*ru-mat-o-pi'-rah*) [*rheumato-; πῦρ*, fire]. Rheumatic fever.

Rheumatosis (*ru-mat-o'-sis*) [*rheum*]. The condition due to the action of poisons in the blood affecting the articular and endocardial parts.

Rheumatospasm (*ru-mat'-o-spazm*) [*rheumato-; σπασμός*, a spasm]. Spasms due to rheumatism.

Rheumic (*ru'-mik*) [*rheum*]. Pertaining to rheum. **R. Diathesis,** one that gives rise to cutaneous eruptions.

Rheumodontalgia (*ru-mo-don-tal'-je-ah*) [*rheumo-; odontalgia*]. Toothache of rheumatic origin.

Rheumophthalmia (*ru-moff-thal'-me-ah*) [*rheumo-; ophthalmia*]. Ophthalmia due to rheumatism.

Rheumotylus (*ru-mo-til'-us*) [*rheumo-; τύλος*, a knob]. A callus the result of rheumatism.

Rhexis (*reks'-is*) [*ῥῆξις*, rupture]. Rupture of a vessel or of an organ.

Rhicnosis (*rik-no'-sis*) [*ῥικνός*, shriveled]. A wrinkling of the skin, the result of muscular atrophy.

Rhigolene (*rig'-o-lēn*) [*ῥῖγος*, cold]. A very volatile liquid obtained from petroleum by distillation, and used as a local anesthetic. Its rapid evaporation freezes and benumbs the part upon which it is sprayed.

Rhin-, Rhino- (*rin-, ri-no-*) [*ῥίς*, nose]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the nose.

Rhinalgia (*ri-nal'-je-ah*) [*rhin-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the nose.

Rhinalgin (*ri-nal'-jin*). A nasal suppository, recommended in coryza, said to contain cacao-butter, 1 Gm.; alumnol, 0.01 Gm.; menthol, 0.025 Gm.; and oil of valerian, 0.025 Gm.

Rhinedema (*ri-ne-de'-mah*) [*rhin-; edema*]. Edema affecting the nose.

Rhinelcos (*ri-nel'-kos*) [*rhin-; ἕλκος*, an ulcer]. A nasal ulcer.

Rhinencephalon (*ri-nen-sef'-al-on*) [*rhin-; ἐγ-*

κέφαλος, brain]. The olfactory lobe of the brain.

Rhinenchysis (*ri-nen'-ki-sis*) [*rhin-; ἐγχεῖν*, to pour in]. The injection of liquid into the nasal cavities.

Rhinesthesia (*ri-nes-the'-ze-ah*) [*rhin-; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. The sense of smell.

Rhineurynter (*ri-nu-rin'-ter*) [*rhin-; εὐρύνειν*, to dilate]. A distensible bag or sac which is inflated after insertion into the nostril.

Rhinhematoma (*rin-hem-at-o'-mah*) [*rhin-; hematoma*]. An effusion of blood into the nasal cartilage.

Rhinion (*rin'-e-on*) [*ῥίς*, nose]. The lower point of the suture between the nasal bones. See under *Craniometric Point.*

Rhinitis (*ri-ni'-tis*) [*rhin-; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane. **R., Acute,** coryza; cold in the head. **R., Chronic,** a form usually due to repeated attacks of acute rhinitis, and producing in the early stages hypertrophy of the mucous membrane (*hypertrophic rhinitis*) and in the later stages atrophy (*atrophic rhinitis*), and the presence of dark, offensively smelling crusts. **R., Fibrinous,** a rare form of rhinitis characterized by the development of a false membrane in the nose. **R., Pseudomembranous.** See *R., Fibrinous.* **R., Syphilitic,** a chronic form due to syphilis, and usually attended by ulceration and caries of the bone and an offensive discharge (ozena). **R., Tuberculous,** that due to the tubercle bacillus; it is usually associated with ulceration and caries of the bones.

Rhinobyon (*ri-no'-be-on*) [*rhino-; βύειν*, to stop]. A nasal plug or tampon.

Rhinocanthectomy (*ri-no-kan-thek'-to-me*). See *Rhinommectomy.*

Rhinocephalus (*ri-no-sef'-al-us*) [*rhino-; κεφαλή*, head]. A monster in which the nose resembles a tube and the eyes are fused below the nose.

Rhinocheiloplasty (*ri-no-ki'-lo-plas-te*) [*rhino-; cheiloplasty*]. Plastic surgery of the nose and lip.

Rhinocleisis (*ri-no-kli'-sis*) [*rhino-; κλεῖσις*, fastening]. Nasal obstruction.

Rhinocnesmus (*ri-nok-nez'-mus*) [*rhino-; κνησμός*, an itching]. Itching of the nose.

Rhinodacryolith (*ri-no-dak'-re-o-lith*) [*rhino-; dacryolith*]. A lacrimal stone in the nasal duct.

Rhinoderma (*ri-no-der'-mah*). See *Keratosis pilaris.*

Rhinodynia (*ri-no-din'-e-ah*) [*rhino-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Any pain in the nose.

Rhinolalia (*ri-no-la'-le-ah*) [*rhino-; λαλιά*, speech]. Imperfect articulation due to undue closure (*rhinolalia clausa*) or undue patulousness (*rhinolalia aperta*) of the posterior nares.

Rhinolaryngitis (*ri-no-lar-in-ji'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the mucosa of the nose and larynx.

Rhinolaryngology (*ri-no-lar-in-gol'-o-je*). The science of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the nose and larynx.

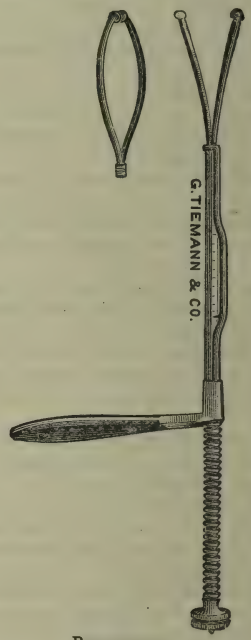
Rhinolith (*ri'-no-lith*) [*rhino-; λίθος*, a stone]. A nasal calculus.

Rhinologic (*ri-no-loj'-ik*) [*rhinology*]. Pertaining to rhinology.

Rhinologist (*ri-nol'-o-jist*) [*rhinology*]. A specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose.

Rhinology (*ri-nol'-o-je*) [*rhino-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the nose.

Rhinometer (*ri-nom'-et-er*) [*rhino-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the nose.



RHINOMETER.

Rhinomiosis (*ri-no-mi-o'-sis*) [*rhino-; μείωσις*, a lessening]. Operative shortening of the nose.

Rhinommectome (*ri-nom-ek'-to-me*) See *Rhinommectomy.*

Rhinommectomy (*ri-nom-ek'-to-me*) [*rhino-; ὄμμα*, the eye; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of the inner canthus of the eye.

Rhinonecrosis (*ri-no-ne-kro'-sis*). Necrosis of the nasal bones.

Rhinopharyngitis (*ri-no-far-in-ji'-tis*). See *Nasopharyngitis.*

Rhinopharyngolith (*ri-no-far-ing'-go-lith*) [*rhino-; pharynx; λίθος*, a stone]. A nasopharyngeal calculus.

Rhinophonia (*ri-no-fo'-ne-ah*) [*rhino-; φωνή*, sound]. A nasal tone in speaking.

Rhinophyma (*ri-no-fi'-mah*) [*rhino-; φῦμα*, tumor]. A form of acne rosacea of the nose characterized by a marked hypertrophy of the blood-vessels and the connective tissue, producing a lobulated appearance of the nose.

Rhinoplasty (*ri'-no-plas-te*) [*rhino-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. A plastic operation upon the nose.

R., Indian. See *Operation, Indian.* **R., Tagliacotian.** See *Operation, Italian.*

Rhinopolyp, Rhinopolypus (*ri-no-pol'-ip, -us*) [*rhino-; polyp*]. Polyp of the nose.

Rhinoptia (*ri-nop'-she-ah*) [*rhino-; ὄπτός*, seen]. Internal strabismus.

Rhinorrhagia (*ri-nor-a'-je-ah*) [*rhino-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the nose.

Rhinorrhea (*ri-nor-e'-ah*) [*rhino-; ῥοία*, a flow]. A mucous discharge from the nose.

Rhinosalpingitis (*ri-no-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the eustachian tube.

Rhinosclerin (*ri-no-skle'-rin*) [*rhinoscleroma*]. A preparation from cultures of *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis;* used in the treatment of rhinoscleroma.

Rhinoscleroma (*ri-no-skle-ro'-mah*) [*rhino-; σκληρός*, hard; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A newgrowth of almost stony hardness, affecting the anterior nares and adjacent parts. The disease commences in the mucous membrane of the anterior nares and adjoining skin, the lesions consisting of flat, isolated, or coalescent nodules. It is thought to be due to *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis.*

Rhinoscope (*ri'-no-skōp*) [*rhino-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for examination of the cavities of the nose.

Rhinoscopy (*ri-nos'-ko-pe*) [see *Rhinoscope*]. Examination of the nasal fossas by means of the rhinoscope; that of the anterior nares is termed *anterior rhinoscopy;* that of the posterior nares, *posterior rhinoscopy.*

Rhinostegnosis (*ri-no-steg-no'-sis*) [*rhino-; στέγνωσις*, obstruction]. Nasal obstruction.

Rhinothrix (*ri'-no-thriks*) [*rhino-; θρίξ*, a hair; pl., *rhinotriches*]. A hair growing in the nostril.

Rhizo- (*ri-zo-*) [*rhizome*]. A prefix meaning root.

Rhizodontrypy (*ri-zo-don'-trip-e*) [*rhizo-; ὀδούς*, tooth; *τρύπη*, hole]. Surgical puncture of the root of a tooth.

Rhizome (*ri'-zōm*) [*ῥίζα*, root]. A subterranean stem having roots at its nodes and a bud or shoot at its apex.

Rhizoneure (*ri'-zo-nūr*) [*rhizo-; νεῦρον*, a nerve]. One of those cells that form nerve-roots.

Rhizoneuron (*ri-zo-nu'-ron*) [see *Rhizoneure*]. A neuron the nerve-processes of which leave the spinal cord through the anterior horn; a motor nerve-cell.

Rhizonychium (*ri-zo-nik'-e-um*) [*rhizo-; ὄνυξ*, the nail]. The root of the nail.

Rhizopod (*ri'-zo-pod*) [*rhizo-; πούς*, foot]. A member of the *Rhizopoda*, a subclass of protozoa or animalcules.

Rhodallin (*ro-dal'-in*). See *Thiosinamin.*

Rhodanate (*ro'-dan-āt*). A sulfocyanate.

Rhodesian Cattle Disease. An African disease of cattle transmitted by the brown tick, *Rhipicephalus shipleyi.*

Rhodogenesis (*ro-do-jen'-es-is*) [*ῥόδος*, rose; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The regeneration of visual purple which has been bleached by light.

Rhodophane (*ro'-do-fān*) [*ῥόδον*, rose; *φανής*, appearing]. A red pigment found in the retinal cones.

Rhodophylaxis (*ro-do-fil-aks'-is*) [*ῥόδον*, rose; *φύλαξις*, a guarding]. The property possessed by the retinal epithelium of producing rhodogenesis.

Rhodopsin (*ro-dop'-sin*) [*ῥόδον*, rose; *ὤψ*, eye]. Visual purple; a retinal substance the color of which is preserved by darkness, but bleached by daylight; it is contained in the retinal rods.

Rhomboatloideus (*rom-bo-at-loid'-e-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Rhomboid (*rom'-boid*) [*ῥόμβος*, a rhomb; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. Having a shape similar to that of a rhomb, a quadrilateral figure with opposite sides equal and parallel and oblique angles. **R. Fossa,** the fourth ventricle of the brain. **R. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Rhomboid.*

Rhomboideus (*rom-boid'-e-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Rhoncal (*rong'-kal*). Same as *Rhonchal.*

Rhonchal (*rong'-kal*) [*rhonchus*]. Relating to or produced by a rhonchus, as *rhonchal* fremitus.

Rhonchus (*rong'-kus*) [*ῥόγχος*, snore]. A rattling sound produced in the throat or bronchial tubes during respiration. See *Rale.*

Rhotacism (*ro'-tas-izm*) [*ῥῶ*, the Greek *ρ*, *r*]. The use of the *r* sound in place of other speech-sounds; the too strong utterance of the letter *r.*

Rhubarb (*ru'-barb*) [*ῥῆον*, rhubarb]. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, of the order *Polygonaceæ.* The official drug (*rheum*, U. S. P.; *rhei radix*, B. P.) is the bark of *Rheum officinale* or *Rheum palmatum;* it contains chrysophanic acid, tannic acid (rheotannic acid), and several coloring principles, and is used as a laxative, stomachic, and astringent. Its chief uses are in dyspepsia with constipation, in the diarrhea of children, and in the beginning of bilious fevers. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.). **R., Extract of** (*extractum rhei*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.). **R., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum rhei*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.). **R., Infusion of** (*infusum rhei*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **R., Pills of, Compound** (*pilulæ rhei compositæ*, U. S. P.), pills of rhubarb and aloes. Dose 2–4 pills. **R., Powder of, Compound** (*pulvis rhei compositus*, U. S. P., B. P.), Gregory's powder. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.). **R. and Soda, Mixture of** (*mistura rhei et sodæ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.). **R., Syrup of** (*syrupus rhei*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **R., Syrup of, Aromatic** (*syrupus rhei aromaticus*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). Both the syrup and the aromatic syrup are used chiefly for children, in the doses given. **R., Tincture of** (*tinctura rhei*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **R., Tincture of, Aromatic** (*tinctura rhei aromatica*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **R., Wine of** (*vinum rhei*, B. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.).

Rhus (*rus*) [ῥοῦς, sumac]. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order *Anacardiaceæ*. The dried fruit of *R. glabra*, sumac, constitutes the *rhus glabra* of the U. S. P., and is used as an astringent in inflammations of the mouth and throat, in the form of a decoction or the official *fluidextractum rhois glabræ*. *R. toxicodendron*, the poison-ivy, is a powerful irritant and produces in susceptible persons a violent dermatitis with vesicles and intense itching (ivy-poisoning). The active agent seems to be an acid called toxicodendric acid. In overdoses taken internally it acts as a narcotic poison. It has been employed in chronic rheumatism and in incontinence of urine. Unof. *R. venenata*, swamp-sumac, is also poisonous.

Rhypophobia (*ri-po-fo'-be-ah*) [ῥύπος, filth; φοβεῖν, to fear]. A morbid dread of filth.

Rhyptic (*rip'-tik*) [ῥύπτειν, to cleanse]. Detergent; cleansing; cathartic.

Rhythm (*rithm*) [ῥυθμός, rhythm]. Action or function recurring at regular intervals.

Rhythmophone (*rith'-mo-fōn*) [*rhythm*; φωνή, sound]. A form of microphone for studying the heart-beat and pulse-beat.

Rhytidosis (*rit-id-o'-sis*). See *Rutidosis*.

Rib [AS., *ribb*]. One of the 24 long, flat, curved bones forming the wall of the thorax. **R.s, Abdominal,** the floating ribs. **R.s, Asternal,** the false ribs. **R.s, Cervical,** rib-like processes extending ventrally from the cervical vertebras. **R., False,** one of the five lower ribs not attached to the sternum directly. **R., Floating,** one of the last two ribs which have one end free. **R.s, Short,** the false ribs. **R.s, Sternal,** the true ribs. **R., True,** one of the seven upper ribs that are attached to the sternum. **R.s, Vertebrochondral,** the highest three false ribs; they are united in front by their costal cartilages.

Ribes' Ganglion. See *Ganglion of Ribes*.

Ribesin (*ri-be'-zin*) [*ribesium*, currant]. The juice of the black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, used for staining microscopic sections.

Rice (*rīs*). A plant, *Oryza sativa*, of the *Gramineæ;* also its seed. Rice is used as a food, as a demulcent, and, in the form of rice-water, as a drink in fevers. **R.-water Evacuations,** the name given to the bowel discharges in cholera.

Richardson's Method of Auscultation. The introduction into the esophagus of an elastic bougie or tube connected with the ear-pieces of a stethoscope.

Richter's Hernia. See *Hernia, Richter's*.

Richter-Monro's Line. See *Monro's Line*.

Ricin (*ris'-in*) [*ricinus*, castor-oil]. A poisonous proteid found in the castor-oil bean.

Ricinin (*ris'-in-in*) [*ricinus*]. A poisonous crystalline substance obtained from castor-oil.

Ricinism (*ris'-in-izm*). Poisoning from the seeds of *Ricinus communis;* it is marked by hemorrhagic gastroenteritis and icterus.

Ricinus (*ris'-in-us*) [L., "a tick," from the resemblance of the seed to that insect]. A plant or tree, *R. communis*, or castor-oil plant, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. **Ricini, Oleum** (U. S. P.), castor-oil, the fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *R. communis;* it is used as a cathartic in constipation, colic, and irritative diarrheas. Dose ½ oz. (16 Cc.).

Rickets (*rik'-ets*). See *Rachitis*.

Rickety (*rik'-et-e*) [*rickets*]. Affected with or distorted by rickets.

Ricord's Chancre. The parchment-like initial lesion of syphilis. Syn., *Chancre parchemine*.

Rictus (*rik'-tus*) [L., from *ringi*, to gape]. A fissure or cleft; a gaping, as of the mouth. **R. lupinus,** cleft palate.

Rider's Bone. An osseous formation in the adductor muscles of the leg, from long-continued pressure of the leg against the saddle.

Ridge (*rij*) [ME., *rigge*, the back of a man or beast]. An extended elevation or crest. **R., Genital,** the germ-ridge, in front of and internal to the wolffian body, from which the internal reproductive organs are developed. **R., Intervertebral,** that on the vertebral end of a rib dividing the articular surface into two portions. **R., Maxillary,** the dental crest; a ridge of vascular fibrous tissue along the alveolar processes of the fetus. **R.s, Occipital,** the superior and inferior curved lines of the occipital bone. **R.s, Palatine,** the central ridge together with the lateral corrugations of the mucosa of the hard palate; they are especially noticeable in the human fetus. **R., Temporal,** that extending from the external angular process of the frontal bone, across the frontal and parietal bones, and terminating in the posterior root of the zygomatic process.

Ridley's Sinus. The circular sinus.

Riedel's Process. A tongue-shaped process of the liver frequently felt over the enlarged gall-bladder in cases of cholelithiasis.

Riegel's Syndrome. Riegel's disease; the association of tachycardia with troubles simulating asthma.

Riegler's Test for Albumin. 1. Calcium naphtholsulfonate, 8; citric acid, 8; dissolve in distilled water, 200; 10 Cc. of urine is mixed with 10 to 20 drops of the reagent. Traces of albumin are indicated by a turbidity; larger quantities by a precipitate. Quantitative determination may be made with an albuminometer. 2. Ten Gm. betanaphthalinsulfonic acid are well shaken with 200 Cc. water and filtered. A turbidity or precipitate on adding 20 to 30 drops of reagent to 5 to 6 Cc. of fluid indicates albumin. Sensitiveness, 1 : 40,000. Albumoses and peptones react in a similar manner, but the precipitate disappears on warming and reappears on cooling. **R.'s Test for Albumoses and Peptones,** dissolve 5 Gm. paranitranilin in 25 Cc. water and 6 Cc. concentrated sulfuric acid; add 100 Cc. water, then a solution of sodium nitrite 3 Gm. in 25 Cc. water, and make up to 500 Cc. with water. Filter and preserve in the dark. Mix 10 Cc. reagent with 10 Cc. fluid to be tested, then add 30 drops 10% solution

NaOH—if very small quantities of albumoses or peptones are present, a yellowish orange color develops; with notable quantities a blood-red, even the froth on shaking being red. On now adding excess of H_2SO_4 an orange or brownish precipitate forms. **R.'s Test for Aldehyds and Glucose,** heat 0.1 Gm. phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate, 0.5 Gm. crystal sodium acetate, and 1 Cc. sugar solution until dissolved. When near boiling-point add 20 to 30 drops 10% NaOH without shaking—in a few seconds to 5 minutes liquid becomes violet-red, even if there is but 0.005% sugar present. If no sugar present, color will be a slight pink. For sugar in urine, color must develop within one minute to afford physiologic significance. Reaction also occurs with aldehyds, hence absence of these must be assured. According to Jolles, absence of albumin must also be assured. Reaction uninfluenced by uric acid or creatinin. **R.'s Test for Bile-pigments,** on adding an excess of paradiazonitranilin solution to an alkaline solution of bilirubin or biliverdin, intensely colored reddish-violet flocks are precipitated, soluble in chloroform, alcohol, or benzin, and affording reddish-violet or violet solution. **R.'s Test for Nitrites,** 15 Cc. of the fluid to be examined is mixed in a test-tube with 0.02 to 0.03 Gm. of the naphthol reagent (equal parts naphthionic acid and pure betanaphthol) and 2 or 3 drops concentrated HCl, shaken, and 1 Cc. strong NH_3 poured down the side of the tube, while held in a slanting position; presence of nitrites is indicated by appearance of a red zone, and on shaking the whole solution turns red. **R.'s Test for Uric Acid,** paranitranilin, 0.5 Gm.; water, 10 Cc.; pure concentrated H_2SO_4, 15 drops. Put into a glass flask of 150 Cc. capacity, and heat with agitation until dissolved. Water 20 Cc. is now added, the mixture cooled quickly, 2.5% $NaNO_2$ solution 10 Cc. is added, and diluted, after 15 minutes, with water 60 Cc. The mixture is shaken up repeatedly and filtered. The formation of a blue or green color on adding the reagent and 10% NaOH solution indicates presence of uric acid.

Rieux's Hernia. Retrocecal hernia.

Riga's Disease. Papillomatous ulceration of the frenum of the tongue, covered with a whitish, diphtheroid exudate.

Rigg's Disease. See *Fauchard's Disease.*

Rigidity (*rij-id'-it-e*) [*rigidus,* stiff]. Stiffness; immobility. **R., Cadaveric, R., Postmortem,** rigor mortis.

Rigor (*ri'-gor*) [*rigor,* from *rigere,* to be cold]. Chill. **R. mortis,** the muscular rigidity that occurs a short time after death, due to chemic changes resulting in coagulation of the muscle-plasma and the development of an acid reaction.

Rima (*ri'-mah*). A chink or cleft. **R. glottidis,** the cleft between the true vocal bands; the glottis.

Rimula (*rim'-u-lah*) [dim. of *rima,* a chink]. A small cleft or fissure, especially of the spinal cord or the cerebellum.

Rinderpest (*rin'-der-pest*) [Ger., "cattle-pest"]. An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep and other ruminants.

Rindfleisch's Granule-cells. Eosinophil leukocytes with granulations.

Ring [ME.]. A circular opening or the structure surrounding it. See *Annulus.* **R.-bodies,** peculiar ring-shaped bodies found in the erythrocytes in pernicious anemia, leukemia, and lead-poisoning.

Ringworm. Tinea trichophytina, a contagious disease of the skin due to a vegetable parasite, the trichophyton. See *Tinea.*

Rinmann's Sign of Early Pregnancy. Slender cords radiating from the nipple; they are considered to be hypertrophic acini of the glands.

Rinné's Test (*rin'-nā*). A test to determine the condition of the various parts of the ear, performed by applying a vibrating tuning-fork first over the mastoid process, leaving it there until the patient seems no longer to hear the sound, and then as quickly as possible bringing it immediately in front of the external meatus, avoiding all contact with the head or ear. If the patient is then able to hear the sound of the tuning-fork once more, it indicates that the conduction through the air is better than through the bone.

Riolan's Arch. The arch of the mesentery which is attached to the transverse mesocolon. **R.'s Bouquet,** the muscular bundle attached to the styloid process and composed of the styloglossus, stylohyoid, and stylopharyngeus. **R.'s Muscle,** the ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum. **R.'s Ossicles,** small bones sometimes found in the suture between the inferior border of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

Ripault's Sign. A change in the shape of the pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.

Risorius (*ri-zo'-re-us*) [*ridere,* to laugh]. Laughing. **R. Muscle.** See under *Muscle.*

Risus (*ri'-zus*) [L.]. A grin or laugh. **R. sardonicus,** the sardonic grin, a peculiar grinning distortion of the face produced by spasm of the muscles about the mouth, seen in tetanus.

Ritter's Disease. Dermatitis exfoliativa of the newborn. **R.'s Fiber,** a delicate fiber regarded as a nerve-fiber, seen in the axis of a retinal rod, near the peripheral end of which it forms a small enlargement. **R.'s Law of Contraction,** stimulation of a nerve occurs both at the moment of closing and of opening of the electric current. **R.'s Tetanus,** tetanic contractions occurring on the opening of the constant current which has been made to pass for some time through a long section of a nerve. In man the phenomenon does not occur under physiologic conditions, but it is seen in tetany.

Ritter-Rollet's Phenomenon. Flexion of the

foot following the application of a mild galvanic current, and extension following that of a strong current.

Ritter-Valli's Law. Section of a living nerve is followed by a gradual loss of irritability, preceded by a slight increase, the phenomenon taking place centrifugally from the divided end.

Riverius' Draft. A solution of sodium citrate.

Rivinian Canals, R. Ducts. The ducts of the sublingual gland. **R. Foramen.** See *Bochdalek's Canal.* **R. Glands,** the sublingual glands. **R. Ligament.** See *Shrapnell's Membrane.* **R. Notch, R. Segment,** a notch of irregular outline at the upper border of the sulcus tympanicus; it is marked at each end by a small spine.

Rivolta's Disease. Actinomycosis.

Rixolin (*riks'-ol-in*). A mixture of petroleum and light oil of camphor.

Riziform (*riz'-if-orm*). Resembling grains of rice.

Rob. A confection made of fruit-juice, especially of that of the mulberry.

Robert's Pelvis. The transversely contracted or doubly synostotic pelvis; ankylosis of both sacroiliac synchondroses, the sacrum being absent or undeveloped.

Roberts' Test for Albumin. Float the urine on the surface of a saturated common salt solution containing 5% of hydrochloric acid, of specific gravity 1.052. A white ring or zone formed between the two liquids indicates albumin. Roberts suggests that a mixture of 1 part strong nitric acid and 5 parts saturated magnesium sulfate solution may be employed also. **R.'s Test for Glucose in Urine,** find the specific gravity of the urine at a known temperature by means of a urinometer supplied with a thermometer. Acidify slightly with tartaric acid, and add a piece of yeast the size of a pea, and shake. Let it stand in a warm place (20°–25° C.) for 24 hours. Filter through a dry filter and cool to the same temperature at which the specific gravity was previously taken. Take the specific gravity again. Every degree of density lost represents 1 grain of glucose to the ounce of urine.

Robertson's Pupil. See *Argyll Robertson Pupil.*

Robin (*ro'-bin*). A toxic albuminoid from the bark of the locust tree, *Robinia pseudacacia;* its action is similar to that of abrin and ricin.

Robin's Myeloplaxes. Osteoclasts.

Roborant (*ro'-bor-ant*) [*robor,* strength]. 1. Tonic, strengthening. 2. A tonic or strengthening remedy.

Roborat (*ro'-bor-at*) [see *Roborant*]. An albuminous dietetic prepared from maize, containing lecithin and glycerinophosphoric acid.

Roborin (*ro'-bor-in*). A grayish-green powder or brown mass, obtained from blood, and said to consist of water, 7.6%, calcium carbonate, 10.23%, common salt, 1.7%, iron oxid, 0.49%, other mineral substances, 1.28%, albuminoids, 78.63%; the last are principally calcic albuminates.

Roccella (*rok-sel'-ah*). A genus of plants of the *Roccelleæ. R. tinctoria* is the litmus-plant.

Rochelle Salt (*ro-shel'*). Potassium and sodium tartrate.

Rock-oil. See *Petroleum.*

Rod [ME.]. One of numerous slender bacillary structures, as in the retina. **R.-and-cone Layer, R. and Cones.** See under *Retina.* **R.-granules,** cells of the outer nuclear layer of the retina; they are characterized by transverse strias and give off processes connected with the nerve-fiber layer of the retina. **R.s, Retinal,** cylindric bodies found in the rods and cones of the retina.

Rodagen (*rod'-ah-jen*). A proprietary preparation of goats' milk for use in exophthalmic goiter.

Rodent Ulcer. See *Ulcer, Rodent.*

Rodriguez' Aneurysm. Varicose aneurysm in which the sac is immediately contiguous to the artery.

Roederer's Ecchymoses. See *Bayard's Ecchymoses.* **R.'s Obliquity,** flexion of the chin when the child is engaged at the superior pelvic strait during labor.

Roentgenism (*rent'-gen-izm*) [Wilhelm Konrad *Roentgen,* a German physician]. The application of the roentgen-rays in therapeutics.

Roentgen-rays. See *Rays, Roentgen-.*

Roentography (*rent-og'-ra-je*). See *Skiagraphy.*

Roger's Disease. The presence of a congenital abnormal communication between the ventricles of the heart. **R.'s Symptom,** subnormal temperature during the third stage of tuberculous meningitis, regarded by Roger as pathognomonic of the disease.

Rokitansky's Disease. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **R.'s Tumor,** an ovarian tumor made up of a large number of cysts.

Rolandic (*ro-lan'-dik*) [Louis *Rolando,* an Italian anatomist, 1773–1831]. Described by Rolando, as the *rolandic* fissure. **R. Angle,** the acute angle formed by the fissure of Rolando with the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. **R. Area,** the excitomotor area of the cerebral hemispheres, comprising the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Rolando's Arciform Fibers. The external arcuate fibers of the oblongata. **R.'s Cells,** the ganglion-cells found in Rolando's gelatinous substance. **R.'s Fissure.** See *Fissure, Rolando's.* **R.'s Funiculus,** the lateral cuneate funiculus, a longitudinal prominence caused by Rolando's gelatinous substance on the surface of the oblongata, between the cuneate funiculus and the line of roots of the spinal accessory nerve. **R.'s Gelatinous Substance,** the elongated column which forms a continuation of the apexes of the posterior horns of the spinal cord, extending from the lumbar portion of the cord upward into the pons. It consists of neuroglia and a number of ganglion-cells. **R.'s Tubercle,** a mass of gray matter forming the upper termination

of Rolando's funiculus. The fibers given off from its cells go to make up the sensory root of the trigeminus.

Rolandometer (*ro-land-om'-et-er*). A device for locating on the head the place of the fissure of Rolando.

Roller's Nucleus. 1. A nucleus situated near the hilum of the olivary body of the oblongata; it is connected with the fibers of the anterolateral fundamental tract of the spinal cord. 2. An aggregation of small ganglion-cells situated anteriorly to the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

Roller-bandage. A bandage made into a cylindric roll.

Rollet's Chancre. One partaking of the characteristics of both simple and true chancre. **R.'s Nerve-corpuscles.** See *Corpuscles, Golgi's.* **R.'s Secondary Substance.** See *Engelmann's Lateral Disc.*

Roman-Delluc's Test for Urobilin in Urine. Shake 100 Cc. urine with 20 Cc. chloroform, after acidulating with 8 to 10 drops acetic acid. Overlay 2 Cc. of clear chloroformic solution with 4 Cc. of 1 : 1000 solution zinc acetate in 95% alcohol. At the line of separation a characteristic green fluorescence will appear if urobilin is present, more easily recognized against a black background. On shaking, fluorescence is more marked and the mixture acquires a pink tint.

Romberg's Disease. Progressive facial hemiatrophy. **R.'s Sign.** 1. Swaying of the body and inability to stand when the eyes are closed and the feet placed together; it is seen in tabes dorsalis, hereditary cerebellar ataxia, etc. It is also called the Brach-Romberg symptom. 2. Neuralgic pain in the course and distribution of the obturator nerve, pathognomonic of obturator hernia. **R.'s Spasm,** masticatory spasm, a spasm affecting the muscles supplied by the motor fibers of the fifth nerve. **R.'s Trophoneurosis.** See *Romberg's Disease.*

Rommelaere's Law. Constant diminution of the nitrogen in the urine in cases of carcinoma. **R.'s Sign,** diminution of the normal phosphates and sodium chlorids in the urine is pathognomonic of cancerous cachexia.

Rongeur Forceps (*rōng-zhur*). A strong pair of forceps for breaking off pieces of bone, especially in enlarging a trephine opening.

Root [Icel., *rot*]. 1. The descending axis of a plant. 2. The part of an organ embedded in the tissues, as the *root* of a tooth. **R. of a Nerve,** one of two bundles of nerve-fibers, the anterior and posterior roots, joining to form a nerve-trunk. **R.-sheath,** the epithelium of the hair-follicle. **R.-zone,** a name given to the column of Burdach of the spinal cord.

Rophetic (*ro-fet'-ik*) [ῥοφητικός, given to sopping up]. A mechanic absorbent agent, as a dusting-powder, sponge, etc.

Rosa (*ro'-zah*) [L.]. A rose. See *Rose.*

Rosacea (*ro-za'-se-ah*). See *Acne rosacea.*

Rosalia (*ro-sa'-le-ah*). 1. Scarlatina. 2. Measles. 3. Erythema.

Rosanilin (*ro-zan'-il-in*) [*rose; anilin*], $C_{20}H_{19}N_3O$. A colorless, crystalline derivative of anilin. **R. Acetate, R. Hydrochlorid,** the red dye fuchsin.

Rosary, Rachitic. See *Rachitic Rosary.*

Rose (*rōz*) [ῥόδον, from Ar., *ward,* a rose]. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ.* **R.s, Attar of.** See *R., Oil of.* **R.-cold.** See *Hay-fever.* **R., Confection of** (*confectio rosæ,* U. S. P.), a confection prepared from the petals of the red rose (*rosa gallica,* U. S. P.). **R., Dog-,** the common wild rose of Europe. The fruit (*rosæ caninæ fructus,* B. P.) is used in Europe as a vehicle. **R., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum rosæ,* U. S. P.), used as an astringent and vehicle. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **R., Honey of** (*mel rosæ,* U. S. P.), a syrup made of fluidextract of rose and clarified honey. Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **R., Oil of** (*oleum rosæ,* U. S. P.), a volatile oil distilled from the petals of *Rosa damascena,* and employed as a perfume and flavoring agent. Syn., *Attar of roses.* **R., Red** (*rosa gallica,* U. S. P.; *rosæ gallicæ petala,* B. P.), the dried petals are slightly astringent and tonic, but are chiefly employed as a vehicle. **R., Syrup of** (*syrupus rosæ,* U. S. P.), a syrup made of fluidextract of rose, diluted sulfuric acid, sugar, and water. **R.-water** (*aqua rosæ,* U. S. P.). Dose 4 dr. (16 Cc.). **R.-water, Ointment of** (*unguentum aquæ rosæ,* U. S. P.), cold cream. **R.-water, Triple** (*aqua rosæ fortior,* U. S. P.), stronger rose-water.

Rose's Biuret Reaction for Albumins. Alkalinize the albumin solution with soda-lye and add, drop by drop, with constant shaking, a dilute copper sulfate solution (17 or 18 Gm. crystallized cupric sulfate in 1 liter of water). The solution will become rose-red, then violet, and finally blue; the blue appears of a reddish tint when compared with a normal alkaline copper solution.

Rosella (*ro-sel'-ah*). See *Rubella.*

Rosemary (*rōz'-ma-re*) [*rosmarinus,* marine dew; from *ros,* dew; *marinus,* marine]. The *Rosmarinus officinalis,* a plant of the order *Labiatæ.* **R., Oil of** (*oleum rosmarini,* U. S. P.), a volatile oil used as a stimulant and in rubefacient liniments. Dose 3–6 min. (0.2–0.3 Cc.). **R., Spirit of** (*spiritus rosmarini,* B. P.), prepared from the oil and used as a perfume and in liniments.

Rosenbach's Disease. A nodular enlargement, painful to the touch, of the dorsal aspect of the proximal ends of the last phalanges. The affection is regarded as identical with Heberden's nodes. **R.'s Modification of Gmelin's Test for Bile-pigments,** when the liquid has all been filtered through a very small filter, apply to the inside of the filter a drop of nitric acid containing only a very little nitrous acid, when a pale yellow spot will form, surrounded by colored rings, which are yellowish-red, violet, blue, and green. **R.'s Sign.** 1. Loss of the abdominal

reflex in inflammatory intestinal diseases. 2. Tremor of the eyelids when the patient is asked to close them, often associated with insufficient closure of the lids. It is seen in neurasthenia. **R.'s Syndrome,** a variety of paroxysmal tachycardia consisting in the association of cardiac, respiratory, and gastric troubles. **R.'s Test for Indirubin,** boil the liquid with nitric acid, and indigo-blue will be formed from indirubin.

Rosenbach-Semon's Law. See *Semon's Law.*

Rosenberg's Method. By requiring the patient to read aloud a difficult passage, the production of the knee-jerk is facilitated.

Rosenheim's Sign. A friction-sound heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium in fibrous perigastritis.

Rosenmueller's Fossa. A depression behind the pharyngeal orifice of the eustachian tube, frequently the seat of morbid growths. **R.'s Gland.** 1. The palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland. 2. The largest of the group of deep subinguinal glands in the crural ring. **R.'s Organ,** the parovarium, a vestige of the wolffian body and duct. **R.'s Valve,** a semilunar fold of the mucous membrane seen occasionally in the lacrimal duct above its junction with the lacrimal sac.

Rosenthal's Canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus. **R.'s Hyperacid Vomiting.** See *Rossbach's Disease.* **R.'s Sign,** the application of a strong faradic current to the sides of the vertebral column causes burning and stabbing pains in cases of spondylitis. **R.'s Vein,** the basilar vein, a branch of Galen's vein.

Roseola (*ro-ze'-o-lah*) [*roseus*, rosy]. 1. Rose-rash, a name given to any rose-colored eruption. 2. Synonym of *Rubella.* **R. cholerica,** an eruption sometimes appearing in cholera. **R., Syphilitic,** an eruption of rose-colored spots appearing early in secondary syphilis. **R. typhosa,** the eruption of typhoid or typhus fever. **R. vaccina,** a general rose-colored eruption sometimes occurring during vaccinia.

Roséoles à verre bleu. Faint syphilids discovered by means of cobalt-blue glasses worn close to the eyes, before they are revealed to the naked eye.

Roser's Position. With head dependent over the end of the table.

Roser-Braun's Sign. Absence of pulsations of the dura in cases of cerebral abscess, tumors, etc.

Roser-Nélaton's Line. See *Line, Nélaton's.*

Rosin (*roz'-in*). The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine. See also *Resina.* **R. Cerate** (*ceratum resinæ*, U. S. P.), a mixture of rosin, yellow wax, and lard. **R. Cerate, Compound** (*ceratum resinæ compositum*, U. S. P.), a mixture of rosin, yellow wax, prepared suet, turpentine, and linseed-oil.

Rosin's Test for Indirubin. Render the liquid alkaline with sodium carbonate and extract with ether, which is colored red by the indirubin.

Rosmarinus (*roz-ma-ri'-nus*). See *Rosemary.*

Rosolic Acid (*ro-zol'-ik*), $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. A substance used as a test for acids and alkalis: acids decolorize it; with alkalis it gives a red color.

Rossbach's Disease. Gastroxynsis; a neurosis of the stomach attended with paroxysmal hypersecretion.

Rostellum (*ros-tel'-um*) [dim. of *rostrum*]. A little beak, especially the hook-bearing portion of the head of certain worms.

Rostrate (*ros'-trāt*) [*rostrum*]. Furnished with a beak or beak-like process.

Rostrum (*ros'-trum*) [L.]. A beak; a projection or ridge. **R. sphenoidale,** the vertical ridge on the inferior aspect of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is received in the upper grooved border of the vomer. Syn., *Beak of the sphenoid.*

Rot [AS., *rotian*, to rot]. Decay. **R., Potato-.** See *Mildew.*

Rotary (*ro'-ta-re*) [*rotation*]. Producing or characterized by rotation.

Rotation (*ro-ta'-shun*) [*rotare*, to turn, from *rota*, a wheel]. The act of turning about an axis passing through the center of a body, as *rotation* of the eye, *rotation* of the arm.

Rotator (*ro-ta'-tor*) [see *Rotation*]. Anything, especially a muscle, that produces rotation.

Rotch's Sign. Dulness on percussion in the right fifth intercostal space in pericardial effusion.

Roth's Disease, R.'s Symptom-complex. "Meralgia paræsthetica." See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.* **R.'s Spots,** white spots resembling those of albuminuric retinitis, seen in the region of the optic disc and the macula in cases of septic retinitis. **R.'s Vas aberrans,** an inconstant diverticulum of the middle portion of the rete testis.

Rötheln (*ra'-teln*). See *Rubella.*

Rottlera (*rot-le'-rah*). See *Kamila.*

Rottlerin (*rot'-ler-in*), $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$. A bitter principle from kamila; used as an anthelmintic.

Rotula (*rot'-u-lah*) [dim. of *rota*, a wheel]. The patella.

Rouget's Bulb. See *Bulb, Rouget's.* **R.'s Motorial End-plates,** small cellular elements connected, within the sarcolemma, with the endings of motor nerves. **R.'s Muscle.** See *Mueller's Muscle* (1).

Roughton's Band. Collapse, from atrophy of the tissues, of the zone corresponding to the junction of the alæ nasi with the lateral cartilages. The resulting contact of this zone with the septum causes obstruction during inspiration.

Rougnon-Heberden's Disease. Angina pectoris.

Rouleau (*roo-lō*) [Fr.; pl., *rouleaux*]. A roll, especially a roll of red blood-corpuscles, resembling a roll of coins.

Round Ligament. 1. One of the ligaments of the uterus passing through the inguinal canal. 2. One of the ligaments of the liver lying in the longitudinal fissure. 3. One of the ligaments of the hip-joint—ligamentum teres.

Roundworm. The ascaris.

Roup (*roop*). A contagious disease of fowls; it is probably diphtheric.

Rovighi's Sign. Hydatid fremitus; a thrill observed on combined palpation and percussion in cases of superficial hydatid cyst of the liver.

Rubber (*rub'-er*). The *elastica* of the U. S. P. The prepared milk-juice of several species of *Hevea*. Syn., *Caoutchouc; India-rubber; Para rubber*. **R.-dam,** a sheet of rubber used to confine the flow of secretions or of discharges from a wound.

Rubedo (*ru-be'-do*) [*ruber*, red]. Any diffused redness of the skin.

Rubefacient (*ru-be-fa'-she-ent*) [*ruber; facere*, to make]. 1. Causing redness of the skin. 2. An agent that causes redness of the skin.

Rubella (*ru-bel'-ah*) [dim. of *rubeola*]. An acute contagious eruptive disease, of short duration and mild character. After a period of incubation varying from one to three weeks, the disease sets in abruptly with pains in the limbs, sore throat, and slight fever. The eruption appears at the end of the first day, and consists of red papules, and disappears usually without desquamation in about three days. The disease is associated with enlargement of the superficial cervical and posterior auricular glands. Syn., *Epidemic roseola; French measles; German measles; Rötheln.*

Rubeola (*ru-be'-o-lah*). See *Measles.*

Rubeolin (*ru-be'-ol-in*) [*rubeola*]. A name given to the specific toxin of measles.

Rubescent (*ru-bes'-ent*) [*rubescere*, to become red]. Growing red.

Rubia (*ru'-be-ah*). The *Rubia tinctorum* or dyers' madder, containing the coloring principles alizarin ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) and purpurin ($C_{14}H_8O_5$). It is used as a dye.

Rubidium (*ru-bid'-e-um*) [*rubidus*, red]. A rare alkaline metal, resembling potassium in physical and chemic properties; its salts are used in medicine.

Rubiginous (*ru-bij'-in-us*) [*rubiginosus*, rusty]. Rust-colored.

Rubigo (*ru-bi'-go*) [L.]. Rust.

Rubin (*ru'-bin*). Synonym of *Fuchsin.*

Rubner's Test for Carbon Monoxid in the Blood. Agitate the blood with 4 or 5 volumes of solution of lead acetate for one minute. If the blood contains CO, it will retain its bright color; if it does not, it will turn chocolate-brown. **R.'s Test for Glucose,** add to the liquid an excess of lead acetate; filter, and add to the filtrate ammonium hydrate until no further precipitate is produced. Warm gently, when the precipitate formed will gradually become pink; this color decreases on standing.

Rubor (*ru'-bor*) [L.]. Redness or discoloration due to inflammation. **R., Regional,** isolated spots which become red, with elevation of temperature, observed after local cyanosis.

Rubrescin (*ru-bres'-in*). A combination of resorcinol, 50 Gm., and chloral hydrate, 25 Gm. It is used in 1% solution as an indicator for alkalimetry and acidimetry.

Rubrin (*ru'-brin*). See *Hematin.*

Rubrol. A solution used by injection in gonorrhea, and said to consist of boric acid, thymol, and a coal-tar derivative in water.

Rubrum (*ru'-brum*) [*ruber*, red]. The preferred name for the nucleus ruber.

Rubus (*ru'-bus*) [L.]. Blackberry. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*. The *rubus* of the U. S. P. is the dried bark of the rhizome of *R. villosus, R. nigrobaccus*, and *R. cuneifolius*. It is used as an astringent tonic in diarrhea. Dose 20–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.). **R., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum rubi*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **R., Syrup of** (*syrupus rubi*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). The fruit of *R. idæus*, the raspberry, is used to prepare *syrupus rubi idæi*, which is used as a tonic.

Ructus (*ruk'-tus*) [L.]. A belching of gas from the stomach.

Rudimentary (*ru-dim-en'-ta-re*) [*rudimentum*, a rudiment]. Undeveloped; unfinished.

Rue (*ru*) [*ῥυτή*, rue]. A plant, *Ruta graveolens*, of the order *Rutaceæ*, yielding an oil (*oleum rutæ*, B. P.) which is a local irritant and has been employed in amenorrhea and menorrhagia. Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.).

Ruffini's End-organs. See *End-organs, Ruffini's.*

Ruga (*ru'-gah*) [L.]. A fold or ridge. **Rugæ, Palatal,** the elevations upon the mucous covering of the hard palate; they assist in speech and deglutition.

Rugose (*ru'-gōs*) [*ruga*]. Characterized by folds.

Rugosity (*ru-gos'-it-e*) [*ruga*]. A condition of being in folds.

Rugous (*ru'-gus*). See *Rugose.*

Ruhmkorff's Coil. An induction coil.

Rum [abb. from ME. *rumbooze*, alcoholic liquor]. A spirit obtained from the molasses of the sugar-cane by fermentation and distillation.

Rumen (*ru'-men*) [L.]. The first stomach of ruminants, also called the paunch, from which the food is returned to the mouth for remastication.

Rumex (*ru'-meks*) [L.]. Yellow dock, a genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*. The root of *R. crispus* is astringent and tonic, and has been employed externally and internally in various diseases of the skin. Dose of the *extract* 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Rumin (*ru'-min*) [*rumex*]. A precipitate from a tincture of the root of *Rumex crispus*. It is antiscorbutic, alterative, and astringent.

Rumination (*ru-min-a'-shun*). See *Merycism.*

Rummo's Disease. Cardioptosis.

Rump [Icel., *rumpr*]. The region near the end of the backbone; the buttocks.

Rumpf's Sign. Fibrillary twitching of muscles in traumatic neurosis.

Run-around. Suppurative inflammation around a finger-nail.

Runeberg's Type of Pernicious Anemia. A form of pernicious anemia with remissions.

Rupia (*ru'-pe-ah*) [*ῥύπος*, filth]. A form of

eruption occurring especially in tertiary syphilis, and characterized by the formation of large, dirty-brown, stratified, conic crusts.

Rupial (*ru'-pe-al*) [*rupia*]. Resembling or characterized by rupia.

Rupophobia (*ru-po-fo'-be-ah*). See *Rhypophobia*.

Rupture (*rup'-tūr*) [*rumpere*, to break]. 1. A forcible tearing of a part, as *rupture* of the uterus, *rupture* of the bladder. 2. Hernia.

Rusconi's Anus. The blastopore.

Russell's Bodies. Fuchsin bodies. Roundish colloid or hyaline bodies, of varying size, found in a variety of conditions, notably in carcinomatous growths and certain morbid changes of the mucosa of the nose and stomach.

Rust [AS.]. 1. The oxid and hydroxid of iron formed on the surface of iron exposed to the air. 2. A disease common on cereals, causing rust-like masses to break out on the tissues of the plant.

Rust's Disease. Tuberculous spondylitis affecting the first and second cervical vertebras. **R.'s Symptoms,** at every change of position of the body a patient suffering from caries or carcinoma of the upper cervical vertebras supports his head with the hand.

Rut (*rut*) [OF., "a roaring"]. 1. The state of concomitant menstruation and ovulation in the lower animals. 2. The condition of a male animal in which it is capable of inseminating.

Ruta (*ru'-tah*). See *Rue*.

Rutidosis (*ru-tid-o'-sis*) [ῥυτίς, a wrinkle]. A wrinkling; the contraction or puckering of the cornea that just precedes death.

Ruysch's Glomerulus. See *Malpighian Tuft*.

R.'s Membrane. See *Membrana ruyschiana*.

R.'s Tube, a minute tubular cavity in the nasal septum, opening by a small, round orifice a little below and in front of the nasopalatine foramen. It is best seen in the fetus, and represents the rudimentary homolog of Jacobson's organ. **R.'s Uterine Muscle,** the muscular tissue of the fundus uteri; it was believed by Ruysch to act independent of the rest of the uterine muscle.

Rye (*rī*) [AS., *ryge*]. The plant *Secale cereale* and its grain. The grain is used in the manufacture of bread.

Rypia (*ri'-pe-ah*). See *Rupia*.

S

S. 1. The symbol of *sulfur*. 2. An abbreviation of *sinister*, left; in prescriptions, of *signa*, sign. **S. romanum,** the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Sabadilla (*sab-ad-il'-ah*). Cevadilla; *Schœnocaulon officinale* (*Asagræa officinalis*), a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*, containing the alkaloids veratrin, sabadin, and sabadinin. It is an emetocathartic, and was formerly used as a teniacide and to destoy vermin in the hair. Its chief value is as a source of veratrin. It is official in the B. P.

Sabadin (*sab'-ad-in*), $C_{29}H_{51}NO_8$ (Merck). An alkaloid from the seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, occurring in white, acicular crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; melts at 240° C. It is sternutatory.

Sabal (*sab'-al*). Saw-palmetto. The *sabal* of the U. S. P. is the partly dried ripe fruit of *Serenoa serrulata*. A fluidextract has been recommended in inflammations of the genitourinary tract, atonic impotence, and in bronchitis and pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Sabbatia (*sab-a'-she-ah*) [after Liberatus *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist]. A genus of the order *Gentianeæ*. *S. angularis* is the American centaury.

Sabbattin (*sab'-at-in*). A glucosid obtained from *Sabbatia elliottii*, quinin flower; it is antiperiodic and antipyretic.

Sabina (*sa-bi'-nah*). See *Savin*.

Sabulous (*sab'-u-lus*) [*sabulum*, sand]. Gritty; sandy.

Saburra (*sab-ur'-ah*) [L., "coarse sand"]. Foulness of the stomach or of the tongue or teeth; sordes.

Saburral (*sab-ur'-al*) [*saburra*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with saburra. 2. Resembling or pertaining to coarse sand.

Sac (*sak*) [*saccus*, a bag]. The bag-like bulging or covering of a natural cavity, hernia, cyst, or tumor. **S.s, Air-,** the air-cells of the lung. **S., Allantoid.** Synonym of *Allantois*. **S., Amniotic,** the amnion. **S.s, Auditory,** the rudimentary organs of hearing of the embryo of certain vertebrates. **S., Conjunctival,** that formed by reflection of the palpebral conjunctiva. **S., Dorsal,** a recess between the epiphysis cerebri and the roof of the third ventricle. Syn., *Suprapineal recess*. **S., Embryonic,** the sac-like stage of the embryo, which it presents early in its development, just after the abdominal plates have closed. **S., Endolymphatic,** a sac of the dura included in the aqueduct of the vestibule. See under *Duct, Endolymphatic*. **S. of the Epididymis,** the visceral layer of the tunica vaginalis covering the epididymis. **S., Fetal.** See *S., Gestation-*. **S., Gestation-,** the sac inclosing the embryo in ectopic pregnancy. **S., Hernial,** the peritoneal covering of a hernia. **S., Lacrimal,** the dilated upper portion of the lacrimal duct. **S., Omental,** the sac formed between the ascending and descending portions of the great omentum. **S., Pericardial,** the pericardium. **S., Peritoneal,** the cavity formed by the peritoneal serous membrane. **S., Pleural,** the cav-

ity formed by the pleura. **S. of the Pulmonary Veins**, the left auricle of the heart. **S., Serous,** the closed cavity formed by any serous membrane. **S., Tubotympanic,** the diverticulum of the primitive gut forming the tympanic cavity and the eustachian tube. **S., Umbilical,** the umbilical vesicle. **S. of the Venæ cavæ,** the right auricle of the heart. **S., Vitelline,** the sac inclosing the vitellus or yolk in the embryo.

Saccate, Saccated (*sak'-āt, sak'-a-ted*) [*saccus*, a sac]. Sac-shaped; contained in a sac; encysted.

Saccharated (*sak'-ar-a-ted*) [*saccharin*]. Containing sugar. **S. Ferrous Carbonate** (*ferri carbonas saccharatus*, U. S. P.). Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.).

Saccharification (*sak-ar-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*saccharin; facere*, to make]. The act of converting into sugar.

Saccharimeter (*sak-ar-im'-et-er*) [*saccharin; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in solutions, either in the form of a hydrometer, which indicates the strength in sugar by the specific gravity of the solution; or of a polarimeter, which indicates the strength in sugar by the number of degrees of rotation of the plane of polarization. **S. Test,** a solution of dextrose rotates the plane of polarized light to the right.

Saccharin (*sak'-ar-in*) [*σάκχαρον*, sugar], $C_7H_5SO_3N$. A crystalline substance nearly 280 times sweeter than cane-sugar, and used as a substitute for the latter in diabetes. It is also employed as an antiseptic. Syn., *Benzoyl sulfonicimid; Glucusimid; Glusid; Orthosulfaminbenzoic anhydrid; Saccharinol; Saccharinose; Sycose; Zuckerin.* **S.-sodium,** a soluble powder containing 90% of saccharin; used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) once or twice daily.

Saccharine (*sak'-ar-in*) [*saccharum*]. Containing sugar; sugary; as sweet as sugar.

Saccharomyces (*sak-ar-o-mi'-sēz*) [*saccharum; μύκης*, a fungus]. A genus of unicellular vegetable organisms, of which the yeast-plant is a common example. **S. albicans,** same as *Oidium albicans*, the fungus of thrush. **S. cerevisiæ,** the ferment of beer-yeast. **S. farciminosus,** causes epizootic lymphangitis. **S. granulomatosus,** Sanfelice (1898) obtained from granulomatous nodule of a pig. Inoculated in swine, it produced similar lesions, but was not pathogenic to other animals. **S. lithogenes,** Sanfelice (1895), from a carcinomatous metastasis in an ox, the primary tumor occurring in the liver. It killed white mice in 8 days after subcutaneous inoculation. **S. neoformans,** Sanfelice, (1895), isolated from fermenting grape-juice. It produced nodules in all organs of guinea-pigs except brain, heart, and suprarenals; death occurred in 20 to 30 days after inoculation. He emphasized the similarity of the organisms to the socalled coccidia of cancers. **S. niger,** isolated from the tissue of a guinea-pig which died of marasmus. It produced enlargement of lymph-glands and suppuration at the point of inoculation in guinea-pigs, rabbits, chickens, and dogs. **S. ruber,** Demme (1891), a red, budding fungus found in milk, which produced gastroenteritis in children. Shown by Casagrandi (1897) to be pathogenic for guinea-pigs, dogs, and mice when inoculated subcutaneously or into the abdomen. **S. septicus,** de Galtano, found in urinary sediment. An exceptionally virulent species producing fatal fibrinous peritonitis and septicemia in guinea-pigs in 12 hours. **S. theobromæ,** the yeast causing the fermentation in the curing of cacao. **S. tumefaciens albus,** Foulerton, isolated from patients in cases of pharyngitis.

Saccharomycosis (*sak-ar-o-mi-ko'-sis*). A pathologic condition due to yeasts or *Saccharomyces.* **S. hominis,** a name given by Busse (1894) to pyemia produced by a pathogenic yeast. Syn., *Saccharomycosis subcutaneus tumefaciens*, Curtis; *Saccharomycose humaine*, Curtis (1896).

Saccharoscope (*sak'-ar-o-skōp*) [*saccharum; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for determining and registering the amount of sugar in the urine.

Saccharose (*sak'-ar-ōs*) [*saccharum*]. 1. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A crystalline carbohydrate, cane-sugar, occurring in the juice of many plants, chiefly in sugar-cane, in some varieties of maple, and in beet-root; it melts at 160° C.; at 190°–200° C. it changes into a brown, noncrystallizable mass called caramel, used in coloring liquids. It is not directly fermentable, and does not reduce alkaline copper solutions. 2. Any one of a group of carbohydrates isomeric with cane-sugar.

Saccharosuria (*sak-ar-o-su'-re-ah*) [*saccharose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of saccharose in the urine.

Saccharum (*sak'-ar-um*) [*σάκχαρον*, sugar], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, sugar. The sugar of the pharmacopeia (*saccharum*, U. S. P.; *saccharum purificatum*, B. P.) is the refined sugar obtained from *S. officinarum* and from various species of *Sorghum.* See *Saccharose* (1). **S. lactis** (U. S. P.), milk-sugar.

Sacchorrhea (*sak-or-e'-ah*) [*saccharum; ῥεῖν*, to flow]. Glycosuria.

Sacciform (*sak'-sif-orm*) [*sac; forma*, form]. Resembling a sac.

Saccular (*sak'-u-lar*) [*sac*]. Sac-shaped, as a *saccular* aneurysm.

Sacculated (*sak'-u-la-ted*) [*sac*]. Divided into small sacs.

Sacculation (*sak-u-la'-shun*) [*sac*]. 1. The state of being sacculated. 2. The formation of small sacs.

Saccule (*sak'-ūl*) [*sacculus*, dim. of *sac*, a sac]. 1. A small sac. 2. The smaller of two vestibular sacs of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See *Sacculus labyrinthi.*

Sacculocochlear (*sak-u-lo-kok'-le-ar*). Relating to the saccule of the vestibule and the cochlea.

Sacculus (*sak'-u-lus*). A saccule. **S. cæcalis, S. laryngis,** the laryngeal pouch between

the superior vocal bands and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage. **Sacculi chalicophori,** the lacunas of bone. **S. chylifer, S. rorifer,** the receptaculum chyli. **S. cordis,** the pericardium. **S. ellipticus, S. hemiellipticus.** See *Utricle.* **S., Horner's,** the anal pocket; a saccular fold of the rectal mucosa. **S. labyrinthi, S. proprius, S. rotundus, S. sphæricus,** the saccule of the vestibule.

Saccus (*sak'-us*) [L.]. A sac. **S. endolymphaticus,** a small sac contained in the aqueduct of the vestibule and serving to establish a communication between the endolymph and the subdural space.

Sachse's Solution. See under *S.'s Test.* **S.'s Test,** a quantitative test for the determination of sugar in urine, consisting in the reduction of the test solution, a solution of red iodid of mercury 18 Gm., potassium iodid 25 Gm., potassium hydroxid 80 Gm., water to make a liter. The end of the reaction is ascertained by means of a solution of stannous chlorid, supersaturated with sodium hydroxid.

Sacrache (*sāk'-rāk*) [*sacrum; ache*]. Sacral pain in the gravid woman.

Sacral (*sa'-kral*) [*sacrum*]. Pertaining to the sacrum.

Sacra media (*sa'-krah me'-de-ah*) [*arteria* understood]. The artery running down the middle of the anterior surface of the sacrum and representing the termination of the aorta.

Sacrectomy (*sa-krek'-to-me*) [*sacrum; ἐκτομή,* excision]. Excision of part of the sacrum. See *Operation, Kraske's.*

Sacro- (*sa-kro-*) [*sacrum*]. A prefix denoting relating to the sacrum.

Sacroanterior (*sa-kro-an-te'-re-or*). Applied to a fetus having the sacrum directed forward.

Sacrococcygeal (*sa-kro-kok-sij'-e-al*) [*sacro-; coccyx*]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx.

Sacrocoxitis (*sa-kro-koks-i'-tis*). See *Sacroiliac Disease.*

Sacrodynia (*sa-kro-din'-e-ah*) [*sacro-; ὀδύνη,* pain]. Pain referred to the region of the sacrum in cases of hysteria or neurasthenia.

Sacroiliac (*sa-kro-il'-e-ak*) [*sacro-; ilium*]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium. **S. Disease,** an inflammation, usually tuberculous, of the sacroiliac joint, characterized by pain, tenderness, and swelling and elongation of the limb.

Sacrolumbalis (*sa-kro-lum-ba'-lis*). See under *Muscle.*

Sacrolumbar (*sa-kro-lum'-bar*) [*sacro-; lumbus,* loin]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the loins. **S. Angle,** the angle formed by the articulation of the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra.

Sacroposterior (*sa-kro-pos-te'-re-or*) [*sacro-; posterior*]. Of the fetus, having the sacrum directed backward.

Sacrosciatic (*sa-kro-si-at'-ik*) [*sacro-; sciatic*]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium, as the *sacrosciatic* notch, *sacrosciatic* ligaments.

Sacrospinalis (*sa-kro-spi-na'-lis*) [*sacro-; spine*]. The erector spinæ muscle.

Sacrotomy (*sa-krot'-o-me*) [*sacro-; τέμνειν,* to cut]. Excision of the lower portion of the sacrum.

Sacrouterine (*sa-kro-u'-ter-in*). Pertaining to the sacrum and the uterus.

Sacrovertebral (*sa-kro-ver'-te-bral*) [*sacro-; vertebra*]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebras.

Sacrum (*sa'-krum*) [*sacer,* sacred; *os,* bone, understood]. A curved triangular bone composed of five united vertebras, situated between the last lumbar vertebra above, the coccyx below, and the ossa innominata on each side, and forming the posterior boundary of the pelvis.

Sactosalpinx (*sak-to-sal'-pinks*) [*σακτός,* crammed; *σάλπιγξ,* tube]. The obstruction of a fallopian tube and consequent distention from retained secretion. **S. hæmorrhagica.** See *Hematosalpinx.*

Saddle (*sad'-l*) [ME., *sadel*]. A contrivance secured on the back of a horse or other animal to serve as a seat for a rider. **S.-arch,** that form of dental vault the section of which represents the shape of a saddle. **S.-back,** lordosis. **S.-bags,** a pair of leathern cases, formerly, and still locally, carried by physicians upon the saddle, and containing their medicines and instruments. **S.-head.** See *Clinocephalus.* **S.-joint,** an articulation in which each surface is concave in one direction and convex in the other. **S.-nose,** a nose of which the bridge is sunken in. **S., Turkish.** See *Sella turcica.*

Saemisch's Ulcer (*sa'-mish*). A serpiginous infecting ulcer of the cornea.

Saenger's Macula (*seng'-er*). A bright red spot marking the orifice of the duct of Bartholin's gland in cases of gonorrheal vulvitis. Syn., *Macula gonorrhœica.* **S.'s Pupil Reaction,** for the differential diagnosis of cerebral syphilis and tabes; in amaurosis and optic atrophy of cerebral syphilis the pupil reflex to light may be preserved and even increased after a protracted stay in the dark, which is never the case in tabes dorsalis.

Sæptum (*sep'-tum*). See *Septum.*

Saffron (*saf'-ron*) [Ar., *zafarān,* saffron]. The *Crocus sativus,* a plant of the order *Iridæ.* Its stigmaṣ (*crocus,* B. P.) contain a glucosid, coloring-matter (crocin), and a bitter principle. Saffron is used as a coloring and flavoring agent, and in the form of a tea to bring out the eruption of the exanthematous diseases.

Safranin (*saf'-ra-nin*) [*saffron*], $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$. A coal-tar dye used in microscopy, especially in studying karyokinesis. It is a powerful cardiac and respiratory poison.

Safrene (*saf'-rēn*) [*saffron*], $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon obtained from sassafras.

Safrol (*saf'-rol*) [*saffron; oleum,* oil]. *Safrolum* (U. S. P.), $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. The stearoptene of sassafras oil, used in headache, neuralgia, and rheumatism. Dose 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.).

Sagapenum (*sag-a-pe'-num*). A fetid gum-resin believed to be the concrete juice of *Ferula persica.* Its properties resemble those of asafetida and galbanum.

Sage (*sāj*) [*salvia*]. *Salvia officinalis*, a plant of the order *Labiatæ*. Its leaves (*salvia*, U. S. P.) contain several terpenes, an oil, salviol, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, and camphor. Sage is tonic, astringent, and aromatic, and is used in dyspepsia. It was formerly employed in colliquative sweats. Dose 20–30 gr. (1.3–2.0 Gm.).

Sagittal (*saj'-it-al*) [*sagitta*, an arrow]. 1. Arrow-like, as the *sagittal* suture of the skull. 2. Pertaining to the anteroposterior median plane of the body. **S. Nucleus,** the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve.

Sago (*sa'-go*) [Malay, *sāgu*]. The starch obtained from the sago-palm, used as a food and demulcent. **S.-spleen,** a spleen presenting on section the appearance of sago-grains, as a result of amyloid degeneration of the malpighian bodies.

Sagotia racemosa (*sa-go'-she-ah*). A South American species of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, used as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

Sagradin (*sag'-rah-din*). The proprietary name for a 20% solution of extract of cascara sagrada with spirit of peppermint.

Saigon Cinnamon. A variety of cinnamon (*cinnamomum saigonicum*, U. S. P.) obtained from Saigon, the capital of French Cochin-China. See *Cinnamon*.

St. Anthony's Fire. Erysipelas; anthrax.

St. Gothard's Disease. Ankylostomiasis.

St. Hubert's Disease. Hydrophobia.

St. Ignatius' Bean. See *Ignatia*.

St. Roch's Disease. Bubo.

St. Sement's Disease. Syphilis.

St. Vitus' Dance. Chorea. So named because in the epidemic of chorea in Strasburg in 1488 those who were afflicted were sent on a pilgrimage to the chapel of St. Vitus at Zabern, a town in Alsace-Lorraine. **St. Vitus' Dance of the Voice,** stammering.

Sal [L.]. 1. Salt. 2. Any substance resembling salt. **S. acetosella,** potassium binoxalate. **S. aeratus,** sodium bicarbonate. **S. alembroth.** See *Alembroth*. **S. ammoniac,** ammonium chlorid. **S. communis.** See *Salt, Common*. **S. de duobus,** potassium sulfate. **S. enxium,** potassium bisulfate. **S. glauberi.** See *Salt, Glauber's*. **S. kissingense,** a salt obtained from the mineral springs of Kissingen, in Bavaria. **S. prunellæ, S. prunelle.** 1. A fused mixture of potassium nitrate, 128 parts, and sulfur, 1 part. 2. Fused potassium nitrate. **S. rupium,** rock-salt. **S. seignette,** potassium and sodium tartrate. **S. sodæ.** See *Salt of Soda*. **S. volatilis,** ammonium carbonate.

Sala's Cells. Stellate connective-tissue cells found in the network of fibers forming the sensory nerve-endings in the pericardium.

Salaam Convulsion (*sa-lahm'*) [Ar., *salām*, saluting]. A clonic spasm of the muscles of the trunk, producing a bowing movement; it is usually due to hysteria.

Salactol (*sal-ak'-tol*). A combination of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids dissolved in a 1% solution of hydrogen dioxid; it is recommended in diphtheria. The solution is applied as a spray or with a brush, and given internally in doses of a tablespoonful (15 Cc.).

Salamandarin (*sal-a-man'-dar-in*). See *Leukomains, Table of*.

Salamid (*sal'-am-id*). An amidogen derivative of salicylic acid, which it closely resembles in therapeutic properties, but acts more promptly and in smaller doses.

Salborol (*sal-bo'-rol*). A compound of phenyl salicylate and boric acid, used in rheumatism.

Saldanin (*sal'-dan-in*). A local anesthetic said to be prepared from *Datura arborea*.

Salep (*sal'-ep*) [Ar., *sahleb*]. The dried tubers of various species of the genus *Orchis* and the genus *Eulophia*. It is used as a food, like sago and tapioca.

Salhypnone (*sal-hip'-nōn*), $C_6H_4O(COC_6H_5)$-$COOCH_3$. A benzoylmethylsalicylic ester; long colorless needles, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 113°–114°. It is used as an antiseptic.

Salicamar (*sal-ik'-am-ar*), $CH_2OH \cdot CHOH \cdot CH_2O \cdot C_6H_4CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CHOH \cdot CH_2OH$. A glycerol ether of glycerolsalicylic acid; recommended as a stomachic and antirheumatic.

Salicin (*sal'-is-in*) [*salix*, willow], $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. A crystalline glucosid found in the bark and leaves of the willow. Salicin (*salicinum*, U. S. P., B. P.) is used as a substitute for salicylic acid in doses of 5–30 gr. (0.3–2.0 Gm.); maximum daily dosage 150 gr. (9.7 Gm.).

Salicol (*sal'-ik-ol*). A proprietary solution said to consist of methyl-alcohol, salicylic acid, and oil of wintergreen in water; used as an antiseptic and cosmetic.

Salicyl (*sal'-is-il*) [*salicylic acid*], $C_7H_5O_2$. The hypothetic radicle of salicylic acid. **S. Acetate,** $C_2H_3 \cdot O \cdot C_7H_5O_2O$, acetosalicylic anhydrid. **S. Acetol,** salactol. **S.-anilid,** salifebrin. **S.-creasote,** a paste prescribed by Unna in skin diseases, consisting of a mixture of salicylic acid, creasote, wax, and cerate. **S.-*p*-phenetidin.** See *Malakin*. **S.-quinin Salicylate.** See *Saloquinin Salicylate*. **S.-resorcinol,** $C_{13}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from salicylic acid and resorcinol with heat. It occurs in plates slightly soluble in water; melts at 133° C. It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic, and used in typhoid, diarrhea, etc. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.); maximum dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) single; 60 gr. (4 Gm.) daily. **S. Urate,** a salt of salicyluric acid.

Salicylage (*sal'-is-il-āj*) [*salicylic acid*]. The addition of salicylic acid to foods for their preservation.

Salicylamid (*sal-is-il'-am-id*) [*salicylic acid*], $C_5H_4(OH)CONH_2$. A tasteless compound produced by treating methyl salicylate with an alcoholic solution of ammonia, and used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

Salicylate (*sal-is'-il-āt*) [*salicylic acid*]. A salt of salicylic acid. The salicylates of lithium, methyl, and sodium, which are official, and those of ammonium and strontium, which are

unofficial, are used in rheumatism, in doses of 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.). *Bismuth salicylate* is employed as an intestinal antiseptic; *naphthol salicylate* is betol; *phenyl salicylate* is salol.

Salicylated (*sal-is'-il-a-ted*). Impregnated with salicylic acid.

Salicylic Acid (*sal-i-sil'-ik*). See *Acid, Salicylic.* **S.-acid Glycerolester,** recommended as a valuable antirheumatic remedy. **S. Alcohol.** See *Saligenin.* **S. Aldehyd,** salicylous acid; used as an internal antiseptic. Dose 2–8 gr. (0.1–0.5 Gm.) daily. **S.-amid.** See *Salicylamid.* **S. Amylester.** See *Amyl Salicylate.* **S. Anhydrid.** See *S. Aldehyd.* **S. Cream,** an antiseptic mixture of powdered salicylic acid, 2 dr.; phenol, 1 dr.; glycerol, 10 dr. **S. Naphthylic Ester.** See *Betol.* **S. Phenylester.** See *Salol.* **S. Silk,** a dressing made of silk waste impregnated with 10% salicylic acid and a little glycerol. **S. Suet,** one part of salicylic acid in 49 parts of mutton-suet; used as a dressing for sores. **S. Thymolester,** thymol acetate. **S. Wool,** cotton impregnated with 4 to 10% of salicylic acid and an equal amount of glycerol.

Salicylid (*sal-is'-il-id*). An anhydrid of salicylic acid. **S.-phenetidin.** See *Malakin.*

Salicylize (*sal'-is-il-īz*). To treat with salicylic acid.

Salicylol (*sal'-is-il-ol*). See *Salicylic Aldehyd.*

Salicyluric Acid (*sal-is-il-u'-rik*) [*salicylic; uric*]. A compound of glycol and salicylic acid found in the urine after the administration of salicylic acid.

Salifebrin (*sal-e-feb'-rin*). Salicylanilid; $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2$, a white, permanent powder, insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol; recommended as an antipyretic and antineuralgic. It colors blue litmus-paper red.

Saliferous (*sal-if'-er-us*) [*sal*, salt; *ferre*, to bear]. Producing salt.

Salifiable (*sal-if-i'-a-bl*) [*sal; fieri*, to become]. Forming a salt by union with an acid.

Saliformin (*sal-if-orm'-in*), $(CH_2)_6N_4 . C_6H_4(OH)COOH$. A white, crystalline powder, of sour taste, soluble in water and alcohol. It is an antiseptic and uric-acid solvent. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). Syn., *Formin salicylate; Hexamethylentetraminsalicylate; Urotropin salicylate.*

Saligallol (*sal-e-gal'-ol*). Pyrogallol disalicylate, a resinous solid, soluble in acetone or chloroform. Used as a vehicle for dermic applications and as a varnish.

Saligenin (*sal-ij'-en-in*) [*salicin; γεννᾶν*, to produce], $C_7H_8O_2$. Orthooxybenzylalcohol, a substance obtained from salicin by boiling with dilute hydrochloric or sulfuric acid.

Salimeter (*sal-im'-et-er*) [*saline; μέτρον*, a measure]. A hydrometer for ascertaining the strength of saline solutions.

Saline (*sa'-lēn* or *sa'-līn*) [*sal*, salt]. 1. Salty; containing salt or substance resembling salt. 2. A salt of an alkali or alkaline earth. **S. Solution,** a 0.6% solution of sodium chlorid; normal salt solution.

Salipyrin (*sa-lip'-ir-in* or *sal-i-pi'-rin*) [*salicylate; πῦρ*, fire], $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O . C_7H_6O_3$. Antipyrin salicylate, consisting of 57.7 parts of salicylic acid and 42.3 parts of antipyrin; it is soluble in water, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and as an antipyretic. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.).

Saliretin (*sal-e-ret'-in*) [*saligenin; ῥητινη*, resin], $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$. An amorphous resinous body, produced by treating saligenin with acids.

Salisbury Treatment. The treatment of obesity by meat diet and hot water.

Salitannol (*sal-e-tan'-ol*), $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. A condensation-product of salicylic and gallic acids by action of phosphorous oxychlorid; a white, amorphous powder, soluble in solutions of caustic alkalis, slightly soluble in alcohol. Recommended as a surgical antiseptic.

Salithymol (*sal-e-thi'-mol*). Thymol salicylate.

Saliva (*sa-li'-vah*) [L.]. The mixed secretion of the parotid, submaxillary, sublingual, and mucous glands of the mouth. It is opalescent, tasteless, alkaline, and has a specific gravity of from 1004 to 1009, and contains serum-albumin, globulin, mucin, urea, an amylolytic ferment called ptyalin, and a proteolytic and a lipolytic ferment; also salts, among which is potassium sulfocyanid, derived especially from the parotid gland. Among formed elements are epithelial cells, salivary corpuscles, and bacteria. The functions of saliva are to moisten the food and lubricate the bolus, to dissolve certain substances, to facilitate tasting, to aid in deglutition and articulation, and to digest starches, which it converts into maltose, dextrin, and glucose.

Salivary (*sal'-iv-a-re*) [*saliva*]. Pertaining to or producing saliva; formed from saliva. **S. Calculus,** a calcareous concretion found in the salivary ducts.

Salivate (*sal'-iv-āt*) [*salivare*, to spit out]. To cause an excessive discharge of saliva.

Salivation (*sal-iv-a'-shun*) [*salivate*]. An excessive secretion of saliva; a condition produced by mercury, pilocarpin, and by nervous disturbances. **S., Psychic.** See *Aptyalia* (2).

Salivator (*sal'-iv-a-tor*) [*salivate*]. An agent causing salivation.

Salivatory (*sal-iv-a'-to-re*). Salivant; stimulating the secretion of saliva.

Salkowski's Modification of Hoppe-Seyler's Test for CO in the Blood. Add to the blood to be tested 20 volumes of water and an equal quantity of a sodium hydroxid solution of specific gravity 1.34. In the presence of carbon monoxid the mixture will soon become milky, changing to bright red. On standing, red flakes collect on the surface. Normal blood treated in this way gives a dirty brown coloration. **S.'s Reaction for Cholesterin,** dissolve the substance in chloroform and add an equal volume of concentrated sulfuric acid. The cholesterin solution becomes bluish-red, changing gradually to violet red, while the sulfuric acid appears red with a green fluorescence. **S.'s Test for Indol,** to the indol solution add a few drops

of nitric acid, and then, drop by drop, a 2% solution of potassium nitrite. The presence of indol is evinced by a red color, and finally by a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate.

(de) Salle's Line. A line beginning at the upper margin of the ala nasi, encircling the angle of the mouth, and ending at the edge of the orbicularis oris. For significance see *Jadelot's Lines*.

Salmiac (*sal'-me-ak*). Ammonium chlorid.

Salmin (*sal'-min*), $C_{30}H_{57}N_{17}O_6 + 4H_2O$. A protamin from salmon, identical or isomeric with clupein.

Salmon's Back-cut. An incision along the track of an anal fistula.

Salol (*sal'-ol*) [*salix*, willow]. See *Phenyl Salicylate*. **S., Camphorated,** a mixture of 75% of phenyl salicylate with 25% of camphor; an oily liquid, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or oils, a local anesthetic, antiseptic, and analgesic. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 Gm.). Syn., *Camphor salol*. **S. Tribromid,** $C_6H_4 . OH . COO . C_6H_2Br_3$, a white, odorless, tasteless powder, freely soluble in chloroform and glacial acetic acid, insoluble in ether or alcohol. It is a combined hypnotic and hemostatic. Dose 32 gr. (2 Gm.). Syn., *Cordol*.

Salolism (*sa'-lol-izm*). Poisoning by phenyl salicylate, a mixture of salicylism and carbolism in which the symptoms of the latter predominate.

Salophen (*sal'-o-fen*) [*salix*, willow], $C_6H_4 . OH . CO_2 . C_6H_4 . NH (C_2H_3O) = C_{15}H_{13}NO_4$. Acetylparamidophenyl salicylate, a crystalline substance containing 50% of salicylic acid, and used as a substitute for the latter, and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

Saloquinin (*sal-o-kin'-ēn*), $C_6H_4 . OH . CO . O . C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$. The quinin ester of salicylic acid; a crystalline, absolutely tasteless substance, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol or ether; melts at 130° C. It is used as is quinin. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.) several times daily. **S. Salicylate,** $C_6H_4 . OH . COO . C_{20}H_{23}N_2O . C_6H_4 . OH . COOH$, crystallizes in white needles, soluble with difficulty in water; melts at 179° C. It is tasteless and recommended in rheumatism. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Rheumatin*.

Salosantal (*sal-o-san'-tal*). A 33% solution of phenyl salicylate in sandalwood oil with the addition of a little oil of peppermint. It is indicated in cystitis, prostatitis, etc. Dose 10–20 drops 3 times daily after meals.

Salpingectomy (*sal-pin-jek'-to-me*) [*salpinx*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the fallopian tube.

Salpingion (*sal-pin'-je-on*). The point at the inferior surface of the apex of the petrosa.

Salpingitic (*sal-pin-jit'-ik*) [*salpinx*; ιτις, inflammation]. Pertaining to or affected with salpingitis.

Salpingitis (*sal-pin-ji'-tis*) [*salpinx*; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the fallopian tube. 2. Inflammation of the eustachian tube. **S., Chronic Parenchymatous,** pachysalpingitis, chronic interstitial inflammation and thickening of the muscular coat of the fallopian tube. **S., Chronic Vegetating,** excessive hypertrophy of the mucosa of the fallopian tube. **S., Gonorrheal,** that due to infection with gonococci. **S., Hemorrhagic,** hematosalpinx. **S., Interstitial,** that marked by excessive formation of connective tissue. **S., Isthmic Nodular,** follicular inflammation of the small constricted portion (isthmus) of the oviduct, with formation of small nodules of muscular and connective tissue. **S., Mural.** See *S., Chronic Parenchymatous*. **S., Nodular,** a form marked by formation of solid nodules. Cf. *S., Tuberculous*. **S., Parenchymatous.** See *S., Chronic Parenchymatous*. **S., Pneumococcous,** that due to infection with pneumococci. **S., Pseudofollicular,** adenomyoma originating in the tubal epithelium. **S., Purulent,** salpingitis with secretion of pus instead of mucus or serum. **S., Tuberculous,** that marked by the infiltration of the lining membrane and walls of the tube with tuberculous nodules.

Salpingo- (*sal-ping-go-*) [σάλπιγξ, tube]. A prefix denoting relation to the fallopian or the eustachian tube.

Salpingocatheterism (*sal-ping-go-kath'-e-ter-izm*). Catheterization of the eustachian tube.

Salpingocele (*sal-ping'-go-sēl*) [*salpingo-*; κήλη, a hernia]. Hernia of the oviduct.

Salpingooophorectomy (*sal-ping-go-o-o-for-ek'-to-me*) [*salpingo-*; *oophoron*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the fallopian tube and the ovary.

Salpingooophoritis (*sal-ping-go-o-of-or-i'-tis*) [*salpingo-*; *oophoron*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the fallopian tube and the ovary.

Salpingooophorocele (*sal-ping-go-o-of'-or-o-sēl*) [*salpingo-*; *oophorocele*]. Hernial protrusion of the ovary and oviduct.

Salpingoperitonitis (*sal-ping-go-per-it-on-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the oviduct.

Salpingoscope (*sal-ping'-go-skōp*) [*salpingo-*; σκοπεῖν, to look]. A modified cystoscope provided with an electric lamp of low voltage for exploration of the nasopharynx.

Salpingostaphylinus (*sal-ping-go-staf-il-i'-nus*) [*salpingo-*; σταφυλή, uvula]. The abductor muscle of the eustachian tube. **S. internus.** Synonym of *Levator palati*. See under *Muscle*.

Salpingostomy (*sal-ping-gos'-to-me*) [*salpingo-*; στόμα, mouth]. The operation of making an artificial fistula between a fallopian tube and the body-surface.

Salpingotomy (*sal-ping-got'-o-me*) [*salpingo-*; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into a fallopian tube.

Salpinx (*sal'-pinks*) [σάλπιγξ, tube]. A tube, especially the eustachian or the fallopian tube.

Salt [*sal*, salt]. 1. Sodium chlorid. 2. Any compound of a base and an acid. **S., Acid,** a salt formed from a dibasic or polybasic acid

in which only a part of the replaceable hydrogen atoms has been replaced by the base. **S., Alkaline.** See *S., Basic.* **S., Aperient, of Frederick,** sodium sulfate. **S. of Barilla,** sodium carbonate. **S., Basic,** a salt containing an excess of the basic element, and formed by the union of a normal salt with a basic oxid or hydroxid. **S., Bay-,** sodium chlorid; also the sea-salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water by solar heat. **S. of Bones,** ammonium carbonate. **S., Carlsbad,** a salt prepared from one of the springs at Carlsbad or made in imitation of it. Each spring contains in varying degrees carbonates of magnesia, iron, manganese, calcium, strontium, lithium, and sodium, sulfates of sodium and potassium, sodium chlorid, sodium fluorid, sodium borate, and calcium phosphate. **S. of Colcothar,** sulfate of iron. **S., Common,** sodium chlorid. **S., Crab Orchard,** a mild saline purgative produced from the evaporated water of springs at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. It contains magnesium, sodium, and potassium sulfates and a little iron and lithium. **S., Diuretic,** potassium acetate. **S., Double,** one in which the hydrogen atoms of an acid are replaced by two metals. **S., Epsom-,** magnesium sulfate. **S.-frog,** a frog from whose vascular system all blood has been artificially removed and replaced by normal salt solution. Syn., *Cohnheim's frog.* **S., Glauber's,** sodium sulfate. **S., Halogen, S., Haloid,** any salt of the halogen elements, bromin, chlorin, fluorin, and iodin. **S.s of Lemon,** potassium binoxalate. **S., Monsel's,** subsulfate of iron, used chiefly in solution as a styptic. **S., Neutral,** one formed by the replacement of all the hydrogen atoms of an acid by a base or a radicle. **S., Normal.** Synonym of *S., Neutral.* **S.s, Preston's,** English smelling-salts. **S., Purging, Tasteless,** sodium phosphate. **S.-rheum,** chronic eczema. **S., Rochelle,** sodium and potassium tartrate. **S., Rock-,** native sodium chlorid, occurring in crystalline masses. **S., Sea-,** the sodium chlorid obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. **S., Secondary.** Same as *S., Neutral.* **S.-sickness.** See *Sickness, Salt-.* **S., Smelling-,** any pungent, irritant salt which when inhaled usually acts reflexly as a respiratory or circulatory stimulant. Ammonium carbonate is generally used. **S. of Soda,** sodium carbonate. **S. Solution,** a solution of sodium chlorid in distilled water. One containing from 0.6 to 0.75% of sodium chlorid is known as a *normal* or *physiologic salt solution,* and is used in physiologic experiments on living tissues. In medicine it has been employed to restore to the system the fluids lost by severe hemorrhage or profuse diarrheal discharges. The solution is introduced into the subcutaneous tissues or into a vein; sometimes also into the rectum. **S. of Sorrel,** potassium binoxalate derived from species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex.* **S.s, Spirit of,** hydrochloric acid. **S.-starvation.** See *Hypochlorization.* **S. of Tartar,** pure potassium carbonate. **S. of Urine,** ammonium carbonate. **S. of Vitriol,** zinc sulfate. **S. of Wisdom,** sal alembroth. **S. of Wormwood,** potash prepared from wormwood.

Saltans rosa. Urticaria.

Saltatory, Saltatoric (*sal'-tat-o-re, sal-tat-or'-ik*) [*saltare,* to dance]. Dancing or leaping. **S. Spasm,** a clonic spasm that causes the patient to leap or jump when he attempts to stand.

Salted. A term applied to animals that have recovered from South African horse-sickness.

Salter's Incremental Lines. Dentinal lines more or less parallel to the surface of the tooth and produced by imperfectly calcified dentin.

Saltpeter (*sawlt-pe'-tre*) [*salt; petra,* a rock]. Potassium nitrate. **S., Chili,** sodium nitrate.

Salts. A saline cathartic, especially magnesium sulfate, sodium sulfate, or rochelle salt.

Salubrin (*sal-u'-brin*) [*salubritas,* healthfulness]. A compound said to contain 2% of anhydrous acetic acid, 25% of acetic ether, 50% of alcohol, and the remainder distilled water. It is antiseptic, astringent, and hemostatic, and is used diluted with water as a gargle and on compresses.

Salubrious (*sa-lu'-bre-us*) [*salus,* health]. Healthful.

Salubrol (*sal-u'-brol*). Tetrabromomethylene-diantipyrin. An inodorous, antiseptic powder used in the same way as iodoform.

Salufer (*sal'-u-jer*). Sodium silicofluorid.

Salumin (*sal'-u-min*). See *Aluminium Salicylate.*

Salve (*sahv*) [AS., *sealf*]. Ointment. **S., Deshler's,** compound rosin cerate.

Salvia (*sal'-ve-ah*) [L.]. The official name for the dried leaves of *Salvia officinalis.* See *Sage.*

Salzer's Operation. Excision of the whole of the third division of the fifth nerve.

Sambucin (*sam-bu'-sin*) [*Sambucus,* the elder]. An alcoholic fluidextract of the bark of *Sambucus nigra.* It is a diuretic.

Sambucus (*sam-bu'-kus*) [L.]. Elder; a shrub or tree of the order *Caprifoliaceæ.* The flowers of *S. canadensis* and the berries are sudorific; the latter have been used as an alterative in rheumatism and syphilis. The inner bark has been employed in epilepsy, dropsy, and various chronic diseases. *Aqua sambuci* (B. P.) is used as a vehicle.

Sanative (*san'-a-tiv*) [*sanare,* to heal]. Promoting health; healing.

Sanatogen (*san-at'-o-jen*). A dietetic containing 90% of casein and 5% of sodium phosphoglycerid. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) added to soup, cocoa, etc.

Sanatolyn (*san-at'-ol-in*). A disinfectant said to consist of phenol and sulfuric acid with a percentage of ferrous sulfate.

Sanatorium (*san-at-o'-re-um*) [*sanare,* to heal]. An establishment for the treatment of the sick; especially a private hospital. See *Sanitarium.*

Sanatory (*san'-at-o-re*). See *Sanative.*

Sand [AS.]. An aggregation of fine grains of silicic oxid. **S., Auditory,** otoliths. **S.-bath.** 1. A vessel containing dry sand in which a substance requiring a slowly rising or uniform temperature may be heated. **S.-blind.** See *Metamorphopsia.* **S.-bodies.** See *Corpora aranacea.* **S., Intestinal,** gritty material passed with the stools. **S., Pineal.** See *Acervulus.* **S.-tumor.** See *Psammoma.*

Sandalwood. 1. Red saunders (*Santalum rubrum,* U. S. P.; *Pterocarpi ligni,* B. P.), the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus,* of the order *Leguminosæ.* It is used as a coloring agent. 2. The wood of *Santalum album,* of the order *Santalaceæ,* containing a volatile oil. **S. Oil** (*oleum santali,* U. S. P., B. P.), used in bronchitis and gonorrhea. Dose 15–20 min. (1.0–1.3 Cc.).

Sandarac (*san'-dar-ak*). A white, transparent resin produced by *Callitris quadrivalvis,* a tree of North Africa. It is now little used except as a varnish and incense. **S. Varnish,** in dentistry a solution of sandarac in alcohol used as a separating medium in making plaster casts.

Sandaracin (*san-dar'-as-in*). Giese's name for sandarac which has been exposed to the action of alcohol. It is a mixture of two of the three resins of which sandarac is said to be composed.

Sander's Sign. Undulatory character of the cardiac impulse, most marked in the epigastric region, in adherent pericardium. **S.'s Type of Paranoia,** paranoia appearing in youth. Syn., *Paranoia originaria.*

Sane (*sān*) [*sanus,* whole]. Of sound mind.

Sanguification (*sang-gwif-ik-a'-shun*) [*sanguis,* blood; *facere,* to make]. 1. The formation of blood. 2. Conversion into blood, as the *sanguification* of substances absorbed from the intestinal tract.

Sanguimotion (*sang-gwi-mo'-shun*) [*sanguis; motion*]. The circulation of the blood.

Sanguimotory (*sang-gwi-mo'-tor-e*). Relating to the circulation of the blood.

Sanguinaria (*sang-gwin-a'-re-ah*) [*sanguis*]. Bloodroot, a genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ.* The rhizome of *S. canadensis* (*sanguinaria,* U. S. P.) is emetic and narcotic; in large doses it is an irritant and convulsant. It is used chiefly as an expectorant in bronchitis. Dose, as an expectorant, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.); as an emetic, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum sanguinariæ,* U. S. P.). Dose 1–10 min. (0.065–0.65 Cc.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura sanguinariæ,* U. S. P.). Dose 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.).

Sanguinarin (*sang-gwin-a'-rin*), $C_{20}H_{15}NO_4$, the most important alkaloid derived from the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis.* Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.005–0.011–0.05 Gm.) in solution. Small doses expectorant, large doses emetic. **S. Nitrate,** $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4 . HNO_3$, a red, crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol. Dosage and uses the same as the alkaloid. **S. Sulfate,** $(C_{17}H_{15}NO_4)_2 . H_2SO_4$, red crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol. Dosage and uses the same as the alkaloid.

Sanguine (*sang'-gwin*) [*sanguis*]. 1. Resembling blood; bloody. 2. Hopeful; active, as *sanguine* temperament.

Sanguineous (*sang-gwin'-e-us*) [*sanguis*]. 1. Pertaining to the blood; containing blood. 2. Sanguine. **S. Cyst,** a cyst containing blood-stained fluid.

Sanguino (*sang'-gwin-o*). A proprietary preparation said to contain all iron salts, albumins, fats, and carbohydrates formed in the animal organism.

Sanguinoform (*sang-gwin'-o-form*). A therapeutic preparation of blood said to be obtained from the embryonic blood-forming organs of animals.

Sanguinolent (*sang-gwin'-o-lent*) [*sanguis*]. Tinged with blood.

Sanguis (*sang'-gwis*) [L.]. Blood.

Sanguisuga (*sang-gwi-su'-gah*). See *Leec* .

Sanies (*sa'-ne-ēz*) [L.]. A thin, fetid, greenish, seropurulent fluid discharged from an ulcer, wound, or fistula.

Sanious (*sa'-ne-us*) [*sanies*]. Pertaining to or resembling sanies, as *sanious* pus.

Sanitarium (*san-it-a'-re-um*) [*sanitas,* health]. A place where the conditions are such as especially to promote health; a resort for convalescents. **S., Ocean,** a ship so constructed as to be specially adapted to the requirements of invalids or convalescents and to making long cruises.

Sanitary (*san'-it-a-re*) [*sanitas*]. Pertaining to health. **S. Cordon,** a line of guards to control ingress or egress to an infected locality. **S. Science,** the science that includes a consideration of all that can be done for the prevention of disease and the promotion of the public health.

Sanitation (*san-it-a'-shun*) [*sanitary*]. The act of securing a healthful condition; the application of sanitary measures.

Sanity (*san'-it-e*) [*sanitas,* from *sanus,* sound]. Soundness of mind.

Sanmethyl (*san-meth'-il*). A proprietary preparation said to consist of methylene-blue, copaiba, phenyl salicylate, oils of sandalwood and cinnamon, and the oleoresins of cubebs and matico. It is used in gonorrhea. Dose in capsules 10 min. (0.66 Cc.).

Sanmetra (*san-met'-rah*) [*sanus,* sound; *μήτρα,* womb]. A combination of zinc sulfate, 1 gr.; antipyrin, 2 gr.; ichthyol, 5 gr.; fluidextract of hydrastis, 5 gr.; creasote, 1–2 gr.; extract of hyoscyamus, 1–2 gr.; menthol and thymol, each, 1–25 gr.; oil of eucalyptus, 1 gr. It is indicated in vaginal, uterine, and pelvic diseases, and is used in suppositories.

Sanmetto (*san-met'-o*). A proprietary preparation recommended in genitourinary diseases and said to consist of sandalwood and saw-palmetto. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) 4 times daily.

Sano (*san'-o*). A dietetic said to consist of dextrinated barley flour with a high percentage

of proteids; according to analysis, it consists of water, 13.7%; proteids, 12.5%; fat, 1.6%; mineral matter, 1.85%; soluble carbohydrates, 4.1%; cellulose, 1.4%; and starch, 64.9%.

Sanoderma (*san-o-der'-mah*). A sterilized muslin bandage saturated with bismuth subnitrate.

Sanoform (*san'-o-form*), $C_6H_2I_2OHCOOCH_3$. The methyl ether of diiodosalicylic acid. It is a white, tasteless, odorless, permanent powder, containing 62.7% iodin; melts at 110° C.; soluble in alcohol, ether, or vaselin. It is used as a surgical dressing in powder or 10% ointment.

Sanose (*san'-ōz*). A proprietary dietetic said to contain 80% of casein and 20% of albumose; a white, odorless, tasteless powder forming an emulsion when stirred with water or milk. Dose 5 dr.–1½ oz. (20–50 Gm.) in a pint of milk.

Sanosin (*san'-o-sin*). A mixture of sulfur, charcoal, and eucalyptus leaves. The fumes of this when ignited are used by inhalation in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Sansom's Sign. 1. Considerable extension of dulness in the second and third intercostal spaces in pericardial effusion. 2. A rhythmic murmur transmitted through the air in the mouth when the lips of the patient are applied to the chestpiece of the stethoscope; it is heard in cases of aortic aneurysm.

Sanson's Images. See *Purkinje's Images.*

Santal (*san'-tal*). Santalum, white sandalwood. See *Sandalwood* (2).

Santalal (*san'-tal-al*), $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A constituent of santal oil found by Chapoteaut; boils at 300° C.

Santalol (*san'-tal-ol*), $C_{15}H_{26}O$. A constituent of oil of santal found by Chapoteaut; it boils at 310° C.

Santa Lucia Bark. The bark of *Exostemma floribundum*, a rubiaceous tree of the Antilles.

Santol (*san'-tol*), $C_8H_6O_3$. A crystalline substance found by H. Weidel (1870) in white sandalwood.

Santolina (*san-to-li'-na*) [*santalum*, because of the similarity of odor]. A genus of composite plants. The herb and fruit of *S. chamæcyparissus* of Europe are anthelmintic, antispasmodic, and stomachic. As anthelmintic, dose for adults—of decoction, 5 oz. for 4 successive mornings, then followed by cathartic.

Santonica (*san-ton'-ik-ah*) [σαντονικόν, wormwood]. Levant wormseed, the unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia pauciflora* (U. S. P.) or *A. maritima*, var., *Stechmanniana* (B. P.), of the order *Compositæ*, the essential constituent of which is *santonin*, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$ (*santoninum*, U. S. P., B. P.). Santonin is a neutral crystalline principle, producing, in overdoses, xanthopsia, giddiness, stupor, at times convulsions, and death from failure of respiration. The urine is colored yellow. Santonica and santonin are used as vermicides against the lumbricoid worm. Dose of *santonica* 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.); of *santonin* 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). Sodium santoninate was formerly used as a substitute for santonin, but has produced poisoning.

Santonin (*san'-to-nin*). See under *Santonica.* **S., Troches of** (*trochisci santonini*, U. S. P., B. P.), those of the U. S. P. contain each about ½ gr. (0.033 Gm.) of santonin; those of the B. P. contain 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) of the drug.

Santoninoxim (*san-ton-in-oks'-im*), $C_{15}H_{18}O_2$-(NOH). A derivative of santonin by action of an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamin hydrochlorate with soda; a white, crystalline powder, less toxic than santonin, and used as a vermicide. Dose for adults 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.) divided into two doses and taken at intervals of one to two hours, followed by a cathartic. Repeat for 2 or 3 days.

Santonism (*san'-ton-izm*). Poisoning from overdosage of santonin.

Santorini's Canal. See *Bernard's Canal.* **S.'s Cartilages,** cornicula laryngis; the cartilaginous nodules on the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. **S.'s Circular Muscle,** involuntary muscular fibers encircling the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ. **S.'s Concha,** a small, supernumerary, spongy bone sometimes found above the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **S.'s Fissures,** two fissures separating the cartilaginous portions of the external auditory canal into three incomplete rings. Syn., *Incisuræ santorini.* **S.'s Muscle.** See under *Muscle.* **S.'s Plexus.** 1. The vesicoprostatic plexus of veins in the male; the venous plexus surrounding the front and sides of the urethra in the female. 2. An anastomotic network formed at the foramen ovale by the filaments of the two roots of the inferior maxillary nerve. **S.'s Veins,** the emissary veins forming a communication between the cerebral sinuses and the veins of the scalp; especially, the small veins passing through the parietal foramen and connecting the parietal with the superior longitudinal sinus.

Sapan-wood (*sap-an'-wud*). The wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*, used as a dye as a substitute for hematoxylon.

Saphenous (*sa-fe'-nus*) [σαφηνής, manifest]. Apparent; superficial; manifest; applied to two veins of the lower limb, the internal or long saphenous vein and external or short saphenous vein, situated just beneath the surface; also applied to the nerves accompanying these veins. **S. Opening,** an opening in the fascia lata at the upper part of the thigh through which the long saphenous vein and nerve pass.

Sapid (*sap'-id*) [*sapere*, to taste]. Capable of being tasted.

Sapidity (*sap-id'-it-e*) [*sapid*]. The property or quality of a substance which gives it taste.

Sapo (*sa'-po*) [L.]. Soap. See *Soap.*

Sapodermin (*sap-o-der'-min*). An antiseptic soap containing albuminate of mercury; used in the treatment of parasitic and fungoid diseases.

Sapogenin (*sap-oj'-en-in*), $C_{34}H_{54}O_9$ (Hesse). A derivative of saponin by action of dilute acids with heat. It occurs in needles grouped in stars, soluble in alcohol or ether. Syn., *Saporetin.*

Sapolan (*sap'-ol-an*). A compound said to consist of a naphtha product, 2.5 parts; soap, 3 to 4%; lanolin, 1.5 parts; it is used in skin diseases.

Saponaceous (*sap-o-na'-se-us*) [*sapo*, soap]. Having the nature of soap.

Saponal (*sap'-o-nal*). A cleansing compound said to consist of soap, 20%; sodium carbonate, 60%; sodium chlorid, 2.2%; and water, 11%.

Saponaria (*sap-o-na'-re-ah*) [*sapo*, soap]. A genus of plants of the order *Caryophylleæ. S. officinalis*, or soapwort, bouncing-bet, is a species growing wild abundantly in the United States and Europe in the vicinity of houses. The root, rhizome, and stolons are used in gout, syphilis, and as an expectorant. It contains saponin, sapotoxin, sapogenin, etc.

Saponarius (*sap-o-na'-re-us*). Of a soapy character.

Saponetin (*sap-on-et'-in*). A microcrystalline body, $C_{40}H_{66}O_{15}$, obtained by heating saponin with dilute acids.

Saponification (*sa-pon-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*sapo; facere*, to make]. The act of converting into soap; the process of treating a neutral fat with an alkali, which combines with the fatty acid, forming a soap.

Saponiform (*sap-on'-e-form*). Soap-like in appearance and consistence.

Saponify (*sa-pon'-e-fi*) [see *Saponification*]. To convert into soap; to convert a neutral fat by the action of an alkali into free glycerol and a salt of the alkali, the latter forming a soap.

Saponin (*sap'-o-nin*) [*sapo*], $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$. A glucosid contained in the roots of soapwort and other plants, and in aqueous solution forming a strong lather. **S., Coal-tar.** See *Liquor carbonis detergens.*

Saponule, Saponulus (*sap'-on-ūl, sap-on'-u-lus*). Imperfect soaps formed by combination of essential oils with bases.

Saporosity (*sap-or-os'-it-e*) [*sapid*] Sapidity.

Sapotin (*sap'-o-tin*). A glucosid, $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$, extracted from the seed of the sapodilla-plum, the fruit of *Achras sapota*, occurring in minute crystals which melt at 240° C. It is readily soluble in water, less so in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, benzin, or chloroform.

Sapotiretin (*sap-o-tir-et'-in*), $C_{17}H_{32}O_{10}$. A product obtained from sapotin by boiling it with dilute sulfuric acid; insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol.

Sapotoxin (*sap-o-toks'-in*) [*sapo; τοξικόν*, poison], $C_{17}H_{30}O_{10}$. A poisonous glucosid obtained from saponin.

Sappanin (*sap'-an-in*). A substance obtained by the fusion of an extract of the wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan* with caustic soda.

Sappey's Accessory Portal Veins. A system of venules uniting to form small trunks, which redivide in the liver and empty into the sublobular veins. It consists of the minute nutrient veins of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-ducts; of venules lying in the gastrohepatic omentum, the suspensory ligament of the liver, and about the fundus of the gall-bladder; and of the group of small veins in the umbilical region. Through the branches lying in the suspensory ligament of the liver and through the parumbilical group the portal vein communicates with the venæ cavæ. **S.'s Fibers,** smooth muscular fibers found in the check ligaments of the eyeball close to their orbital attachment.

Sapphism (*saf'-izm*) [from *Σαπφώ*, Sappho, a Greek poetess]. Tribadism.

Sapremia, Sapræmia (*sap-rem'-e-ah*) [*σαπρός*, putrid; *αἷμα*, blood]. The intoxication produced by absorption of the results of putrefaction of a contained material within a more or less shut containing cavity whose walls are capable of absorption of noxious products as they form; so long as the putrefaction is limited to the contained mass it is sapremia; when the process spreads from the containing tissue it becomes septicemia.

Saprin (*sap'-rin*) [*σαπρός*, putrid]. A non-poisonous ptomain formed in the putrefaction of animal tissues.

Sapro- (*sap-ro-*) [*σαπρός*, putrid]. A prefix signifying decay, putridity, etc.

Saprogenic, Saprogenous (*sap-ro-jen'-ik, sap-roj'-en-us*) [*sapro-; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. 1. Causing putrefaction. 2. Produced by putrefaction.

Saprolegnia (*sap-ro-leg'-ne-ah*) [*sapro-; λέγνον*, an edge]. Fly-fungus. A genus of oomycetous fungi of the order *Saprolegniaceæ.* Four species are known: *S. monoica, S. dioeca, S. asterophora*, and *S. ferax.* They are all saprophytes on dead plants and animals, especially flies, in water, with the exception of the last-named species, which is both saprophyte and facultative parasite. It is the cause of fish or salmon disease.

Saprophagous (*sap-rof'-a-gus*) [*sapro-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Subsisting on decaying matter.

Saprophyte (*sap'-ro-fīt*) [*sapro-; φυτόν*, a plant]. A vegetable organism living on dead organic matter.

Saprophytic (*sap-ro-fit'-ik*) [*saprophyte*]. Growing in dead organic matter, as *saprophytic* bacteria.

Saprostomous (*sap-ros'-to-mus*) [*sapro-; στόμα*, mouth]. Having offensive breath.

Sar, Sara [E. Ind., "rotten"]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis (surra) (*q. v.*).

Sarbo's Sign. Analgesia of the peroneal nerve, occasionally observed in tabes dorsalis.

Sarc (*sark*) [*σάρξ*, flesh]. The belly, body, or fleshy portions of a muscle.

Sarcin, Sarkin (*sar'-sin, sar'-kin*). See *Hypoxanthin.*

Sarcina (*sar-si'-nah*) [L., "a bundle"; pl., *sarcinæ*]. A genus of schizomycetes consisting of cocci dividing in three directions, thus producing cubic masses. See *Bacteria.*

Sarcinic (*sar-sĭ'-nik*) [*sarcina*]. Pertaining to or caused by sarcinæ.

Sarcinuria (*sar-sin-u'-re-ah*) [*sarcin; οὖρον*, urine]. The discharge of sarcin with the urine.

Sarco- (*sar-ko-*) [*σάρξ*, flesh]. A prefix denoting composed of or pertaining to flesh.

Sarcoblast (*sar'-ko-blast*) [*sarco-; βλαστός*, a germ]. 1. In biology, a protoplasmic germinal mass. 2. Marchesini's term for *Sarcoplast.*

Sarcocarcinoma (*sar-ko-kar-sin-o'-mah*). A tumor composed of malignant growth of both carcinomatous and sarcomatous types.

Sarcocele (*sar'-ko-sēl*) [*sarco-; κήλη*, a tumor]. Any fleshy swelling of the testicle. **S. malleosa,** that due to *Bacillus mallei.* **S., Syphilitic,** syphilitic orchitis.

Sarcocephalus (*sar-ko-sef'-al-us*) [*sarco-; κεφαλή*, head]. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ. S. esculentus,* a shrub of western Africa, the Guinea or Sierra Leone peach, yields an astringent antipyretic bark, doundaki or doundaké (*q. v.*); it is the quinquina africane or kina du Rio Nuñez of the French. The wood, called nijmo, is tonic and astringent. It contains the alkaloid doundakin.

Sarcocystis (*sar-ko-sis'-tis*) [*sarco-; κύστις*, a cyst]. A group of the sporozoa. **S. miescheri,** a parasite found in pork and beef.

Sarcocyte (*sar'-ko-sīt*). See *Ectoplasm.*

Sarcode (*sar'-kōd*) [*σάρξ*, flesh]. Protoplasm.

Sarcoenchondroma (*sar-ko-en-kon-dro'-mah*). A combined sarcoma and enchondroma.

Sarcoepiplomphalus (*sar-ko-ep-e-plom'-fal-us*) [*sarco-; ἐπίπλοον*, caul; *ὀμφαλός*, navel]. An umbilical hernia forming a fleshy mass, from great thickening of the omentum.

Sarcolactic Acid (*sar-ko-lak'-tik*). See *Acid, Sarcolactic.*

Sarcolemma (*sar-ko-lem'-ah*) [*sarco-; λέμμα*, husk]. The delicate membrane enveloping a muscle-fiber.

Sarcoma (*sar-ko'-mah*) [*sarco-; ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor made up of embryonal connective tissue. It is characterized by a great preponderance of cells and very little homogeneous or fibrillar intercellular substance. **S. of Abernethy.** See *S., Adipose.* **S., Adipose,** one containing fatty elements. **S., Alveolar,** one in which groups of sarcoma-cells are contained in alveolar spaces. **S., Angiolithic.** Synonym of *Psammoma.* **S., Angioplastic,** a tumor of the testicle first described by Malazzez and Monod as composed of a protoplasmic network with irregular spaces and trabeculas, the latter made up of anastomosing giant-cells. The name *Epithelioma syncytiomatodes testiculi* is proposed for it. **S. carcinomatodes,** a scirrhous cancer. **S. deciduocellulare.** See *Deciduoma malignum.* **S., Encephaloid,** a soft, rapidly growing sarcoma, usually of the round-celled variety. **S. epulis.** See *Epulis, Malignant.* **S., Giant-celled,** one containing giant-cells as a prominent feature. **S., Glandular,** Hodgkin's disease. **S., Granulation.** See *S., Round-celled.* **S. lipomatodes, S., Lipomatous,** one characterized by infiltration of fat. **S. lymphadenoides.** See *Lymphosarcoma.* **S., Mastoid,** a sarcoma of the mammary gland. **S., Melanotic,** a sarcoma, usually spindle-celled, in which the cells contain melanin. **S. molle.** See *Lymphosarcoma.* **S. molluscum,** multiple connective-tissue tumors of the skin containing few spindle-cells. **S., Mucous.** See *Myxosarcoma.* **S., Müller's,** "sarcoma phyllodes"; adenofibroma of the breast. **S., Myeloid.** See *S., Giant-celled.* **S. myxomatodes,** a myxosarcoma (*q. v.*). **S. phyllodes.** See *S., Müller's.* **S., Round-celled,** one made up of round-cells. There are two varieties, the small round-celled and the large round-celled. **S. scroti,** a sarcocele. **S., Spindle-celled,** one made up of spindle-cells. Syn., *Recurrent fibroid.*

Sarcomatosis (*sar-ko-mat-o'-sis*) [*sarcoma*]. The formation of multiple sarcomatous growths in various parts of the body.

Sarcomatous (*sar-ko'-mat-us*) [*sarcoma*]. Of the nature of or resembling sarcoma.

Sarcomere (*sar'-ko-mēr*) [*sarco-; μερός*, a part]. One of the segments into which a muscle-fibril appears to be divided by transverse septums.

Sarcoplasm (*sar'-ko-plazm*) [*sarco-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The hyaline or finely granular interfibrillar material of muscle tissue.

Sarcoplasmic (*sar-ko-plaz'-mik*). Containing sarcoplasm.

Sarcoplast (*sar'-ko-plast*) [*sarco-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. A cell lying between muscular fibrils and capable of developing into a muscular fiber.

Sarcoplastic (*sar-ko-plas'-tik*) [*sarcoplast*]. Forming flesh.

Sarcoptes (*sar-kop'-tēz*) [*sarco-; κόπτειν*, to cut]. A genus of mites. **S. hominis,** the itch-mite.

Sarcosepsis (*sar-ko-sep'-sis*) [*sarco-; sepsis*]. The presence of bacteria directly in the tissues.

Sarcosin (*sar'-ko-sin*) [*sarcin*], $C_3H_7NO_2$. Methylglycocoll, a crystalline substance produced when creatin and caffein are heated with baryta.

Sarcosporidia (*sar-ko-spor-id'-e-ah*) [*sarco-; sporidia*]. A variety of psorosperms found in the muscles of cattle, sheep, swine, and other mammals.

Sarcosporidiasis (*sar-ko-spo-rid-i'-a-sis*) [*Sarcosporidia*, a genus of psorosperms]. A disease produced by sporozoa of the order *Sarcosporideæ.*

Sarcostosis (*sar-kos-to'-sis*). See *Osteosarcoma.*

Sarcostyle (*sar'-ko-stīl*) [*sarco-; στῦλος*, a pillar]. One of the fine longitudinal fibrils of which a striated muscle-fiber is composed and into which it can be split up.

Sarcotripsy (*sar'-ko-trip-se*). See *Écrasement.*

Sarcous (*sar'-kus*) [*σάρξ*, flesh]. Pertaining to muscle. **S. Element,** one of the dark prisms of the ultimate fibrils of striped muscle-fibers.

Sardonic Grin (*sar-don'-ik*). See *Risus sardonicus.*

Sarsaparilla (*sar-sap-ar-il'-ah*) [Sp.]. The *Smilax officinalis* and other species of *Smilax*, of the order *Liliaceæ*. The dried root (*sarsaparilla*, U. S. P.; *sarsæ radix*, B. P.) contains a crystalline glucosid, *parillin*, $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$. Sarsaparilla has been employed as an alterative in syphilis, rheumatism, and scrofulous affections. **S., Decoction of** (*decoctum sarsæ*, B. P.). Dose 4–6 oz. (128–192 Cc.). **S., Decoction of, Compound** (*decoctum sarsæ compositum*, B. P.). Dose 4–6 oz. (128–192 Cc.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum sarsaparillæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.). **S., Fluidextract, Compound** (*fluidextractum sarsaparillæ compositum*, U. S. P.). Dose 30–60 min. (2–4 Cc.). **S., Liquid Extract of** (*extractum sarsæ liquidum*, B. P.). Dose 2–4 dr. (8–16 Cc.). **S., Syrup of, Compound** (*syrupus sarsaparillæ compositus*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.).

Sarsasaponin (*sar-sah-sap'-on-in*), $12(C_{22}H_{36}O_{10}) + 2H_2O$. A glucosid found by Kobert (1892) in sarsaparilla. It is the most poisonous of its constituents.

Sartian Disease (*sar'-shun*). An endemic affection of the tropics, characterized by red indurated spots that finally ulcerate.

Sartorius (*sar-to'-re-us*) [*sartor*, tailor]. The tailor's muscle, so called from being concerned in crossing the one leg over the other. See under *Muscle.*

Sassafras (*sas'-a-fras*) [Sp., from *saxifraga*, from *saxum*, rock; *frangere*, to break]. The *S. variifolium*, a tree of the order *Laurineæ*. The root-bark (*sassafras*, U. S. P.; *sassafras radix*, B. P.) is employed as an aromatic stimulant. The pith (*sassafras medulla*, U. S. P.) yields a mucilage (*mucilago sassafras medullæ*, U. S. P.) that is used as an application to inflamed eyes, and as a demulcent drink in inflammation of the mucous membranes and kidneys. **S. Nuts,** pichurim beans; the seeds of *Nectandra pichury-major* and *N. pichury-minor.*

Sassafrid (*sas'-ah-frid*). A peculiar principle of *Sassafras officinale*, isolated by Reinach.

Sassafrol (*sas'-af-rol*). See *Safrol.*

Sassolin [It.]. Boric acid extracted from the deposits in lagoons of Tuscany.

Satamuli. The native name in India for *Asparagus racemosus.* It is used as a diuretic and as a sedative in nervous pain.

Satellitism (*sat'-el-īt-izm*). Mutualism; symbiosis.

Sathe, Sathon (*sa'-the, sa'-thon*) [*σάθη*]. The penis.

Sattler's Vascular Layer. The layer of blood-vessels of the choroid lying internally to Haller's tunica vasculosa.

Saturated (*sat'-u-ra-ted*) [*saturare*, to fill]. 1. Of a liquid, containing in solution all of a substance that it can dissolve. 2. Of a chemic compound, having all the affinities of its component atoms satisfied, a term especially applied to the hydrocarbons.

Saturation (*sat-u-ra'-shun*) [*saturare*, to fill]. 1. A state in which a liquid holds in solution all of a substance that it can dissolve; the state of being or becoming saturated. 2. Of a chemic compound, a state in which the affinities of all its atoms are satisfied.

Satureia (*sa-tur-e'-ya*). A plant of the order *Labiatæ*. *S. hortensis* resembles thyme and is used as a culinary herb.

Saturnine (*sat'-ur-nin*) [*Saturnus*, a Roman deity; the alchemists' name for lead]. Pertaining to or produced by lead. **S. Breath,** the peculiar sweet breath characteristic of lead-poisoning. **S. Encephalopathy.** See *Lead Encephalopathy.*

Saturnism (*sat'-ur-nizm*). Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Satyria (*sat-i'-re-ah*). A genitourinary tonic said to consist of saw palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*), false bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), muira-puama (*Liriosoma ovata*), couch-grass (*Agropyron repens*), and phosphorus, administered in an aromatic vehicle. Dose 1 teaspoonful (5 Cc.) 4 times daily after meals.

Satyriasis (*sat-ir-i'-as-is*) [*σάτυρος*, a satyr]. Excessive venereal desire in the man. Erotic insanity. See *Priapism.*

Saunders (*sawn'-derz*). See *Sandalwood.*

Sauriderma (*saw-re-der'-mah*) [*σαύρα*, lizard; *δέρμα*, skin]. Ichthyosis.

Sauriosis (*saw-re-o'-sis*) [*σαύρα*, lizard]. Ichthyosis.

Sausage-poisoning. A state of gastroenteritis produced by the ingestion of decomposed sausage. Syn., *Allantiasis; Botulism.*

Sausarism (*saw'-sar-izm*) [*σαυσαρισμός*]. 1. Paralysis of the tongue. 2. Dryness of the tongue.

Sauvineau's Ophthalmoplegia. Paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and spasm of the external rectus of the opposite side. This affection is the reverse of Parinaud's ophthalmoplegia.

Savill's Disease. An epidemic skin disease characterized by the appearance of a papular rash, followed by a branny desquamation and by marked constitutional symptoms. A fatal result may follow. Syn., *Dermatitis exfoliativa epidemica; Epidemic eczema.*

Savin (*sav'-in*). A shrub, *Juniperus sabina*, of the order *Coniferæ*. The tops (*sabina*, U. S. P.; *sabinæ cacumina*, B. P.) contain a volatile oil (*oleum sabinæ*, U. S. P.) and possess marked irritant properties. Savin is employed in amenorrhea, chronic rheumatism, gout, and as a local application to warts, ulcers, and parasitic affections of the skin. **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum sabinæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 3–8 min. (0.2–0.5 Cc.). **S., Oil of** (*oleum sabinæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–5 min. (0.13–0.32 Cc.). **S., Ointment of** (*unguentum sabinæ*, B. P.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura sabinæ*, B. P.). Dose 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.).

Saviotti's Canals. See *Canals, Saviotti's.*

Saw [AS., *saga*]. An instrument having a thin blade with sharp teeth on one edge, and used for dividing bones and other hard substances. **S., Butcher's,** one in which the blade can be fixed at any angle. **S., Chain-,** one in which the teeth are set in links movable upon each other, the saw being moved by pulling alternately upon one and the other handle. **S., Crown-.** See *Trephine*. **S., Hey's,** a serrated disc affixed to a handle, and used for enlarging an opening in a bone.

Saxoline (*saks'-ol-ēn*). A proprietary soft petrolatum.

Sayre's Apparatus, S.'s Jacket. A jacket of plaster-of-paris molded to support the spine in diseases of the vertebral column.

Scab [*scabere*, to scratch]. 1. The crust formed by the desiccation of the secretion of an ulcer. 2. Scabies.

Scabbard (*skab'-ard*) [ME., *scauberd*, a sheath]. A veterinary term for the prepuce of the horse.

Scabies (*ska'-be-ēz*) [*scabere*, to scratch]. Itch; a disease of the skin caused by an animal parasite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, or itch-mite. The insect forms burrows or cuniculi beneath the skin, and causes irritation, with vesicles, papules, or pustules, which are frequently modified by scratching. **S. agria,** lichen. **S., Boeck's,** scabies crustosa; Norwegian itch. **S. capitis,** a disease of the hairy scalp marked by exudation and formation of crusts. Syn., *Achores capitis*. **S. capitis favosa,** favus. **S. crustosa,** an extreme form of general scabies of the body resulting in fish-scale-like desquamation. Syn., *Norway itch*. Cf. *Radesyge*. **S. fera.** See *Ecthyma*. **S. ferina,** mange. **S. humida, S. miliaris,** eczema. **S. lymphatica,** that accompanied by vesicular eruption. Syn., *Watery itch*. **S. papuliformis, S. papulosa,** a form marked by papular efflorescence. Syn., *Rank itch*. **S. pecorina,** a form affecting sheep. Syn., *Sheep-itch*. **S. purulenta, S. pustulosa,** that in which there is formation of large pustules resembling those of smallpox, occurring on the wrists of children. Syn., *Rocky itch*.

Scabrities (*ska-bri'-te-ēz*) [*scaber*, rough]. Roughness; scabbiness.

Scala (*ska'-lah*) [L.]. A staircase or ladder. **S. anterior cochleæ, S. externa cochleæ.** See *S. vestibuli*. **S. clausa, S. inferior cochleæ, S. interna cochleæ.** See *S. tympani*. **S. media,** the space between the membrane of Reissner and the basilar membrane, containing the essential peripheral organs of hearing. **S. rhythmica.** See *Nucleus, Hypoglossal*. **S. tympani,** the canal lying below the osseous lamina and the basilar membrane of the internal ear. **S. vestibuli,** the canal bounded by the osseous lamina and the membrane of Reissner. See under *Ear*.

Scald (*skawld*) [*excaldere*, to wash in hot water]. 1. The burn caused by hot liquids or vapors. 2. [Icel., *skalli*, a bare head.] A disease of the skin accompanied by the formation of scabs.

Scale (*skāl*) [AS., *scealu*, a husk; a scale]. 1 The dry, semiopaque lamina of horny epidermis, shed from the skin in health and in various diseases. 2. [*scala*, a ladder.] Anything bearing marks placed at regular intervals and used as a standard in measuring, as *barometric scale*.

Scalene (*ska'-lēn*) [σκαληνός, uneven]. Having unequal sides. **S. Muscle.** See *Scalenus* under *Muscle*.

Scaling (*ska'-ling*) [*scale*]. 1. Desquamating; producing scales. 2. A pharmaceutic method consisting of drying concentrated solutions of drugs on glass plates. **S. the Teeth,** an old name for the operation, in dentistry, which consists in the removal of salivary calculus, commonly called tartar, from the teeth.

Scallard (*skal'-lard*). Porrigo.

Scalp [ME., *scalp*, the top of the head]. The hairy integument covering the cranium.

Scalpel (*skal'-pel*) [*scalpere*, to cut]. A small knife having a convex edge.

Scalprum (*skal'-prum*) [*scalpere*, to scrape]. A toothed raspatory used in trephining and in removing carious bone.

Scaly (*ska'-le*) [*scale*]. 1. Resembling scales; characterized by scales, as *scaly* desquamation. 2. Covered with or having scales. **S.-skin,** a contagious disease common in the Louisiade, Marshall, and Gilbert groups of South Sea Islands. It is an eruption of small, dry, horny scales, giving the sufferers a repulsive appearance. It is probably mycetogenic in origin.

Scamma (*skam'-ah*) [σκάμμα, a trench]. Same as *Fossa*.

Scammonium (*skam-o'-ne-um*). See *Scammony*.

Scammony (*skam'-o-nē*) [σκαμμωνία, scammony]. The dried juice of the root of *Convolvulus scammonium*. It is a drastic cathartic, and is generally given in combination with other drugs. **S., Resin of** (*resina scammonii*, U. S. P.). Dose as an active purge for adults 5–15 gr. (0.3–1.0 Gm.).

Scanning, S. Speech [*scandere*, to climb]. A peculiar slow and measured form of speech, occurring in various nervous affections, especially in multiple sclerosis.

Scapha (*ska'-fah*) [σκάφη, trough]. 1. A trough. 2. The scaphoid fossa.

Scaphocephalic, Scaphocephalous (*skaf-o-sef-al'-ik, skaf-o-sef'-al-us*) [see *Scaphocephaly*]. Having a boat-shaped head, from early ossification of the sagittal suture, which projects like the keel of a boat.

Scaphocephaly (*skaf-o-sef'-al-e*) [σκάφη, boat; κεφαλή, head]. The condition of having a skull characterized by a projecting, keel-like sagittal suture, due to its premature ossification.

Scaphohydrocephaly (*skaf-o-hi-dro-sef'-al-e*) [σκάφη, boat; *hydrocephalus*]. Scaphocephaly due to hydrocephalus.

Scaphoid (*skaf'-oid*) [σκάφη, boat; εἶδος, like]. Boat-shaped. **S. Abdomen,** the sunken abdomen seen in meningitis and in great

emacipation. **S. Bone,** a name given to a boat-shaped bone of the tarsus and of the carpus. **S. Fossa.** See *Fossa, Scaphoid.*

Scaphoidoastragalan (*skaj-oid-o-as-trag'-al-an*). Relating to the scaphoid bone and the astragalus.

Scaphoidocuboid (*skaj-oid-o-ku'-boid*). Relating to the scaphoid and cuboid bones.

Scapula (*skap'-u-lah*) [L.]. The shoulder-blade, the large, flat, triangular bone forming the back of the shoulder. **Scapulæ alatæ,** of Galen and Aristotle, a wing-like appearance of the shoulder-blade in thin persons of weak musculature, especially in paralysis of the serratus magnus.

Scapular (*skap'-u-lar*) [*scapula*]. Pertaining to the shoulder-blade. **S. Line,** a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula. **S. Point,** a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula. **S. Reflex.** See under *Reflex.* **S. Region,** the region of the back corresponding to the position of the scapula, the spine of which divides it into a supraspinous and an infraspinous region.

Scapulary (*skap'-u-la-re*). A bifurcated bandage, the two ends of which pass over the shoulders, while the single end passes down the back, all three being fastened to a body-bandage.

Scapulectomy (*skap-u-lek'-to-me*) [*scapula;* ἐκτομή, excision]. Surgical removal of the scapula.

Scapuloclavicular (*skap-u-lo-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*scapula; clavicle*]. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

Scapulohumeral (*skap-u-lo-hu'-mer-al*) [*scapula; humerus*]. Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus.

Scar (*skar*). See *Cicatrix.*

Scarfskin, Scurfskin (*skarf'-skin, skerf'-skin*) [AS., *scearfe,* a fragment; *skin*]. The epidermis or cuticle.

Scarification (*skar-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*scarify*]. The operation of making numerous small, superficial incisions.

Scarificator (*skar'-if-ik-a-tor*) [*scarify*]. An instrument used in scarification, consisting of a number of small lancets operated by a spring.

Scarify (*skar'-if-i*) [*scarificare,* to scarify]. To make a number of small, superficial incisions.

Scarlatina (*skar'-lat-e-nah*) [*scarlatinus,* scarlet]. Scarlet fever. An acute, contagious, febrile disease, having a period of incubation varying from several hours to a week, setting in with vomiting or a chill, which is followed by high fever, rapid pulse, sore throat, and the appearance, at the end of the first or the second day of the disease, of a punctiform, scarlet-red eruption. The tongue, at first heavily coated and red at the tip and edges, soon shows prominence of the papillas, which are red and swollen (strawberry tongue). The eruption, at the appearance of which all the symptoms become intensified, gradually fades after five or six days, and is followed by a scaly desquamation. A peculiarity of scarlatina is the tendency it has to involve the kidneys. **S. anginosa,** scarlatina with marked inflammation of the throat. **S. maligna, S., Malignant,** a form characterized by an abrupt onset, high fever, convulsions, coma, and death, usually before the appearance of the eruption. **S., Puerperal,** Littre's name for a rash resembling scarlatina sometimes followed by vesication and pustulation of the affected parts, but without fever; observed in puerperants. Syn., *Erythema diffusum* (Braun); *Porphyra* (Retzius).

Scarlatinal, Scarlatinoid, Scarlatinous (*skar-lat-i'-nal, skar-lat'-in-oid, skar-lat'-in-us*) [*scarlatina*]. 1. Pertaining to or caused by scarlatina. 2. A disease simulating scarlatina. **S. Nephritis,** the acute catarrhal nephritis arising in the course of or during the convalescence from scarlatina.

Scarlatinosis (*skar-lat-in-o'-sis*). The toxic state due to the specific toxin of scarlatina.

Scarlet Fever. See *Scarlatina.*

Scarpa's Fascia [*Scarpa,* an Italian anatomist]. The deep layer of the superficial abdominal fascia. **S.'s Foramens,** the nasopalatine foramens. See *Foramens of Scarpa.* **S.'s Ganglion.** See under *Ganglion.* **S.'s Habenula.** See *Haller's Habenula.* **S.'s Hiatus.** 1. See *Breschet's Helicotrema.* 2. See *Foramen of Winslow.* **S.'s Liquor,** the endolymph of the labyrinth. **S.'s Membrane,** the membrane which closes the fenestra rotunda of the tympanic cavity. **S.'s Nerve,** the nasopalatine nerve. **S.'s Staphyloma,** posterior staphyloma; staphyloma of the posterior segment of the sclera. **S.'s Triangle,** a triangular space having for its base Poupart's ligament, and for its apex the point of intersection of the sartorius and adductor longus muscles.

Scat (*skat*). A hermaphrodite.

Scatemia, Scatæmia (*skat-e'-me-ah*) [σκατός, dung; αἷμα, blood]. Autointoxication from retained fecal matter.

Scatiatria (*skat-i-at'-re-ah*) [σκατός, dung; ἰατρεία, a healing]. Medical treatment directed to the condition of the feces.

Scatocolica (*skat-o-kol'-ik-ah*) [σκατός, dung; κωλικός, having the colic]. Stercoraceous colic.

Scatocyanin (*skat-o-si'-an-in*) [σκατός, dung; κύανος, dark-blue]. A derivative of chlorophyll, resembling but not identical with phyllocyanin, discovered by E. Schunck (1901). It crystallizes in rhombic plates, pale brown by transmitted light, purplish-blue with brilliant metallic luster by reflected light, decomposed by heat, insoluble in ether, alcohol, or benzol; soluble in chloroform.

Scatodiarrhea (*skat-o-di-ar-e'-ah*). Stercoraceous diarrhea.

Scatophagous (*skat-of'-ag-us*) [σκατός, dung; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Coprophagous; excrement-eating.

Scatosin (*skat'-o-sin*) [σκατός, dung], $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_2$. A base isolated by F. Baum, 1893, from the products of pancreatic autodigestion; it is probably related to skatol.

Scatt (*skat*). See *Anthrax.*

Scatula (*skat'-u-lah*) [L.]. An oblong, flat box for powders or pills.

Scatulation (*skat-u-la'-shun*) [ML., *scatula*, a box]. The state or condition of incasement.

Scavenger (*skav'-en-jer*) [AS., *sceáwian*, to show]. One who cleans; a remover of waste and filth. **S.-cells,** wandering cells that take up debris; they are common in the nervous system.

Scelotyrbe (*sel-o-ter'-be*) [σκέλος, leg; τύρβη, vacillation]. Weakness or indecision in stepping, often due to a palsied condition. **S. agitans, S. festinans** (Sauvages), paralysis agitans. **S. fibrilis.** See *Subsultus tendinum.* **S. pituitosa.** See *Enteritis, Pseudomembranous.* **S. spastica,** chronic spasms affecting the lower limbs and causing lameness. **S. tarantismus,** chorea.

Schacher's Ganglion. The ophthalmic ganglion.

Schachowa's Spiral Tube. The section of a uriniferous tubule that lies between a convoluted and a looped tubule.

Schaefer's Dumb-bells. The dumb-bell shaped elements regarded by Schaefer as constituting the primitive fibrils of striped muscular tissue. **S.'s Reflex,** pinching of the achilles tendon at its middle or upper third causes slight flexion of the foot and toes in cases of organic hemiplegia. The significance of this reflex is the same as that of Babinski's toe phenomenon.

Schede's Method. A method of treating caries of bone. The diseased tissue is scraped away and the cavity allowed to fill with a blood-clot. The latter is kept moist and aseptic by a covering of gauze and protective.

Scheiner's Experiment. An experiment illustrating refraction and accommodation of the eye. The person looks through two pinholes made in a card and placed at a less distance than the diameter of the pupil. If the eye is emmetropic, or if accurately focused, the two sets of rays, passing through the pinholes, unite and form a single image. In a myopic or a hyperopic eye the object appears double.

Schema (*ske'-mah*) [σχῆμα, form]. 1. A simple design to illustrate a complex mechanism. 2. An outline of a subject.

Schematic (*ske-mat'-ik*) [*schema*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a schema. **S. Eye,** one showing the proportions of a normal or typical eye.

Schemograph (*ske'-mo-graf*) [*schema*; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus for tracing the outline of the field of vision; the measurement of the field is made with the perimeter.

Schenck Method. The determination of sex of infants by regulation of the mother's diet before and during pregnancy; that it is possible to govern the process of gestation so as to determine the sex of human offspring: "When no sugar is secreted, not even the smallest quantity, then the ovum will be developed which is qualified to become a male child."

Scherer's Test for Inosit. Evaporate the substance to dryness on a platinum foil with nitric acid, add ammonia and one drop of calcium chlorid solution, and carefully re-evaporate to dryness. In the presence of inosit a rose-red residue is obtained. **S.'s Test for Leucin,** carefully evaporate the leucin to dryness on platinum foil with nitric acid. Add a few drops of sodium hydroxid and warm, and the colorless residue changes to a color varying from pale yellow to brown, according to the purity of the leucin; and further evaporation agglomerates it into an oily drop, which rolls about on the foil. **S.'s Test for Tyrosin,** carefully evaporate the substance to dryness on platinum foil with nitric acid. A yellow residue is formed (nitrotyrosin), which becomes a deep reddish-yellow color on the application of caustic soda.

Scherlievo (*skār-le-a'-vo*) [Ital.]. A form of ulcerative syphilis prevalent in the Austrian seaports during the last century.

Scheurlen's Bacillus (*shoir'-lenz*). A bacillus at one time thought to be the cause of carcinoma.

Schiefferdecker's Intermediate Disc. See under *Disc.*

Schiff's Reaction for Cholesterin. Evaporate the substance over a small flame in a porcelain dish with a few drops of a mixture consisting of 1 part of a medium solution of ferric chlorid and 2 or 3 parts of concentrated hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. In the presence of cholesterin a reddish-violet residue is first obtained and then a bluish-violet. **S.'s Test for Carbohydrates in Urine,** dip strips of paper in a mixture of equal parts of glacial acetic acid and xylidin, with a very little alcohol, and dry. Warm the urine with sulfuric acid, and expose the paper to the fumes. In the presence of carbohydrates the paper will be stained red. **S.'s Test for Urea,** add to the urea a drop of a concentrated watery solution of furfurol, and next a drop of hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.10. A play of color is produced, changing from yellow, green, and blue to purple. The same reaction is given by allantoin, but it is less intense. **S.'s Test for Uric Acid,** allow the substance to dissolve in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of a solution of silver nitrate a reduction of black silver oxid is obtained. If a piece of filter-paper previously treated with silver nitrate solution is treated with a drop of the solution of the substance in sodium carbonate, a reduction of black silver oxid will also be formed on the paper.

Schindylesis (*skin-dil-e'-sis*) [σχινδύλησις, a cleavage]. A form of articulation in which a plate of one bone is received into a fissure of another bone.

Schisto-, Schiz-, Schizto- (*skis-to-, skiz-, skiz-*

to-) [*σχιστός*, cleft]. Prefixes meaning split or fissured.

Schistocephalus (*skis-to-sef'-al-us*) [*schisto-*; *κεφαλή*, head]. 1. Having a fissured skull. 2. A monster with a fissured skull.

Schistocyte (*skis'-to-sīt*) [*schisto-*; *κύτος*, a cell]. 1. A blood-corpuscle in process of segmentation. 2. Ehrlich's name for a poikilocyte.

Schistocytosis (*skis-to-si-to'-sis*) [*schistocyte*]. 1. An aggregation of schistocytes in the blood. 2. The splitting process of blood-corpuscles.

Schistoglossia (*skis-to-glos'-e-ah*) [*schisto-*; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Cleft tongue.

Schistometer (*skis-tom'-et-er*) [*schisto-*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for measuring the distance between the vocal cords.

Schistoprosopia (*skis-to-pro-so'-pe-ah*) [*schisto-*; *πρόσοπον*, face]. Congenital fissure of the face.

Schistoprosopus (*skis-to-pros-o'-pus*) [see *Schistoprosopia*]. 1. Having a cleft or fissured face. 2. A monster having a fissure of the face.

Schistorachis (*skis-tor'-a-kis*) [*schisto-*; *ῥάχις*, spine]. Spina bifida.

Schistosoma japonicum (*skis-to-so'-mah jap-on'-ik-um*). An Asiatic blood-fluke the cause of a disease endemic in certain parts of China and Japan; there are enlargement of the liver and spleen, increased appetite, diarrhea, and frequently mucous, bloody stools. Syn., *Schistosoma cattoi*.

Schistosomus (*skis-to-so'-mus*) [*schisto-*; *σῶμα*, a body]. A variety of monster in which there is a lateral or median eventration extending the whole length of the abdomen, the lower extremities being absent or rudimentary.

Schistothorax (*skis-to-tho'-raks*) [*schisto-*; *thorax*]. Fissure of the thorax.

Schizaxon (*skiz-aks'-on*) [*schiz-*; *axis*]. An axon which divides in its course into equal or nearly equal branches.

Schizogenesis (*skiz-o-jen'-es-is*) [*schizo-*; *γένεσις*, production]. Reproduction by fission.

Schizogonic (*skiz-o-gon'-ik*). Relating to schizogony.

Schizogony (*skiz-og'-o-ne*) [*schizo-*; *γονία*, generation]. 1. Same as *Schizogenesis*. 2. A form of multiple division in which the contents of the oocyst eventually split up into swarm spores. Cf. *Sporogony*.

Schizomycetes (*skiz-o-mi-se'-tēz*) [*schizo-*; *μύκης*, a fungus]. The cleft fungi or bacteria, so called because multiplying by fission.

Schizont (*skiz'-ont*) [*σχίζειν*, to divide]. Schaudinn's term for the mother-cell in coccidia which, by multiple division, gives rise to the crescentic swarm spores called merozoites. Syn., *Oudeterospore* (E. R. Lankester, 1900); *Sporocyte* (Ron, 1899). Cf. *Sporont*.

Schlange's Sign. In cases of intestinal obstruction the intestine is dilated above the seat of obstruction and peristaltic movements are absent below that point.

Schleich Infiltration Anesthesia. A local anesthesia produced by the hypodermatic injection of cocain, combined with a weak salt solution; by the addition of a little morphin the anesthetic action is prolonged. **S. Method of Producing General Anesthesia,** the administration of small doses of chloroform, petroleum ether, and sulfuric ether. **S.'s Solution,** 1½ gr. of cocain hydrochlorid, ⅓ gr. of morphin hydrochlorid, 3 gr. common salt, dissolved in 3 oz. and 3 dr. of sterilized water.

Schlemm's Canal. See *Canal, Schlemm's*. **S.'s Ligament,** one of two ligaments connected with the shoulder-joints; the glenoideobrachial ligament.

Schlesinger's Type of Syringomyelia. The dorsolumbar type.

Schmidt's Blood-coagulation Theory. Paraglobulin under the influence of fibrin-ferment enters into combination with fibrinogen, the result being fibrin. **S.'s Incisions.** See *Lantermann's Incisions*. **S.'s (Ad.) Method for Demonstrating Disturbances in the Functions of the Intestine,** it is formed upon the amount of the fermentation of the feces. The patient is given daily 1560 Gm. milk, 4 eggs, 3 pieces (100 Gm.) of zwieback, a plate of oatmeal-soup (40 Gm.), with 10 Gm. of sugar, a plate of flour soup made with 25 Gm. of wheat flour and 10 Gm. of sugar, and a cup of bouillon; 120 Gm. of potatoes are also given. A small amount (0.3 Gm.) of carmin is given to color and designate the first stool to be examined. A small portion of the stool is dried to constant weight and weighed. It is then mixed with water and placed in a fermentation-tube and kept at 37° C. Fermentation with the evolution of gases sets in and is divided into an early and a late fermentation. Early fermentation occurs during the first 24 or 48 hours. Later fermentation begins slowly on the second or third day. In the early fermentation it is the starch that is acted upon, while in the late it is the albuminous cellulose materials. Early fermentation can be considered as present only when in the first 24 hours an evident amount of gas is formed. Normally after the diet described there should be no such fermentation. Its occurrence indicates faulty starch digestion and an abnormal condition of the bowels, especially of the small intestine.

Schmiedel's Ganglion. The inferior carotid ganglion.

Schneiderian Membrane (*shni-de'-re-an*) [C. V. *Schneider*, a German anatomist]. The nasal mucous membrane.

Schoen's Theory of Accommodation. See under *Accommodation*.

Schoenbein's Reaction for Copper. On the addition of potassium cyanid and tincture of guaiac to a solution of a copper salt a blue coloration is produced.

Schoenlein's Disease. Peliosis rheumatica. **S.'s Triad,** purpuric exanthem, rheumatic phenomena, and gastrointestinal disorders in peliosis rheumatica.

Schott's Method. 1. A method of treating heart disease by resisted exercise and special forms of baths. 2. A system of gymnastic

movements, accompanied by baths containing Nauheim salts, for the treatment of heart disease, anemia, and chronic rheumatism.

Schreger's Lines. Curved lines in the enamel of the teeth, parallel to the surface; they are due to the optic effect produced by the simultaneous curvature of the dentinal fibers.

Schreiber's Maneuver. Friction of the skin of the thigh and leg to reinforce the patellar and achilles tendon-reflexes.

Schreiner's Base (*shri'-ner*). See *Spermin.*

Schroeder's Contraction Ring. See *Bandl's Ring.* **S.'s Test for Urea,** add to the urea crystal a solution of bromin in chloroform. The urea will decompose, with the formation of gas.

Schuele's Sign. Vertical folds between the eyebrows, forming the Greek letter omega (*omega melancholicum*), frequently seen in subjects of melancholia.

Schueller's Ducts. The ducts of Skene's glands.

Schultze's Cells. The olfactory cells. **S.'s Comma-shaped Tract,** a small tract of descending fibers in the posteroexternal column of the spinal cord near the gray commissure. **S.'s Fold,** a fold formed by the amnion near the insertion of the umbilical cord when the cephalic end of the fetus encroaches upon the latter. **S.'s Granules,** finely granular masses in the blood formed by the breaking-up of the blood-plaques. **S.'s Position of the Placenta,** the position assumed by the placenta when its central portion bulges downward and is expelled in advance of the periphery. **S.'s Reagent for Cellulose,** iodin dissolved to saturation in a zinc chlorid solution of specific gravity 1.8, and the addition of 6 parts of potassium iodid. This reagent turns cellulose blue. **S.'s Test for Cholesterin,** evaporate to dryness with nitric acid, using a porcelain dish on the water-bath. In the presence of cholesterin a yellow residue is obtained, which changes to yellowish-red on the addition of ammonia. **S.'s Test for Proteids,** to a solution of the proteid add a few drops of a dilute cane-sugar solution and then concentrated sulfuric acid. On warming and keeping the temperature at 60° C. a bluish-red color is produced.

Schultze-Chvostek's Sign. See *Chvostek's Symptom.*

Schwabach's Test. The duration of the perception of a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the cranium is prolonged beyond the normal in cases of middle-ear disease, but shortened when the deafness is due to a central cause.

Schwalbe's Convolution. The first occipital convolution. **S.'s Fissure,** one between the lower portion of the temporosphenoid and the occipital lobes. **S.'s Sheath,** the delicate sheath which covers elastic fibers. **S.'s Space,** the subvaginal space of the optic nerve.

Schwann, Primitive Bundle of. A muscular fiber. **S., Sheath of,** the neurilemma of a nerve-fiber. **S., White Substance of,** the myelin of a medullated nerve-fiber.

Schwarz's Reaction for Sulfonal. Upon heating sulfonal with charcoal the odor of mercaptan is evolved.

Schweinerothlauf (*shwi-na-rōt'-lowf*) [Ger.]. Hog-erysipelas, an infectious disease of hogs characterized by fever and an eruption of reddish or brownish spots, and due to a special bacillus. See *Bacillus ersipelatos suis* under *Bacteria.* Syn., *Rouget du porc.*

Schweinfurth Green (*shwīn-foort*). Synonym of *Paris-green.*

Schweitzer's Reagent for Cellulose. Copper sulfate, 10 parts; water, 100 parts. Add potassium hydroxid 5 parts, in water 50 parts. Wash the precipitate and dissolve in 20% ammonia solution. This reagent dissolves cellulose.

Sciatic (*si-at'-ik*) [*ἰσχίον*, ischium]. 1. Pertaining to the ischium, as the *sciatic* notch. 2. Pertaining to the sciatic nerve, as *sciatic* neuralgia.

Sciatica (*si-at'-ik-ah*) [*ischiaticus*, from *ischium*]. A disease characterized by neuralgic pain along the course of the sciatic nerve. It usually follows exposure to cold and wet, and is dependent upon inflammation of the nerve. In addition to pain there are numbness and tingling, tenderness along the course of the nerve, and eventually wasting of the muscles. See *Felt Treatment of Sciatica.*

Scilla (*sil'-ah*). See *Squill.*

Scillipicrin (*sil-ip-ik'-rin*) [*scilla; πικρός*, bitter]. A yellowish-white, amorphous, hygroscopic powder obtained from squill. It is used as a diuretic in doses of 8–45 gr. (0.5–3.0 Gm.) daily.

Scillism (*sil'-izm*) [*scilla*]. Poisoning from extracts or tinctures of squill due to the contained glucosid, scillitoxin. It is marked by vomiting, retarded pulse, and stupor.

Scillitic (*sil-it'-ik*). Pertaining to or containing squill.

Scillitoxin (*sil-it-oks'-in*) [*scilla; τοξικόν*, poison]. An amorphous, light-brown, bitter, active principle of squill. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water, and a cardiac poison somewhat resembling digitalis. It is used as a diuretic in doses of $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 Gm.) several times daily; maximum daily dose $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.05 Gm.).

Scirrhoid (*skir'-oid*) [*scirrhus; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling a scirrhus.

Scirrhoma (*skir-o'-mah*). See *Scirrhus.*

Scirrhosarca (*skir-o-sar'-kah*) [*scirrhus; σάρξ*, flesh]. Hardening of the flesh, especially of new-born infants; sclerema neonatorum.

Scirrhous (*skir'-us*) [*scirrhus*]. Hard.

Scirrhus (*skir'-us*) [*σκίρρος*, hard]. A hard carcinoma.

Scissile (*sis'-il*) [*scindere*, to divide]. Capable of being divided.

Scissors (*siz'-orz*) [*scindere*, to cut]. An instrument consisting of two blades held together by a rivet, and crossing each other so that in closing they cut the object placed between them.

Scissura (*siz-u'-rah*) [*scindere*, to cut]. A fissure.

Sclera (*skle'-rah*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. The sclerotic

coat of the eye; the firm, fibrous, outer membrane of the eyeball, continuous with the sheath of the optic nerve behind and with the cornea in front.

Scleracne (*skle-rak'-ne*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *acne*]. Acne indurata.

Scleral (*skle'-ral*) [*sclera*]. Pertaining to the sclera.

Sclerangia (*skle-ran'-je-ah*) [*sclera; ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel]. 1. A sense of hardness yielded by a vessel. 2. See *Angiosclerosis*.

Scleratitis (*skle-rat-i'-tis*). Same as *Scleritis*.

Sclerectasia (*skle-rek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*sclera; ἔκτασις*, extension]. Localized bulging of the sclera.

Sclerectomy (*skle-rek'-to-me*) [*sclera; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a portion of the sclera.

Scleredema (*skle-re-de'-mah*). See *Sclerema œdematosum*.

Sclerema (*skle-re'-mah*) [*sclera*]. A hardening. **S. adiposum,** a grave form of sclerema neonatorum marked by extreme hardness of the skin, atrophy, and adherence to the subcutaneous tissues. **S. adultorum.** See *Morphea*. **S. cutis,** scleroderma. **S. neonatorum,** a disease of the newborn characterized by a hardening of the subcutaneous tissue, especially of the legs and feet, and probably dependent on a coagulation of the fat. **S. œdematosum,** a generally fatal form of sclerema neonatorum marked by edema of the skin with induration, impairment of muscular action, and subnormal temperature. Syn., *Compact edema of infants*. **S., Partial,** Schwimmer's name for scleroderma occurring in limited areas. Syn., *Sclérème en plaques*. **S. universale,** Schwimmer's name for scleroderma affecting at once the whole surface of the body, or from single areas of sclerosis of the skin gradually diffusing itself over the entire body. Syn., *Carcinus eburneus* (Alibert); *Cutis tensa chronica* (Fuchs); *Elephantiasis sclerosa* (Rasmussen); *Sclerosis corii* (Wilson).

Scleremia, Scleremus (*skle-re'-me-ah, -mus*). Same as *Sclerema*.

Scleriasis (*skle-ri'-as-is*) [*sclera*]. Scleroderma.

Scleritis (*skle-ri'-tis*) [*sclera; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye. It may exist alone (simple scleritis or episcleritis) or may be combined with inflammation of the cornea, iris, or choroid.

Sclero- (*skle-ro-*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. 1. A prefix meaning hard. 2. A prefix denoting connection with the sclera.

Sclerochoroiditis (*skle-ro-ko-roid-i'-tis*) [*sclero-; choroiditis*]. Inflammation of the choroid and the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scleroconjunctivitis (*skle-ro-kon-junk-ti-vi'-tis*). Simultaneous conjunctivitis and scleritis.

Sclerocornea (*skle-ro-kor'-ne-ah*). The sclera and cornea regarded as one.

Sclerocorneal (*skle-ro-kor'-ne-al*) [*sclero-; cornea*]. Pertaining conjointly to the sclerotic coat and the cornea of the eye.

Sclerocyclotomy (*skle-ro-si-klot'-o-me*) [*sclero-; κύκλος*, a circle; *τομή*, a cutting]. Hancock's operation of division of the ciliary muscle.

Sclerodactylia, Sclerodactyly (*skle-ro-dak-til'-e-ah, skle-ro-dak'-til-e*) [*sclero-; δάκτυλος*, finger]. A disease of the fingers (or toes) allied to scleroderma. It is usually symmetric, occurs chiefly in women, and leads to marked deformity.

Scleroderma (*skle-ro-der'-mah*) [*sclero-; δέρμα*, skin]. A disease characterized by a progressive induration of the skin, occurring either in circumscribed patches (see *Morphea*) or diffusely. The skin becomes hard, pigmented, and firmly attached to the underlying tissues; destructive changes may also occur, and joints may become immobile from adhesions of the skin. The cause of scleroderma is not known. **S. neonatorum,** See *Sclerema neonatorum*. **S. œdematosa.** See *Sclerema œdematosum*.

Sclerogenous (*skle-roj'-en-us*) [*sclero-; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Producing a hard substance.

Sclerogeny (*skle-roj'-en-e*) [see *Sclerogenous*]. The formation of sclerous tissue.

Sclerokeratoiritis (*skle-ro-ker-at-o-i-ri'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.

Scleroma (*skle-ro'-mah*) [*sclero-; ὄμα*, tumor]. Abnormal hardness or induration of a part. **S. adultorum.** Synonym of *Scleroderma*.

Scleromatocystis (*skle-rom'-at-o-sist-is*) [*sclero-; κύστις*, a bladder]. Induration of a cyst, but especially of the gall-bladder or urinary bladder.

Sclerometer (*skle-rom'-et-er*) [*sclero-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for determining the hardness of substances.

Scleromucin (*skle-ro-mu'-sin*) [*sclero-; mucus*]. A gummy substance obtained from ergot, and considered one of its active principles.

Scleronyxis (*skle-ron-ik'-sis*) [*sclero-; νύξις*, a pricking]. Puncture of the sclera.

Sclerosarcoma (*skle-ro-sar-ko'-mah*) [*sclero-; sarcoma*]. A hard, fleshy tumor of the gums.

Sclerosed (*skle'-rōzd*) [*sclerosis*]. Affected with sclerosis; hardened.

Sclérose en plaques (*skla-ros' on(g) plahk*). Synonym of *Sclerosis, Multiple*.

Sclerosis (*skle-ro'-sis*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. Hardening, especially a hardening of a part from an overgrowth of fibrous tissue; applied particularly to hardening of the nervous system from atrophy or degeneration of the nerve-elements and hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue; also to a chronic inflammation of the arteries characterized by thickening of their coats. **S., Diffuse,** one extending through a large part of the brain and cord. **S., Disseminated,** a form in which numerous sclerotic patches are scattered through the brain and cord. **S., Insular.** See *S., Multiple*. **S., Lateral.** See *Lateral Sclerosis*. **S. of Middle Ear,** v. Tröltsch's name for otitis media hypertrophica. **S., Multiple,** chronic induration occurring in patches in different parts of the nervous system. The principal symptoms are muscular weakness and tremor upon essaying voluntary action. **S., Multiple Cerebral,** multiple sclerosis affecting only the brain. **S., Multiple Cerebro-**

spinal, multiple sclerosis affecting both the brain and the spinal cord. **S., Neural,** sclerosis attended by chronic neuritis. **S. telæ cellularis et adiposæ,** scleroderma. **S. testis,** sarcocele. **S., Tuberous,** a form marked by hypertrophy and increased density of the involved areas. **S., Ulcerating** [Bäumler], the primary lesion of syphilis; Hunterian or indurated chancre. **S., Vascular,** sclerosis of the walls of blood-vessels; arteriosclerosis.

Scleroskeleton (*skle-ro-skel'-et-on*) [*sclero-; skeleton*]. In biology, ossifications other than the bones of the main endoskeleton.

Sclerostenosis (*skle-ro-sten-o'-sis*) [*sclero-; stenosis*]. 1. Sclerosis with stenosis. 2. *Scleroderma.*

Sclerothrix (*skle'-ro-thriks*) [*sclero-; θρίξ*, hair]. 1. Abnormal hardness of the hair. 2. Of Metchnikoff, a genus of *Mycobacteriaceæ* included in *Mycobacterium*, Lehmann and Neumann.

Sclerotic (*skle-rot'-ik*) [*sclera*]. Hard; indurated. **S. Coat.** See *Sclera.*

Sclerotica (*skle-rot'-ik-ah*). See *Sclera.*

Scleroticochoroiditis (*skle-rot-ik-o-ko-roid-i'-tis*). See *Sclerochoroiditis.*

Scleroticonyxis (*skle-rot-ik-on-ik'-sis*). See *Scleronyxis.*

Sclerotidectomy (*skle-rot-id-ek'-to-me*). See *Scleronyxis.*

Sclerotitis (*skle-ro-ti'-tis*). See *Scleritis.*

Sclerotium (*skle-ro'-she-um*) [*sclera*]. A thick mass of hyphas constituting a resting-stage in the development of some fungi, as the ergot.

Sclerotome (*skle'-ro-tōm*) [*sclero-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. 1. A knife used in sclerotomy. 2. A hard tissue separating successive myotomes in certain of the lower vertebrates. 3. The skeletal tissue of an embryonic metamere.

Sclerotomy (*skle-rot'-o-me*) [see *Sclerotome*]. The operation of incising the sclera. **S., Anterior,** the making of an incision through the sclera anterior to the ciliary body, and entering the anterior chamber, as is done in glaucoma. **S., Posterior,** sclerotomy by an incision through the sclera behind the ciliary body, and entering the vitreous chamber.

Sclerozone (*skle'-ro-zōn*)[*sclero-; zone*]. That portion of the surface of a bone giving attachment to the muscle derived from a given myotome.

Sclopetarius (*sklo-pet-a'-re-us*) [L.]. Relating to a gun. **Sclopetaria vulnera,** gunshot wounds. Syn., *Sclopetica vulnera.*

Scobinate (*sko'-bin-āt*) [*scobus*, a file]. Having a rough surface.

Scolecitis (*sko-le-si'-tis*) [*scolex; ιτις*, inflammation]. Appendicitis.

Scolecoiditis (*sko-le-koid-i'-tis*) [*scolex; εἶδος*, likeness; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Appendicitis.

Scolectomy (*sko-lek'-to-me*). Appendicectomy.

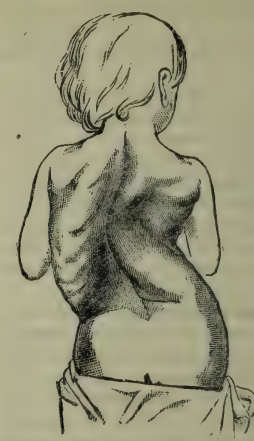
Scolex (*sko'-leks*) [*σκώληξ*, a worm]. The head of a tape-worm, giving rise to the chain of proglottides.

Scolicoiditis (*sko-le-koid-i'-tis*). Gerster's name for appendicitis.

Scoliocoiditis (*sko-le-o-koid-i'-tis*). Nothnagel's term for appendicitis.

Scoliolordosis (*sko-le-o-lor-do'-sis*). Combined scoliosis and lordosis.

Scoliorachitic (*sko-le-o-ra-kit'-ik*) [*scoliosis; rachitis*]. Pertaining to or produced by scoliosis and rickets.



Extreme Scoliosis.—(*Moullin.*)

Scoliosiometry (*sko-le-o-si-om'-et-re*) [*scoliosis; μέτρον*, a measure]. The estimation of the degree of deformity in scoliosis.

Scoliosis (*sko-le-o'-sis*) [*σκολιός*, curved]. A morbid lateral curvature of the spine.

Scoliotic (*sko-le-ot'-ik*) [*scoliosis*]. Pertaining to or marked by scoliosis.

Scoliotome (*sko'-le-o-tōm*) [*scoliosis; τονος*, a stretching]. An apparatus for elongating the spine and lessening the rotation in lateral curvature.

Scombrin (*skom'-brin*) [*Scomber*, a genus of fishes]. A protamin obtained from mature spermatozoa of mackerel.

Scombron (*skom'-bron*). Bang's name for a histon obtained from immature spermatozoa of mackerel.

Scoop [AS., *skopa*]. An instrument resembling a spoon, for the extraction of bodies from cavities, as an *ear-scoop, lithotomy-scoop.*

Scoparin (*sko'-par-in*). See under *Scoparius.*

Scoparius (*sko-pa'-re-us*) [*scopa*, a broom]. The *Cytisus scoparius*, a shrub of the order *Leguminosæ.* The dried tops constitute the *scoparius* of the U. S. P. (*scoparii cacumina*, B. P.); they contain the alkaloid *spartein*, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, and a neutral principle, *scoparin*, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. Scoparius is diuretic and cathartic, these actions probably depending upon scoparin. Dose of the *fluidextract* 20–40 min. (1.3–2.6 Cc.). Unof. For properties of spartein see *Spartein.*

Scopola (*sko-pol'-ah*). The dried rhizome of *Scopola carniolica.* Dose 1–3 gr. (0.05–0.15 Gm.). The rhizomes of *S. japonica* and *S. carniolica* contain the alkaloid scopolamin or scopolein, used as a mydriatic.

Scopolamin, Scopolein (*sko-pol-am'-in, sko-pol'-e-in*). The active principle of *Scopola carniolica*, $C_{17}H_{22}NO_4$, an alkaloid apparently identical with hyoscin, used with morphin in producing anesthesia by Schneiderlin's and Korff's method (see under *Anesthetic, Local*). **S. Hydrobromid** (*scopolaminæ hydrobromidum*, U. S. P.), $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HBr$, hygroscopic crystals, used as a mydriatic and sedative. Externally in ophthalmology, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$% solution; subcutaneously for the insane, $\frac{1}{250}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr.

Scopophobia (*sko-po-fo'-be-ah*) [*σκοπεῖν*, to examine; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid dread of being seen.

Scorbutic (*skor-bu'-tik*) [*scorbutus*]. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by scorbutus or scurvy.

Scorbutus (*skor-bu'-tus*). See *Scurvy*.

Scotodinia (*sko-to-din'-e-ah*) [*σκότος*, darkness; *δῖνος*, a whirl]. Vertigo associated with the appearance of black spots before the eyes.

Scotograph (*sko'-to-graf*) [*σκότος*, darkness; *γράφειν*, to write]. 1. An instrument for aiding the blind to write. 2. A name given to the picture produced by means of the so-called roentgen-rays. See *Rays, Roentgen-*.

Scotoma (*sko-to'-mah*) [*σκότωμα*, darkness]. An area in the visual field rays of light from which are not at all (*absolute scotoma*) or imperfectly (*relative scotoma*) perceived. **S., Central,** one limited to the region of the visual field corresponding to the macula lutea. **S., Color-,** color-blindness limited to a part of the visual field, and which may exist without interruption of the field for white light. **S., Flittering.** See *S. scintillans*. **S., Negative,** a defect due to the destruction of the retinal center, and which is not noticeable to the patient. **S., Positive,** a scotoma perceptible to the patient as a dark spot before his eyes. **S., Relative,** a scotoma within which perception of light is only partially impaired. **S., Ring-, S., Annular,** a zone of scotoma surrounding the center of the visual field. **S. scintillans, S., Scintillating,** a scotoma with serrated margins extending peripherally and producing a large defect in the visual field. Syn., *Fortification-spectrum*.

Scotometer, Scotommeter, Scotomometer (*sko-tom'-et-ur, sko-to-mom'-et-ur*) [*σκότος*, darkness; *μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An instrument for detecting, locating, and measuring scotomas. 2. An instrument used in the detection of central scotomas.

Scotosis (*sko-to'-sis*). See *Scotoma*.

Scototherapy (*sko-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*σκότος*, darkness; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. The treatment of malaria and other diseases by keeping the patient in a dark room and in the intervals between the attacks of the disease clothing him in garments impenetrable by light.

Scrattage (*skrat-ahjh*) [Fr.]. Ophthalmoxysis, the oldest method of mechanic treatment of trachoma, the scratching out of the granules; revived in 1890. Syn., *Brassage*.

Screatus (*skre-a'-tus*) [L.]. 1. A hawking. 2. A neurosis characterized by paroxysms of hawking.

Scrivener's Palsy. See *Writer's Cramp*.

Scrobiculus (*skro-bik'-u-lus*) [L.]. A small pit. **S. cordis,** the depression at the epigastrium; the pit of the stomach.

Scrofula (*skrof'-u-lah*) [*scrofa*, a sow]. A term formerly applied to a peculiar condition characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and necrosis of the bones; it is at present considered a form of tuberculosis.

Scrofulid (*skrof'-u-lid*). See *Scrofuloderm*.

Scrofuloderm (*skrof'-u-lo-derm*) [*scrofula; δέρμα*, the skin]. A disease of the skin due to scrofula, and generally characterized by superficial irregular ulcers with undermined edges. The cause is the tubercle bacillus.

Scrofulosis (*skrof-u-lo'-sis*) [*scrofula*]. The state characterized by the presence of scrofula; a scrofulous diathesis.

Scrofulotuberculosis (*skrof-u-lo-tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis*). Attenuated tuberculosis.

Scrofulous (*skrof'-u-lus*) [*scrofula*]. Having the nature of, affected with, or produced by scrofula.

Scroll (*skrōl*) [ME., *scrolle*]. A roll of paper, or anything folded so as to resemble a roll. **S.-bone,** a turbinate bone. **S.s, Olfactory,** the turbinate bones.

Scrophularin (*skrof-u-la'-rin*). A principle obtained by Walz from *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Scrotal (*skro'-tal*) [*scrotum*]. Pertaining to or contained in the scrotum, as *scrotal* hernia.

Scrotopexy (*skro'-to-peks-e*) [*scrotum; πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Longuet's term for the preservation of the scrotum which results from the extraserous transplantation of the testicle in cases of varicocele. Cf. *Orchidopexy; Vaginopexy*.

Scrotum (*skro'-tum*) [L.]. The pouch containing the testicles, consisting of skin, dartos, spermatic fascia, cremasteric fascia, infundibuliform fascia, and parietal tunica vaginalis.

Scrumpox (*skrum'-poks*). A name used in England among school-children for impetigo contagiosa.

Scruple (*skru'-pl*) [*scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone]. In apothecaries' weight, 20 grains; represented by the sign ℈.

Sculcopin (*skul'-ko-pin*). The proprietary name for a preparation of hydrastis and skullcap, used as a local astringent.

Scultetus' Bandage. A bandage used in compound fractures, so arranged that the short pieces of which it is composed may be removed without motion of the limb.

Scurf (*skerf*) [AS.]. A bran-like desquamation of the epidermis, especially from the scalp; dandruff.

Scurvy (*sker'-ve*) [*scurf*]. A disease observed among persons who have been deprived of proper food for a length of time; it is characterized by spongy gums, extravasations of blood beneath the skin, hemorrhages from the mucous membranes, fetor of the breath, and painful contractions of the muscles. It is most common among sailors living on salt meats. **S.-grass,** *Cochlearia officinalis*, a plant of the order *Crucifer*æ, the properties of which reside in a volatile oil resembling oil of mustard. It is used in scurvy and in chronic rheumatism. **S., Land-.** See *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Scutellaria (*sku-tel-a'-re-ah*) [*scutellum*, a little shield]. A genus of the *Labiatæ*. The dried plant of *S. lateriflora*, skullcap, is the *scutellaria* of the U. S. P., and is employed in neuralgia, chorea, delirium tremens, and other nervous affections. **S., Fluidextract of**

Seidlitz Powder (*sīd'-litz*). Pulvis effervescens compositus.

Seisesthesia (*si-zes-the'-ze-ah*) [*σεῖσις*, a concussion; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Perception of concussion.

Seismotherapy (*sīz-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*σεισμός*, a shaking; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. The therapeutic use of mechanic vibration; vibrotherapeutics. Syn., *Shaking cure.*

Sejunction (*se-junk'-shun*) [*sejungere*, to disunite]. In psychology the interruption of the continuity of association-complexes, tending to break up personality.

Selection (*se-lek'-shun*) [*seligere*, to choose]. The act of choosing. **S., Natural,** the selective action of external conditions, whereby characters favorable to the species of animal or plant are preserved. **S., Sexual,** the selection produced by preferences of the one sex for a member of the other sex in some way specially endowed.

Selector (*se-lek'-tor*) [*selection*]. A device for selecting or separating. **S., Cell-,** an appliance for regulating the current strength in galvanic electricity. A good selector must admit of an increase or a decrease of electromotive force through the introduction of one cell at a time; it must permit of such increase or decrease without producing any interruption in the flow of the current. All selectors are constructed upon one of three principles: the crank, the rider, or the plug system.

Seleniate (*sel-en'-e-āt*). A salt of selenic acid.

Selenic (*se-len'-ik*) [*selenium*]. A compound containing selenium combined directly with three atoms of oxygen. **S. Acid,** H_2SeO_4, a dibasic acid resembling sulfuric acid in its properties.

Seleniferous (*sel-en-ij'-er-us*) [*selenium; ferre*, to bear]. Containing selenium.

Selenin B (*sel-en'-in*) [*selenium*]. The active toxic element in cultures of *Diplococcus semilunaris.*

Selenite (*se'-len-īt*) [*selenium*]. 1. A salt of selenous acid. 2. A translucent form of calcium sulfate.

Selenitic (*se-len-it'-ik*). Containing selenite.

Selenium (*se-le'-ne-um*) [*σελήνη*, the moon], Se = 78.6; usually bivalent, sometimes quadrivalent or hexavalent. A rare element resembling sulfur in its properties.

Selenogamia (*sel-en-o-gam'-e-ah*) [*σελήνη*, the moon; *γαμός*, marriage]. Somnambulism.

Selenopyrin (*sel-en-o-pi'-rin*). A reaction product of potassium selinid with a socalled antipyrin chlorid.

Self-abuse, Self.-pollution. See *Masturbation.*

Self-limited. Limited by reason of inherent qualities; applied to diseases that run a definite limited course independent of treatment.

Sella (*sel'-ah*) [L.]. A saddle. **S. turcica,** the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone lodging the pituitary body.

Selters, Seltzer Water (*sel'-ters, selts'-er*). An effervescent mineral water obtained at Selters in Prussia.

Semeiography (*sem-i-og'-ra-fe*) [*σημεῖον*, sign; *γράφειν*, to write]. Symptomatology.

Semeiology (*sem-i-ol'-o-je*) [*σημεῖον*, sign; *λόγος*, discourse]. Symptomatology.

Semeiotic (*sem-i-ot'-ik*) [*σημεῖον*, sign]. Pertaining to symptoms.

Semeiotics (*sem-i-ot'-iks*) [see *Semeiotic*]. Symptomatology.

Semelincident (*sem-el-in'-sid-ent*) [*semel*, once; *incidere*, to happen]. Happening only once in the same person, as a *semelincident* disease.

Semen (*se'-men*). 1. A seed. 2. The fecundating fluid of the male, chiefly secreted by the testicles, composed of liquor seminis, seminal granules, oil-globules, and spermatozoa.

Semi- (*sem-i-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting half.

Semicanal (*sem-i-kan-al'*) [*semi-; canal*]. A canal open on one side; a sulcus or groove.

Semicanalis (*sem-i-kan-a'-lis*). See *Semicanal.* **S. humeri,** the bicipital groove. **S. nervi vidiani,** the groove on the temporal bone for the passage of the vidian nerve. **S. tensor tympani,** a depression situated close to the hiatus of Fallopius in the anterior wall of the tympanum. The tendon of the tensor tympani is transmitted through an aperture at its apex. **S. tubæ eustachii.** See *Sulcus tubæ eustachii.* **S. tympanicus,** the tympanic canal.

Semicircular (*sem-i-sir'-ku-lar*) [*semi-; circulus*, a circle]. Having the form of a half-circle. **S. Canals.** See under *Ear.*

Semicordate (*sem-i-kor'-dāt*) [*semi-; cor*, the heart]. Shaped like the half of a heart that has been divided longitudinally.

Semicretinism (*sem-i-kre'-tin-izm*). The condition of being a semicretin.

Semidecussation (*sem-i-de-kus-a'-shun*). Partial decussation.

Semiglutin (*sem-i-glu'-tin*), $C_{55}H_{85}N_{17}O_{22}$. A derivative of gelatin resembling a peptone.

Semilunar (*sem-i-lu'-nar*) [*semi-; luna*, moon]. Resembling a half-moon in shape, as the *semilunar* bone of the carpus, the *semilunar* cartilage of the knee, the *semilunar* ganglion of the abdominal sympathetic nerve or of the trifacial nerve (gasserian ganglion), the *semilunar* valves of the heart. **S. Space of Traube,** the tympanitic area at the lower part of the left chest corresponding to the stomach.

Semimembranous (*sem-i-mem'-bra-nus*). Partly membranous, as the *semimembranous* muscle (*semimembranosus*). See under *Muscle.*

Seminal (*sem'-in-al*) [*semen*]. Pertaining to the semen. **S. Cyst,** a cyst of the spermatic cord or testicle containing semen. **S. Vesicle.** See *Vesicle, Seminal.*

Seminalism (*sem'-in-al-izm*) [*seminalis*, relating to seed; primary]. A vitalistic theory proposed by Bouchet, of Paris, which teaches that the vital forces of man and beasts are totally distinct and that beasts have an intelligence of instinct and man one of abstraction.

Seminex (*sem'-in-eks*) [*semi-; nex*, death]. Half dead.

Seminiferous (*sem-in-if'-er-us*) [*semen; ferre*, to carry]. Producing semen, as the *seminiferous* tubules of the testicle.

Seminormal (*sem-i-nor'-mal*) [*semi-; norma*, rule]. Half-normal. **S. Solution,** one containing in solution half the quantity of the substance contained in the normal solution.

Semis (*se'-mis*) [L.]. Half; abbreviated in prescriptions to *ss*, which is placed after the sign indicating the measure.

Semisomnis (*sem-i-som'-nis*) [*semi; somnus*, sleep]. Coma.

Semisomnous (*sem-i-som'-nus*). Relating to a comatose condition.

Semisoporus (*sem-i-so'-por-us*) [*semi-; sopor*, sleep]. Coma.

Semispinalis (*sem-i-spi-na'-lis*). See under *Muscle*.

Semisulcus (*sem-i-sul'-kus*). A half sulcus which, uniting with another sulcus, forms a complete sulcus.

Semitendinous (*sem-i-ten'-din-us*). Partly tendinous, as a *semitendinous* muscle (*semitendinosus*). See under *Muscle*.

Semivalent (*sem-iv'-al-ent*) [*semi-; valere*, to be able]. Of one-half the normal valency.

Semon's Law. In progressive organic lesions of the motor laryngeal nerves, the cricoarytenoidei postici—the abductors of the vocal cords—are the first, and sometimes the only, muscles affected. **S.'s Symptom,** impaired mobility of the vocal cords in carcinoma of the larynx.

Semon-Rosenbach's Law. See *Semon's Law*.

Sempiternal (*sem-pi-ter'-nal*) [*sempiternus*, everlasting]. Applied to an indivisible specific totality bringing back the past to the present, in opposition throughout all time to the remainder of transitory nature (Montgomery).

Senalbin (*sen-al'-bin*), $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$. A glucosid found in white mustard, *Brassica alba*.

Senecin (*sen'-es-in*). An alkaloid found in 1895 in *Senecio vulgaris*.

Senecio (*se-ne'-se-o*) [*senex*, an old man]. Groundsel, a genus of composite-flowered plants, said to contain 960 species, many of them medicinal. *S. aureus* is the common liferoot. *S. canicida*, yerba del Puebla, a Mexican species, is diuretic and is recommended in treatment of epilepsy. *S. cineraria* is a species of South America; the fresh juice of the leaves, stems, and flowers is recommended in treatment of capsular and lenticular cataracts and other diseases of the eye. *S. gracilis* is a slender species, generally regarded as a variety of *S. aureus*. *S. jacobæa*, ragwort or ragweed, is tonic and astringent.

Senega (*sen'-e-ga*) [L.]. The *Polygala senega*, a plant of the *Polygaleæ*. Its root is official (*senega*, U. S. P.; *senegæ radix*, B. P.); it contains a bitter principle, senegin or polygalic acid (or polygalin), which is probably identical with saponin. It is used as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic; in large doses it is emetocathartic. It is chiefly employed in bronchitis and laryngitis, as a diuretic in dropsy, and in amenorrhea. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.); of the *infusion* 1 oz. (30 Cc.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum senegæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.). **S., Syrup of** (*syrupus senegæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura senegæ*, B. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Senegin (*sen'-e-jin*), $C_{32}H_{52}O_{17}$ (Hesse), a yellowish powder, soluble in water; used as an expectorant and diuretic. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.).

Seng. A proprietary digestant said to be derived from ginseng, *Aralia quinquefolia*.

Senile (*se'-nil*) [*senilis;* from *senex*, old]. Pertaining to or caused by old age.

Senilism (*sen'-il-izm*) [*senile*]. A condition of prematurity. See *Progeria*. Cf. *Ateleiosis; Infantilism*.

Senility (*sen-il'-it-e*) [*senile*]. The state of being senile; the weakness characteristic of old age.

Seniocin (*sen-i'-o-sin*). An alkaloid obtained from *Senecio vulgaris* and *S. jacobæa*.

Senki. A disease resembling lepra and associated with colic, described by Kömpfer in 1713 as peculiar to Japan.

Senn's Bone-plates [after Nicholas *Senn*, an American surgeon]. Plates of decalcified bone used in intestinal anastomosis. **S.'s Test,** the introduction of hydrogen gas into the bowel through the rectum, for the detection and localization of an abnormal opening.

Senna (*sen'-ah*) [Ar., *sena*]. The leaflets of various species of *Cassia*, a genus of the order *Leguminosæ*. *Senna* of the U. S. P. is derived fom *Cassia acutifolia;* that of the B. P. is of two varieties—*Alexandrian senna*, from *Cassia acutifolia*, and *East India* or *Tinnevelly senna*, from *Cassia angustifolia*. *Deresinate senna* is that from which the resin has been removed by maceration in alcohol to prevent griping. Senna contains cathartic acid, a glucosid representing the purgative properties of senna, the bitter principles *sennapicrin* and *sennacrol*, and a coloring-matter, *chrysophan*. Senna is used as a purgative, generally in combination with an aromatic to prevent griping. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.). **S., Compound Infusion of** (*infusum sennæ compositum*, U. S. P.), black draught, contains senna, manna, and magnesium sulfate. Dose 4 oz. (128 Cc.). **S., Confection of** (*confectio sennæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 2 dr. (8 Gm.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum sennæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **S., Syrup of** (*syrupus sennæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura sennæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–4 dr. (4–16 Cc.).

Sennacrol (*sen'-ak-rol*). See under *Senna*.

Sennapicrin (*sen-ap-ik'-rin*). See under *Senna*.

Sennit (*sen'-it*), $C_{21}H_{44}N_{19}$. A nonfermentable sugar found in senna, occurring in soluble warty crystals. Syn., *Cathartomannite*.

Sensation (*sen-sa'-shun*) [*sensatio*, from *sentire*, to feel]. A feeling or impression produced by the stimulation of an afferent nerve.

S., Correlative, stimulation of the cerebrum by a sensation carried by a single sensory nerve. **S., Cutaneous,** a sensation produced through the medium of the skin. **S., Eccentric,** the conception of locality. **S., External,** a sensation transmitted from a peripheral sense-organ. **S., General.** See *Subjective Sensation.* **S., Girdle,** girdle-pain. **S., Internal.** See *Subjective Sensation.* **S., Objective,** an external sensation due to some objective agency. **S.s, Psycho-visual,** sensations of sight without the stimulation of the retina; visions. **S., Radiating.** See *S., Secondary* (1). **S., Secondary.** 1. Müller's name for the excitement of one sensation by another or the extension of morbid sensations in disease to unaffected parts. 2. A sensation of one type attending a sensation of another type. Cf. *Audition colorée.* **S., Special,** any sensation produced by the special senses. **S., Subjective.** See *Subjective Sensation.* **S., Tactile,** one produced through the sense of touch. **S., Transference of,** clairvoyance.

Sense (*sens*) [*sensus*, from *sentire*, to feel]. 1. Any one of the faculties by which stimuli from the external world or from within the body are received and transformed into sensations. The faculties receiving impulses from the external world are the senses of sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste, which are the special senses, and the muscular and temperature-sense. Those receiving impulses from the internal organs (visceral senses) are the hunger-sense, thirst-sense, and others. 2. A sensation.

Sensibility (*sen-sib-il'-it-e*) [see *Sense*]. 1. The ability to receive and feel impressions. 2. The ability of a nerve or end-organ to receive and transmit impulses. **S., Recurrent,** Longet's and Magendie's term for the sensibility observed in the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, which appeared to be dependent on the posterior root, and not inherent, like the sensibility of the posterior root itself. The existence of recurrent sensibility was denied by Longet.

Sensibilizer (*sen'-sib-il-i-zer*) [see *Sense*]. A substance which, acting as a chemic screen, conduces to synthesis or other chemic processes.

Sensible (*sen'-si-bl*) [*sense*, to feel]. Perceptible by the senses, as *sensible* perspiration; capable of receiving an impression through the senses.

Sensitive (*sen'-sit-iv*) [*sensitivus*]. 1. Capable of feeling; capable of transmitting sensation. 2. Reacting to a stimulus. **S. Soul** (of Stahl), the immortal principle.

Sensitized (*sen'-sit-īzd*). Rendered sensitive.

Sensitizer. Bordet's name (1899) for the intermediary body of Ehrlich. Syn., *Substance sensibilisatrice.*

Sensomobile (*sen-so-mo'-bil*) [*sensus*, feeling; *mobilis*, movable]. Moving in response to stimulation.

Sensomobility (*sen-so-mo-bil'-it-e*). The capacity for movement in response to a sensory stimulus.

Sensorial (*sen-so'-re-al*) [*sensorium*]. Pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensoriglandular (*sen-so-re-gland'-u-lar*). Causing glandular action by stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensorimetabolism (*sen-ro-re-met-ab'-ol-izm*). Metabolism resulting from stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensorimotor (*sen-so-re-mo'-tor*) [*sensus*, feeling; *motor*]. Both sensory and motor; concerned with the perception of sensory impulses and with motor impulses. **S. Centers,** centers that are concerned both with the perception of sensation and with motor impulses.

Sensorimuscular (*sen-so-re-mus'-ku-lar*). Producing muscular action in response to stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensorium (*sen-so'-re-um*) [L.]. A center for sensations, especially the part of the brain concerned in receiving and combining the impressions conveyed to the individual sensory centers.

Sensory (*sen'-so-re*) [*sensus*, feeling]. Pertaining to or conveying sensation. **S. Aphasia.** See under *Aphasia.* **S. Aura,** an aura affecting the special senses. **S. Crossway,** the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule, where the afferent fibers conveying sensory impulses cross to the opposite side. **S. Epilepsy,** various disturbances of sensation occurring in paroxysms that replace the epileptic convulsion. **S. Nerve,** one that conveys sensations from the periphery to the centers.

Sentient (*sen'-she-ent*) [*sentire*, to feel]. Capable of feeling.

Sentina (*sen-ti'-nah*) [L., "the hold of a ship"]. The epiphysis cerebri.

Sentinal-pile. The thickened wall of the anal pocket at the lower end of an anal fissure.

Separator (*sep'-ar-a-tor*) [*separare*, to separate]. 1. Anything that separates, especially an instrument for separating the teeth. 2. An instrument for detaching the pericranium or periosteum.

Sepedogenesis (*se-ped-o-jen'-e-sis*) [*sepedon*; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Putrescence.

Sepedon (*se'-ped-on*) [*σήπειν*, to be rotten]. Putridity.

Sepsin (*sep'-sin*) [*sepsis*]. A poisonous ptomain obtained from decomposed yeast and blood.

Sepsis (*sep'-sis*) [*σῆψις*, putrefaction]. A state of poisoning produced by the absorption of putrefactive substances. **S., Gas,** a septic condition due to the gas bacillus, *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus.* **S., Puerperal,** sepsis occurring after childbirth, from absorption of putrefactive products from the parturient canal.

Septan (*sep'-tan*) [*septem*, seven]. Recurring every seventh day, as *septan* fever.

Septemia, Septhemia (*sep-te'-me-ah, sep-the'-me-ah*). See *Septicemia.*

Septentrionalin (*sep-ten-tre-o-nal'-in*). An al-

kaloid obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*. It is a sensory paralyzant, resembling curara; it has been suggested as a local and general anesthetic, and is used as an antidote to strychnin and in treatment of tetanus and hydrophobia.

Septic (*sep'-tik*) [*sepsis*]. Pertaining to or produced by putrefaction. **S. Intoxication,** a form of poisoning resulting from the absorption of products of putrefaction. **S. Tank,** in sewage treatment a large closed chamber through which the sewage is allowed to pass slowly. Cf. *Contact-bed.*

Septicemia (*sep-te-se'-me-ah*) [*sepsis; αἷμα*, blood]. Blood-poisoning; a form of poisoning resulting from the presence in the blood of the products of pyogenic or putrefactive microorganisms. **S., Bacillar, of Chickens,** a disease of chickens described by Fuhrmann as due to a specific bacillus belonging to the colon group. **S., Goose,** a rapidly fatal disease of geese due to a specific microbe. The infection takes place by way of the mucosa of the head. **S., Mouse,** a form of septicemia occurring in mice and produced by *Bacillus murisepticus.* It is usually fatal in from 40 to 60 hours, the animal early becoming apathetic. **S., Rabbit,** a form of septicemia occurring in rabbits and due to *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ* or bacillus of chicken cholera. **S., Sputum,** a form of septicemia produced by inoculation with microorganisms found in sputum, especially the pneumococcus.

Septicemic (*sep-te-sem'-ik* or *sep-te-se'-mik*) [*septicemia*]. Pertaining to or affected with septicemia.

Septicin (*sep'-tis-in*) [*septic*]. A ptomain obtained from decaying flesh.

Septicogenic (*sep-tik-o-jen'-ik*) [*septic; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Applied to a group of microorganisms established by Cohn producing ordinary putrefaction as distinguished from that which produces disease. Cf. *Pathogenic.*

Septicophlebitis (*sep-tik-o-fleb-i'-tis*). Phlebitis due to toxemia.

Septicopyemia (*sep-tik-o-pi-e'-me-ah*) [*septicemia; pyemia*]. Combined septicemia and pyemia. **S., Primary,** that in which the general infection is produced by the same bacteria as those causing the primary lesion. **S., Secondary,** that in which the general infection is due to other bacteria than those causing the primary lesion.

Septimetritis (*sep-ti-met-ri'-tis*). Metritis due to septic poisoning.

Septimipara, Septipara (*sep-tim-ip'-ar-ah, sep-tip'-ar-ah*) [*septimus*, seventh; *parere*, to bear]. A woman who has been in labor for the seventh time.

Septivalent (*sep-tiv'-al-ent*) [*septem*, seven; *valere*, to be worth]. Having an atomicity of seven.

Septoforma (*sep-to-form'-ah*). A condensation-product of formaldehyd dissolved in an alcoholic solution of linseed-oil potassium soap. It is used as an antiseptic and antiparasitic in veterinary practice.

Septomarginal (*sep-to-mar'-jin-al*). Relating to the margin of a septum.



SEPTOMETER.

Septometer (*sep-tom'-et-er*) [*septum; μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An instrument for determining the thickness of the nasal septum. 2. [*sepsis.*] An apparatus for determining organic impurities in the air.

Septopyemia, Septopyæmia (*sep-to-pi-e'-me-ah*). See *Septicopyemia.*

Septulum (*sep'-tu-lum*). Diminutive of *septum* (*q. v.*). **Septula fibrosa,** fibrous trabeculas extending from the deep fascia of the penis into the corpus cavernosus. **Septula interalveolaria,** the septa dividing the alveoli of the lungs. **Septula medullaria,** processes radiating from the periphery of the gray substance of the spinal cord into the white substance. **Septula renum.** See *Columna bertini.*

Septum (*sep'-tum*) [*sepire*, to hem in]. A partition; a division-wall. **Sæptum atriorum, S. atrium, S. auricularum,** the septum between the right and left auricles of the heart. **S., Bigelow's,** the calcar femorale, an early vertical spur of compact tissue in the neck of the femur, a little in front of the lesser trochanter. **Sæptum crurale,** the layer of areolar tissue closing the femoral ring. **S., Douglas',** in the fetus the septum formed by the union of Rathke's folds transforming the rectum into a complete canal. **Sæptum lucidum,** a thin, translucent septum forming the internal boundary of the lateral ventricles of the brain and inclosing between its two laminas the fifth ventricle. **S., Nasal,** the septum between the two nasal cavities. **S., Pectiniform,** that between the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **Sæptum pellucidum.** See *S. lucidum.* **S. of the Pons,** the median raphe of the pons formed by the decussation of nerve-fibers. **S., Rectovaginal,** the tissue forming the partition between the rectum and the vagina. **Sæptum scalæ,** lamina spiralis. **Sæptum thoracis.** See *Mediastinum.* **Sæptum transversum.** 1. The diaphragm. 2. The tentorium cerebelli. **S., Triangular Medullary.** See *S. lucidum.* **S., Ventricular.** 1. Same as *S. lucidum.* 2. Same as *S. ventriculorum.* **Sæptum ventriculorum,** the septum between the two ventricles of the heart.

Septuplet (*sep'-tu-plet*) [*septem*, seven]. One of seven offspring born from a single gestation.

Séquardin (*sa-kwar'-din*). A sterilized testicular extract (Brown-Séquard).

Sequel, Sequela (*se'-kwel, se-kwe'-lah*) [*sequi*, to follow]. A diseased or abnormal condition following an attack of a disease, and directly or indirectly dependent upon it.

Sequestration (*se-kwes-tra'-shun*) [*sequestrum*]. 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. The isolation of persons suffering from disease for purposes of treatment or of protecting others.

Sequestrectomy (*se-kwes-trek'-to-me*). See *Sequestrotomy*.

Sequestrotomy (*se-kwes-trot'-o-me*) [*sequestrum*; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of removing a sequestrum.

Sequestrum (*se-kwes'-trum*) [*sequestrare*, to separate]. A dead piece of bone that has become separated from the living bone.

Seralbumin (*se'-ral-bu-min*) [*serum; albumin*]. Serum-albumin, the albumin found in the blood.

Sereh Disease. A disease of sugar-cane of West Indies and South America due to *Hypocrea sacchari*.

Serenoa (*ser-e-no'-ah*) [*Sereno* Watson, American botanist]. A genus of palms of one species, *S. serrulata*, the saw-palmetto of North and South America. The fruit is diuretic and sedative and used in diseases of the genitourinary tract. Dose of *extract* 8–20 gr. (0.52–1.3 Gm.); of the *fluidextract* 57–114 min. (3.7–7.4 Cc.).

Serial (*se'-re-al*) [*series*, a succession]. Following in regular order; occurring in rows. **S. Sections,** microscopic sections made in consecutive order and arranged in the same manner.

Séribèle (*sa-re-bāl'*). A teniafuge said to consist of the seeds and root bark of *Connarus guianensis*. Dose 2 oz. (60 Gm.) in decoction.

Sericeps (*ser'-is-eps*) [σηρικός, silken; *forceps*]. A device made of loops of ribbon, used in place of the forceps in making traction upon the fetal head.

Sero- (*se-ro-*) [*serum*]. A prefix meaning relating to serum or serous.

Serochrome (*se'-ro-krom*) [*sero-; χρῶμα*, color]. Gilbert's name for the pigments (lipochrome, lutein) which serve to give color to normal serum.

Serocolitis (*se-ro-ko-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the serous covering of the colon.

Serocyst (*se'-ro-sist*). A tumor containing cysts filled with serum.

Serocystic (*se-ro-sis'-tik*) [*sero-; κύστις*, a bladder]. Composed of cysts filled with a serous fluid.

Serodermitis (*se-ro-der-mi'-tis*) [*sero-; dermitis*]. An inflammatory skin affection attended with serous effusion.

Serodiagnosis (*se-ro-di-ag-no'-sis*). Diagnosis based upon the reaction of blood-serum of typhoid-fever patients upon cultures of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*, which are immobilized, agglutinated, and split up. Cf. *Widal's Reaction*.

Seroenteritis (*se-ro-en-ter-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the serous covering of the small intestine.

Serofibrinous (*se-ro-fi'-brin-us*) [*sero-; fibrin*]. 1. Composed of serum and fibrin, *e. g.*, a *serofibrinous* exudate. 2. Characterized by the production of a serofibrinous exudate, as a *serofibrinous* inflammation.

Seroformalin (*se-ro-form'-al-in*). A preparation of dried coagulated blood-serum and formalin; used as an antiseptic dusting-powder.

Seroglobulin (*se-ro-glob'-u-lin*). See *Paraglobulin*.

Serohepatitis (*se-ro-hep-at-i'-tis*) [*sero-; hepatitis*]. Inflammation of the hepatic peritoneum.

Seroid (*se'-roid*) [*sero-; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling a serous membrane.

Serolemma (*se-ro-lem'-ah*) [*sero-; λέμμα*, a husk; a peel]. The embryonic external layer of the amnion.

Serolin (*se'-ro-lin*) [*sero-; oleum*, oil]. A neutral fatty constituent of blood, occurring in small amount; its nature is undetermined.

Serolipase (*se-ro-lip'-āz*). Lipase as found in blood-serum.

Seromembranous (*se-ro-mem'-bran-us*). Serous and membranous.

Seromucous (*se-ro-mu'-kus*). Having the nature of or containing both serum and mucus.

Seropurulent (*se-ro-pu'-ru-lent*) [*sero-; purulent*]. Composed of serum and pus, as a *seropurulent* exudate.

Seropus (*se'-ro-pus*) [*sero-; pus*]. A fluid consisting of serum and pus.

Serosa (*se-ro'-sah*) [*serous; membrana*, understood]. A serous membrane.

Seroserous (*se-ro-se'-rus*) [*serous*]. Pertaining jointly to two serous surfaces.

Serosine (*se'-ro-sēn*). A proprietary antipyretic and antiseptic.

Serositis (*se-ro-si'-tis*). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Serosynovitis (*se-ro-si-no-vi'-tis*) [*sero-; synovitis*]. A synovitis accompanied by an increase of the synovial fluid.

Serotaxis (*se-ro-taks'-is*) [*sero-; τάξις*, arrangement]. In diagnosis the determination of the blood to the skin by application of a solution of caustic potash.

Serotherapy (*se-ro-ther'-ap-e*) [*sero-; therapy*]. 1. The treatment of disease by means of the blood-serum of animals or individuals that are immune to or convalescent from an infectious disease. 2. Whey cure.

Serotina (*ser-o-ti'-nah*). See *Decidua serotina*.

Serous (*se'-rus*) [*serum*]. 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling serum. 2. Producing serum, as a *serous* gland; containing serum, as a *serous* cyst. **S. Cavity,** a large lymph-space. **S. Effusion,** an effusion of serum. **S. Exudate,** an exudate consisting largely of serum. **S. Inflammation,**

an inflammation characterized by the formation of a serous exudate. **S. Membrane.** See *Membrane.*

Serpedo (*ser-pe'-do*) [*serpere*, to creep]. Same as *Psoriasis.*

Serpens (*ser'-penz*) [L.]. Creeping.

Serpentaria (*ser-pen-ta'-re-ah*) [L.]. Virginia snakeroot, the root of several species of *Aristolochia*, of the order *Aristolochiaceæ.* The rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *Aristolochia reticulata* constitute the *serpentaria* of the U. S. P. (*serpentariæ rhizoma*, B. P.). Serpentaria contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, and a nitrogenous principle called *aristolochin.* It is a stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and is used in the eruptive fevers to bring out the eruption, in intermittent fever, and in dyspepsia. **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum serpentariæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 20–30 min. (1.3–2.0 Cc.). **S., Infusion of** (*infusum serpentariæ*, B. P.). Dose 1 oz. (32 Cc.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura serpentariæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.).

Serpentine (*ser'-pen-tin*) [*serpens*, serpent]. Sinuous; snake-like.

Serpes (*ser'-pēz*) [*serpere*, to creep]. Herpes.

Serpiginous (*ser-pij'-in-us*) [*serpiginosus*, from *serpere*, to creep]. Creeping. **S. Ulcer,** one that extends in one direction while healing in another.

Serpigo (*ser-pi'-go*) [L.]. Ringworm.

Serrate, Serrated (*ser'-āt, ser'-a-ted*) [*serra*, a saw]. Provided with sharp projections like the teeth of a saw.

Serration (*ser-a'-shun*) [see *Serrate*]. The state or condition of being serrate.

Serratus (*ser-a'-tus*) [L.]. Serrated; applied to muscles arising or inserted by a series of processes resembling the teeth of a saw. See under *Muscle.*

Serre-fine (*sār-fēn*) [Fr.]. A small spring-forceps for seizing and compressing bleeding vessels.

Serre-nœud [Fr.]. An instrument used for drawing tight a ligature thrown around a part, as around the pedicle of a tumor.

Serres' Glands. Pearl-like masses frequently seen in the infant near the gum and resulting from the fragmentation of the dental epithelium. They may give rise to cysts or other abnormal growths.

Serrulate (*ser'-u-lāt*) [*serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw]. Minutely notched or serrated.

Sertoli's Cells, S.'s Columns. The supporting cells of the seminiferous tubules, arranged radially on the membrana propria, and forming long columns between the spermatoblasts.

Serum (*se'-rum*) [L.]. 1. The clear, yellowish fluid separating from the blood after the coagulation of the fibrin. 2. Any clear fluid resembling the serum of the blood. **S., Adamkiewicz's.** See *Cancroin.* **S.-albumin,** the albumin found in the blood-serum and other animal fluids. **S., Anticancerous,** a serum provided by the inoculation of an ass previously infected with the filtered juice of a neoplastic tumor. **S., Antidiphtheric** (*serum antidiphthericum*, U. S. P.), one prepared by (1) the production of diphtheric toxin by means of bouillon cultures; (2) the immunization of horses, and (3) the collection and separation of the blood-serum from the immunized animals. If 1 Cc. of this serum suffices to protect perfectly a guineapig against a fatal dose of the toxin, and without even the occurrence of a localized reaction at the site of the injection, the serum is said to contain one immunizing unit in the cubic centimeter; if 0.1 Cc. suffices, it has 10 units; if 0.01 Cc., it has 100 units per cubic centimeter. In Germany the least allowed by law is 100 units. **S., Antiepitheliomatous,** one obtained from animals by inoculation with cultures of pathogenic yeasts isolated from cancerous tumors. Syn., *Serum of Hoffmann* and of *Villiers and Wlaeff.* **S., Antimorphin,** a resistance substance conferring immunity to the action of morphin poison, obtained by L. Hirschlaff from animals treated with increasing doses of morphin. **S., Antiscarlatinal.** See *S., v. Leyden's,* and *S., Moser's.* **S., Antistaphylococcic, S., Antistaphylococcous,** a serum produced in the goat by Pröscher that will immunize rabbits against from 5 to 7 times the lethal dose of culture of staphylococcus when used in doses of 1–5 Cc. **S., Antistreptococcic, S., Antistreptococcous.** 1. A specific serum obtained by Piorkowski against the streptococcus, which causes the disease called *Pferdedruse,* a contagious, catarrhal affection of the nasal and pharyngeal membranes of horses. The serum has protective and curative properties. It agglutinates the specific streptococcus in dilutions of 1 : 100, the streptococcus of angina but slightly or not at all, and other pathogenic species in dilutions of less than 1 : 25. Piorkowski concludes that there are specific races of streptococci, and that success in the use of an antistreptococcous serum will be obtained only when an antiserum for the specific organism found in the particular group of cases is used. 2. See *S., Moser's.* **S., Antitoxic,** that which acts upon the bacterial toxins and is not bactericidal. **S., Antityphoid,** a sterilized culture of typhoid bacilli used by vaccination as a prophylaxis against typhoid. Cf. *Jez's antityphoid extract.* **S., Antivenomous.** See *Antivenin.* **S., Bactericidal,** that which destroys bacteria but has no effect upon toxins. **S., Bardel's,** sodium chlorid, 1 Gm.; phenol, 0.5 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 3 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 2 Gm.; water, to 100 Cc. **S., Behring's, S. of Behring-Roux.** See *S., Antidiphtheric.* **S., Bichlorureted,** of Chéron, mercury bichlorid, 0.5 cg.; sodium chlorid, 2 Gm.; distilled water, 200 Cc.; crystallized phenol added when the serum is quite cold, 2 Gm. Dose 300 gr. (20 Gm.) injected into the gluteal region every eight days for syphilis. **S., Calmette's.** See *Antivenin.* **S.,**

Cancer. 1. Cancer-juice. 2. See *Cancroin.* **S., Cantani's,** sodium chlorid, 4 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 3 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. **S.-casein,** Panum's name for paraglobulin. **S., Cerebrospinal,** cerebrospinal fluid. **S., Chéron's,** phenol, 1 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 2 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 4 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 8 Gm.; boiled distilled water, 100 Cc. **S., Clumping,** a serum capable of producing agglutination of bacteria. **S., Crocq's,** sodium phosphate, 2 Gm.; distilled water, 100 Cc. **S.-diagnosis.** See *Serodiagnosis.* **S., Globulicidal,** a hemolytic serum. **S.-globulin.** See *Paraglobulin.* **S., Haffkine's,** a sterilized culture of cholera bacilli for conferring immunity against cholera. See *Haffkine's Method* under *Immunization.* **S., Haffkine's Prophylactic,** a serum obtained by heating a virulent culture of plague bacilli to 70° C. It is used as a prophylactic against cholera. **S., Hayem's.** 1. Sodium chlorid, 5 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 10 Gm.; sterilized water, 1 liter. 2. Sodium chlorid, 7.5 Gm.; sterilized water, 1000 Cc. Syn., *Physiologic serum.* **S. of Hoffmann.** See *S., Antiepitheliomatous.* **S., Huchard's,** sodium phosphate, 10 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 5 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 2.5 Gm.; distilled water, to 100 Cc. **S., Huchard's Concentrated,** sodium chlorid, 5 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 10 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 2.5 Gm.; phenol, 1.5 Gm.; water, 100 Cc. **S., Jequiritol,** an antitoxin prepared on the principle of Behring's method, which has the power of rapidly and surely paralyzing the effects of jequiritol in the human system when applied locally in the conjunctival sac and when injected subcutaneously. **S., Kronecker and Lichtenstein's,** sodium chlorid, from 6 to 7.5 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 0.1 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. **S. lactis,** whey. **S., Latta's,** sodium chlorid, from 3 to 5 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 1.7 Gm.; water, 3400 Cc. **S., Leclerc's** (very strong), sodium chlorid, 4 Gm.; sodium phosphate, sodium sulfate, of each, 0.5 Gm.; boiled distilled water, 100 Cc. **S., Leukotoxic,** one which destroys the leukocytes. **S., v. Leyden's,** blood-serum taken from convalescent scarlatina patients. Cf. *S., Moser's.* **S., Luton's,** crystallized sodium phosphate, 5 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 10 Gm.; boiled distilled water, 100 Cc. **S., Maragliano's,** an antituberculous serum obtained from an ass or horse treated with repeated injections of tuberculous toxin. **S., Marmorek's,** a polyvalent serum obtained by the inoculation of animals with streptococci of various origin. **S., Mathieu's,** sodium sulfate, 6 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 4 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 1 Gm.; glycerol, 20 Gm.; distilled water, to 100 Cc. **S., Moser's** (Paul), an antistreptococcous serum obtained by simultaneous inoculation of horses with several varieties of streptococci taken from the blood of scarlatina patients. **S., Neurotoxic,** one which acts directly upon the nerve-tissues. **S., Normal,** that of which 0.1 Cc. neutralizes 10 times the minimal lethal dose of a specific bacterial poison. **S., Paquin's,** an antitoxic serum of tuberculosis produced by successive inoculation of horses. It is injected in daily doses of from 10 to 150 drops. **S., Parascandolo's,** an immunizing serum produced by inoculation of animals with mixed cultures of streptococci and staphylococci. **S., Physiologic.** See *S., Hayem's* (2). **S.s, Polyvalent,** serums derived from animals infected by a number of different streptococci. **S., Protective,** any immunizing serum. Cf. *S., Haffkine's.* **S., Renzi's,** iodin, 1 Gm.; potassium iodid, 3 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 6 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. **S., Richet and Héricourt's.** See *S., Anticancerous.* **S., Roussel's,** sodium phosphate, 50 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. **S., Roux's.** See *S., Antidiphtheric.* **S., Sapellier's,** sodium chlorid, 60 Gm.; potassium chlorid, 5 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 31 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 4.5 Gm.; potassium sulfate, 3.5 Gm.; boiled water, 100 Cc. **S., Schiess's,** sodium chlorid, 75 Gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 50 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. **S., Schwartz's,** sodium chlorid, 6 Gm.; solution of caustic soda, 2 drops; water, 1000 Gm. **S., Sclavo's,** cultures of pneumococci in egg-albumen. **S., Seraphthin,** a proprietary prophylactic against foot-and-mouth disease. **S. sublimatum,** one part of corrosive sublimate to from 50 to 100 parts of serum. It is used subcutaneously as an antiseptic and for impregnating bandages. **S., Sydmann's,** sodium chlorid, 6 Gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 1 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. **S. of Tizzoni and Cattani,** obtained by evaporating in a vacuum the serum of an immunized horse. Each gram of the powdered residue corresponds to 10 Cc. of the serum. **S., Trunecek's,** for the treatment of symptoms caused by arteriosclerosis: sodium chlorid, 4.92 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 0.44 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 0.21 Gm.; potassium sulfate, 0.4 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 0.15 Gm. This is given in hypodermatic injections of 1 Cc. every 3 or 4 days, increasing to 5 to 7 Cc., or in rectal injections of 35 Cc. **S.-unit.** See *Unit.* **S., Vandervelde's.** 1. Sodium glycerophosphate, sodium chlorid, of each, 3 Gm.; water, 1000 Cc. 2. Sodium chlorid, potassium chlorid, of each, 3 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 2.5 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 3 Gm.; potassium sulfate, 2 Gm.; water, to 100 Cc. **S. of Villiers and Wlaeff.** See *S., Antiepitheliomatous.* **S. of Wlaeff.** See *S., Antiepitheliomatous.* **S., Yersin's,** serum of a horse immunized by intravenous injection of a virulent culture of the plague bacillus.

Serumal (*se'-ru-mal*). Relating to serum. **S. Calculus,** a calculus formed about the teeth by exudation from diseased gums.

Sesame (*ses'-am-e*). See *Sesamum.* **S. Oil.** See *Sesamum, Oil of.*

Sesamoid (*ses'-am-oid*) [*sesame;* εἶδος, like]. Resembling a sesame-seed. **S. Bone,** a

small bone developed in a tendon subjected to much pressure.

Sesamum (*ses'-am-um*) [σήσαμον, sesame]. A genus of plants of the order *Pedalineæ*. *S. indicum* and *S. orientale* yield a bland, sweetish oil. **S., Oil of** (*oleum sesami*), sesame oil, employed like olive-oil. Syn., *Benne oil; Teel oil.*

Sesqui- (*ses-kwe-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting one and one-half.

Sesquih. Abbreviation of *sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

Sesquioxid (*ses-kwe-oks'-id*) [*sesqui-; ὀξύς*, acid]. A compound of oxygen and another element, containing three parts of oxygen to two of the other element.

Sesquisalt (*ses'-kwe-sawlt*) [*sesqui-; salt*]. A salt containing one and one-half times as much of the acid as of the radicle or base.

Sessile (*ses'-il*) [*sessilis*, from *sedere*, to sit]. Attached by a broad base; not pedunculated, as a *sessile* tumor.

Sesunc. Abbreviation of *sesuncia*, an ounce and a half.

Set [ME., *setten*]. 1. To reduce the displacement in a fracture and apply suitable bandages. 2. To harden; to solidify—as a cement or amalgam.

Setaria (*se-ta'-re-ah*) [*seta*, a bristle]. A genus of grasses including millet, *S. italica.*

Setarin (*se-ta'-rin*). A toxic glucosid isolated by E. F. Ladd, 1899, from millet, *Setaria italica.*

Seton (*se'-ton*) [*seta*, a bristle]. 1. A thread or skein of threads drawn through a fold of the skin, so as to produce a fistulous tract; it is used as a counterirritant. 2. The tract thus produced.

Setose (*se'-tōz*). Beset with bristle-like appendages.

Setschenow's Inhibitory Center (*setch'-en-of*). A cerebral center for the inhibition of reflex movements, situated in the corpora quadrigemina and the medulla oblongata.

Seven-day Fever. Relapsing fever.

Seviparous (*se-vip'-ar-us*) [*sevum; parere*, to produce]. Sebiferous; fat-producing.

Sevum (*se'-vum*) [L.]. Suet. **S. præparatum,** the prepared suet of the U. S. P.

Sewer-gas. The mixture of gases emanating from sewers.

Sewing Spasm. See *Seamstress's Cramp.*

Sextan (*seks'-tan*) [*sex*, six]. Occurring every sixth day, as a *sextan* fever.

Sextipara (*seks-tip'-ar-ah*) [*sextus*, sixth; *parere*, to produce]. A woman in labor for the sixth time.

Sextuplet (*seks-tu'-plet*) [*sex*, six]. One of six offspring of a single gestation.

Sexual (*seks'-u-al*) [*sexus*, sex]. Pertaining to or characteristic of sex, as the *sexual* organs. **S. Involution,** the menopause.

Sexvalent (*seks'-val-ent*) [*sex*, six; *valere*, to be worth]. Having an atomicity of six as compared with that of hydrogen.

Shadowgram. See *Rays, Roentgen-.*

Shadow-test. See *Skiascopy.*

Shakes (*shāks*). See *Ague.*

Shaking Palsy. See *Paralysis agitans.*

Share-bone. The os pubis.

Sharpey's Intercrossing Fibers. The collagenous fibers forming the lamellas which constitute the walls of the haversian canals in bone; same as osteogenic fibers. **S.'s Perforating Fibers,** calcified white or elastic fibers which connect the lamellas in the walls of the haversian canals.

Shaven-beard Appearance. A peculiar appearance of the agminated glands of the intestine in typhoid fever, resembling that of a recently shaven beard.

Sheath (*shēth*) [ME., *schethe*]. A covering. **S., Crural,** the femoral sheath. See *Femoral Sheath.* **S., Dural,** a strong fibrous membrane forming the external investment of the optic nerve. See *Dura.* **S. of Henle.** 1. An attenuated extension of the perineum investing the fibers composing funiculi of a nerve-trunk; it consists of a delicate fibrous envelop lined with endothelial plates, which in some cases alone represent the entire sheath. 2. The cellular layer forming the outer portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair. **S., Medullary,** the myelin-sheath surrounding the axis-cylinder. **S., Neural.** See *S., Medullary.* **S. of the Optic Nerve.** See *S., Dural.* **S., Pial,** the investment of the optic nerve derived from the pia. **S., Primitive, S. of Schwann.** See *Neurilemma.* **S. of Rectus,** that formed by the aponeuroses of the external and internal oblique muscles and the transversalis. **S., Schwalbe's,** the delicate sheath which covers elastic fibers.

Sheep-pox. A contagious pustular disease of sheep similar to cow-pox.

Sheldon's Method of Hemostasis in Disarticulation of the Hip-joint. Consists in a preliminary disarticulation of the head of the femur, followed by the introduction of the artery forceps into the wound behind the femur and clamping of the femoral vessels.

Shepherd's Fracture. A fracture of the outer portion of the astragalus.

Sherrington's Law. The peripheral branches of the spinal nerve-roots—anterior and posterior—form anastomoses in such a manner as to supply any given region of the integument with the branches of three roots—a middle one and the ones next above and below.

Shield (*shēld*) [ME., *sheeld*]. 1. A protective structure or apparatus. 2. In biology, a protective plate, scute, lorica, or carapace. **S., Antithermic,** a protective covering of the cautery to prevent destruction of the tissues about the field of operation. **S. Bone,** the scapula. **S., Nipple-,** a protective covering for sore nipples. **S.-shaped,** shaped like a buckler or shield. **S., Sims',** an instrument used in the application of wire sutures.

Shin [AS., *scina*]. The sharp anterior margin of the tibia. **S.-bone,** the tibia.

Shingles (*shing'-gles*). Herpes zoster.

Ship-fever. Typhus fever.

Shiver (*shiv'-er*) [ME., *chiveren*, to shiver]. A slight tremor or shaking of the body due to cold, etc.

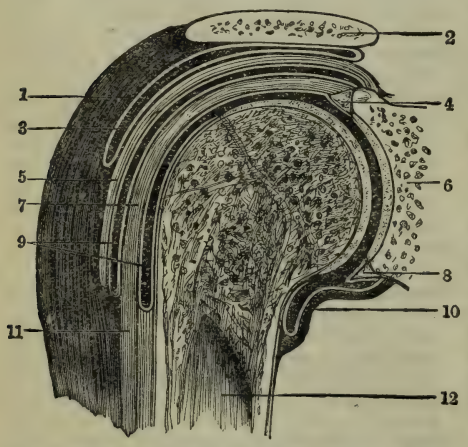
Shock [Fr., *shoc*]. 1. A sudden grave depression of the system produced by operations, accidents, or strong emotion. It is due to a profound influence on the nervous system. If not fatal, it is followed by a stage of reaction. 2. The agent causing a general or local depression, as an *electric shock*.

Shoddy Fever. A diseased condition caused by the inhalation of the dust in shoddy factories; it is characterized by feverishness, headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth, dyspnea, cough, and expectoration.

Shoemaker's Spasm. An occupation-neurosis, analogous to writer's cramp, occurring in shoemakers.

Short Circuit. One in which an electric current encounters an abnormally small resistance. **S.-circuiting,** a modification of Nélaton's operation for intestinal obstruction consisting either in lateral approximation and union or lateral implantation. **S.-sight, S.-sightedness,** myopia. **S.-windedness,** dyspnea.

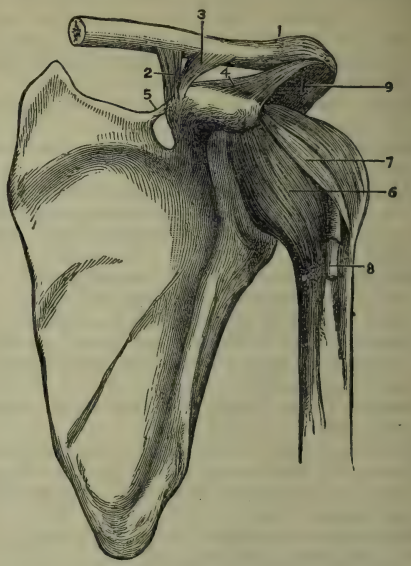
Shoulder (*shōl'-der*) [AS., *sculder*]. The region where the arm joins the trunk, formed by the meeting of the clavicle and the scapula and the overlying soft parts. **S.-blade,** the scapula. **S.-girdle.** See *Girdle, Shoulder-*.



Diagrammatic Section of Shoulder through Bicipital Groove.—(*W. A.*)

1. Deltoid. 2. Acromion. 3. Subacromial bursa. 4. Glenoid ligament. 5. Capsule of shoulder-joint. 6. Glenoid cavity. 7. Long tendon of biceps. 8. Glenoid ligament. 9. Synovial membrane lining capsule and ensheathing biceps tendon. 10. Inner fold of capsule and synovial membrane. 11. Extraarticular portion of biceps tendon. 12. Humerus.

S., Noisy, of R. H. Sayre, a grating of the muscles over the scapula on moving the shoulder up and down, believed to be due to a snapping tendon between or a bursa beneath the scapula. **S., Slipped, S., Splayed,** a dislocated shoulder. **S.-wrench,** a sprain or dislocation of the shoulder.



Ligaments of the Scapula and Shoulder-joint.—(*Wilson.*)

1. Superior acromioclavicular ligament. 2. Coracoclavicular ligament (trapezoid). 3. Coracoclavicular ligament (conoid). 4. Coracoacromial ligament. 5. Transverse ligament. 6. Capsular ligament. 7. Coracohumeral ligament. 8. The long tendon of the biceps issuing from the capsular ligament and entering the bicipital groove. 9. Extracapsular portion of shoulder-socket, formed by under surface of acromion and coracoacromial ligament.

Show (*shō*) [AS., *sceawian*, to look]. 1. A bloody discharge from the birth-canal prior to labor. 2. The first appearance of a menstrual flow.

Shrapnell's Membrane. See *Membrane, Shrapnell's*.

Shucks. A strong tea of corn-shucks, used as a remedy for chronic malaria in the southern United States.

Shuttle-bone. The scaphoid bone.

Si. A symbol for *silicon*.

Sialagog (*si-al'-a-gog*). See *Sialogog*.

Sialemesis (*si-al-em-e'-sis*) [*σίαλον*, spittle; *emesis*]. The hysteric vomiting of saliva.

Sialic, Sialine (*si-al'-ik, si'-al-ēn*) [*sialon*]. Having the nature of saliva.

Sialoductilitis, Sialoductitis (*si-al-o-duk-til-i'-tis, si-al-o-duk-ti'-tis*). Inflammation of Stenson's duct.

Sialogenous (*si-al-oj'-en-us*) [*sialon; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Generating saliva.

Sialogog (*si-al'-o-gog*) [*sialon; ἀγωγός*, leading]. 1. Producing a flow of saliva. 2. A drug producing a flow of saliva.

Sialon (*si'-al-on*). Saliva.

Sialorrhea (*si-al-or-e'-ah*) [*sialon; ῥοία*, a flow]. Salivation. **S., Pancreatic,** a flow of pancreatic juice.

Sialosemeiology (*si-al-o-se-mi-ol'-o-je*) [*sialon; semeiology*]. Diagnosis based upon examination of the saliva.

Sibbens (*sib'-enz*) [Gael., *subhan*, raspberries]. A disease formerly endemic in the Scotch highlands, and by some identified with syphilis, by others with yaws.

Sibilant (*sib'-il-ant*) [*sibilare*, to hiss]. Hissing or whistling, as a *sibilant* rale.

Sibilus (*sib'-il-us*) [*sibilare*, to hiss]. A sibilant rale.

Sibson's Aortic Vestibule. The chamber formed by the left ventricle just below the aortic orifice for the reception of the semilunar valves during diastole. **S.'s Groove,** a furrow formed in some individuals by a prominence of the lower border of the pectoralis major. **S.'s Notch,** the inward curve of the upper left border of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion.

Siccant, Siccative (*sik'-ant, sik'-at-iv*) [*siccare*, to dry]. 1. Drying; tending to make dry. 2. A drying agent or medicine.

Sicco (*sik'-o*). Dried hematogen (*q. v.*); a black-brown, tasteless powder, soluble in water, indicated in anemia, chlorosis, etc. Dose 75–105 gr. (5–7 Gm.) daily; children 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.).

Sick [AS., *seóc*]. Ill; not well. **S. Headache,** migraine.

Sickingia (*sik-in'-je-ah*) [Count v. *Sickingen*, of Vienna]. A genus of rubiaceous plants. *S. rubra*, casca de ararība, is a species found in Brazil and Japan; furnishes ararība bark, used in intermittent fever. It contains the alkaloid *aribin* and a red coloring-matter. *S. viridiflora*, casca de ararība branca, of Brazil, furnishes a bark used in malaria.

Sickness (*sik'-nes*) [*sick*]. 1. The state of being unwell. 2. Nausea. **S., African Horse-.** See *Edemamycosis*. **S., African Sleeping-.** See *African Lethargy*. **S., Ceylon,** beriberi. **S., Country,** nostalgia. **S., Creeping,** chronic ergotism. **S., Falling,** epilepsy. **S., Green,** chlorosis. **S., Jumping,** a form of choromania. See *Jumpers*. **S., Leaguer,** typhus. **S., Milk,** a form of poisoning due to the ingestion of diseased milk or meat. **S., Monthly,** the menstrual epoch. **S., Mountain-,** a sensation of nausea, with impeded respiration and irregular heart's action, due to the rarefied air of high altitudes. **S., Painted.** See *Pinta Disease*. **S., Railway.** See *Car-sickness*. **S., Salt,** a condition of starvation due to animals being confined on poor pastures consisting of dry wire grass and other inferior vegetation. **S., Sea-.** See *Sea-sickness*. **S., Spotted.** See *Pinta Disease*. **S., Sweating.** See *Sweating-sickness*. **S., Theater,** Paul's name for malaise with dyspnea and oppression followed by weak pulse and syncope, usually observed in women who have dined hurriedly and reached a crowded theater in a heated condition; frequently a result of eye-strain. See *Vertigo, Stomachal*.

Sicopirin, Sicopyrin (*sik-o-pi'-rin*), $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$. A glucosidal body found by Peckolt in the root-bark of *Bowditchia virgiloides*.

Sida (*si'-dah*) [*σίδη*, a malvaceous plant]. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*. *S. paniculata*, a species of Peru, is an active vermifuge. Its action is believed to be due to the very minute but resisting bristles which cover its leaves. *S. rhombifolia*, Queensland hemp, containing a great amount of mucilage, is used in Australia for snake-bite, pulmonary complaints, and in making poultices.

Side (*sid*) [ME.]. A lateral half of the body or of any bilateral organ. **S.-bone.** 1. The hip-bone. 2. The diseased or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify. 3. An abnormal ossification of the lateral elastic cartilage in a horse's foot. **S.-chain.** See *Receptor*. **S.-chain Theory.** See under *Lateral* and under *Immunity*.

Siderant, Siderante (*sid'-er-ant, sid-er-an'-te*) [*siderari*, to be blasted or planet struck]. Characterized by sudden and abrupt onset as though the result of malign astral influences.

Siderism (*sid'-er-izm*) [*siderites*, the lodestone]. The curative influences long supposed to be exerted over the body by the lodestone; the priests of Samothrace drove a thriving trade in magnetized iron rings worn as amulets and cure-alls; they were worn by the worshipers of the Cabiri, afterward by the Roman priests of Jupiter, and in recent times socalled "rheumatism rings" and magnetic belts and insoles give evidence of the persistence of a belief in siderism.

Siderophone (*sid-er'-o-fōn*) [*σίδηρος*, iron; *φωνή*, a sound]. An electric appliance devised by Martin Jannson (1902) as an improvement upon Asmus' sideroscope for detecting the presence of small splinters of iron.

Sideroscope (*sid-er'-o-skōp*) [*σίδηρος*, iron; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for the detection of particles of iron or steel in the eyes.

Siderosis (*sid-er-o'-sis*) [*σίδηρος*, iron]. 1. A pigmentation by a deposit of particles of iron; specifically, a chronic interstitial pneumonia caused by the inhalation of particles of iron. 2. A recognized type of lung disease (pneumokoniosis) due to the inhalation of metallic dust. Cf. *Anthracosis; Chalicosis; Silicosis*.

Sidonal (*si'-don-al*). See *Piperazin Quinate*. **S., New,** quinic acid anhydrid, a white, tasteless powder, soluble in water, used as a uric-acid solvent. Dose 75–120 gr. (5–8 Gm.) daily, given in 4 or more doses.

Siegle's Otoscope, S.'s Speculum. An instrument consisting of a glass-covered box with a conic projection and a rubber tube attached laterally. When the conic projection is inserted firmly into the external auditory canal, and the air is compressed or rarefied, the movements of the drum-membrane may be observed. It is also used for the purpose of rendering the articulations of the ossicles mobile.

Siemerling's Nucleus. The anteroventral

nucleus of the anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in the gray matter below the sylvian aqueduct.

Sieur's Sign. "Signe du sou." A clear, metallic sound sometimes heard in cases of pleural effusion on percussing the chest in front with two coins and auscultating behind.

Sieve (*siv*) [AS., *sife*]. An apparatus with a reticulated bottom, used for the separation of fine from coarse particles. The gage of the sieve is usually expressed in the number of meshes in a square inch.

Sigaultian Operation, Sigault's Operation [J. R. *Sigault*, a French obstetrician]. Symphysiotomy.

Sigh (*sī*) [AS., *sican*, to sigh]. A prolonged and deep inspiration followed by a shorter expiration. Syn., *Suspirium*.

Sight (*sīt*) [AS., *siht*]. The act of seeing; the special sense concerned in seeing. **S., Day-,** hemeralopia. **S., Far-, S., Long,** hyperopia. **S., Night-,** nyctalopia. **S., Old,** presbyopia. **S., Short-,** myopia.

Sigillation (*sij-il-a'-shun*) [*sigillum*, a seal]. The mark of a cicatrix.

Sigmatism (*sig'-mat-izm*) [see *Sigmoid*]. 1. Defective utterance of the sound of *s*. 2. The too frequent use of the *s* sound in speech.

Sigmoid (*sig'-moid*) [*σίγμα*, the Greek *s*; *εἶδος*, likeness]. 1. Shaped like the letter **S**. 2. Pertaining to the sigmoid flexure of the colon, as the *sigmoid* artery, the *sigmoid* mesocolon. **S. Cavities,** two depressions on the head of the ulna; the *greater* is for articulation with the humerus; the *lesser*, on the outer side of the coronoid process, is for articulation with the radius. **S. Flexure,** an **S**-shaped bend in the colon between the descending portion and the rectum, usually occupying the left iliac fossa.

Sigmoido- (*sig-moi-do-*) [*sigmoid*]. A prefix denoting relation to the sigmoid flexure.

Sigmoidopexy (*sig-moid'-o-peks-e*) [*sigmoido-*; *πῆξις*, a fixing]. An operation for prolapse of the rectum by fixation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sigmoidoproctostomy (*sig-moid-o-prok-tos'-to-me*) [*sigmoido-*; *proctostomy*]. Anastomosis of the sigmoid flexure of the colon with the rectum.

Sigmoidoscope (*sig-moid'-o-skōp*) [*sigmoido-*; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An appliance for the inspection of the sigmoid flexure; it differs from the proctoscope in its greater length and diameter.

Sigmoidoscopy (*sig-moid-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Sigmoidoscope*]. Visual inspection of the sigmoid flexure with the aid of special instruments.

Sigmoidostomy (*sig-moid-os'-to-me*) [*sigmoido-*; *στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an artificial anus in the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Sign (*sīn*) [*signum*, a mark]. A mark or evidence; in a restricted sense, a physical sign. **S., Abadie's,** a spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle, present in exophthalmic goiter. **S., Achilles,** the achilles tendon reflex. **S.s of Adherent Pericardium.** See *S., Broadbent's, S., Kreyssig's, S., Kussmaul's, S., Sanders', S., Williams.'* **S., Ahlfeld's,** irregular tetanic contractions affecting localized areas of the uterus, observed after the third month of pregnancy. **S. of Alcoholism.** See *S., Quinquaud's.* **S., Allis's,** relaxation of the fascia between the crest of the ilium and the trochanter major, seen in fracture of the neck of the femur. **Andral's Decubitus,** the position usually assumed in the early stage of pleurisy by the patient, who seeks to alleviate the pain by lying on the sound side. **S.s of Anesthesia.** See *S., Lehman's.* **S.s of Aneurysm.** See *S., Bozzolo's, S., Cardarelli's, S., Gerhardt's, S., Glasgow's, S., Hope's, S., Perez's, S., Sansom's.* **S. of Angina pectoris.** See *S., Beaumè's.* **S.s of Aortic Insufficiency.** See *S., Müller's, S., Musset's, S., Traube's.* **Argyll Robertson Pupil,** a pupil that acts in accommodation but not to light, disclosed by the usual tests for accommodation and light, and present in locomotor ataxia. **Atony, Intestinal.** See *S., Boas'.* **S., Auenbrugger's,** bulging of the epigastric region in cases of extensive pericardial effusion. **S., Aufrecht's,** short and feeble breathing heard just above the jugular fossa on placing the stethoscope over the trachea; it is noted in tracheal stenosis. **S., Babinski's,** diminution or absence of the achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica as distinguished from hysteric sciatica. **S., Baccelli's** (*aphonic pectoriloquy*), reverberation of the whispered voice, heard through the chest-wall; it is elicited by auscultating the whispered voice of the patient through the chest, and is present in pleural effusion. **S., Baillarger's,** pupillary inequality in paralytic dementia. **S., Ballet's,** ophthalmoplegia externa, characterized by the loss of all voluntary movements of the eyeball, with preservation of the automatic movements and integrity of the movements of the pupil. It is seen in hysteria and exophthalmic goiter. **S., Bamberger's,** allocheiria; perception of a stimulus applied to the skin of one extremity at the corresponding place on the other extremity. **S., Bard's,** to differentiate between organic and congenital nystagmus. In the former the oscillations of the eyeball increase when the patient follows the physician's finger moved before his eye alternately from right to left and from left to right. In the latter the oscillations disappear under these conditions. **S., Bareggi's.** See *Bareggi's Reaction.* **S., Baruch's,** the resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75° for 15 minutes, with friction; it is obtained by immersion in a bath of 75° F. in the presence of typhoid fever. **S., Beaumè's,** retrosternal pain in angina pectoris. **S., Beccaria's,** painful pulsating sensations in the occipital region during pregnancy. **S., Bechterew's.** 1. See *Bechterew's Reaction.* 2. Anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **S., Becker's,** spontaneous pulsation of the retinal arteries in

exophthalmic goiter. **S., Béhier-Hardy's,** aphonia, an early symptom in pulmonary gangrene. **S., Bell's, Bell's Phenomenon, Bell-Bernhardt's Phenomenon,** upward and outward rolling of the eyeball upon an attempt to close the eye of the affected side in peripheral facial paralysis. **S., Berger's,** an elliptic or irregular shape of the pupil sometimes seen in the early stage of tabes and paralytic dementia and in paralysis of the third cranial nerve. **Bernhardt's Symptom,** a subjective condition consisting of paresthetic and painful sensations on the outer and anterior aspect of the thigh, in the distribution of the external cutaneous nerve; it is in some cases dependent on displacement of the external cutaneous nerve. **S., Bezold's,** the appearance of an inflammatory swelling a short distance below the apex of the mastoid process is evidence of mastoid suppuration. **S., Bieg's Entotic,** when words are audible only on being spoken into an ear-trumpet connected with a catheter placed in the eustachian tube, but not through the ear-trumpet as ordinarily applied, there is a probable lesion of the malleus or incus, which interferes with conduction. **Biermer's Change of Sound.** See *Gerhardt's Change of Sound* in this table. **S., Biernacki's,** analgesia of the ulnar nerve at the elbow; it is observed in tabes dorsalis and paretic dementia. **S., Bing's,** let a vibrating tuning-fork be held on the vertex until it has ceased to be audible; then close either ear, and the fork will be heard again for a certain period. If this period of secondary perception is shortened, there exists a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus; if normal and yet deafness is present, the perceptive apparatus is involved. **S., Bird's,** a well-defined zone of dulness with absence of the respiratory sound in hydatid cyst of the lung. **S., Boas'.** 1. The presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents in cases of cancer of the stomach. 2. In cases of intestinal atony a splashing sound can be obtained on pressure upon the abdominal wall after the injection of a small quantity (200 to 300 Cc.) of water into the bowel. **S., Bolognini's,** on pressing with the tips of the fingers of both hands alternately upon the right and left of the abdomen of a patient who is lying on his back and whose abdominal muscles are relaxed by flexion of the thighs, a sensation of friction within the abdomen is perceived; it is noted in the early stages of measles. **S., Bordier-Frenkel's.** See *S., Bell's.* **Borsieri's Line,** in the early stages of scarlatina, a line drawn on the skin with the finger-nail leaves a white mark which quickly turns red and becomes smaller in size. **Bouillaud's Metallic Tinkling,** a peculiar clink sometimes heard to the right of the apex-beat in cardiac hypertrophy. **S., Bouveret's,** in intestinal obstruction; this is applicable only to the larger gut. Great distention of the cecum and a large elevation in the right iliac fossa. **S., Bozzolo's,** visible pulsation of the arteries of the nares, said to occur in some cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta. **Brach-Romberg Symptom.** See *S., Romberg's* (1). **S., Braun-Fernwald's,** an early sign of pregnancy consisting in an increased thickness of one-half of the body of the uterus and in the presence of a longitudinal median groove, these changes being dependent upon an unequal consistence of that organ. **Bright-Beatty's Friction-sound, Bright's Friction-sound,** the friction-sound produced by inflammation of the pleura. **S., Broadbent's,** a visible retraction, synchronous with the cardiac systole, of the left side and back in the region of the eleventh and twelfth ribs in adherent pericardium. **Brown-Séquard's Paralysis,** hemiparaplegia with hemianesthesia of opposite side, existing in lesion of lateral half of spinal cord. **S., Browne's (Crichton),** tremor of the labial commissures and outer angles of the eyes in the early stage of paralytic dementia. **S., Bryson's,** diminished power of expansion of the thorax during inspiration; occasionally observed in exophthalmic goiter and neurasthenia. **S., Burton's,** the blue line at junction of teeth and gums in chronic lead-poisoning. **S., Callaway's,** in dislocation of the humerus the circumference of the affected shoulder, measured over the acromion and through the axilla, is greater than that of the sound side. **S.s of Cancer.** See *S., Boas'* (1); (*de*) *Morgan's Spots,* in this table, *S., Rommelaere's, S., Rust's, S., Semon's, S., Spiegelberg's.* **S., Cardarelli's,** the lateral movement of the trachea as an indication of aneurysm of the aorta. **S. of Cardiac Hypertrophy.** See *S., Bouillaud's.* **S., Castellino's.** See *S., Cardarelli's.* **S., Cathélineau's.** See *S., Tourette's* (Gilles de la). **S. of Cerebral Hemorrhage.** See *S., Prévost's.* **S., Charcot's,** signe du sourcil. In facial paralysis the eyebrow is raised; in facial contracture it is lowered. **S., Charcot-Marie's.** See *S., Marie's.* **S., Charcot-Vigouroux's.** See *S., Vigouroux's.* **Cheyne-Stokes' Respiration,** a succession of respirations becoming progressively shorter and more shallow, then an intermission of varying duration, followed by progressive increase in depth and length of respirations; noticed in various affections in which the brain is implicated, such as cerebral edema and uremia. **S. of Chlorosis.** See *S., Golonboff's.* **S., Chvostek's,** sudden spasm of one side of the face, elicited by a slight tap upon the side of the face in postoperative tetany. **S., Clark's** (Alonzo), obliteration of the hepatic dulness due to tympanitic distention of the abdomen; noticed on percussion in appendicitis and other peritoneal inflammations, and denoting the presence of the inflated bowel or of gas in front of the liver. **S., Cleemann's,** in fracture of the femur with shortening there is a wrinkle above the ligamentum patellæ which disappears when the shortening is corrected by extension.

S., Cling [Ger. *Klebe*]. See *S., Gersuny's.* **S., Comby's,** a form of stomatitis involving the buccal mucosa, diagnostic of incipient measles. There is slight swelling, and the mucous membrane becomes reddish, the superficial epithelial cells become whitish as if brushed over by a paint-brush. It may occur evenly or in patches. Cf. *Koplik's Spots* in this table. **Corrigan's Line,** a purple line at the junction of the teeth with the gums, seen in chronic copper-poisoning. **Corrigan's Pulse,** a forcible pulse-wave, which quickly recedes, elicited by finger or sphygmograph in aortic insufficiency. **S. of Coxalgia.** See *S., Erichsen's.* **S., Crichton Browne's.** See *S., Browne's.* **S., Dalrymple's,** abnormal widening of the palpebral aperture, in exophthalmic goiter. **S., Dance's,** a depression about the right flank or iliac fossa, regarded by Dance as indicating invagination of the cecum. **S., Davidsohn's,** reflection of light through the pupil in transillumination by electric light in the mouth; indicative of health. **S., Demarquay's,** immobility or lowering of the larynx during deglutition and phonation; it is characteristic of tracheal syphilis. **S.s of Dementia.** See *S., Baillarger's, S., Berger's, S., Biernacki's, S., Browne's.* **S. of Diabetes.** See *S., Unschuld's.* **Diaphragmatic Phenomenon.** See *Diaphragmatic Phenomenon.* **Dietl's Crises,** sharp paroxysmal pains occurring in case of movable kidney, probably dependent on acute hydronephrosis from twisting of ureter. **S. of Dislocation.** See *S., Dugas', S., Hamilton's.* **S., Doane's** (Wm. C.), deafness in one ear in typhoid fever presages death; deafness in both ears is a good prognosis. **Drummond's Whiff,** a whiff heard at the open mouth, in auscultation during respiration, proceeding from the glottis, in aortic aneurysm. **S., Duchenne's,** sinking in of the epigastrium during inspiration in cases of marked hydropericardium or impaired movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis. **Duchenne's Attitude,** in paralysis of the trapezium the shoulder droops; the shoulder-blade see-saws so that its internal edge instead of being parallel to the vertebral column becomes oblique from top to bottom and from without in. **S. Dugas',** in dislocation of the shoulder-joint the elbow cannot be made to touch the side of the chest when the hand of the affected side is placed on the opposite shoulder. **S., Duncan Bird's.** See *S., Bird's.* **S., Dupuytren's Eggshell,** the sensation of a delicate crepitant shell (eggshell crackling) imparted on slight pressure in certain cases of sarcoma of long bones. **Duroziez's Murmur,** a double murmur occasionally heard by auscultation in the femoral artery, indicative of aortic incompetence. **S. of Echinococcous Cyst.** See *S., Lennhoff's.* **Eitelberg's Test,** if a large tuning-fork is held at intervals before the ear during 15 or 20 minutes, the duration of the perception of the vibration, during these periods increases in case the ear is normal, but decreases when a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus exists. **S., Ellis'.** See *Line, Ellis'.* **S. of Enteroptosis.** See *S., Stiller's.* **S., Erb's.** 1. Increase of the electric irritability of the motor nerves in tetany. 2. Dulness on percussion over the manubrium sterni in akromegaly. **Erben's Phenomenon,** a temporary slowing of the pulse on bending forward or attempting to sit down; it has been observed in neurasthenia. **S., Erb-Westphal's.** See *S., Westphal's.* **S., Erichsen's,** to differentiate coxalgia from sacroiliac disease; compression of the two iliac bones causes pain in the latter but not in the former affection. **S., Ewart's,** in marked pericardial effusion the left clavicle is so raised that the upper border of the first rib can be felt with the finger as far as the sternum. **Farre's Tubercles,** superficial masses felt by palpation on the surface of the liver in hepatic carcinoma. **S., Filipovitch's,** a saffron-like coloration of the prominent parts of palms of hands and soles of feet, seen in typhoid fever. **S., First Rib.** See *S., Ewart's.* **Fisher's Brain-murmur,** a systolic murmur over the anterior fontanel or in the temporal region of infants; heard in auscultation in rickets and other conditions. **S., Fiske-Bryson's.** See *S., Bryson's.* **S., Flindt-Koplik's.** See *Koplik's Spots* in this table. **Flint's Murmur,** a second murmur frequently heard in auscultation at the apex; it has a rumbling quality, and may be presystolic, and is probably produced at the mitral orifice. It is indicative of aortic incompetence. **Foerster's Shifting Type,** variations in the field of vision, the perimetric limits differing according as they are determined by moving the disc from the center outward or from without to the center; it exists in anesthesia of the retina, traumatic neuroses, etc. **Fracture.** See *S., Cleemann's, S., Hueter's, Morris' Test,* in this table. **S., Frederici's,** perception of the heart-sounds over the whole abdomen in cases of perforative peritonitis, with escape of gas into the peritoneal cavity. **S., Frenkel's,** diminished tone (hypotonia) of the muscles of the lower extremities in tabes dorsalis. **Friedreich's Respiratory Change of Sound,** on percussion, the pitch of percussion-note becomes increased at the height of a deep inspiration in pulmonary tuberculosis and other conditions. **S., Friedreich's,** diastolic collapse of the cervical veins; noticed on palpation or inspection, in adherent pericardium. **S., Fuerbringer's,** a subphrenic abscess may be distinguished from a collection of pus above the diaphragm by the transmission, in case of the former, of the respiratory movements to a needle inserted into the abscess. **S., Gangolphe's,** in intestinal obstruction a serosanguineous effusion in the abdomen soon after strangulation has taken place. **S. of Gangrene.** See *S., Béhier-Hardy's.* **Gar-**

diner-Brown's Test, in labyrinthine disease the patient ceases to hear the sound of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex from half a second to several seconds before the examiner ceases to feel its vibrations. **S., Garel's,** absence of luminous perception on the affected side of the walls and sinuses about the mouth—antrum of Highmore; elicited by electric transillumination in disease of the antrum. **Garland's S-curve.** See *Line, Ellis'*. **Gastrosuccorrhea.** See *S., Reichmann's*. **Gellé's Test,** the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed in contact with a rubber tube, the nozle of which is inserted into the meatus, are distinctly perceived when the air is compressed by pressure upon the bulb attached to the tube. This does not occur when the chain of ossicles is diseased. **Gerhardt's Change of Sound,** a change of percussion-note according to the patient's position, whether upright, lying on the back, or on the side; due to changes in the form of the air-space and fluid contents of the thoracic cavity; it is found in pneumothorax and pulmonary tuberculosis. **S., Gerhardt's.** 1. A systolic bruit heard between the mastoid process and spinal column in cases of aneurysm of the vertebral artery. 2. Incomplete filling of the external jugular vein on the affected side, occasionally seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. 3. A band of dulness on percussion, superimposed upon the normal precordial dulness, about 3 cm. in width and extending toward the left clavicle; it is observed in cases of the persistence of the ductus arteriosus. 4. The absence of the movement of the larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta. In dyspnea from other causes the excursions of the larynx are extensive. **S., Gersuny's,** a peculiar sensation of adhesion of the mucosa of the bowel to the fecal mass while pressure is made with the tips of the fingers in cases of coprostasis. Syn., *Cling sign.* **Giraldès' "Bonnet à poil,"** widening of the cranium in the frontal region in chronic hydrocephalus. **S., Glasgow's,** a systolic sound in the bronchial artery, heard in latent aneurysm of the aorta. **S. of Goiter, Exophthalmic.** See *S., Ballet's, S., Becker's, S., Bryson's, S., Joffroy's* (1), *S., Mann's* (Dixon), *S., Möbius', S., Vigouroux's, S., Weiss'*. **S., Golonboff's,** of chlorosis, an acute pain located directly over the spleen, and pain on percussion over the ends of the long bones, especially the tibias. **Goodell's Law,** "when the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable." **S., Gould's Bowed-head,** in retinitis pigmentosa or other disease destroying the peripheral portion of the retina, the patient often bows the head low to see the pavement, in order to bring the image upon the functional portion of the retina. **S., Gousset's,** of phrenic neuralgia, a painful point always present and well defined to the right of the fourth or fifth chondrosternal articulation; it must not be confounded with the retrosternal pain of chronic aortitis. **S., Gowers',** intermittent and abrupt oscillations of the iris under the influence of light, previous probably to the total loss of the reflex; it is occasionally seen in tabes dorsalis. **S., v. Graefe's,** failure of the upper lid to follow the eyeball in glancing downward, elicited in exophthalmic goiter by having the patient alternately rotate the eyes up and down. **v. Graefe's Spots,** certain spots near the supraorbital foramen, or over the vertebras, which, when pressed upon, cause a sudden relaxation of the spasm of the eyelids in cases of blepharofacial spasm. **S., Grancher's,** on auscultation in pulmonary condensation the expiratory murmur equals in pitch that of the inspiratory, evidencing obstruction to expired air. **Grancher's Triad,** the three symptoms characteristic of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis: weakened vesicular murmur, increased vocal fremitus, and skodaic resonance. **S., Graves',** an increase of the systolic impulse often noted in the beginning of pericarditis. **S., Greene's** (C. L.) **Percussion,** in percussion of the free cardiac border during full inspiration and again during forced inspiration, the patient either standing or sitting, it will be noticed that the border is displaced outward by the expiratory movement in cases of pleuritic effusion. **S., Griesinger's.** 1. An edematous swelling behind the mastoid process in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. 2. In thrombosis of the basilar artery, compression of the carotids produces symptoms of cerebral anemia (pallor, syncope, convulsions). This is a sign of doubtful value, since it may also be caused by disturbances of the cerebral circulation resulting from cardiac and vascular lesions (especially arteriosclerosis). **S., Grisolle's,** the early eruption of smallpox is distinguished from that of measles by the fact that the papules remain distinct to the touch even when the skin is tightly stretched. **Gubler's Tumor,** a prominence seen on the dorsum of the carpus by flexing the carpus in wrist-drop of chronic lead-poisoning, denoting probably some effusion into the synovial sacs. **S., Guye's,** aprosexia occurring in childhood with adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx. **S., Guyon's,** renal ballottement by palpation in floating kidney. **S., Haab's.** See *Haab's Pupil Reflex*. **Hall's (Marshall) Facies,** the prominent forehead and small features peculiar to hydrocephalus. **Hamilton's Test,** in dislocation of the shoulder-joint a ruler applied to the dislocated humerus may be made to touch the acromion and external condyle at the same time. **S., Hardy-Béhier's.** See *S., Béhier-Hardy's*. **Heberden's Nodosities,** hard nodules, usually on the distal joints of the fingers, discernible by palpation in rheumatoid arthritis, usually in advanced life. **S., Hegar's,** a softening of the lower uterine segment,

elicited by the forefinger in the rectum and the thumb in the vagina, with pressure from above, and valuable as a sign of pregnancy. **S., Heim-Kreyssig's.** See *S., Kreyssig's.* **S., Heim-Sanders'.** See *S., Sanders'.* **S. of Hemiplegia.** See *S., Babinski's* and *Schaeffer's Reflex* in this table. **S., Heryng's,** an infraorbital shadow observed on introducing an electric light into the mouth in empyema of the antrum of Highmore. **S., Hick's (Braxton),** intermittent uterine contraction noticed on palpation. Begins to be apparent at end of third month of pregnancy. May also be produced by any tumor that distends uterus. **Hippocratic Facies,** an anxious face, with pinched features and sunken eyes, produced by involuntary contraction of the facial muscles occurring in peritonitis and fatal diseases. **Hippocratic Fingers,** clubbing of the finger-tips, with incurvation of the nails, occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis and other wasting diseases. **Hippocratic Succussion,** a splashing sound obtained by shaking the body of the patient in pyopneumothorax and hydropneumothorax, and denoting the presence of air and fluid in the pleural cavity. **S., Hochsinger's,** the existence of indicanuria in tuberculosis of childhood. **S., Hoffmann's,** increase of the mechanic irritability of the sensory nerves in tetany. **S., Hope's,** double cardiac beat noted in aneurysm of the aorta. **S., Howship-Romberg's.** See *S., Romberg's* (1). **S., Huchard's,** the difference in the pulse between the standing and recumbent posture is less in persons with arterial hypertension, and may even be the reverse of that of the normal condition. **S., Huebl's,** an early sign of pregnancy consisting in an abnormal thinness and compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus as compared with that part above the insertion of the sacro-uterine ligaments, the bimanual examination being carried out with one finger in the rectum. **S., Hueter's,** absence of transmission of osseous vibration in cases of fracture with fibrous interposition between the fragments. **Hutchinson's Patch,** a dull red discoloration of the cornea, due to ciliary injection in interstitial keratitis occurring in syphilis. **Hutchinson's Teeth,** the upper central permanent incisor teeth are peg-shaped and notched on the cutting-edge in inherited syphilis. **Hutchinson's Trio of Symptoms,** notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis, denoting inherited syphilis. **S. of Hydatid Cyst.** See *S., Rovighi's.* **S. of Hysteria.** See *S., Ballet's, S., Putnam's, S., Tourette's, S., Weiss'.* **S. of Intestinal Obstruction.** See *S., Bouveret's, S., Gangolphe's, S., Gersuny's, S., Schlange's, S., v. Wahl's.* **S., Jaccoud's,** prominence of the aorta in the suprasternal notch in leukemia and pseudoleukemia. **S., Jacquemier's,** blue coloration of the vaginal mucosa appearing about the twelfth week of pregnancy. **S., Jacquemin's,** violet color of the mucous membrane of vagina; appears about the fourth week of gestation, and due to venous congestion. **Jadelot's Lines,** various lines on the face of infants occurring in various diseased conditions. See *Jadelot's Lines.* **S., Jaffe's,** the flow of pus from a tube inserted into a subdiaphragmatic abscess is more abundant during inspiration than during expiration; if the collection is thoracic, the inverse holds true. Paralysis of the diaphragm prevents the manifestation of this sign. **S., Joffroy's.** 1. Absence of facial contraction when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward; seen in exophthalmic goiter. 2. Phénomène de la hanche. Rhythmic twitching of the glutei on pressure upon the gluteal region in cases of spastic paraplegia and sciatica. **S., Jorisenne's,** the pulse does not become accelerated on changing from the horizontal to the erect position; an indication of pregnancy. **S., Josseraud's,** a peculiar loud, metallic sound, heard over the pulmonic area, and preceding the friction-sound in acute pericarditis. **Justus' Test,** transient reduction of hemoglobin following the administration of mercury by inunction or hypodermatic injection in syphilis. **S., Keen's,** the increased diameter through the leg at the malleoli, shown by measurement in Pott's fracture of the fibula. **S., Kelley's,** of pleural effusion in children: a preference for lying upon the back or propped up high in bed and avoidance of bending toward or pressing upon the affected side. **S., Kellock's,** increased vibration of the ribs on sharply percussing them with the right hand, the left being placed flatly and firmly on the lower part of the thoracic wall, just below the nipple; it is elicited in pleural effusion. **S., Kennedy's,** of pregnancy, the umbilical or funic souffle. **S., Kernig's,** contracture or flexion of the knee and hip-joint, at times also of the elbow, when the patient is made to assume the sitting posture; it is noticed in meningitis. **S., Klebe** [Ger.]. See *S., Gersuny's.* **König's Symptom-complex.** 1. Alternation, for a long period, of constipation and diarrhea, and irregular attacks of colic which are generally of short duration and terminate suddenly. During these attacks the abdomen is distended, there exists frequently a visible peristalsis, and a loud gurgling is heard in the ileocecal region. These symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous stenosis of the cecum. 2. Blue-blindness in granular kidney. **Koplik's Spots,** minute bluish-white spots surrounded by a reddish areola, observed on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips during the prodromal stage of measles. **S., Kreyssig's,** retraction of the epigastrium and the contiguous portions of the false ribs with each systole, in adherent pericardium. **S., Krisowski's,** of congenital syphilis, radiating lines about the mouth and the union of the hard palate with the posterior pharyngeal wall by fibrous tissue. **S., Kussmaul's,** swelling of the cervical veins during inspiration in

adherent pericardium and mediastinal tumor. **S., Küster's,** the presence of a cystic tumor in the median line anterior to the uterus, disclosed by palpation and inspection; usually indicates ovarian dermoids. **S. of Labyrinthine Disease.** See *Gardiner-Brown's Test* in this table. **Laennec's Perles,** rounded gelatinous masses, the mucous molds of the smaller bronchial tubes, in the sputum in bronchial asthma. **Laennec's Rale,** a modified subcrepitant rale, perceptible on auscultation in pulmonary emphysema caused by mucus in the bronchioles. **S., Lancisi's,** very feeble heart-beats, amounting to a trembling of the heart, perceived by palpation in grave myocarditis. **S., Landou's,** in diagnosis of malignant disease inability to grasp the uterus bimanually in the presence of slight ascites. **S., Lasègue's.** 1. Incapacity of the anesthetic hysteric individual to move the extremity which he is prevented from seeing. 2. To differentiate sciatica from hip-joint disease: in the case of the former, flexion of the thigh upon the hip is painless or easily accomplished when the knee is bent. **S., Lehman's,** in the administration of chloroform, to prognosticate as to a ready or difficult anesthesia, if the eyelids closed by the anesthetizer reopen at once, wholly or in part, the anesthesia will be difficult. The eyes will remain closed from the beginning in those who take chloroform well. **S., Lennhoff's,** in cases of echinococcus-cyst on deep inspiration a furrow forms above the tumor between it and the edge of the ribs. **S., Leyden's,** in cases of subphrenic pyopneumothorax manometric observation shows that the pressure in the abscess cavity rises during expiration. The reverse was held by Leyden to occur in true pneumothorax. **S., Litten's.** See *Diaphragmatic Phenomenon.* **S., Lucas',** distention of the abdomen, an early sign of rickets. **S., Macewen's,** increased resonance on combined percussion and auscultation of the skull in certain gross lesions of the intracranial contents—*e. g.*, in cerebral abscess or overdistended lateral ventricles. **S., Magnan's,** in chronic cocainism, hallucination of cutaneous sensibility, characterized by a sensation of foreign bodies under the skin, which are described as inert and spheric, varying in size from a grain to a nut, or as living things—worms, bugs, etc. **S., Mann's,** diminished resistance of the scalp to the galvanic current in traumatic neuroses. **S., Mann's** (Dixon), a disturbance of the normal balance of the muscles in the two orbits, so that one eye appears to be on a lower level than the other; it is seen in exophthalmic goiter and other affections characterized by tachycardia. **S., Mannkopf's,** an increase in the frequency of the pulse, obtained by pressure on peripheral points in the presence of pain; it is not present in simulated pain. **S., Marie's, S., Marie-Kahler's,** tremor of the extremities or the whole body in exophthalmic goiter. **S., Mayor's,** of pregnancy, the fetal heart-sounds. **S.s of Measles.** See *S., Bolognini's, S., Comby's, Koplik's Spots,* in this table, *S., Meunier's.* **S., Meltzer's,** normally, on auscultation of the heart (at the side of the xiphoid appendix) there is heard, after swallowing, a first sound produced by the flowing of fine drops, and six or seven seconds after, a glou-glou. According to Meltzer, the second sound fails in the case of occlusion or pronounced contraction of the lower part of the esophagus. **S.s of Meningitis.** See *S., Kernig's, S., Roger's, S., Simon's, S., Squire's.* **S., Meunier's,** of measles, a daily loss of weight noticed four or five days after contagion. This may amount to 50 Gm. daily, commencing five or six days before the appearance of catarrhal or febrile symptoms. **S., Meyer's,** numbness of the hands or feet associated with formication. It is observed in the eruptive stage of scarlatina. **S.s of Middle-ear Disease.** See *Politzer's Test* and *Schwabach's Test* in this table. **S., Möbius',** inability to retain the eyeballs in convergence in exophthalmic goiter. **Morgan's (de) Spots,** bright red nevoid spots frequently seen in the skin in cases of cancer. **Morris' Test,** a rod, graduated from the center and provided with sliding pointers, is placed across the abdomen, so that its center corresponds to the median line of the body, and the pointers are moved along it until they reach the outer surface of the greater trochanter. In cases of fracture of the neck of the femur a discrepancy will be found on comparing the measurements on the two sides of the body. **S., Müller's,** pulsation of the tonsils and soft palate in cases of aortic insufficiency. **S., Murat's,** pulmonary tuberculosis; vibration of the affected part of the chest with a sense of discomfort while talking aloud. **S., Musset's** (named from the poet de Musset, who presented the phenomenon), rhythmic movements of the head synchronous with the radial pulse, observed in persons with an aortic affection; it is considered a pathognomonic sign of an affection of the circulatory system. **Mussey's (de) Point, M.'s Symptom,** "bouton diaphragmatique," a point intensely painful on pressure at the intersection of a line continuous with the left border of the sternum and of another forming a prolongation of the tenth rib. It is noted in diaphragmatic pleurisy. **S. of Myocarditis.** See *S., Lancisi's.* **S. of Myopia.** See *S., Weiss'.* **S. of Nephrolithiasis.** See *S., Thornton's.* **S.s of Neuralgia.** See *S., Gousset's, S., Seeligmüller's, S., Trousseau's.* **S.s of Neurasthenia.** See *S., Bryson's, Erben's Phenomenon,* in this table, *S., Rosenbach's* (2), *S., Stiller's, S., Weiss'.* **S. of Neuroses, Traumatic.** See *S., Rumpf's.* **S., Nothnagel's,** paralysis of the facial muscles, which is less marked on voluntary movements than on movements connected

with emotions. This symptom has been noticed in cases of tumor of the optic thalamus. **S. of Nystagmus.** See *S., Bard's.* **S., Objective, S., Physical,** one apparent to the observer. **S. of Occlusion.** See *S., Meltzer's.* **S., Oliver's,** tracheal tugging, elicited by grasping the larynx between the thumb and finger and pressing upward in aneurysm of the aorta. **S., Oppolzer's,** on palpation the seat of the apex-beat is found to change with the alteration of the patient's posture in cases of serofibrinous pericarditis. **S., Osiander's,** of pregnancy, vaginal pulsation. **S., Palmoplantar.** See *S., Filippovitch's.* **S. of Palsy, S. of Paralysis.** See *S., Bell's, S., Berger's, Duchenne's Attitude,* in this table, *S., Joffroy's* (2), *S., Revilliod's.* **Parkinson's Facies,** in paralysis agitans the face is expressionless, "wooden"; movements of the lips slow; eyebrows elevated. The whole expression is immobile and mask-like. **Parkinson's Mask.** See *Parkinson's Facies* in this table. **Parrot's Nodes,** osteophytes of the skull, of syphilitic origin, noticeable on palpation in inherited syphilis. **S., Parrot's,** dilation of the pupil produced by pinching the skin of the neck in meningitis. **S., Paul's,** a feeble apex-beat with a forcible impulse over the body of the heart, obtained by palpation in pericarditis; significant of pericardial adhesions. **S., Perez's,** a loud friction-murmur heard over the sternum when the patient raises his arms, especially the left, over his head and lets them fall again; it is noted in cases of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and mediastinal tumors. **S.s of Pericardial Effusion.** See *S., Auenbrugger's, S., Ewart's, S., Rotch's, S., Sansom's* (1), *Sibson's Notch,* in this table. **S.s of Pericarditis.** See *S., Graves', S., Josseraud's, S., Oppolzer's, S., Warthin's.* **S. of Perigastritis.** See *S., Rosenheim's.* **S. of Peritonitis.** See *S., Frederici's.* **S., Pfuhl's, S., P.-Jaffé's,** in subphrenic pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration, while the contrary occurs in true pneumothorax. **S.s, Physical,** the symptoms derived from auscultation, percussion, etc. **S., Pinard's,** after the sixth month of pregnancy a sharp pain upon pressure over the fundus uteri is frequently a sign of breech presentation. **S., Pitres'.** 1. "Signe du cordeau." The angle formed by the axis of the sternum and the line represented by a cord dropped from the suprasternal notch to the symphysis pubis indicates the degree of deviation of the sternum in cases of pleuritic effusion. 2. Hypesthesia of the scrotum and testis in tabes dorsalis. **S.s of Pleural Effusion.** See *S., Greene's, S., Kellock's, S., Litten's, S., Pitres'* (1), *S., Przewalski's, S., Sieur's.* **S.s of Pleurisy.** See *S., Andral's, S., de Mussey's.* **S., Plumb-line.** See *S., Pitres'* (1). **S.s of Pneumothorax.** See *S., Leyden's, S., Pfuhl's.* **Politzer's Test,** in cases of unilateral middle-ear disease associated with obstruction of the eustachian tube, the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork (C_2) held before the nares during deglutition is perceived by the normal ear only; if the tube is patulous, the sound sensation is frequently stronger in the affected ear. In unilateral disease of the labyrinth the tuning-fork is heard in the normal ear whether or not deglutition occurs. **S., Porter's.** See *S., Oliver's.* **Pott's Boss,** the projecting spinous process noticeable on palpation in Pott's disease or vertebral caries. **S.s of Pregnancy.** See *S., Ahlfeld's, S., Beccaria's, Goodell's Law,* in this table, *S., Huebl's, S., Jacquemier's, S., Kennedy's, S., Mayor's, S., Osiander's, S., Schaefer's, S., Rasch's, S., Reusner's, S., Rinmann's.* **S., Prévost's,** conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, which look away from the palsied extremities and toward the affected hemisphere; it is noted in cerebral hemorrhage. **S., Przewalski's** (B.), of pleurisy with effusion: narrowing of the intercostal spaces and increased rigidity of the intercostal muscles on the affected side. **S., Putnam's,** absolute increase of measurements from the anterior-superior iliac spine to the internal malleolus; it is observed in hysteric hip disease. **Quincke's Pulse or Symptom,** blanching of the finger-nails at each diastole of the heart, occurring in aortic insufficiency, and indicating very marked regurgitation. **S., Quinquaud's,** of chronic alcoholism: the subject for examination is directed to hold the tips of the outstretched fingers of one hand perpendicularly to the outspread palm of the examiner and to press upon it with only moderate firmness. In the course of two or three seconds, if the person is addicted to alcohol, crepitation of the phalanges will be perceptible, as if the bones of each finger impinged roughly upon each other. The sound ranges in intensity from a slight grating to crashing. **S., Rasch's,** fluctuation obtained by applying two fingers of the right hand to the cervix, as in ballottement, and steadying the uterus through the abdomen with the left hand. It depends upon the presence of the liquor amnii, and is an early sign of pregnancy. **Raynaud's Phenomenon,** a white and cold condition of the fingers, alternating with burning heat and redness, occurring in Raynaud's disease (*q. v.*), and showing vasomotor disturbance. **S., Reichmann's,** the presence in the stomach, before eating in the morning, of an acid liquid mixed with alimentary residues; it is indicative of gastrosuccorrhea and pyloric stenosis. **S., Remak's,** the production, by the pricking of a needle, of a double sensation, the second being painful; it is noted in tabes dorsalis. **S. of Retinitis.** See *S., Gould's, Roth's Spots,* in this table. **S., Reusner's,** marked pulsation of the uterine vessels felt in the posterior cul-desac during early pregnancy. **S., Revilliod's,** "signe de l'orbiculaire," inability of the patient to close the eye of the

affected side only; it is observed in paralysis of the superior facial nerve. **S. of Rickets.** See *S., Lucas'*. **S., Rinmann's,** of early pregnancy: slender cords radiating from the nipple; they are considered to be hypertrophic acini of the glands. **Rinné's Test,** if a vibrating tuning-fork is placed on the vertex, and then, before it has ceased to vibrate, is held before a normal ear, the vibration is still distinctly perceived. The test is negative when a lesion exists. **S., Ripault's,** a change in the shape of the pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death. **Ritter's Tetanus,** tetanus of a muscle produced in a healthy subject by suddenly breaking the circuit while a strong constant current is passing through a nerve. **Ritter-Rollet Phenomenon,** flexion of the foot by gentle electric stimulation. Extension of the foot by energetic stimulation; voltaic or faradic stimulation may be used. **S., Roger's,** subnormal temperature during the third stage of tuberculous meningitis, regarded by Roger as pathognomonic of the disease. **S., Romberg's.** 1. Swaying of the body and inability to stand when the eyes are closed and the feet placed together; it is seen in locomotor ataxia, exophthalmic goiter, tabes dorsalis, hereditary cerebellar ataxia, etc. 2. Neuralgic pain in the course and distribution of the obturator nerve, pathognomonic of obturator hernia. **S., Rommelaere's,** diminution of the normal phosphates and chlorids of sodium in the urine is pathognomonic of cancerous cachexia. **S., Rosenbach's.** 1. Loss of the abdominal reflex in inflammatory intestinal diseases. 2. Tremor of the eyelids when the patient is asked to close them, often with insufficient closure of the lids. It is seen in neurasthenia. **S., Rosenheim's,** a friction-sound heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium in fibrous perigastritis. **Rosenthal's Hyperacid Vomiting,** the vomiting of very acid material, indicative of exaggerated secretion of HCl in the gastric juice—Rossbach's disease. **S., Rosenthal's,** the application of a strong faradic current to the sides of the vertebral column causes burning and stabbing pains in cases of spondylitis. **S., Roser-Braun's,** absence of pulsations of the dura in cases of cerebral abscess, tumors, etc. **S., Rotch's,** dulness on percussion in the right fifth intercostal space in pericardial effusion. **Roth's Spots,** white spots, resembling those of albuminuric retinitis, seen in the region of the optic disc and the macula in cases of septic retinitis. **S., Roussel's,** a sharp pain caused on light percussion, in the subclavicular region between the clavicle and the third or fourth rib, originating 3 to 4 cm. from the median line and extending to and beyond the shoulder and the supraspinal fossa; it is observed in incipient tuberculosis. **S., Roux's,** of suppurative appendicitis: on palpation the empty cecum presents a special soft resistance comparable to that of a wet pasteboard tube. **S., Rovighi's,** hydatid fremitus: a thrill observed on combined palpation and percussion in cases of superficial hydatid cyst of the liver. **S., Rumpf's,** fibrillar twitching of muscles in traumatic neuroses. **S., Rust's,** at every change of position of the body a patient suffering from caries or carcinoma of the upper cervical vertebras supports his head with the hand. **S., Sanders',** undulatory character of the cardiac impulse, most marked in the epigastric region, in adherent pericardium. **Sänger's Macula,** macula gonorrhoica, a bright red spot marking the orifice of the duct of Bartholin's gland in cases of gonorrheal vulvitis. **Sänger's Pupil-reaction,** for the differential diagnosis of cerebral syphilis and tabes: in amaurosis and optic atrophy of cerebral syphilis the pupil-reflex to light may be preserved and even increased after a protracted stay in the dark, which is never the case in tabes dorsalis. **S., Sansom's.** 1. Considerable extension of dulness in the second and third intercostal spaces in pericardial effusion. 2. A rhythmic murmur transmitted through the air in the mouth when the lips of the patient are applied to the chestpiece of the stethoscope; it is heard in cases of aortic aneurysm. **S., Sarbo's,** analgesia of the peroneal nerve, occasionally observed in tabes dorsalis. **S.s. of Scarlatina.** See *Borsieri's Line*, in this table, *S., Meyer's.* **S., Schaefer's.** 1. Of pregnancy: a characteristic discoloration in stripes, reddish on a livid background, which appears in the neighborhood of the urethra or on the vestibule of the vagina. The stripes run for the most part crosswise or oblique. The condition is regarded as due to a vasomotor reaction dependent upon the life of the child, as the stripes disappear as soon as the child within the womb is dead. 2. Of hemiplegia: See *Schaefer's Reflex.* **S., Schlange's,** in cases of intestinal obstruction the intestine is dilated above the seat of obstruction and peristaltic movements are absent below that point. **Schönlein's Triad,** purpuric exanthem, rheumatic phenomena, and gastrointestinal disorders in purpura rheumatica. **S., Schuele's,** vertical folds between the eyebrows, forming the Greek letter omega (omega melancholicum), frequently seen in subjects of melancholia. **S., Schultze-Chvostek's.** See *S., Chvostek's.* **Schwabach's Test,** the duration of the perception of a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the cranium is prolonged beyond the normal in cases of middle-ear disease, but shortened when the deafness is due to a central cause. **S.s of Sciatica.** See *S., Babinski's, S., Joffroy's* (2), *S., Lasègue's.* **S., Seeligmüller,** mydriasis on the affected side in cases of neuralgia. **Seguin's Signal Symptom,** the involuntary contraction of one muscle or group of muscles preceding the epileptic attack. **S., Semon's,** impaired mobility of the vocal cord in carcinoma of the larynx. **Sibson's Notch,** the inward curve of the upper left border of pre-

cordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion. **S., Sieur's,** "signe du sou," a clear, metallic sound sometimes heard in cases of pleural effusion on percussing the chest in front with two coins and auscultating behind. **S., Silex's,** radial furrows about the mouth, and coincidentally in other parts of the face; a pathognomonic sign of congenital syphilis. **S., Simon's,** immobility or retraction of the umbilicus during inspiration, sometimes seen in tuberculous meningitis. **Skeer's Symptom,** a small circle that forms in the iris near the pupil in both eyes simultaneously in tuberculous meningitis. **Skoda's Consonating Rales,** bronchial rales heard through consolidated pulmonary tissue on auscultation in pneumonia, caused by mucus in the bronchial tubes surrounded by consolidated structure. **S., Skoda's, S., Resonance, S., Tympany,** a tympanitic note on percussing the chest above a large pleural effusion or above the line of consolidation in pneumonia, heard when a pleural effusion extends up to the fourth rib or above, and indicating vicarious action of the portion of lung not involved (apex or upper lobe). **S. of Smallpox.** See *S., Grisolle's.* **S., Smith's** (Eustace), of bronchitis: a murmur audible over the sternum when the chin is drawn up. **S. of the Sou.** See *S., Sieur's.* **Spence's Test,** a tumor of the mammary gland can be distinguished from an inflammatory enlargement by the absence, in the latter case, of any tumefaction, there being only the lumpy and wormy sensation of the swollen acini and ducts. **S., Spiegelberg's,** a sensation like that of passing over wet india-rubber, imparted to the finger which presses on, and moves along, the affected part; it is noted in cancer of the cervix uteri. **Spondylitis.** See *S., Rosenthal's.* **S., Squires'** (G. W.), a rhythmic dilation and contraction of the pupil in basilar meningitis. **S., Stairs,** difficulty in descending stairs; one of the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia. **S., Steele's,** exaggerated pulsation over the whole area of the cardiac region; it is noted in intrathoracic tumor. **S., Stellwag's,** an apparent widening of the palpebral aperture, seen on retraction of upper eyelid, and occurring in exophthalmic goiter. **S.s of Stenosis.** See *S., Aufrecht's, S., Reichmann's, Traube's Phenomenon,* in this table. **S., Stiller's,** marked mobility or fluctuation of the tenth rib in neurasthenia and enteroptosis. Syn., *Costa fluctuans decima.* **S., Stokes'.** 1. Violent throbbing in the abdomen to the right of the umbilicus on palpation occurring in acute enteritis. 2. Marked feebleness of the first heart-sound, which calls for alcoholic stimulation if it occurs during fevers. **S., Straus',** in facial paralysis from a central cause the hypodermatic injection of pilocarpin causes no appreciable difference in the perspiration of the two sides, either as to time or quantity, whereas there is a marked retardation of the secretion on the affected side in severe peripheral paralysis. **S., Strauss',** the administration of fatty food by the mouth causes an increase in the amount of fatty constituents in the effusion of chylous ascites. **S., Subjective,** one recognized only by the patient. **S.s of Syphilis.** See *S., Demarquay's, S., Justus', S., Krisowski's, S., Silex's, S., Wegner's.* **S.s of Tabes.** See *S., Bechterew's, S., Berger's, S., Biernacki's, S., Frenkel's, S., Gowers', S., Pitres'* (2), *S., Remak's, S., Romberg's* (1), *Sänger's Pupil-reaction,* in this table, *S., Sarbo's.* **Tache cérébrale,** the appearance of a red line upon drawing the finger-nail over the skin, occurring in tuberculous meningitis, acute fevers, and other conditions. **S., Tarnier's,** the effacement of the angle between the upper and lower uterine segments, found on digital examination, occurring in pregnancy, and indicating inevitable abortion. **S., Tchoudnovsky's,** in cases of pneumoperitonitis with intestinal perforation a peculiar murmur heard on abdominal auscultation, at each respiratory movement, and in which the maximum intensity is situated at the surface of the perforation. **S.s of Tetany.** See *Bechterew's Reaction, S., Erb's* (1), *S., Hoffmann's, S., Weiss'.* **S., Thornton's,** violent pain in the flanks in nephrolithiasis. **S., Tourette's** (Gilles de la), inversion of the ratio existing normally between the earthy phosphates and alkaline phosphates of the urine; it is found in paroxysms of hysteria. **Traube's Phenomenon,** a double sound, systolic and diastolic, heard over peripheral arteries, especially the femoral, in aortic insufficiency, occasionally also in mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, etc. **S., Tresilian's,** of mumps: the opening of Stenson's duct on the inner surface of the cheek, outside the second upper molar, becomes a bright red papilla. **S., Troisier's,** enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph-glands, an indication of malignant disease of the intraabdominal region. **S., Trousseau's, T.'s Phenomenon,** muscular spasm, which continues as long as pressure is applied on the large arteries or on the nerve-trunk in tetany, showing heightened neuromuscular irritability. **Trousseau's Points apophysaires,** points sensitive to pressure over the dorsal and lumbar vertebras in intercostal and lumboabdominal neuralgias. **Trousseau's, Spots.** See *Tache cérébrale* in this table. **S.s of Tuberculosis.** See *Bareggi's Reaction, S., Grancher's, S., Hochsinger's, S., Murat's, S., Roussel's.* **S.s of Tumor.** See *S., Nothnagel's, S., Roser-Braun's, Spence's Test,* in this table, *S., Steele's.* **S.s of Typhoid.** See *Bareggi's Reaction, S., Doane's.* **S., Uhthoff's,** the nystagmus of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **Ulnar Phenomenon,** a condition of analgesia of the trunk of the ulnar nerve on one side, absent in the majority of general paralytics and mostly present in other insane

patients. **S., Unschuld's,** a tendency to cramps in the calf of the leg; it is an early sign in diabetes. **Valleix's Points,** tender spots along the course of a nerve, noticeable on pressure in neuralgia. **S., Vigouroux's,** diminished resistance of the skin to electric stimulation in exophthalmic goiter. **S., Vincent's.** See *Argyll Robertson Pupil* in this table. **S., Vohsen-Davidsohn's.** See *S., Davidsohn's.* **S., Voltolini-Heryng's.** See *S., Heryng's.* **S., (von) Wahl's.** 1. Distention of the bowel (local meteorism) above the point at which there exists an obstruction. 2. A scraping or blowing sound, synchronous with the cardiac impulse, heard over an arterial trunk immediately after the partial division, through injury, of the vessel. **S., Warthin's,** accentuation of the pulmonary sound in acute pericarditis. **S., Weber's,** paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of one side and hemiplegia of the opposite side. **S., Wegner's,** in fetal syphilis the dividing line between the epiphysis and diaphysis of long bones, which under normal conditions is delicate and rectilinear, appears as a broad, irregular, yellowish line. **S., Weiss,** "facialis phenomenon," contraction of the facial muscles upon light percussion; it is noticed in tetany, neurasthenia, hysteria, and exophthalmic goiter. **S., Wernicke's.** See *Reaction, Hemianopic Pupillary.* **Westphal's Foot-phenomenon,** ankle-clonus, obtained by suddenly flexing the foot on the leg in lateral sclerosis and various other conditions. **Westphal's Paradoxic Contraction,** the tonic contraction of the anterior tibial muscle caused by the passive approximation of its extremities by rapid dorsal flexion of the foot, occurring in paralysis agitans (Westphal) and sclerosis of the posterolateral columns of the cord. **S., Westphal's,** abolition of the knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia, destructive lesions of the lower part of the cord, peripheral neuritis, etc. **Westphal-Erb Symptom.** Same as *S., Westphal's.* **S., Williams',** diminished inspiratory expansion on the left side in adherent pericardium. **Williams' Tracheal Tone,** a dull tympanitic resonance, becoming higher pitched on opening the mouth, heard on percussion in pleural effusion, and arising from the vibration of air in a large bronchus surrounded by compressed lung. **S., Wintrich's,** change in the pitch on percussion when the mouth is opened and closed in tuberculosis of lung, and indicating a pulmonary cavity.

Signa (*sig'-nah*) [*sign*]. Mark. In prescription-writing, a term placed before the physician's directions to the patient concerning the medicine prescribed; abbreviated to S. or Sig.

Signaletic (*sig-nal-et'-ik*). Relating to signalization.

Signalization, Signalment (*sig-nal-i-za'-shun, sig'-nal-ment*). See *Bertillonage* and *Identification, Bertillon System of.*

Signature (*sig'-nat-ūr*) [*sign*]. 1. The part of the prescription that is to be placed on the label. 2. A distinguishing character. **S., Doctrine of,** a theory that the medicinal uses of plants or other objects can be determined from the signatures or peculiar characters.

Siguatera (*sig-wah-te'-rah*) [Sp., "fish-poisoning"]. 1. The name given by Spanish colonists to a complex of symptoms that resulted from eating poisonous fishes indigenous to certain hot countries. 2. Poisoning from the ingestion of fresh food uninfected by bacteria, but in which the toxin is a leukomain formed by the physiologic activity of the tissues.

Sikimin (*sik'-im-in*) [*sikkim*, a region of the Himalaya]. A poisonous principle derived from *Illicium religiosum.*

Silberol (*sil'-ber-ol*). See *Silver Paraphenolsulfonate.*

Silent Region of the Spinal Cord. The gray matter of the cord.

Silica (*sil'-ik-ah*) [*silex*, flint]. Silicon dioxid, SiO_2, occurring in nature in the form of quartz, flint, and other minerals.

Silicate (*sil'-ik-āt*) [*silica*]. A salt of silicic acid.

Silicic Acid (*sil-is'-ik*) [*silica*], H_4SiO_4. A tetrabasic acid forming the silicates. See *Sodium Silicate.*

Silicon (*sil'-ik-on*) [*silica*]. A nonmetallic element occurring widely distributed in nature as silica, SiO_2, and in the form of silicates. Atomic weight 28.2; symbol Si; valence IV. It resembles carbon in its chemic behavior. **S. Carbid,** a compound prepared by heating in an electric furnace silica and carbon in the presence of salt. Next to the diamond it is the hardest substance known. The pure salt forms colorless, transparent laminas of diamond-like luster. Its specific gravity is 3.22 and its index of hardness 9.5. **S. Tetracetate,** $Si(O \cdot C_2H_3O)_4$, acetoorthosilicic anhydrid, a substance occurring in prismatic crystals.

Silicosis (*sil-ik-o'-sis*) [*silica*]. A deposit of particles of silica in the tissues; specifically, a chronic fibroid condition of the lung or the bronchial lymphatic glands, produced by the inhalation of particles of silica.

Siliqua (*sil-ik'-wah*) [*siliqua*, a husk or pod; pl., *siliquæ*]. Same as *Silique.* **S. olivæ, S. olivæ externa,** the nerve-fibers encircling the olive. **S. olivæ interna,** dentoliva.

Silique (*sil-ēk'*) [*siliqua*, a husk or pod]. In biology, the slender, two-valved capsule of some *Cruciferæ.*

Silk [ME.]. The simplest and most perfect of the textile fibers. It differs from all other fibers in that it is found in nature as a continuous fine thread. Silk is the product of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), and is simply the fiber that the worm spins around itself for protection when entering the pupa or chrysalis state. The silk-fiber consists, to the extent of rather more than half its weight, of *fibroin*, $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$, a nitrogenous principle. Covering this is the silk-glue, or *sericin*, C_{15}-

$H_{25}N_5O_8$. The most important physical properties of the silk-fiber are its luster, strength, and avidity for moisture. Besides the true silk, we have several socalled "wild silks," the most important of which is the *tusser silk*, the product of the larva of the moth, *Antheræa mylitta*, found in India. The cocoons are much larger than those of the true silkworm, are egg-shaped, and of a silvery drab color. The cocoon is very firm and hard, and the silk is of a drab color. It is used for the buff-colored Indian silks, and latterly largely in the manufacture of silk plush. Other wild silks are the *eria silk* of India, the *muga silk* of Assam, the *atlas* or *fagara silk* of China, and the *yama-mai silk* of Japan. Silk has been used as a hemostatic. **S., Epispastic,** silk containing some vesicant. **S. Floss, Dentists',** untwisted filaments of fine silk prepared expressly for the purpose of cleaning the surfaces of the teeth, and used by some dentists for finishing the surfaces of fillings in the sides of teeth. **S. Gelatin,** a glutinous mass formed by boiling certain kinds of raw silk in water. It is used in bacteriology as a culture-medium for the majority of bacilli of water and air. **S.-grass,** pineapple fiber. **S., Saddler's,** a heavy silk used by saddlers and to some extent in surgery. **S., Tait's,** cable twist; it differs from ordinary silk in containing the gums or animal matter imparted by the worm in the spinning process.

Silkworm-gut. The thread drawn from the silkworm killed when ready to spin the cocoon.

Silphologic (*sil-fol-oj'-ik*) [*σίλφη*, an insect; *λόγος*, science]. Larval.

Silver. See *Argentum*. **S. Arsenite,** Ag_3AsO_3, an alterative and antiseptic; used in skin diseases. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0006–0.0011 Gm.). **S.-casein,** a fine white powder, soluble in hot water, obtained from sodium casein by action of silver nitrate and alcohol. It is used in gonorrhea in 2 to 10% solutions. **S. Chlorid,** AgCl, a white powder, soluble in ammonium, potassium thiosulfate, or potassium cyanid. It is used as an antiseptic and a nerve-sedative. Dose $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.02–0.05–0.1 Gm:). Syn., *Horn-silver; Luna cornea.* **S. Citrate,** $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$, a fine dry powder soluble in 3800 parts of water, used as a surgical antiseptic and disinfectant. Application 1 to 2% ointment or 1 : 4000 solution. Syn., *Itrol.* **S., Colloidal,** a form of metallic silver consisting of heavy greenish-black particles of metallic luster which, when triturated with water, form a greenish-black fluid. It is used in the treatment of septic diseases, applied in the form of an ointment. Syn., *Argentum colloidale; Argentum Credé; Collargol.* **S. Cyanid.** See *Argenti cyanidum* under *Argentum*. **S. Fluorid,** AgFl, a brown, glassy, elastic solid, very soluble in water, discovered by Paterno in 1901. It is used as an antiseptic. Syn., *Tachiol.* **S.-fork Deformity,** a peculiar deformity of the wrist and hand in Colles' fracture, resembling a fork. **S. Gelatose,** albargin. **S. Ichthyolate.** See *Ichthargan*. **S. Iodid.** See *Argenti iodidum* under *Argentum*. **S. Lactate,** $AgC_3H_5O_3 + H_2O$, a white, soluble powder, recommended as a surgical antiseptic. Injection in erysipelas 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.) to $3\frac{3}{10}$ oz. (100 Cc.). of water; as a wash, 1 teaspoonful of solution 1 : 50 in a glass of water. Syn., *Actol.* **S. Nitrate.** See *Argenti nitras* under *Argentum*. **S. Nucleate, S. Nucleid.** See *Nargol.* **S. Oxid.** See *Argenti oxidum* under *Argentum*. **S. Paraphenolsulfonate,** an external antiseptic. Syn., *Silberol.* **S. and Potassium Cyanid,** $AgK(CN)_2$, very poisonous white crystals, soluble in 4 parts of water at 20° C. or 25 parts of 85% alcohol. It is antiseptic and bactericide. One part in 50,000 destroys anthrax bacilli. **S.-protalbin.** See *Largin*. **S. Sulfocarbolate, S. Sulfophenate,** a fine, crystalline powder containing about 28% of metallic silver; it is a noncorrosive antiseptic, used in eye diseases and wounds. **S. Test for Glucose in Urine,** add ammonia in excess to a strong solution of silver nitrate; add the urine and boil. In the presence of glucose a metallic silver mirror is deposited at the bottom of the tube. Aldehyd and tartaric acid give the same reaction. **S. Thiohydrocarburosulfonate.** See *Ichthargan*. **S. Trinitrophenolate,** a compound containing 30% of silver, used as an antiseptic on inflamed mucosas. Syn., *Picratol.* **S. Vitellin.** See *Argyrol.*

Simaba (*sim-a'-bah*) [native name in Guiana]. A genus of simarubaceous tropical trees. The seeds of *S. cedron* are antiperiodic and tonic. Dose of *fluidextract* 1–8 min. (0.06–0.5 Cc.). It contains, according to Tanret, the alkaloid *cedronin* and also *cedrin*. The bark also has tonic and febrifuge properties.

Simaruba (*sim-ar-u'-bah*). A genus of trees of the order *Simarubaceæ*. The bark of the root of *S. officinalis* has been used as a simple bitter.

Similia similibus curentur, Doctrine of. A sophism formulated by Hippocrates, later by Paracelsus ("simile similis cura, non contrarium"), and later, as one of the results of the reaction against the heroic measures of venesection and drastic medication, by Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann, the apostle of homeopathy, whose doctrine that *like is to be cured by like* led naturally to the practice of *isopathy* (*q. v.*), according to which smallpox is to be treated by variolous pus, tapeworm by ingestion of proglottids, etc.

Simon's Posture. The dorsal posture with the legs and thighs flexed, the hips elevated, and the thighs abducted. **S.'s Symptom,** immobility or retraction of the umbilicus during inspiration, sometimes seen in tuberculous meningitis. **S.'s Triangles,** two roughly triangular areas covering—(1) the lower portion of the abdomen, the inner surface of the thigh to a point 10 to 12 centimeters below the

pubes, and the inguinal region as far outward as the trochanter (abdominocrural or femoral triangle); and (2) the axillary and pectoral regions and the inner surface of the arm (brachial triangle). They are frequently the seat of petechial or petechioerythematous rashes during the first three days of smallpox.

Simonart's Bands, S.'s Threads. Amniotic bands formed by drawn-out adhesions between the fetus and the amnion where the cavity has become distended through the accumulation of fluid.

Simple (*sim'-pl*) [*simplex*, simple]. Not complex; consisting of but one substance, or containing only one active substance; not compound.

Simples (*sim'-plz*) [*simple*]. A term for herbs having a medicinal value.

Sims' Depressor [J. Marion *Sims*, an American gynecologist]. An instrument for depressing the anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s Posture,** the semiprone position for vaginal operations. **S.'s Speculum,** the duckbill vaginal speculum for the perineum.

Simulation (*sim-u-la'-shun*) [*simulare*, to feign]. A feigning or counterfeiting.

Sinal (*si'-nal*). Relating to or situated within a sinus.

Sinalbin (*sin-al'-bin*). See under *Mustard.*

Sinamin (*sin'-am-in*), C_3H_5CN. Allyl cyanamid, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

Sinapin (*sin'-ap-in*) [*σίναπι*, mustard], $C_{16}N_{23}O_5$. A substance occurring as a sulfocyanate in white mustard.

Sinapis (*sin-a'-pis*). Mustard. See *Mustard.*

Sinapism (*sin'-ap-izm*) [*sinapis*]. A mustard-plaster.

Sinapized (*sin'-ap-īzd*) [*sinapis*]. Containing mustard.

Sinapol (*sin'-ap-ol*). A mixture recommended as an application for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., said to consist of spirit of rosemary (1 : 15), 780 Gm.; castor-oil, 120 Gm.; menthol, 30 Gm.; essence of mustard, 30 Gm.; aconitin, 0.4 Gm.

Sinapolin (*sin-ap'-ol-in*). Diallylurea, a substance obtained from mustard oil by heating with water and lead oxid.

Sincalin (*sing'-ka-lin*). A base found in mustard and identified with cholin.

Sincipital (*sin-sip'-it-al*) [*sinciput*]. Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sinciput (*sin'-sip-ut*) [*semi*, half; *caput*, head]. The superior and anterior part of the head.

Sinew (*sin'-u*). A tendon (*q. v.*).

Singult (*sin'-gult*) [*singultus*, a sobbing]. A sob.

Singultient (*sin-gul'-she-ent*). Sobbing; sighing.

Singultous (*sin-gult'-us*). Relating to or affected with hiccup.

Singultus (*sin-gul'-tus*). See *Hiccup.*

Sinigrin (*sin'-ig-rin*). A glucosid found in black mustard.

Sinistrad (*sin'-is-trad*) [*sinister*, left; *ad*, toward]. Toward the left.

Sinistral (*sin'-is-tral*) [*sinister*]. 1. On the left side. 2. Showing preference for the left hand, eye, foot, etc., for certain acts or functions.

Sinistrality (*sin-is-tral'-it-e*) [*sinister*]. The preference generally for the left hand, eye, foot, etc., in performing certain acts.

Sinistration (*sin-is-tra'-shun*). 1. A turning to the left. 2. Sinistrality.

Sinistraural (*sin-is-traw'-ral*) [*sinister; auris*, ear]. Left-eared; the reverse is *dextraural.*

Sinistrin (*sin'-is-trin*) [*sinister*]. A substance resembling dextrin, found in squill. **S., Animal.** See under *Helicoproteid.*

Sinistro- (*sin-is-tro-*) [*sinister*, left]. A prefix meaning left or toward the left side.

Sinistrocardial (*sin-is-tro-kar'-de-al*) [*sinistro-; καρδία*, heart]. Having the heart to the left of the median line; the reverse is *dextrocardial.*

Sinistrocerebral (*sin-is-tro-ser'-e-bral*). 1. Located in the left cerebral hemisphere. 2. Functionating preferentially with the left side of the brain; the reverse is *dextrocerebral.*

Sinistrocular (*sin-is-trok'-u-lar*). Left-eyed; the reverse is *dextrocular.*

Sinistrogyric (*sin-is-tro-ji'-rik*). See *Sinistrorse.*

Sinistrohepatal (*sin-is-tro-hep'-at-al*) [*sinistro-; ἧπαρ*, liver]. Having the liver to the left of the median line; the reverse is *dextrohepatal.*

Sinistromanual (*sin-is-tro-man'-u-al*) [*sinistro-; manus*, hand]. Left-handed; the reverse is *dextromanual.*

Sinistropedal (*sin-is-trop'-ed-al*) [*sinistro-; pes*, foot]. Left-footed; the reverse is *dextropedal.*

Sinistrophoria (*sin-is-tro-fo'-re-ah*). See *Levophoria.*

Sinistrorse (*sin'-is-trors*) [*sinistro-; vertere*, to turn]. In biology, turning from right to left.

Sinistrosplenic (*sin-is-tro-splen'-ik*). Having the spleen to the left of the median line; the reverse is *dextrosplenic.*

Sinistrotorsion (*sin-is-tro-tor'-shun*) [*sinistro-; torquere*, to turn]. A twisting or turning toward the left; the reverse is *dextrotorsion.*

Sinistrous (*sin'-is-trus*). Awkward; unskilled; the reverse is dextrous, skilled, expert.

Sinkalin, Sinkolin (*sink'-al-in, -ol-in*). See *Cholin.*

Sinus (*si'-nus*) [L., "a gulf or hollow"]. 1. A hollow or cavity; a recess or pocket. 2. A large channel containing blood, especially one containing venous blood. 3. A suppurating tract. **Sinuses, Accessory, of the Nose,** the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses. **S., Air-,** a cavity within bones containing air, especially one communicating with the nasal passages. **S., Aortic.** See *S. of Valsalva.* **S., Arlt's,** a small depression, directed forward and outward, in the lower portion of the lacrimal sac; it is not constant. **S., Cavernous,** a large venous sinus extending from the sphenoid fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front. **S., Circular,** a venous

sinus surrounding the pituitary body, and communicating on each side with the cavernous sinus. **S., Common, of the Vestibule.** See *Utricle* (1). **S., Coronary** (of the heart), a large venous sinus in the transverse groove between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart. **S., Duncan's,** the fifth ventricle. **S., Ethmoid,** the ethmoid cells. **S., Frontal,** one of the two irregular cavities in the frontal bone containing air and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. **S., Guérin's,** the lacuna magna, situated in the mesial line of the upper wall of the urethra, near the external meatus. **S. of the Heart,** the chief cavity of either of the auricles. **S., Inferior Longitudinal,** a venous sinus which extends along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminates in the straight sinus. **S., Inferior Petrosal,** a large venous sinus arising from the cavernous sinus running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and joining the lateral sinus to form the internal jugular vein. **S. of Kidney,** the prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney. **S. of the Larynx,** the ventricle of the larynx. **S., Lateral,** a venous sinus which begins at the torcular herophili and runs horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal sinus to form the internal jugular vein. **S., Lieutaud's,** the straight sinus. **S., Littre's,** the transverse sinus. **Sinuses, Mastoid,** the mastoid cells. **S. of Morgagni,** the interval between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscle and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **S., Occipital,** a small venous sinus in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular herophili. **S., Petrosquamosal.** See *Petrosquamosal Sinus.* **S.-phlebitis,** inflammation of one of the sinuses of the cranial cavity. **S. pocularis.** See *Uterus masculinus.* **Sinuses, Precaval.** See *Ducts of Cuvier.* **S., Prostatic.** See *Uterus masculinus.* **S., Rhomboid, S. rhomboideus,** the fourth ventricle of the brain. **S., Sagittal, Inferior.** See *S., Inferior Longitudinal.* **S., Sphenoid,** the air-space in the body of the sphenoid bone, communicating with the nasal cavity. **S., Squamosopetrosal.** See *Petrosquamosal Sinus.* **S., Straight,** a venous sinus running from the inferior longitudinal sinus along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium to the lateral sinus. **S., Superior Longitudinal,** a venous sinus which runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri, beginning in front at the crista galli and terminating at the torcular herophili. **S., Superior Petrosal,** a venous sinus running in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, extending from the posterior part of the cavernous sinus to the lateral sinus. **S., Terminal, S. terminalis,** a vein that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm, and empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein, or by two trunks into both vitelline veins. **S.-thrombosis,** thrombosis of the sinuses of the dura mater of the brain. It is usually septic in character, and is likely to lead to pyemia. The most frequent cause is disease of the middle ear. **S., Transverse,** a sinus uniting the inferior petrosal sinuses. **S., Urogenital,** the canal or duct into which, in the embryo, the wolffian ducts and the bladder empty, and which opens into the cloaca. **S. of Valsalva,** one of the pouch-like dilations of the aorta or pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves.

Sinusitis (*si-nus-i'-tis*). Inflammation of a sinus. **S., Serous, S., Chronic Catarrhal.** See *Mucocele.*

Sinusoidal (*si-nus-oid'-al*). Pertaining to or derived from a sinusoid.

Sinusoids (*si'-nus-oids*) [*sinus;* εἶδος, likeness]. A system of relatively large spaces or tubes constituting the embryonic circulatory system in the suprarenal gland; also in the liver and the pronephron and mesonephron; the endothelial walls are in close apposition to the cells of the parenchyma, without the intervention of connective tissue.

Sionagra (*si-on-a'-grah*) [σιαγών, the jaw-bone; ἄγρα, a seizure]. Gout in the jaw-bone.

Siphon (*si'-fon*) [σίφων, a tube]. A tube bent at an angle, one arm of which is longer than the other, for the purpose of removing liquids from a cavity or vessel.

Siphonoma (*si-fon-o'-mah*) [*siphon;* ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor composed of fine tubes. Syn., *Henle's tubular tumor.*

Sirenomelus (*si-ren-om'-el-us*) [σειρήν, mermaid; μέλος, a limb]. A form of monster in which the lower extremities are intimately fused, the feet being absent.

Sirolin (*sir'-ol-in*). Thiocol, 10%, in a syrup of orange bark. It is used in tuberculosis, bronchitis, and intestinal catarrh. Dose 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls (15–20 Cc.) daily.

Sirup (*sir'-up*). See *Syrup.*

Sisymbrium (*sis-im'-bre-um*) [σισύμβριον, from σύς, a pig; ὄμβριος, rainy, wet; a plant growing in wet places where swine wallowed]. A genus of cruciferous plants. *S. officinale,* wild mustard, singer's herb, is a European species, laxative, diuretic, and expectorant, and is employed in laryngeal catarrh and laryngitis. Dose 3 cupfuls a day of a decoction of 30 Gm. of the leaves, sweetened with 60 Gm. of a syrup of the drug made in the usual way.

Sitieirgia (*sit-e-ĭr'-je-ah*) [σιτίον, food; εἴργειν, to shut out]. Sollier's term for hysteric anorexia.

Sitogen (*si'-to-jen*). A vegetable food-product intended to replace meat-extracts.

Sitomania (*si-to-ma'-ne-ah*) [σῖτος, food; μανία, madness]. 1. A periodic craving for food; periodic bulimia. 2. Sitophobia.

Sitophobia (*si-to-fo'-be-ah*) [σῖτος, food; φόβος, fear]. Morbid aversion to food.

Sitotoxicon (*si-to-toks'-ik-on*) [σῖτος, food;

τοξικόν, poison]. The active poisonous agent in sitotoxism; all sitotoxicons are not of bacterial origin.

Sitotoxin (*si-to-toks'-in*) [see *Sitotoxicon*]. Any basic poison generated in vegetable food by growth of bacteria or fungi.

Sitotoxism (*si-to-toks'-izm*) [see *Sitotoxicon*]. Poisoning with vegetable food infected with molds and bacteria.

Situs (*si'-tus*) [L., "site"]. A position. **S. viscerum inversus,** an anomaly in which the viscera of the body are changed from the normal to the opposite side of the body.

Sitzbath (*sits'-bath*) [Ger., *Sitz*, a seat; *bath*]. A hip-bath; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

Sjoeqvist's Test for the Quantitative Estimation of Free HCl in the Gastric Juice. It depends upon the action of barium carbonate on the acid of the secretion, the hydrochloric acid being estimated as barium chlorid by means of titration with a solution of potassium dichromate.

Skatol (*skat'-ol*) [σκατός, gen. of σκῶρ, dung], $C_9H_9N_2$. A nitrogenous compound produced by the decomposition of proteids in the intestinal canal.

Skeer's Sign. A yellowish-brown ring near the pupillary margin of the iris, observed in the early stage of some cases of tuberculous meningitis.

Skeletal (*skel'-et-al*) [*skeleton*]. Pertaining to or connected with the skeleton or supporting structure of a body.

Skeletins (*skel'-et-inz*) [*skeleton*]. A name given to a number of insoluble epithelial products found chiefly in invertebrates.

Skeletization (*skel-et-i-za'-shun*) [*skeleton*]. The process of converting into a skeleton; gradual wasting of the soft parts, leaving only the skeleton.

Skeleto- (*skel-et-o-*) [*skeleton*]. A prefix meaning relating to the skeleton.

Skeletogenous (*skel-et-oj'-en-us*) [*skeleto-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing a skeleton or skeletal tissues.

Skeletography (*skel-et-og'-ra-fe*) [*skeleto-*; γράφειν, to write]. A description of the skeleton.

Skeletology (*skel-et-ol'-o-je*) [*skeleto-*; λόγος, science]. The branch of anatomy treating of the skeleton.

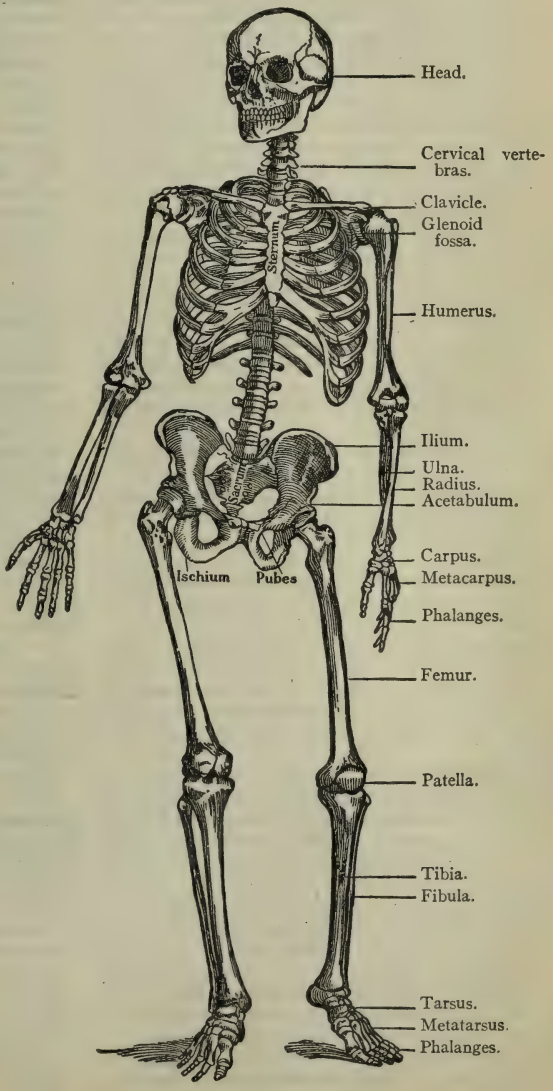
Skeleton (*skel'-et-on*) [σκελετόν, a dried body, from σκέλλειν, to dry up]. A supporting structure, especially the bony framework (*osseous skeleton*) supporting and protecting the soft parts of an organism. **S., Cartilaginous,** the cartilaginous structure from which the bony skeleton is formed through ossification.

Skeletonize (*skel'-e-ton-īz*). To reduce to a skeleton.

Skeletopeia, (*skel-et-o-pe'-e-ah*) [*skeleto-*; ποιεῖν, to do]. The branch of anatomy dealing with the construction of skeletons and the preliminary preparation of the bones.

Skeletopy (*skel-et'-op-e*). See *Skeletotopy*.

Skeletotopic (*skel-et-o-top'-ik*). Applied by Waldeyer to such topographic description as refers a part or organ to its relation to the skeleton.



BONY SKELETON.—(*Brubaker.*)

Skeletotopy (*skel-et-ot'-o-pe*) [*skeleto-; τόπος*, a place]. Waldeyer's term for the relation of an organ or part to the osseous skeleton of the whole organism. Cf. *Holotopy; Idiotopy; Syntopy.*

Skene's Glands. Two complex tubular glands in the mucosa of the female urethra opening by small ducts just within the meatus urinarius.

Skérljivo. See *Scherlievo.*

Skiagram (*ski'-ag-ram*) [*σκία*, shadow; *γράμμα*, a writing]. The finished, printed roentgen-ray picture. Syn., *Inductogram; Shadowgram.*

Skiagraph (*ski'-ag-raf*). See *Skiagram.*

Skiagrapher (*ski-ag'-raf-er*). An adept in skiagraphy.

Skiagraphy (*ski-ag'-ra-fe*) [*σκία*, shadow; *γράφειν*, to write]. Photography by the roentgen-rays; skotography, skiography, radiography, electrography, electroskiography, roentography, and the new photography are names that have been used to designate the method.

Skiameter (*ski-am'-et-er*) [*σκία*, shadow; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus devised by Biesalski for measuring the intensity of the roentgen-rays and for the recognition of fine differences in the density of roentgen-ray shadows.

Skiametry (*ski-am'-et-re*). Shadow mensuration applied to a method of determining the density of roentgen-ray shadows.

Skiaporescopy (*ski-ap-or-es'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy.*

Skiascope (*ski'-as-kōp*) [*σκία*, shadow; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument employed in retinoscopy. **S.-optometer,** an optometer designed for the determination of the refraction of the eye by retinoscopy.

Skiascopia, Skiascopy (*ski-as-ko'-pe-ah, ski-as'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy.*

Skiatherapy (*ski-ah-ther'-ap-e*) [*σκία*, shadow; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. The therapeutic application of roentgen-rays.

Skimmetin (*skim'-et-in*), $C_9H_6O_3$. A dissociation product of skimmin by action of dilute mineral acid with heat; it is perhaps identical with umbelliferone.

Skimmia (*skim'-e-ah*) [*mijama-skimmi*, Japanese name]. A genus of the *Rutaceæ. S. japonica* is a species of Japan; the flowers are used to flavor tea; the leaves contain an ethereal oil; the bark contains the glucosid *skimmin.*

Skimmin (*skim'-in*), $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$. A glucosid similar to scopolein and esculin isolated from the bark of *Skimmia japonica*, occurring in long, colorless needles, soluble in hot water, alcohol, or alkalis, insoluble in chloroform or ether; melts at 210° C.

Skin [ME.]. The protective covering of the body, composed of the epidermis, *scarf-skin,* or cuticle, and the corium, or *true skin.* The epidermis consists of a deep layer, the *stratum malpighii,* and three superficial layers—the *stratum granulosum,* the *stratum lucidum,* and the *stratum corneum.* The corium, derma, or *true skin* consists of a papillary and reticular layer (*stratum papillare* and *stratum reticulare*), the former projecting upward in the form of papillas. The true skin is made up of elastic tissue, white fibrous tissue, and nonstriped muscular tissue (the arrectores pili). The subcutaneous tissue consists of fibroelastic and adipose tissue. The *appendages of the skin* are the nails, hairs, and sweat- and sebaceous glands, which are derivatives of the epithelial layer of the skin. In the skin are also placed terminal nerve-organs subserving the sense of touch. **S., Atrophy of the,** a wasting-away or retrogressive change in the skin. Syn., *Dermatatrophia.* **S.-bound Disease.** See *Scleroderma.* **S., Congestion of the,** engorgement of the blood-vessels of the skin. Syn., *Dermathemia.* **S., Edema of the,** effusion of serum into the areolar tissue of the skin. Syn., *Dermatochysis.* **S., Glossy,** a peculiar shiny, glazed skin seen in conditions in which the trophic nerve-supply to the skin is cut off, as after injury to a nerve. **S., Goose-.** See *Goose-flesh.* **S.-grafting,** the application of pieces of the outer layers of healthy skin to a granulating surface for the purpose of hastening its cicatrization. (1) *Autoepidermic:* When the epithelial cells are taken from the patient, it includes—(*a*) scrapings from healthy skin; (*b*) corn shavings; (*c*) pellicles from blisters; (*d*) the Ollier-Thiersch method, in which one-half the skin thickness (epidermis, rete, and part of the cutis proper) is required; and (*e*) the Krause method, in which the whole thickness of the skin is used in grafting. (2) *Heteroepidermic:* When the epithelial cells are furnished by another person. (3) *Zoodermic:* When the skin is removed from lower species, as the use of—(*a*) small pieces of sponge; (*b*) frog skin; (*c*) inner membrane of hens' eggs; (*d*) inner surface of pullets' wings; (*e*) skin of pups; (*f*) skin of guineapigs; (*g*) skin of rabbits. **S., Hypertrophy of the,** excessive growth of the skin. Syn., *Dermathypertrophia.* **S., Neuralgia of the.** See *Dermatalgia.* **S., Pigmentation of the.** See *Dermatodyschroia.* **S.-shedding.** See *Keratolysis.*

Skoda's Sign, S.'s Resonance, S.'s Tympany. See *Sign, Skoda's.*

Skodaic Resonance. See *Sign, Skoda's.*

Skookum Chuck [Amerind, "good water"]. A homeopathic remedy for skin diseases consisting of a trituration of the salts of the spring of this name. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.) in one-half glass of water; teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

Skotograph (*sko'-to-graf*). See *Skiagraph.*

Skotography (*sko-tog'-raf-e*). Synonym of *Skiagraphy.*

Skull (*skul*) [Icel., *skāl*, a bowl]. The bony framework of the head, consisting of the cranium and the face. The cranium is made up of the occipital, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones, and the two parietal and two temporal bones. The face is composed of two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrimal, two malar, two palate, and two inferior turbinated bones, and the vomer and inferior maxillary bone. *Modes of measuring the capacity of the skull: Broca's method:* 1. The skull, made

impermeable, is filled with water, which can be weighed or measured. 2. The skull is packed with shot, which is then measured; but both the filling and measuring are aided by certain implements, and especially by a funnel of certain dimensions, which controls the flow of the shot, and every step of the procedure follows definite rules. *Method of Busk, Flower, or Tiedemann:* the skull is filled with small, rounded seeds, beads, shot, or other substance, and the contents are then measured. The filling or the measuring (or both) is aided by certain manipulations (tilting, tapping, etc.). *Method of Schmidt or Matthews.* See *Broca's method* above. *Welcker's method:* the mode of filling the skull, so long as efficient and uniform, is immaterial; all that is required is that each worker should, with the aid of a standard skull, find the exact size of the funnel necessary to give him, in measuring, the correct result with his particular method and substance used for the filling of the skull. **S.-cap.** 1. The top of the skull. 2. See *Scutellaria.*

Skunk-cabbage. *Dracontium fœtidum,* the rhizome of which is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and has been used in asthma, rheumatism, hysteria, and dropsy.

Slabber (*slob'-ur*). See *Slaver.*

Slag-wool. Mineral wool.

Slake (*slāk*) [AS., *sleccan,* to quench; extinguish]. 1. To quench or appease. 2. To disintegrate by the action of water.

Slaver (*slav'-er*) [ME.]. Drivel; saliva, especially such as is discharged involuntarily.

Sleep. The periodic state of rest in which voluntary consciousness and activity cease. **S.-epilepsy.** See *Narcolepsy.* **S., Hypnotic, S., Magnetic, S., Mesmeric.** See *Hypnotism.* **S.-walking.** See *Somnambulance.*

Sleeping-sickness. See *African Lethargy.*

Slender Column. See *Funiculus gracilis.* **S. Lobe of Cerebellum,** a small lobe in the inferior surface of the cerebellum.

Slide (*slīd*). A small, rectangular plate of glass upon which objects intended for examination with the microscope are placed.

Sling. A swinging bandage for supporting an arm or other part.

Slough (*sluf*) [ME., *slouh,* the skin of a snake]. A mass of soft tissues destroyed by gangrene.

Sloughing (*sluf'-ing*) [*slough*]. Pertaining to or characterized by sloughs.

Smallpox. See *Variola.*

Smegma (*smeg'-mah*) [*σμῆγμα,* a cleansing substance]. Sebum. **S., Prepuce, S. præputii,** or simply smegma, the substance secreted by the sebaceous glands of the prepuce.

Smell. 1. The perception of odor. 2. Odor.

Smelling-salts. A name applied to various preparations of ammonium carbonate scented with aromatic substances.

Smesches (*sme'-chez*). Puffs of arsenic trioxid gas which occasionally escape from the doors of the calcining furnaces in Cornish arsenic works, and which give rise to pulmonary irritation among the workmen.

Smilacin (*smi'-las-in*) [*smilax*]. 1. The precipitate from a tincture of the root of sarsaparilla, *Smilax officinalis,* alterant, detergent, diaphoretic, and stimulant. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 Gm.). 2. $C_{40}H_{70}O_8$ (Flückiger) or $C_{16}H_{30}O_6$ (Poggiale) or $C_{15}H_{26}O_5$ (Peterson). Folchi's name for a saponin-like glucosid found by Palotta, in 1824, in sarsaparilla-root (various species of *Smilax*), and named by him *pariglin.* It forms a yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and alcohol; alterative, expectorant, and emetic, and used in syphilis and colds. Dose 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 Gm.). Syn., *Parillin* (Batha); *Salseparin* (Thubeuf).

Smilax (*smi'-laks*). See *Sarsaparilla.*

Smile (*smīl*) [ME., *smil*]. A joyful expression. **S., Levator, S., Nasal,** W. R. Gowers' name for a peculiarity of expression in some patients affected with myasthenia, consisting in absence of normal movement at the corners of the mouth.

Smith's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in smiths, and characterized by painful cramps in the arm or hand.

Smith's Dislocation of the Foot. See under *Dislocation.* **S.'s Fracture,** transverse fracture about 5 cm. above the lower extremity of the radius. **S.'s Reaction for Bile-pigments,** pour tincture of iodin carefully over the liquid to be tested. A green ring appears between the two liquids.

Smith's (Eustace) Disease. Mucous colitis.

Sn. Symbol for tin [L., *stannum*].

Snaggle-teeth (*snag'-l*). Irregular and oblique dentition.

Snakeroot. See *Cimicifuga, Senega,* and *Serpentaria.*

Snare [AS., *snear,* a cord]. A loop of wire or other material used in removing projecting growths.

Sneeze (*snēz*) [AS., *fneósan,* to sneeze]. A sudden, noisy, spasmodic expiration through the nose.

Sneezing. The act of expelling air violently through the nose. **S., Pregnancy,** spasmodic fits of sneezing from hyperemia of the nasal mucosa, following a circulatory disturbance due to pregnancy.

Snell's Laws. The two laws which govern single refraction: (1) The sine of the incident angle bears a fixed ratio to the sine of the angle of refraction for the same two mediums, the ratio varying with different mediums. (2) The incident and the refracted ray are in the same plane, which is perpendicular to the surface separating the two mediums.

Snellen's Types. See *Test-types.*

Snore, Snoring [ME., *snoren,* to snore]. 1. To breathe through the nose in such manner as to cause a vibration of the soft palate, thereby producing a rough, audible sound. 2. The sound so produced.

Snow-blindness. See *Blindness, Snow-.*

Snuffles. Coryza, especially of infants, which is frequently due to inherited syphilis.

Soap [*sapo,* soap]. A chemic compound made by the union of certain fatty acids with an alkali or other metal. According to the alkali used,

the soap formed is a potash-soap, soda-soap, ammonia-soap, lead-soap, lime-soap, etc. **S.-bark.** See *Quillaia*. **S., Castile,** soap made from olive-oil. **S., Gray,** soap to which mercury and benzoinated fat are added. Syn., *Sapo cinereus*. **S., Green** (*sapo mollis*, U. S. P.), soft soap, made from linseed-oil and potash. The *sapo mollis* of the B. P. is made from olive-oil and potash. Syn., *Potash-soap*. **S., Green, Tincture of** (*linimentum saponis mollis*, U. S. P., B. P.), liniment of soft soap, used as an anodyne. **S., Hard.** See *S., Soda-*. **S. Liniment** (*linimentum saponis*, U. S. P., B. P.), liquid opodeldoc, used as a sedative liniment in rheumatic affections and sprains. **S. Plaster** (*emplastrum saponis*, U. S. P., B. P.), used as a local sedative. **S., Potash-.** See *S., Green*. **S., Soda-** (*sapo*, U. S. P.; *sapo durus*, B. P.), hard soap, made from sodium hydroxid and olive-oil. It enters into the composition of various pills, and from it are also prepared soap plaster and soap liniment. **S., Soft.** See *S., Green*. **S., Spanish,** castile soap.

Sob. A convulsive inspiration due to contraction of the diaphragm and spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Socaloin (*so-kal'-o-in*), $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$. Aloin obtained from Socotrine aloes.

Socia parotidis (*so'-se-ah par-ot'-id-is*). A small separate lobe of the parotid gland.

Sock (*sok*) [ME., *socke*]. 1. A short-legged stocking. 2. An insole. **S. Instep Arch,** a device to be worn inside the boot in cases of flat-foot. **S.s, Neapolitan,** socks containing mercurial ointment, which are to be worn continuously for the purposes of inunction.

Socket (*sok'-et*) [ME., *soket*]. The concavity into which a movable part is inserted.

Socordia (*so-kor'-de-ah*) [*socors*, silly]. Hallucination.

Soda (*so'-dah*) [Ital., from L., *solidus*, solid]. 1. Sodium oxid, Na_2O. 2. Sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate. See *Sodium*. **S., Baking-,** sodium bicarbonate. **S., Caustic,** sodium hydroxid. **S.-soap.** See *Soap, Soda-*. **S., Washing,** sodium carbonate. **S.-water,** water impregnated with carbon dioxid.

Sodic (*so'-dik*) [*soda*]. Derived from or containing soda.

Sodium (*so'-de-um*) [*soda*]. A metallic element of the alkaline group of metals, melting at 95.6° C., and having a specific gravity of 0.97, an atomic weight of 22.88, and a valence of one. Symbol Na, from the Latin *natrium*. Sodium occurs widely distributed in nature, and forms an important constituent of animal tissues. It has a strong affinity for oxygen and other nonmetallic elements. It is also a constituent of many medicinal preparations. **S.-acetanilid Sulfonate,** a white, crystalline mass, readily soluble in water, used as a substitute for antipyrin. **S. Acetate** (*sodii acetas*, U. S. P.), $NaC_2H_3O_2+3H_2O$, is diuretic. Dose 20 gr.–2 dr. (1.3–8.0 Gm.). **S. Acid Sulfosalicylate.** See *S. Sulfosalicylate, Acid*. **S. Anhydromethylenecitrate,** an antilithemic remedy depending for its action upon the liberation of formaldehyd in the blood. Syn., *Citarin*. **S. Anisate,** $2NaC_3H_7O_3+H_2O$, small colorless scales, soluble in water; antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **S. Arsenate** (*sodii arsenas*, U. S. P.), $Na_2HAsO_4+7H_2O$, clear, colorless, poisonous prisms, with mild alkaline taste, soluble in 4 parts of water; alterative, tonic, antiseptic. From it is prepared *liquor sodii arsenatis* (U. S. P.). Dose $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.001–0.003–0.008 Gm.). Antidotes—emetics, stomach siphon, fresh ferric hydrate, dialyzed iron, ferric hydrate and magnesia, demulcents, stimulants, warmth. **S. Arsenate, Exsiccated** (*sodii arsenas exsiccatus*, U. S. P.), Na_2HAsO_4. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.003 Gm.). **S. Arseniate.** See *S. Arsenate*. **S. Arsenotartrate,** a soluble arsenic salt recommended as a substitute for potassium arsenite and arsenic trioxid. **S. Aurochlorid,** $AuCl_3NaCl+2H_2O$, a golden-yellow powder said to contain 30% of gold and freely soluble in water, sparingly so in alcohol. It is used in syphilis. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$–1 gr. (0.01–0.06 Gm.). **S. Benzoate** (*sodii benzoas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaC_7H_5O_2$, is used in gout, rheumatism, lithemia, influenza, etc. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.). **S.-benzoyl-sulfonicimid.** See *Saccharin*. **S. Biborate.** See *S. Borate*. **S. Bicarbonate** (*sodii bicarbonas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaHCO_3$, is used as an antacid in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, lithemia, and diabetes. Dose 10 gr.–1 dr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). **S. Biiodosalicylate.** See *S. Diiodosalicylate*. **S. Bismuth Citropyroborate,** lustrous leaflets, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; used in gastralgia. **S. Bisulfate,** $NaHSO_4+H_2O$; it is used as a means of rendering water infected by typhoid bacilli drinkable and harmless for troops in the field. **S. Bisulfite** (*sodii bisulphis*, U. S. P.), $NaHSO_3+H_2O$, opaque prisms or granular powder of disagreeable taste, soluble in 4 parts of water, 72 parts of alcohol, or 2 parts of boiling water. It is antipyretic and antiseptic, used in gastric fermentation and as a parasiticide in skin diseases. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). Syn., *Leucogen*. **S. Biurate,** the deposit of this salt in or upon the tissues of the joints is held to be the etiologic factor in arthritic manifestations of gout. **S. Borate** (*sodii boras*, U. S. P., B. P.), borax, $Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$, is used in dysmenorrhea, in uric-acid diathesis, in stomatitis, and as an antiseptic. In overdoses it is a depressant poison. See *Boron*. **S. Borobenzoate,** a compound of borax, 3 parts, and sodium benzoate, 4 parts, dissolved in water and evaporated. **S. Borosalicylate,** a hard mass obtained by triturating 32 parts of sodium salicylate and 25 parts of boric acid with a little water; it is a soluble antiseptic. Syn., *Borsalicylate; Borsalyl; Borosalicyl*. **S. Borosulfate,** $SO_2.OBO$. Na, odorless, vitreous masses of faint, harsh, acidulous taste, soluble in 5 parts of water. It is an internal and external antiseptic. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) 5 or 6 times daily, in water. Application, 1 to 2% solution. Syn., *Borol*. **S. Bromid** (*sodii bromidum*, U. S. P., B. P.), Na-

Br, is used like the other bromids. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Gm.). **S. Cacodylate, S. Methylarsenate.** See *Arrhenal* and *Neoarsycodil*. **S. Caffein Sulfate, S. Caffein Sulfonate, S. and Caffein Sulfonate,** $C_8H_9N_4O_2.SO_3Na$, soluble in 50 parts of water, in 7 parts of boiling water; used as a diuretic in obesity and dropsy. Syn., *Symphorol-sodium; Symphorol N*. **S. Cantharidinate,** a compound of cantharidin, 0.2 Gm., and sodium hydroxid, 0.3 Gm., dissolved in 20 Cc. of water with heat; the solution is made up to 1000 Cc. It is used subcutaneously in tuberculosis of the throat. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.). **S. Carbolate.** See *S. Phenate*. **S. Carbonate,** $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$, is used as an antacid, and locally in diseases of the skin and in superficial burns. Dose 10 gr.–½ dr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). *Dried sodium carbonate* is used like the carbonate. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). Unof. **S. Carbonate, Monohydrated** (*sodii carbonas monohydratus*, U. S. P.), $Na_2CO_3+H_2O$. Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.). **S. Cetrarate,** $Na_2C_{18}H_{14}O_8$, a microacicular powder, soluble in water and used as a tonic. Dose 2–15 gr. (0.13–1.0 Gm.). **S. Chlorate** (*sodii chloras*, U. S. P.), $NaClO_3$, has medicinal properties similar to those of potassium chlorate, but is more soluble. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.). **S. Chlorid** (*sodii chloridum*, U. S. P., B. P.), NaCl, common salt, is a constituent of animal fluids and tissues and of food. In medicine it is used as a stomachic; in hemoptysis; as an application to sprains and bruises; as a tonic and stimulant in the form of salt-water baths; as a cathartic; and in the form of a 0.6–0.75 % solution to replace the loss of fluids from hemorrhage or profuse diarrhea, being used as an intravenous, subcutaneous, or rectal injection. **S. Chloroborate,** a combination of boric acid, borax, sodium chlorid, and sodium sulfate used as an antiseptic in typhoid, etc. **S. Choleate,** dried purified oxgall, a yellow powder, soluble in water, and used as a tonic and laxative in chronic constipation. Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **S. Cinnamate,** $NaC_9H_7O_2$, a white powder, soluble in water; used intravenously in tuberculosis. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{7}$ gr. (0.005–0.009 Gm.) thrice weekly. Syn., *Hetol*. **S. Citrate** (*sodii citras*, U. S. P.), $2Na_3C_6H_5O_7+11H_2O$. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **S. Citrate, Neutral,** $2Na_3C_6H_6O_7+11H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water; used as a purgative in diseases of genitourinary origin, fever, etc. Dose 10–60 gr. (0.65–4.0 Gm.). **S. Citrobenzoate,** a white, bulky powder, soluble in water; diuretic, antiseptic, and antilithic. **S. Citrophosphate.** See *Melachol*. **S. Citrotartrate** (*sodii citrotartras effervescens*, B. P.), is refrigerant and laxative. Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.). **S. Copaivate,** $NaC_{20}H_{19}O_2$, a yellow, powdery mass, soluble in water, used as antiseptic and diuretic. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **S. Corallinate.** See *S. Rosolate*. **S. Cresylate,** used as in cresol. **S.-diiodoparaphenol Sulfonate.** See *S. Sozoiodolate*. **S. Diiodosalicylate** $2NaC_7H_3I_2O_3+5H_2O$, white needles or leaflets, soluble in 50 parts of water at 20° C. It is analgesic and antiseptic and used externally on parasitic and syphilitic sores. **S. Dioxid,** Na_2O_2, a white powder, soluble in water, used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant in dentistry. Syn., *Sodium peroxid*. **S. Dithionate.** See *S. Thiosulfate*. **S. α-Dithiosalicylate,** $Na_2C_{14}H_8O_6S_2$, a yellowish powder, soluble in water, used in foot-and-mouth disease. **S. β-Dithiosalicylate,** $Na_2C_{14}H_8O_6S_2$, a grayish powder, more soluble in water than the alpha salt. It is used internally in rheumatism, gonorrhea, etc. Dose 1–10 gr. (0.065–0.65 Gm.). Wash in foot-and-mouth disease 2.5 to 5 % solution. **S.-ethoxyphenyl Succinamid.** See *S. Phenosuccinate*. **S. Ethylate,** $NaOC_2H_5$, is used as a caustic. **S. Ethylsulfate,** $NaC_2H_5SO_4+H_2O$, flat, aromatic crystals, soluble in water or alcohol; used in constipation. Dose 60–300 gr. (4–20 Gm.). **S. Fluorid,** NaF, shining crystals, soluble in water, used internally in malaria, epilepsy, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 Gm.) in solution with sodium bicarbonate; externally as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. Syn., *Fluorol*. **S. Fluosilicate.** See *S. Silicofluorid*. **S. Glycerinoborate, S. Glyceroborate,** glycerite of borax obtained by heating 40 parts of borax with 60 parts of glycerol and forming a translucent, brittle mass, soluble in water or alcohol; antiseptic. **S. Glycerinophosphate, S. Glycerophosphate,** $Na_2PO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2+H_2O$, soluble in water; used in neurasthenia, Addison's disease, phosphaturia, etc. Injections, 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.26 Gm.) daily in solution of sodium chlorid. **S. Glycholate,** $NaC_{26}H_{42}NO_6$, a white powder, soluble in water or alcohol; used in chronic constipation and tuberculosis, and as a remedy for gall-stones. Dose 5 gr. (0.32 Gm.) thrice daily. **S.-guaiacol Carbonate,** a white powder, soluble in water, similar to but milder than sodium salicylate in action. **S. Gynocardate,** $NaC_{14}H_{23}O_2$, a yellow-white powder, soluble in water and alcohol; an antiseptic and alterative, used in leprosy. Dose 5–15 gr. (0.32–1.0 Gm.) twice daily in capsules containing 3 grains each. **S. Hippurate,** $NaC_9H_8NO_3$, a white powder, soluble in boiling water; a solvent for uric acid. **S. Hydrate.** See *S. Hydroxid*. **S. Hydroxid** (*sodii hydroxidum*, U. S. P.; *soda caustica*, B. P.), NaOH, is an extremely corrosive substance, occurring in the form of white pencils; it is used as a caustic and as an antacid, like the bicarbonate. From it is prepared *liquor sodii hydroxidi* (U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **S Hypochlorite,** NaOCl, is a constituent of *liquor sodæ chlorinatæ* (U. S. P., B. P.), Labarraque's solution. **S. Hypophosphite** (*sodii hypophosphis*, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaPH_2O_2H_2O$, is used like the other hypophosphites in pulmonary tuberculosis, scrofula, rickets, etc. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **S. Hyposulfite.** See *S. Thiosulfate*. **S. Ichthyol, S. Ichthyolsulfonate,** a dark-brown mass prepared by neutralizing ichthyol-sulfonic acid with an

aqueous solution of sodium hydroxid. **S. Indigosulfate,** indigo-carmin. **S. Iodid** (*sodii iodidum*, U. S. P., B. P.), NaI, is used like potassium iodid. **S. Kussinate,** $NaC_{31}H_{27}O_{10}$, an intensely bitter, yellowish, amorphous mass, soluble in hot water and alcohol; used as a vermifuge. **S. Lactate,** $NaC_3H_5O_3$, a thick syrup used as a hypnotic. Dose 2–4 dr. (8–16 Gm.) in sweetened water. **S. and Magnesium Borocitrate,** a white antiseptic powder used in lithiasis. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.). **S. Mercurophenyl Disulfonate.** See *Hermophenol.* **S. Metavanadate,** an alterative and succedaneum for arsenic. Dose $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.001–0.008 Gm.). **S.-methoxysalicylate.** See *S.-guaiacol Carbonate.* **S. Methylarsenite.** See *Neoarsycodil.* Cf. *Arrhenal.* **S. β-Naphtholate, S.-betanaphthol, S.-naphthol,** microcidin. **S. Nitrate** (*sodii nitras*, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaNO_3$, has been used in dysentery. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–1 oz. (16–32 Cc.). **S. Nitrite** (*sodii nitris*, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaNO_2$, colorless crystals, soluble in water, used as a diuretic and antispasmodic like the other nitrites, but its effects are more slowly produced and more permanent. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). Recommended for lowering blood-pressure in doses of 2–3 gr. (0.13–0.2 Gm.) every 2 to 4 hours. See *Nitrite.* **S. Nitroprussid,** $Na_2F_2(CN)_8NO$, is used as a reagent. **S. Nucleinate,** a white powder, soluble in water, used in puerperal affections and pneumonia and in diagnosing, tuberculosis. Dose 30–46 gr. (2–3 Gm.). **S. Oleate,** a compound of $NaC_{18}H_{33}O_2$, with excess of oleic acid, a yellowish mass, soluble in water. Syn., *Eunatrol.* **S. Orthodinitrocresylate.** See *Antinonnin.* **S. Orthophosphate.** See *S. Phosphate.* **S. Ossalinate,** a substitute for cod-liver oil; the sodium compound of the acid of ox-marrow. **S. α-Oxynaphtholate,** $C_{10}H_6(OH).COONa$, a white, odorless powder, antiseptic and antithermic in action. **S. Paracresotate,** $NaC_8H_7O_3Na$, a fine, microcrystalline, bitter powder, soluble in 24 parts of warm water, used as an antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose 1–20 gr. (0.065–1.3 Gm.). **S. Parafluorobenzoate,** is used in tuberculous processes. Dose 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.) 3 times daily. **S. Peroxid.** See *S. Dioxid.* **S. Persulfate,** $Na_2S_2O_5$, a bactericide and vulnerary, used in 3 to 10% solution. It is also used as an aperient, 30 gr. (2 Gm.) in 10 oz. (295 Cc.) of water, 1 tablespoonful daily before the principal meals. Syn., *Persodine.* **S.-phenacetinsulfonate,** a soluble succedaneum for acetphenetidin. **S. Phenate,** NaC_6H_5O, white crystals, soluble in water, used as an antiseptic. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **S.-phenolphthaleinate.** See *S. Phenolsulfonate.* **S. Phenolsulfonate** (*sodii phenolsulphonas*, U. S. P.), $NaC_6H_5O_4S + 2H_2O$, is used locally as an antiseptic and internally as an antiseptic in intestinal fermentation. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **S.-phenolsulforicinate,** synthetic phenol, 20%, and sodium sulforicinate, 80%; used in 20% aqueous solution in skin diseases and in painting false diphtheric membranes, etc. **S. Phenosuccinate,** the sodium salt of phenosuccin, a white powder, soluble in water. It is antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose 7½–16 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). **S. Phosphate** (*sodii phosphas*, U. S. P., B. P.), disodium orthophosphate, $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$, occurs in colorless, translucent, monoclinic prisms, of a saline taste. It is soluble in boiling water and melts at 35° C. It is a mild cathartic and antilithic. Dose 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 Gm.). **S. Phosphate, Effervescing** (*sodii phosphas effervescens*, U. S. P., B. P.), is used like the phosphate. Dose 2–4 dr. (8–16 Gm.). **S. Phosphate, Exsiccated** (*sodii phosphas exsiccatus*, U. S. P.). Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **S. Polyborate.** See *S. Tetraborate.* **S. and Potassium Tartrate,** rochelle salt. See *Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.* **S. Pyrophosphate** (*sodii pyrophosphas*, U. S. P.), $Na_4P_2O_7 + 10H_2O$, is used for preparing ferric pyrophosphate; soluble in boiling water; used in lithiasis. Dose 2–20 gr. (0.13–1.3 Gm.). **S.-rosanilinsulfonate,** $Na_3C_{20}H_{15}NO_{10}S_3$, crystals with green luster obtained from fuchsin by action of fuming sulfuric acid. Syn., *Acid fuchsin; Fuchsin-sodium; Magenta; Rubin.* **S. Rosolate,** $NaC_{20}H_{15}O_3$, red masses with green luster used as a dye. Syn., *Sodium corallinate.* **S. Saccharinate,** the sodium salt of soluble saccharin; a white, crystalline powder containing 90% of saccharin, soluble in water and having a sweetening capacity 450 times greater than cane-sugar. It is recommended as a valuable intestinal antiseptic. Dose 1 gr. (0.065 Gm.) once or twice daily. Syn., *Crystallose.* **S. Salicylate** (*sodii salicylas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaC_7H_5O_3$, has the properties and uses of salicylic acid. It occurs in shining white scales, soluble in 0.9 part of water or 6 parts of alcohol. It is antiseptic, antirheumatic, and antipyretic. Dose 2–30 gr. (0.13–2.0 Gm.); maximum dose 60 gr. (4 Gm.) single. **S. Santoninate,** $2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4 + 7H_2O$, bitter acicular crystals in stellate groups, soluble in 3 parts of water, 12 parts of alcohol, 0.5 of boiling water, 3.4 of boiling alcohol. It is given for intestinal worms. Dose for adults ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). **S. Silicate,** Na_2SiO_3, whitish crystals occurring in flat pieces, used in preparing *liquor sodii silicatis*, which is employed as a surgical dressing. Unof. Syn., *Soluble glass.* **S. Silicofluorid,** Na_2SiF_6, white crystals or granular powder soluble in 200 parts of water. It is used as a styptic, antiseptic, and germicide in aqueous solution of 2:1000. Its solution is known as *salufer.* **S. Sozoiodolate,** $NaOC_6H_3I_2OHSO_3 + 2H_2O$, long crystals, soluble in 14 parts of water, alcohol, or 20 parts of glycerol. It is alterative and antiseptic. Dose 5–30 gr. (0.32–2.0 Gm.) daily. In whooping-cough 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) blown into the nose. Externally in skin diseases, syphilis, etc., ointment 10%,

or 1% aqueous solution. **S. Stearate, S. Stearinate,** $NaC_{18}H_{35}O_2$, soapy, acicular crystals or scales, soluble in water; it is used in treatment of parasitic skin diseases. **S. Succinate,** $Na_2C_4H_4O_4+6H_2O$, white crystals, freely soluble in water, recommended in catarrhal icterus. Dose 45 gr. (3 Gm.) daily. **S. Sulfanilate,** $C_6H_4NH_2SO_2ONa.2H_2O$, white plates, soluble in water, recommended in coryza. **S. Sulfantimonate,** $Na_3SbS_4+9H_2O$, large yellow or colorless crystals with alkaline reaction, soluble in water. Syn., *Schlippe's salt.* **S. Sulfate** (*sodii sulphas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, Glauber's salt, is a hydragog cathartic and diuretic. Dose ½–1 oz. (16–32 Gm.). **S. Sulfate, Effervescing** (*sodii sulphas effervescens*, B. P.), is used for the same purposes as the sulfate. Dose 2–4 dr. (8–16 Gm.). **S. Sulfite** (*sodii sulphis*, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2SO_3+7H_2O$, is used as is sodium thiosulfate. **S. Sulfite Benzoate,** a white powder, soluble in water; it is used as a wound antiseptic in the form of a dusting-powder. **S. Sulfocaffeate,** bitter crystals, slightly soluble in water; a nontoxic, nonirritating, powerful diuretic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) in capsules. Syn., *Nasrol; Symphorol.* **S. Sulfocarbolate.** See *S. Phenolsulfonate.* **S. Sulforicinate,** a compound of sulforicinic acid and sodium hydroxid. A brown, syrupy liquid, soluble in alcohol and water; used as a solvent for iodin, iodoform, etc. Syn., *Polysolve; Solvin.* **S. Sulforicinate, Phenolized.** See *S.-phenolsulforicinate.* **S. Sulfosalicylate, Acid,** $NaC_7H_5O_3SO_3$, white, crystalline powder, soluble in water, used as an antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **S. Sulfovinate.** See *S. Ethylsulfate.* **S. Sulfurosobenzoate,** a clear, colorless liquid, said to be a harmless antiseptic for wounds. **S. Tartrate,** $Na_2C_4H_4O_3+2H_2O$, white needles or prisms, soluble in water. Cathartic and diuretic. Used as an antacid and refrigerant in fevers. Dose 4–8 dr. (15–30 Gm.) once a day. **S. Taurocholate,** $NaC_{26}H_{44}NSO$, a white powder, obtained from bile of herbivora, soluble in water or alcohol. It is used in deficient biliary secretion. Dose 2–6 gr. (0.13–0.4 Gm.). **S. Tellurate,** $NaTeO_4+5H_2O$, a white powder, soluble in water. Used as an antipyretic, antiseptic, and antihidrotic. Dose ¼–¾ gr. (0.016–0.05 Gm.) in elixirs. **S. Tetraborate,** a compound of equal parts of boric acid and sodium biborate, forming an unctuous, insipid powder, neither toxic nor caustic. It is used in conjunctivitis and keratitis. Syn., *Antipyonin.* **S. Thioantimonate.** See *S. Sulfantimonate.* **S. Thiophenate,** $C_4H_3S.SO_3Na$, a white powder, slightly soluble in water; used on prurigo in 0.5 to 1% ointment. **S. Thiophenesulfonate,** $NaC_4H_3S_2O_3+H_2O$, a white, scaly powder, containing 33% of sulfur; used as an antiseptic on prurigo and skin diseases in 5 to 10% ointment. **S. Thiosulfate** (*sodii thiosulphas*, U. S. P., $Na_2S_2O_3+5H_2O$, is used to check fermentation, and locally in parasitic diseases of the skin and mouth. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **S. Trichlorocarbolate, S. Trichlorophenol,** $C_6H_2Cl_3.ONa$, white needles or crystalline powder, soluble in hot water; antiseptic. **S.-tumenol Sulfonate,** a compound of sodium and sulfotumenolic acid. A dark-colored, dry powder, soluble in water. Syn., *Tumenol.* **S. Tungstate,** $Na_2WO_4+2H_2O$, colorless, rhombic, bitter crystals, soluble in 4 parts of water and 2 parts of boiling water. Syn., *Sodium wolframite.* **S. Valerate, S. Valerianate** (*sodii valerianas*, B. P.), is used as a nervous stimulant. Dose 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 Gm.). **S. Xanthogenate,** $NaC_3H_3OS_2$, a compound obtained by adding a saturated alcoholic solution of soda to carbon disulfid. It is antiseptic and germicide.

Sodomy (*sod'-om-e*) [*Sodom*, a city of ancient Palestine]. Sexual connection by the anus.

Sodor (*so'-dor*). The proprietary name for capsules of liquid carbonic acid for preparation of carbonated beverages.

Soemmering's Bone. The marginal process of the malar bone. **S.'s Crystalline Swelling,** an annular swelling formed in the lower part of the capsule, behind the iris, after extraction of the crystalline lens. **S.'s Foramen.** See *S.'s Yellow Spot.* **S.'s Ganglion, S.'s Gray Substance,** the substantia nigra (locus niger) of the cerebral peduncles. **S.'s Ligament,** the suspensory ligament of the lacrimal gland. **S.'s Nerve,** the long pudendal nerve. **S.'s Yellow Spot,** the macula lutea of the retina.

Soft. Yielding readily to pressure; not hard. **S. Palate.** See *Palate.* **S. Soap.** See *Soap, Green.* **S. Water,** one containing but little mineral matter and forming free lather with soap.

Softening (*soj'-en-ing*). The act of becoming soft. **S., Gray,** an inflammatory softening of the brain or cord with a gray discoloration. **S., Green,** a purulent softening of nervous matter.

Soja-beans, Soy-beans. The edible seeds of *Glycine soja*, a leguminous plant of the East Indies. The meal of the soja-beans is used in diabetes. They contain a diastatic ferment, casein, cholesterin, lecithin, asparagin, leucin, cholin, hypoxanthin bases, phenylamidopropionic acid, oil (18%), sugar (12%).

Sokra [E. Ind., "without flesh or blood; skeleton"]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*).

Solanin (*so'-lan-in*) [*solanum*, the nightshade]. An alkaloid found in various species of solanum.

Solanism (*so'-lan-izm*). Nightshade poisoning from ingestion of berries of *Solanum dulcamara* or *S. nigrum*, or rarely through eating unripe potatoes; due partly to the contained glucosid causing vomiting, pain, and diarrhea, partly to tropein, marked by symptoms of belladonna poisoning.

Solanum (*so-la'-num*) [L.]. A genus of the *Solanaceæ*, including the tomato, potato, bittersweet, and black nightshade. *S. carolinense*, horse-nettle, is indigenous to the United States; a fluidextract from the fresh berries is recom-

mended in epilepsy, tetanus, and convulsions of pregnancy. Dose 10–30 min. (0.6–1.8 Cc.). It is also used as an abortifacient. *S. crispum*, *S. gayanum*, and *S. tomatillo* are indigenous to Chili and Peru, and are used under the name of *natrix* in inflammatory fevers, in typhus, etc. *S. dulcamara*, bittersweet, is indigenous to Europe and Asia, and contains dulcamarin and solanin. An extract from the young branches is employed as an alterant and diuretic in dropsy, cutaneous diseases, and rheumatism. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.). *S. insidiosum* and *S. paniculatum*, jurubeba, are species of Brazil, and are alterative and antiblennorrheic. Dose of *fluidextract* in gonorrhea and syphilis 15–30 min. (0.9–1.8 Cc.). *S. nigrum*, nightshade, is found in Europe, Asia, and America, is used as a diuretic and emetic, and externally as a cataplasm. *S. tuberosum* is the potato, indigenous to Chili; it contains solanin, solanidin, solanein, and a small amount of tropein. The tubers contain the proteid tuberin.

Solar Ganglions (*so'-lar*) [*solaris*, from *sol*, the sun, so called because of the radiating nerves]. See under *S. Plexus*. **S. Plexus,** a plexus consisting of a network of nerves and ganglions (*solar ganglions*), and situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and crura of the diaphragm. It receives the great splanchnic nerves and filaments from the right pneumogastric nerve, and supplies branches to all the abdominal viscera.

Solarization (*so-lar-i-za'-shun*) [*sol*, the sun]. The application of solar or electric light for therapeutic purposes.

Solayrès' Obliquity. Lateral obliquity. Descent of the child's head by its occipitomental diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Soldani's Solution for Glucose. Fifteen Gm. of copper carbonate dissolved in 1400 Cc. of water, to which is added 416 Gm. of potassium bicarbonate. A reduction of copper suboxid is obtained by heating the foregoing solution with a glucose solution.

Sole (*sōl*) [AS.]. The plantar surface of the foot. **S.-reflex.** See *Reflex, Plantar*.

Solenoid (*so'-len-oid*) [*σωλήν*, a pipe; *εἶδος*, likeness]. A spiral of conducting wire wound into a cylindric shape so that it is almost equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circuits arranged upon a common axis; in therapeutics the name is applied to a large cage used for holding the patients in teslaization in such manner that they are not in direct communication with the current.

Soleus (*so-le'-us*). A flat muscle of the calf. See under *Muscle*.

Solferino (*sol-fer-e'-no*) [an Italian city, the scene of a battle]. A synonym of *Fuchsin*.

Solicictus (*so-lis-ik'-tus*). Synonym of *Heatstroke*.

Solid (*sol'-id*) [*solidus*, solid]. 1. Firm; dense; not fluid or gaseous. 2. Not hollow. 3. A firm body; a body the molecules of which are in a condition of strong mutual attraction.

Solidism (*sol'-id-izm*) [*solid*]. The theory that diseases depend upon alterations in the solids of the body.

Solitary (*sol'-it-a-re*) [*solitarius*, solitary]. Single; existing separately; not collected together. **S. Bundle,** a strand of nerve-fibers in the medulla. **S. Follicles, S. Glands,** minute lymphatic nodules in the mucous membrane of the intestine.

Sollunar (*sol-lu'-nar*) [*sol*, sun; *luna*, moon]. Influenced by or relating to the sun and the moon.

Solly's Arciform Band. See *Rolando's Arciform Fibers*.

Solphinol (*sol'-fe-nol*). A mixture of borax, boric acid, and sulfurous alkalis; a white, crystalline, odorless powder, soluble in 10 parts of water or in 20 parts of glycerol. It is used as an antiseptic.

Solpugidæ (*sol-pu'-je-de*) [*solpuga*, a venomous spider]. A group of spider-like arachnids having closer relationship to the scorpions than to the true spiders. Their bite is poisonous.

Solubility (*sol-u-bil'-it-e*) [*solubilis*, from *solvere*, to dissolve]. The state of being soluble.

Soluble (*sol'-u-bl*) [*solubilis*]. Capable of being dissolved.

Solutio (*so-lu'-she-o*). See *Solution*.

Solution (*so-lu'-shun*) [*solutio*, from *solvere*, to loosen]. 1. A separation or break, as *solution* of continuity. 2. The process of dissolving a solid or of being dissolved. 3. A liquid in which a substance has been dissolved. **S., Burrow's,** one consisting of alum, 5 parts; lead acetate, 25 parts; in 500 parts of water; used to wash old ulcers. **S., Colloidal,** one obtained by dipping bars of metal into pure water and passing a heavy electric current from one bar to the other through the water. The metal under these conditions is torn off in a state of such fine division that it remains suspended in the water in the form of a solution. Syn., *Pseudosolution*. **S. of Cresol, Compound** (*liquor cresolis compositus*, U. S. P.), cresol, 500 Gm.; linseed-oil, 350 Gm.; potassium hydroxid, 80 Gm.; water, to make 1000 Gm. **S., Dobell's,** one containing 2 dr. of borax, 1 of sodium bicarbonate, 45 gr. phenol, 1 oz. glycerol, and water to make one pint. **S., Donovan's.** See *Arsenic Iodid, Solution of Mercuric and of*. **S., Fowler's.** See *Fowler's Solution*. **S., Gowers',** for use with the hemoglobinometer: sodium sulfate, 104 gr.; acetic acid, 1 dr.; distilled water, 4 oz. **S. Grammolecular,** one in which each liter contains the weight of one atom or molecule of the active chemical expressed in grams. **S., Harris' (Thos.),** for the preservation of organic urinary sediments: potassium acetate, 60 Gm.; chloroform, 10 Cc.; distilled water, 1000 Cc. **S., Hayem's.** See *Hayem's Solution*. **S., Hérard's,** sodium chlorate, 0.5 Gm.; potassium chlorid, 0.25 Gm.; sodium phosphate, 1.25 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 4.5 Gm.; distilled water, 1000 Cc. **S.s, Isotonic,** such as are equal in osmotic pressure.

S., Keyes', for use with the hemoglobinometer: "Take urine slightly phosphatic, easily obtainable after a meal, about 1020 sp. gr., and make of it a saturated solution with borax. Clouds of earthy phosphates are thrown down. Filtration yields a clear alkaline fluid of sp. gr. about 1030. One-half of water added will reduce the specific gravity to 1020 and the fluid is ready for use." **S., Labarraque's.** See *Labarraque's Solution.* **Solutio lithantracis acetonica,** a solution of coal-tar 10 parts, in benzol 20 parts, and acetone 77 parts. It is employed in skin diseases. **S., Löffler's,** menthol, 10 Gm.; toluene, sufficient to make 36 Cc.; creolin, 2 Cc.; ferric chlorid solution, 4 Cc.; alcohol, sufficient to make 100 Cc. **S., Mandl's,** a gargle consisting of iodin, 6 gr.; potassium iodid, 20 gr.; glycerol, 6 dr.; water, 2 dr. **S., Monsel's.** See *Monsel's Solution.* **S., Normal.** See *Normal Solution.* **S., Normal Saline.** See *Saline Solution.* **S., Potain's,** for use with the hemoglobinometer: a mixture of a solution of gum acacia, sp. gr. 1020, 1 volume; equal parts of sodium sulfate and sodium chlorid in solution of sp. gr. 1020, 3 volumes. **S., Potassium Silicate,** a colorless, slightly turbid, syrupy liquid with alkaline reaction, consisting of 10% of potassium silicate in water, K_2SiO_3-H_2O. **Solutio retinæ,** detachment of the retina. **S., Saturated.** See *Saturated* (1). **S., Sherrington's,** for use with the hemocytometer: methylene-blue, 0.1 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 1.2 Gm.; neutral potassium oxalate, 1.2 Gm.; distilled water, 300 Cc. **S., Test-,** a standard solution. **S., Thiersch's,** a valuable antiseptic wash for the nose, throat, or stomach, consisting of salicylic acid, 2 parts; boric acid, 12 parts; water, 1000 parts. **S., Toisson's,** for use with the hemocytometer: methyl-violet, 5 B, 0.025 Gm.; sodium chlorid, 1 Gm.; sodium sulfate, 8 Gm.; neutral glycerol, 30 Cc.; distilled water, 160 Cc. **S., Töpfer's,** a solution of dimethylamidoazobenzol. **S., Trunecek's.** See *Serum, Trunecek's.* **S.s, Van't Hoff's Theory of,** "The osmotic pressure of a substance in solution is the same as the gas pressure which would be observed if the substance alone, in gaseous state, occupied the volume of the solution at the same temperature." **S., Water-glass.** See *S., Potassium Silicate.* (For solutions not defined here see the qualifying word.)

Solutol (*sol-u'-tol*) [*solution*]. An alkaline solution of cresol in sodium cresylate, used as a disinfectant.

Solvent (*sol'-vent*) [*solvere*, to dissolve]. 1. Capable of dissolving. 2. A liquid capable of dissolving.

Solveol (*sol'-ve-ol*). A neutral solution of cresol in sodium cresylate, used as a disinfectant.

Solvine (*sol'-vin*). One of a series of liquids obtained from certain oils by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid; it is a powerful solvent, and also possesses the property of dissolving the red corpuscles.

Somacule (*so'-mak-ūl*) [dim. of *σῶμα*, the body]. A physiologic unit corresponding to, but greatly more complex than, the chemic molecule.

Somatic (*so-mat'-ik*) [*σωματικός*, from *σῶμα*, body]. 1. Pertaining to the body. 2. Pertaining to the framework of the body and not to the viscera.

Somaticovisceral (*so-mat-ik-o-vis'-er-al*) [*σῶμα*, body; *viscera*]. Relating to the body and the viscera.

Somatochrome (*so-mat'-o-krōm*) [*σῶμα*, body; *χρῶμα*, color]. Applied by Nissl to a group of nerve-cells possessing a well-defined cell-body completely surrounding the nucleus on all sides, the protoplasm having a distinct contour. This group is divided into arkyochrome, stichochrome, arkyostichochrome, and gyrochrome nerve-cells.

Somatodymia (*so-mat-o-dim'-e-ah*) [*σῶμα*, body; *δύειν*, to enter]. A twin monstrosity in which the trunks are united. There are several varieties: *ischiodymia*, union by the hips; *injraomphalodymia*, union in the inferior umbilical region; *omphalodymia*, union in the umbilical region; *supraomphalodymia*, union in the superior umbilical region; *sternodymia*, by the sternum; *sternoomphalodymia*, union by the sternal and the umbilical regions; *vertebrodymia*, union by the vertebras.

Somatology (*so-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*σῶμα*, body; *λόγος*, science]. The study of anatomy and physiology of organized bodies; biology apart from psychology.

Somatome (*so'-mat-ōm*) [*σῶμα*, body; *τομή*, a cutting]. A transverse segment of an organized body; a somite.

Somatopleure (*so-mat'-o-plūr*) [*σῶμα*, body; *πλευρά*, the side]. The body-wall.

Somatose (*so'-mat-ōz*) [*σῶμα*, body]. A proprietary albumose food-product. **S., Ferro-, S., Iron,** a preparation of somatose containing 2% of iron. Dose 75–150 gr. (5–10 Gm.) daily. **S., Milk,** a tasteless, inodorous food in the form of a powder prepared from milk with 5% of tannic acid; used in chronic diseases of the digestive tract. Dose for adults 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls (30–45 Cc.) daily.

Somatosplanchnopleuric (*so-mat-o-splank-no-plu'-rik*). Relating to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure.

Somesthetic, Somæsthetic (*so-mes-thet'-ik*) [*σῶμα*, body; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Pertaining to general sensory structures. **S. Area,** Munk's *Körperfühlsphäre*, the region of the cortex in which the axons of the general sensory conduction-path terminate. **S. Path,** the general sensory conduction-path leading to the cortex.

Somiology (*so-mi-ol'-o-je*) [*σῶμα*, body; *λόγος*, science]. A term proposed by Rafinesque, 1814, as a common name under which to consider the phenomena of organic nature, now covered by the term biology. Syn., *Organology; Organomy.*

Somite (*so'-mīt*) [*σῶμα*, body]. 1. A segment of the body of an embryo. 2. One of a series of

segments of the mesoblast on each side of the dorsal ridge of the embryo; a protovertebra; a protovertebral or mesoblastic somite.

Somnal (*som'-nal*) [*somnus*, sleep]. A crystalline substance, a compound of chloral hydrate and urethane. It is diuretic and hypnotic. Dose 30 gr. (2 Gm.).

Somnambulance, Somnambulism (*som-nam'-bu-lans, som-nam'-bu-lizm*) [*somnus*, sleep; *ambulare*, to walk]. 1. The condition of half-sleep, in which the senses are but partially suspended; also sleep-walking, a condition in which the individual walks during sleep. 2. The type of hypnotic sleep in which the subject is possessed of all his senses, often having the appearance of one awake, but whose will and consciousness are under the control of the hypnotizer. **Somnambulism provoqué,** sleep-walking induced by mesmerism, hypnotism, or "electrobiology."

Somnambulator, Somnambulist (*som-nam'-bu-la-tor, som-nam'-bu-list*). One who walks in his sleep.

Somnial (*som'-ne-al*) [*somniatio*, dreaming]. Relating to dreams.

Somniative, Somniatory (*som'-ne-at-iv, som'-ne-at-o-re*). Relating to dreaming; producing dreams.

Somniculous (*som-nik'-u-lus*) [*somnus*, sleep]. Drowsy; sleepy.

Somnifacient (*som-ne-fa'-shent*) [*somnus*, sleep; *facere*, to make]. 1. Producing sleep. 2. A medicine producing sleep.

Somniloquence, Somniloquism, Somniloquy (*som-nil'-o-kwens, som-nil'-o-kwizm, som-nil'-o-kwe*) [*somnus*, sleep; *loqui*, to talk]. The act of talking during sleep.

Somniloquist (*som-nil'-o-kwist*). One given to talking during sleep.

Somnoform (*som'-no-form*). An anesthetic consisting of ethyl chlorid, 60%; methyl chlorid, 35%; ethyl bromid, 5%.

Somnol (*som'-nol*). A synthetic product of chloral-urethane with a polyatomic alcohol radicle; used as a hypnotic and cerebral sedative. Dose 2–4 dr. (7.7–15.5 Cc.).

Somnolentia (*som-no-len'-she-ah*) [L.]. Sleep-drunkenness, a condition of incomplete sleep in which a part of the faculties are abnormally excited, while the others are in repose.

Somnolescent (*som-no-les'-ent*) [*somnus*, sleep]. 1. Drowsy. 2. Inducing drowsiness.

Somnone (*som'-nōn*). A proprietary hypnotic said to contain opium, lupulin, and lactucarium. Dose 16–32 min. (1–2 Cc.).

Somnopathist (*som-nop'-ath-ist*) [*somnus*, sleep; *πάθος*, disease]. One subject to hypnotic trance.

Symnopathy (*som-nop'-ath-e*). Hypnotic somnambulism.

Somnos (*som'-nos*) [*somnus*, sleep]. A proprietary hypnotic formed by the chemic reaction between chloral hydrate and glycerol in certain proportions.

Sonometer (*so-nom'-et-er*) [*sonus*, a sound; *μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An instrument for determining the pitch of sounds and their relation to the musical scale. 2. An instrument for testing hearing.

Sonorous (*so-no'-rus*) [*sonus*, sound]. Capable of producing a musical sound; of rales, low-pitched.

Soot-cancer, Soot-wart. Epithelioma of the scrotum; so called from its frequency in chimney-sweeps.

Sophistication (*so-fis-tik-a'-shun*) [*σοφιστικός*, deceitful]. The adulteration or imitation of a substance.

Sopor (*so'-por*) [L.]. Sleep, especially the profound sleep symptomatic of a morbid condition.

Soporate (*so'-por-āt*) [*sopor*]. To stupefy; to render drowsy.

Soporiferous (*so-por-if'-er-us*). See *Soporific.*

Soporific (*so-por-if'-ik*) [*sopor; facere*, to make]. 1. Producing sleep. 2. A remedy producing sleep.

Sorbefacient (*sor-be-fa'-shent*) [*sorbere*, to suck; *facere*, to make]. Promoting absorption.

Sordes (*sor'-dēz*) [*sordere*, to be foul]. Filth, dirt, especially the crusts that accumulate on the teeth and lips in continued fevers. **S. gastricæ,** undigested gastric debris. Syn., *Saburra gastrica.*

Sordid (*sor'-did*) [*sordidus*, dirty; filthy]. In biology, of a dull or dirty color.

Sordidin (*sor'-did-in*), $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$ or $C_{13}H_{10}O_8$. A substance isolated from the lichen, *Zeora sordida.*

Sore. 1. Painful; tender. 2. An ulcer or wound. **S., Delhi, S., Penjdeh, S., Natal.** See *Furunculus orientalis.* **S. Feet of Coolies, S.s, Water-.** See *Itch, Coolie.* **S. Mouth, Ceylon.** See *Aphthæ tropicæ.* **S. Throat of Fothergill,** ulcerative angina of severe scarlatina (scarlatina anginosa). **S., Veld.** See under *Veld.*

Soret's Band. An absorption band in the extreme violet end of the spectrum of blood; it is characteristic of hemoglobin.

Sorrocco (*sor-ok'-o*). Puna. An affection resembling sea-sickness, common in the high regions of South America.

Soson (*so'-zon*). Unaltered meat-albumin, 98.5%, in powder. It is odorless and palatable.

Sostrum (*sos'-trum*) [*sostron*, a reward for saving life]. A physician's fee.

Souffle (*soo'-fl*) [Fr.]. A blowing sound. **S., Fetal,** an inconstant murmur heard over the uterus during pregnancy, and supposed to be due to the compression of the umbilical cord. **S., Funic, S., Funicular,** a hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds, heard over the abdomen of a pregnant woman, and supposed to be produced in the umbilical cord. **S., Placental, S., Uterine,** a sound heard in the latter months of pregnancy, and caused by the entrance of blood into the dilated arteries of the uterus. **S., Splenic,** a sound said to be audible over the spleen in cases of malaria and leukemia.

Soul (*sōl*) [ME., *soule*]. The moral and emotional part of man's nature. **S.-blindness.**

See *Blindness, Psychic,* and *Apraxia.* **S.-deafness,** deprivation of all sensation of sound or reminiscence of it. **S., Spinal,** a supposititious consciousness present in the spinal cord. **S., Stahl's,** according to the doctrine of George Ernst Stahl (1660–1734), the supreme, life-giving, life-preserving principle, distinct from the spirit: when hindered in its operation, disease resulted; it governed the organism chiefly by way of the circulation. His doctrine was called *animism,* and was a reaction against the chemic and mechanic theories of the seventeenth century.

Sound [*sonus*]. 1. The sensation produced by stimulation of the auditory nerve by aerial vibrations. 2. [Fr., *sonder,* to probe.] An instrument for introduction into a channel or cavity, for determining the presence of constriction, foreign bodies, or other morbid conditions, and for the purpose of treatment. **S., Pulmonary.** See *Respiratory Murmur.*

Southern Fever. Synonym of *Texas fever.*

Southernwood. See *Artemisia abrotanum.*

Southey's Drainage-tubes. Small tubes employed for draining away the fluid from limbs that are the seat of extensive anasarca.

Soymida (*soi'-mid-ah*) [Telugu name]. A genus of the *Meliaceæ. S. febrifuga* is an East Indian tree that furnishes rotun bark, introduced as a medicine in 1807 and used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Sozal (*so'-zal*). See *Aluminium Sulfocarbolate.*

Sozin (*so'-zin*) [*σώζειν,* to save; keep]. A defensive proteid occurring naturally in the animal body. One capable of destroying microorganisms is termed a *mycosozin,* one antagonizing bacterial poisons, a *toxosozin.*

Sozoborol (*so-zo-bo'-rol*). A mixture used in coryza said to consist of aristol, sozoiodol, and borates.

Sozoiodol, Sozoiodolic Acid (*so-zo-i'-o-dol, so-zo-i-o-dol'-ik*) [*σώζειν,* to save; *iodol*], $C_6H_2I_2(SO_3H)OH$. A crystalline, odorless powder used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide, chiefly in the form of its salts, of which the following have been employed: sodium sozoiodol, potassium sozoiodol, zinc sozoiodol, and mercury sozoiodol. **S., Lead,** fine acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in water. **S., Sodium.** See *Sodium Sozoiodolate.*

Sozolic Acid (*so-zo'-lik*). See *Aseptol.*

Space (*spās*) [ME., from L., *spatium,* space]. A name given for purposes of description to sundry inclosed or semiinclosed places within or about the body. **S., Anterior Perforated,** a triangular space at the mesal side of the sylvian fissure. **S., Arachnoid.** See *S., Subarachnoid,* and *S., Subdural.* **S., Axillary,** the axilla. **S., Bogros',** a space between the peritoneum above and the fascia transversalis below, in which the lower portion of the external iliac artery can be reached without wounding the peritoneum. **S., Böttcher-Cotugno's, S., Cotugno's,** the saccus endolymphaticus of the internal ear. **S., Bregmatic,** the anterior fontanel. **S., Circumlental,** the interspace between the ciliary body and the equator of the lens. **S.s, Circumvascular Lymph-,** channels surrounding the blood-vessels and communicating with lymphatic vessels. **S., Colles',** the space beneath the perineal fascia containing the ischiocavernosus, transversus perinei, and bulbocavernosus, the bulbous portion of the urethra, the posterior scrotal (labial) vessels and nerves, and loose areolar tissue. **S., Complemental** (of pleura), the portion of the pleural cavity just above the attachments of the diaphragm which is not filled with lung during inspiration. **S., Corneal,** that between the corneal layers. **S.s, Czermak's Interglobular,** irregular branched spaces in the crusta petrosa and enamel of the teeth. **S., Douglas'.** See *Culdesac, Douglas'.* **S., Epidural** (of the spinal canal), a lymph-space between the spinal dura and the periosteum lining the canal. **S.-feelings,** Hering's term for the perceptions or inferences of space-relations resulting from the retinal image. **S. of Fontana,** one of the intercommunicating cavities in the spongy tissue occupying the angle between the cornea and the iris. **S., Haversian, S., Medullary.** See *Havers' Spaces.* **S., Henke's Retrovisceral,** the prevertebral space of the thorax which is continuous with the cervical space and is filled with areolar and fatty tissue. **S.s, His' Perivascular,** lymph-spaces surrounding the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **S., Hypoprostatic,** the space between the rectum and the prostate. **S.s, Intercellular,** cavities formed by the splitting or separation of the walls of adjoining cells. **S., Intercostal,** the space between two contiguous ribs. **S., Intercrural.** See *S., Interpeduncular.* **S.s, Interfascicular,** spaces between the bundles in fibrous tissue. **S., Interglobular,** an apparent, irregular space in the interglobular substance of the dentin. **S.s, Interlamellar,** the spaces between the lamellas of the cornea. **S., Intermesoblastic,** the cavity between the visceral and parietal laminas of the mesoblastic plates of the embryo. **S.s., Intermetatarsal,** spaces between the metatarsal bones. **S.s, Intermuscular,** in the popliteal region, the spaces between the quadriceps extensor and the posterior muscles of the thigh. **S., Interosseous,** the space between two parallel bones. **S., Interparietal.** See *S., Virchow-Robin's.* **S., Interpeduncular,** a diamond-shaped depression at the base of the brain, lying between the optic tracts and the crura cerebri. **S., Interproximate,** in dentistry, the V-shaped space between the proximate surfaces of the teeth and the alveolar septum which is filled by the gum. **S., Intertunical.** See *S., Virchow-Robin's.* **S., Intervaginal** (of the optic nerve). See *S., Subvaginal.* **S.s, Investing.** See *S., Lymph-.* **S., Ischiorectal.** See *Fossa, Ischiorectal.* **S., Kiernan's,** an interlobular space of the liver. **S., Kretzschmann's,** a small pocket in the attic of the middle ear situated below

Prussack's space. **S.s, Kuhnt's,** the recesses of the posterior chamber; a series of radial spaces which communicate anteriorly with the posterior chamber of the eye and contain aqueous humor. **S., Lacunar.** See *Lacuna.* **S.s, Lange's,** the rhomboidal meshes of the reticular layer of the skin. **S.s, Larrey's,** spaces between the parts of the diaphragm attached to the sternum and those that are attached to the ribs. **S., Lesshaft's,** Lesshafti rhombus, a locus minoris resistentiæ existing in the region of the twelfth rib in some individuals, which allows the pointing of an abscess or the protrusion of a hernia. It is bounded, in front, by the external oblique; behind, by the latissimus dorsi; above, by the serratus posticus inferior, and below, by the internal oblique. Syn., *Grynfelt's triangle; Lumbocostoabdominal triangle; Spatium tendineum lumbale.* **S., Lymph-,** a sinus or space through which lymph passes. **S., Macewen's.** See *Macewen's Triangle,.* **S.s, Magendie's,** imperfectly closed lymph-spaces formed by the separation of the arachnoid from the pia and corresponding to the cerebral sulci. **S., Malacarne's.** See *Tarinus' Space.* **S., Marrow-.** See *Canal, Medullary.* **S., Meckel's,** a dural space in the gasserian ganglion. **S., Nuel's.** See *Nuel's Space.* **S., Pelvirectal.** See *Fossa, Ischiorectal.* **S., Perforated.** See *Perforated Space.* **S.s, Pericellular,** lymph-spaces in the brain. **S., Perichoroid,** a lymph-space between the sclera and the choroid. **S., Perigastric,** the cavity surrounding the stomach and other viscera. **S., Perilenticular,** the space surrounding the crystalline lens holding the zonule of Zinn. **S.s, Perineural,** lymph-spaces between the lamellas of the perineurium. **S., Perivascular.** See *S., Circumvascular Lymph-.* **S., Perivitelline.** See *S., Yolk-.* **S., Pituitary,** the space between the two cranial trabeculas wherein the hypophysis appears. **S.s, Placental Blood-,** the intervillous lacunas of the placenta. **S.s, Pleuroperitoneal.** See *S., Intermesoblastic.* **S., Poiseuille's.** See *S., Lymph-.* **S., Popliteal,** a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee and thigh. **S., Posterior Perforated,** the depression just behind the albicantia at the base of the brain. **S., Posterior Triangular,** the space lying above the clavicle and between the sternomastoid and the trapezius muscle and the occiput. **S., Prevesical,** a space lying immediately above the pubis and between the transversalis fascia and the posterior surface of the rectus abdominis. **S., Prussack's** (Alexander), the small space formed in the attic of the middle ear by the external ligament of the malleus above, the short process of the malleus below, the neck of the malleus internally, and Shrapnell's membrane externally. **S., Quadrilateral,** the anterior and posterior triangles of the neck taken together. **S., Quincke's,** the space between the third and fourth lumbar vertebras. **S., Rectovesical,** the space between the bladder and the rectum. **S., Retzius'.** See *S., Prevesical.* **S., Schwalbe's,** the subvaginal space of the optic nerve. **S., Semilunar** (of Traube). See *Semilunar Space of Traube.* **S.-sense.** 1. The faculty by which the form of objects is recognized. 2. A sense by which we judge of the relation of objects in space; it is a part of the sense of sight. **S., Subarachnoid,** the space between the arachnoid and the pia proper. It contains the cerebrospinal fluid. **S., Subdural,** the space between the dura and the arachnoid. Normally it contains only a capillary layer of fluid. **S., Subvaginal,** a lymph-space within the sheath of the optic nerve. **S., Suprachoroid,** the space between the velum interpositum and the fornix. **S. of Tenon,** a lymph-space between the sclera and the fascia of Tenon. **S., Traube's,** a semilunar tympanic space overlying the stomach. See *Semilunar.* **S., v. Troeltsch's,** two small pockets formed in the upper part of the attic of the middle ear by folds of mucous membrane. **S., Uterorectal, S., Uterovesical.** See *Culdesac, Douglas'.* **S., Virchow-Robin's,** an adventitious lymph-space found between the coats of the cerebral capillaries. **S., Visual,** the visual field. **S., Yolk-,** the space formed by the retraction of the vitellus from the zona pellucida. **S., Zang's,** the space between the two tendons of origin of the sternomastoid in the supraclavicular fossa.

Spanemia (*span-e'-me-ah*) [*σπάνις*, scarcity; *αἷμα*, blood]. Anemia.

Spaniocardia (*span-e-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*σπάνιος*, seldom; *καρδία*, heart]. Landois' name for bradycardia.

Spanish Fever. Synonym of *Texas fever.* **S. Fly.** See *Cantharides.* **S. Windlass.** See *Windlass.*

Spanopnea (*span-op'-ne-ah*) [*σπάνις*, scarcity; *πνεῖν*, to breathe]. Infrequency of respiratory action.

Sparadrap (*spar'-a-drap*) [*sparadrapum*]. A plaster spread upon cotton, linen, silk, leather, or paper.

Spargosis (*spar-go'-sis*) [*σπαργᾶν*, to be distended]. 1. Enlargement of the breasts from accumulation of milk. 2. Elephantiasis.

Spartein (*spar'-te-in*). An alkaloid found in scoparius. **S. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2 . 2HCl$, colorless crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, used as is the sulfate. **S. Hydroiodate,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2 . HI$, white needles, soluble in water or alcohol ; usage and dose the same as the sulfate. **S. Sulfate,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2 . H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$ (*sparteinæ sulphas,* U. S. P.), bitter, colorless prisms, soluble in water or alcohol, boiling at 136° C. It is a heart stimulant and diuretic. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.011–0.022 Gm.); maximum dose $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.032 Gm.) single; $\frac{3}{4}$–2 gr. (0.05–0.13 Gm.) daily. **S. Triiodid,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2I_3$, a black powder obtained from an ethereal solution of iodin and spartein; soluble in alcohol; usage and dosage the same as the sulfate.

Spartism (*spar'-tizm*). Poisoning from spartein; characterized by vomiting, somnolence,

paralytic-like weakness, and accelerated pulse.

Spasm (*spazm*) [σπασμός, spasm]. A sudden muscular contraction. **S. of Accommodation,** spasm of the ciliary muscles, producing accommodation for objects near by. **S., Carpopedal,** a contraction causing flexion of the fingers and wrist or ankles and toes. **S., Clonic,** a spasm broken by relaxations of the muscles. **S., Clonic, in the Area of the Nervus accessorius.** Synonym of *Torticollis, Spasmodic.* **S., Clonic, in the Area of the Portio dura.** Synonym of *Tic, Painless.* **S., Cynic.** See *Cynic Spasm.* **S., Deglutition,** a paroxysm of rapid swallowing, noted by Young (1901) as a symptom of whooping-cough. **S.s, Fatigue,** Poore's term for a group of affections characterized by spasmodic contractions, either clonic or tonic, brought about by voluntary movement, the exciting cause being limited to some particular action. Syn., *Business spasms; Coordinated business neuroses* (Benedict); *Functional spasms* (Weir Mitchell); *Handicraft spasms; Movement spasms; Occupation spasms; Professional spasms;* Ger., *Beschäftigungs Neurosen.* **S.s, Friedreich's.** Synonym of *Paramyoclonus multiplex.* **S.s, Function, S.s, Functional, S.s, Handicraft.** See *S.s, Fatigue,* and *Occupation-neurosis.* **S., Habit-,** a spasm acquired from habit. **S., Hammer.** See *Palsy, Hammer.* **S., Idiopathic Muscular.** See *Tetany.* **S., Laryngeal Congenital,** a peculiar stridor developing at birth, and disappearing after one or two years. **S., Lock-,** a form of writer's cramp in which the fingers become locked on the pen. **S., Masticatory** (of the face). See *Trismus.* **S., Mimic,** facial neuralgia. **S.s, Movement.** See *S.s, Fatigue.* **S., Muscular, Idiopathic.** See *Tetany.* **S., Myopathic,** one attending a disease of the muscles. **S., Nictitating, S., Nodding.** See *Eclampsia nutans.* **S., Occupation, S., Professional.** See *S.s, Fatigue.* **S., Pantomimic.** Synonym of *Tic, Painless.* **S., Penman's.** Synonym of *Writers' cramp.* **S., Retrocollic,** clonus of the deeper muscles of the back of the neck. **S., Romberg's,** masticatory spasm affecting the muscles supplied by the motor fibers of the fifth nerve. **S., Saltatoric, S., Saltatory, S., Static Reflex.** See under *Saltatory.* **S., Telegraphist's,** an affection described first by Onimus, 1875. See *S.s, Fatigue.* **S., Tetanic.** See *S., Tonic.* **S., Tonic,** a spasm that persists without relaxation for some time.

Spasmo- (*spaz-mo-*) [σπασμός, spasm]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a spasm.

Spasmodermic (*spaz-mo-der'-mik*). Relating to a spasmodic affection of the skin.

Spasmodic (*spaz-mod'-ik*) [*spasm*]. Pertaining to or characterized by spasm. **S. Spinal Paralysis.** See *Lateral Sclerosis.*

Spasmodism (*spaz'-mod-izm*) [*spasm*]. Fleury's term for those nervous states that originate in medullary excitation.

Spasmoneme (*spaz'-mo-nēm*) [*spasmo-; νῆμα,* a thread]. The central reticulum or undulating bundle of fibrils eccentrically located in the peduncle of a stalked infusorian (*Vorticella*) and derived from the myonemes of the body.

Spasmophilia (*spaz-mo-fil'-e-ah*) [*spasmo-; φιλεῖν,* to love]. A morbid tendency to convulsions.

Spasmotin (*spaz-mo'-tin*). See *Sphacelotoxin.*

Spasmotoxin (*spaz-mo-toks'-in*) [*spasmo-; τοξικόν,* poison]. 1. A ptomain-base of composition yet undetermined, obtained by Brieger from cultures of the tetanus germ, together with other unnamed toxins, one of which induced complete tetanus, with salivation and lacrimation. Spasmotoxin induces in animals violent clonic and tonic convulsions. See under *Ptomain.* 2. See *Sphacelotoxin.*

Spastic (*spas'-tik*) [σπαστικός, spastic]. Pertaining to or characterized by spasm; produced by spasm. **S. Diplegia.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic.* **S. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Spastic.*

Spasticity (*spas-tis'-it-e*) [*spastic*]. The state of being spastic.

Spathologic (*spath-o-loj'-ik*) [σποθᾶν, to go fast; λόγος, science]. Relating to rapid proliferation of leukocytes.

Spatial (*spa'-shal*) [*spatium,* space]. Relating to space.

Spatula (*spat'-u-lah*) [L.; dim. of *spatha,* a ladle]. A flexible blunt blade used for spreading ointments.

Spay [Gael., *spoth*]. To remove the ovaries.

Spearmint (*spēr'-mint*). See *Mentha viridis.*

Specialism (*spesh'-al-izm*). See *Specialty.*

Specialty (*spesh'-al-te*) [*species*]. The particular branch pursued by a specialist.

Species (*spe'-shēz*) [L.]. 1. A subdivision of a genus of animals or plants the individuals of which are either identical in character or differ only in unimportant and inconstant details. 2. A powder made from the leaves or other parts of various plants, and used to prepare a medicinal infusion.

Specific (*spe-sif'-ik*) [*species; facere,* to make]. 1. Of or pertaining to a species, or to that which distinguishes a thing or makes it of the species of which it is. 2. A medicine which has a distinct curative influence on an individual disease. 3. Produced by a single microorganism, as a *specific* disease; in a restricted sense, syphilitic. **S. Gravity.** See *Gravity, Specific.* **S. Heat.** See *Heat, Specific.*

Specificity (*spes-if-is'-it-e*) [*specific*]. The quality of being specific.

Specillum (*spe-sil'-um*) [L.]. A probe.

Specimen (*spes'-im-en*) [L.]. An example; a sample. **S.-cooler,** a small water-cell immediately under the specimen in microprojection, to prevent injury from the heat of the radiant.

Spectacles (*spek'-tak-lz*) [*spectaculum,* a show, from *spectare,* to view]. A pair of lenses set in a frame, and used for the correction of optic defects of the eye.

Spectral (*spek'-tral*) [*spectrum*]. Pertaining to a spectrum.

Spectro- (*spek-tro-*) [*spectrum*]. A prefix meaning relating to the spectrum.

Spectrometer (*spek-trom'-et-er*) [*spectro-*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the deviation of a ray of light produced by a prism or diffraction-grating, or for ascertaining the wave-length of a ray of light.

Spectrometry (*spek-trom'-et-re*) [*spectrometer*]. The use of the spectrometer.

Spectrophone (*spek'-tro-fōn*) [*spectro-*; *φωνή*, sound]. An apparatus devised by Painter and Bell (1881) for the production of sound by the rays of the spectrum.

Spectrophotometer (*spek-tro-fo-tom'-et-er*) [*spectro-*; *φῶς*, light; *μέτρον*, a measure]. 1. An apparatus for determining the amount of color in spectrum-analysis. 2. Helmholtz's apparatus for mixing colors.

Spectrophotometry (*spek-tro-fo-tom'-et-re*). The quantitative estimation of the coloring-matter in a substance by means of the spectroscope.

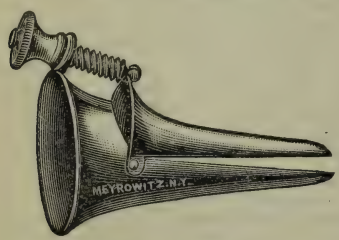
Spectroscope (*spek'-tro-skōp*) [*spectro-*; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument for the production and examination of the spectrum.

Spectroscopic (*spek-tro-skop'-ik*) [*spectroscope*]. Pertaining to the spectroscope.

Spectrotherapy (*spek-tro-ther'-ap-e*) [*spectro-*; *therapy*]. Apéry's term for the therapeutic employment of prismatically decomposed rays.

Spectrum (*spek'-trum*) [L., "an image"]. 1. The band of rainbow colors produced by decomposing light by means of a prism or a diffraction-grating. 2. An after-image or ocular spectrum. **S.-analysis,** determination of the nature of bodies by the character of their spectrums. **S. of Consciousness,** in psychology, a comparison of man's range of consciousness or faculty to the solar spectrum, as seen after passing through a prism or as examined in a spectroscope. **S., Solar,** the spectrum afforded by the refraction of a ray of sunlight.

Speculum (*spek'-u-lum*) [L.]. 1. A mirror. 2. An instrument for dilating the opening of



Nasal Speculum.

a cavity of the body in order that the interior may be more easily visible, as *vaginal speculum, rectal speculum, nasal speculum,* etc. 3. A tendinous structure. **S. citrinum,** ointment. **S. helmontii,** the central tendinous part of the diaphragm, the centrum nerveum. **S. indicum,** iron filings. **S. lucidum.** Same as *Septum lucidum.* **S. matricis,** womb-mirror; a vaginal speculum. **S. oris,** an oral speculum or "mouth mirror." **S. rhomboideum,** a rhomboid area formed by the tendon of the trapezius muscles at the level of the upper dorsal and lower cervical spines. **S., Sims',** a vaginal speculum invented by J. Marion Sims.

Speech [AS., *sprecan*, to speak]. 1. The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words; the act of speaking. 2. The words spoken. **S. Center,** the cerebral center for speech. See *Center, Speech.* **S., Staccato.** See *Scanning.*

Spell-bone. The fibula.

Spence's Test. A tumor of the mammary gland can be distinguished from an inflammatory enlargement by the absence, in the latter case, of any tumefaction, there being only the lumpy and wormy sensation of the swollen acini and ducts.

Spencer's Area. A cortical area in the frontal lobe just outside of the olfactory tract and anterior to the point where it joins the temporosphenoid lobe, as indicated by the crossing of the sylvian artery. Faradic stimulation of this area influences the respiratory movements, causing stoppage of the respiration when sufficiently intense.

Sperm, Sperma (*sperm, sper'-mah*) [*σπέρμα*, seed]. The semen. **S. Blastophore,** the residual mass of the sperm-mother cell. **S.-cell,** a spermatoblast. **S.-mother Cell,** Lankester's term for the spheric male germs of the malaria parasite as found in the mosquito. **S.-nucleus,** the nucleus of a spermatozoon.

Spermaceti (*sper-mas-e'-te*) [*σπέρμα*, seed; *κῆτος*, whale], $C_{16}H_{31}O_2.C_{15}H_{33}$. A white, semitransparent substance (*cetaceum*, U. S. P., B. P.), consisting of a mixture of various fats of which cetyl palmitate, $C_{16}H_{33}(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)$, is the most important. It is obtained from the head of the sperm whale, and is used internally as an emollient and as an ingredient of various ointments. *Ceratum cetacei* and *unguentum cetacei* (B. P.) are prepared from it. See *Cetaceum.*

Spermaduct (*sper'-ma-dukt*) [*sperm; ductus*, a duct]. A sperm-duct, the vas deferens.

Spermatic (*sper-mat'-ik*) [*sperm*]. 1. Pertaining to the semen. 2. Conveying the semen, as the *spermatic* cord. 3. Pertaining to the spermatic cord, as the *spermatic* fascia. **S. Cord,** the cord of arteries, veins, lymphatics, nerves, and the excretory duct of the testicle passing from the testicle to the internal abdominal ring. **S. Fascia,** a thin fascia attached to the internal abdominal ring, and prolonged down over the outer surface of the spermatic cord.

Spermatin (*sper'-mat-in*) [*sperm*]. An odorless, mucin-like substance found in semen.

Spermatize (*sper'-mat-īz*). To discharge semen.

Spermato- (*sper-mat-o-*) [*σπέρμα*, seed]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the semen.

Spermatoblast, Spermoblast (*sper'-mat-o-blast, sper'-mo-blast*) [*spermato-; βλαστός*, a germ]. A cell resulting from the division of the spermatogenic cell and developing into a spermatozoon.

Spermatocele (*sper'-mat-o-sēl*) [*spermato-; κήλη*, tumor]. A spermatic cyst or encysted hydrocele containing spermatozoa.

Spermatocystectomy (*sper-mat-o-sist-ek'-to-me*) [*spermato-; cystectomy*]. Excision of a spermatic cyst.

Spermatocystitis (*sper-mat-o-sis-ti'-tis*). Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Spermatocystotomy (*sper-mat-o-sis-tot'-o-me*) [*spermato-; cystotomy*]. Surgical incision of a seminal vesicle.

Spermatocyte (*sper'-mat-o-sīt*) [*spermato-; κύτος*, cell]. The germinal cell from which the spermatozoon develops.

Spermatogenesis, Spermatogeny (*sper-mat-o-jen'-es-is, sper-mat-oj'-en-e*) [*spermato-; γένεσις*, origin]. The formation of spermatozoa.

Spermatogenic (*sper-mat-o-jen'-ik*) [see *Spermatogenesis*]. Producing spermatozoa, as the *spermatogenic* cells of the testicle.

Spermatogonium (*sper-mat-o-go'-ne-um*) [*spermato-; γονή*, generation]. A formative seminal cell or mass of spermatoblasts.

Spermatomere (*sper'-mat-o-mēr*) [*spermato-; μέρος*, share]. Any one of the portions into which a pronucleus of the fertilized ovum may divide.

Spermatophore (*sper'-mat-o-fōr*) [*spermato-; φέρειν*, to bear]. 1. The part of the spermatospore that is not converted into a spermatoblast. 2. A semitransparent capsule surrounding a group of spermatozoa.

Spermatorrhea (*sper-mat-or-e'-ah*) [*spermato-; ῥοία*, a flow]. Involuntary discharge of semen without sexual excitement.

Spermatospore (*sper'-mat-o-spōr*) [*spermato-; σπόρος*, a sowing]. A primitive cell giving rise by division to spermatoblasts.

Spermatotoxin, Spermatoxin (*sper-mat-o-toks'-in, sper-ma-toks'-in*). See *Spermolysin*.

Spermatozoan, Spermatozoic (*sper-mat-o-zo'-an, sper-mat-o-zo'-ik*). Relating to a spermatozoon.

Spermatozoicide (*sper-mat-o-zo'-is-īd*) [*spermatozoon; cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to spermatozoa. 2. An agent destructive to spermatozoa.

Spermatozoon (*sper-mat-o-zo'-on*) [*spermato-; ζῷον*, animal]. The male element capable of fecundating the ovum. It consists of an oval head and a long, mobile cilium or tail. It is the essential element of the semen.

Spermaturia (*sper-mat-u'-re-ah*) [*spermato-; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of semen in the urine.

Spermin (*sper'-min*) [*sperm*], C_2H_5N. A non-poisonous base obtained from sputum, human semen, the organs of leukemic patients, etc. It has been used in neurasthenia, senile debility, diabetes mellitus, and pulmonary tuberculosis. **S. Phosphate,** constitutes the Charcot-Leyden crystals.

Spermoblast (*sper'-mo-blast*). See *Spermatoblast*.

Spermocenter (*sper-mo-sen'-ter*). The spermcentrosomes during fertilization of the egg.

Spermolysin (*sper-mol'-is-in*) [*sperm; λύειν*, to loose]. Metchnikoff's name for a cytolysin produced by inoculation with spermatozoa. Syn., *Spermatoxin*.

Spermolysis (*sper-mol'-is-is*). Dissolution of spermatozoa.

Spermoplasm (*sper'-mo-plazm*) [*sperm; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The protoplasm of the spermatoblast.

Spermosphere (*sper'-mo-sfēr*) [*sperm; σφαῖρα*, sphere]. A mass of spermatoblasts.

Spermospore (*sper'-mo-spōr*). See *Spermatospore*.

Spermotoxin (*sper-mo-toks'-in*). See *Spermolysin*.

Sphacelate, Sphacelated (*sfas'-el-āt, sfas'-el-a-ted*) [*sphacelus*]. Necrosed; gangrenous; mortified.

Sphacelation (*sfas-el-a'-shun*). The formation of a sphacelus; moist gangrene.

Sphaceloderma (*sfas-el-o-der'-mah*) [*sphacelus; δέρμα*, skin]. Gangrene of the skin, especially symmetric gangrene, or Raynaud's disease.

Sphacelotoxin (*sfas-el-o-toks'-in*) [*sphacelia*, a stage in the growth of ergot; *toxicon*, a poison], $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$. A yellowish, pulverulent body obtained from ergot, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, alcohol, and alkaline solutions. It is used as a tonic, astringent, and emmenagog. Dose ½–1½ gr. (0.032–0.1 Gm.). Syn., *Spasmotin; Spasmotoxin*.

Sphacelus (*sfas'-el-us*) [*σφάκελος*, gangrene]. A slough.

Sphærobacteria (*sfe-ro-bak-te'-re-ah*). See *Spherobacteria*.

Sphærococcus (*sfe-ro-kok'-us*) [*σφαῖρα*, a ball; *κόκκος*, a berry]. A genus of marine algæ of the order *Sphærococcoideæ*. **S. compressus,** said to furnish in part the Japanese isinglass or agar of commerce.

Spheno- (*sfe-no-*) [*σφήν*, a wedge]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Sphenobasilar (*sfe-no-bas'-il-ar*) [*spheno-; βάσις*, base]. Pertaining conjointly to the sphenoid bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

Sphenoccipital (*sfe-nok-sip'-it-al*) [*spheno-; occiput*]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bones.

Sphenocephalus (*sfe-no-sef'-al-us*) [*spheno-; κεφαλή*, head]. A variety of monster in which the two eyes are well separated, the ears united under the head, the jaws and mouth distinct, and the sphenoid bone altered in shape, so that it is analogous in form to what is found normally in birds.

Sphenoethmoid (*sfe-no-eth'-moid*) [*spheno-; ethmoid*]. Relating to both the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones.

Sphenoid (*sfe'-noid*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *εἶδος*, like]. 1. Wedge-shaped, as the *sphenoid* bone. 2.

The sphenoid bone. **S. Bone.** See *Sphenoidale* under *Bones, Table of.* **S. Sinus.** See *Sinus, Sphenoid.*

Sphenoidale (*sfe-noid-a'-le*) [neuter of *sphenoidalis*, sphenoid]. The sphenoid bone. **S. basilare anterius,** the anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid. **S. basioposticum,** the lower portion of the body of the sphenoid. **S. laterale posterius,** the lateral portion of the sphenoid. **Sphenoidalia lateralia,** the greater wings of the sphenoid.

Sphenoiditis (*sfe-noid-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the sphenoid sinus.

Sphenoido- (*sfe-noi-do-*). The same as *Spheno-*.

Sphenoidofrontal (*sfe-noi-do-fron'-tal*) [*sphenoido-; frontal*]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones.

Sphenoidoparietal (*sfe-noi-do-par-i'-et-al*) [*sphenoido-; parietal*]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Sphenomaxillary (*sfe-no-maks'-il-a-re*) [*spheno-; maxilla*]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxillary bones, as the *sphenomaxillary* fossa. **S. Fissure.** See *Fissure, Sphenomaxillary.* **S. Fossa,** a triangular space at the angle of the sphenomaxillary and pterygomaxillary fissure. **S. Ligament,** a ligament extending from the inferior maxilla, near the inferior dental foramen, to the spinous process of the sphenoid bone.

Sphenooccipital (*sfe-no-ok-sip'-it-al*). See *Sphenoccipital.*

Sphenoorbital (*sfe-no-or'-bit-al*) [*spheno-; orbit*]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit.

Sphenopalatine (*sfe-no-pal'-a-tin*) [*spheno-; palatum*, palate]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate, as the *sphenopalatine* foramen.

Sphenoparietal (*sfe-no-par-i'-et-al*) [*spheno-; parietal*]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Sphenopetrosal (*sfe-no-pe-tro'-sal*) [*spheno-; πέτρα*, rock]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Sphenotic (*sfe-no'-tik*) [*spheno-; οὖς*, ear]. A part of the sphenoid bone, existing as a distinct bone in the fetus, and forming the parts adjacent to the carotid groove.

Sphenotribe (*sfe'-no-trīb*) [*spheno-; τρίβειν*, to rub]. An instrument for crushing the basal portion of the fetal skull.

Sphenotripsy (*sfe'-no-trip-se*) [see *Sphenotribe*]. Crushing of the fetal skull.

Sphere (*sfēr*) [*σφαῖρα*, a sphere]. 1. A ball or globe. 2. A space. **S. of Attraction,** a clear spot in the cell-plasma, outside and close to the nucleus of an ovum undergoing mitosis. It contains the centrosoma of Boveri, and is the center of the formation of the amphiasters in karyokinesis (*q. v.*). **S., Embryonic.** See *S., Segmentation-*. **S.-granule,** a large granular corpuscle found in serous exudations. **S., Hearing,** the area in the brain which is supposed to be the seat of hearing. It is in the temporal lobe. **S., Motor,** a region in the central nervous system which, when stimulated, gives rise to motion. **S., Protoplasmic Primordial.** See *S., Segmentation-*. **S., Segmentation-,** a nucleated cell derived from division of the vitellus in the process of segmentation. **S., Sensory,** a sensory area of the central nervous system. **S., Vitelline, S., Yolk-,** the mulberry-like mass of cells that results from the fission of the substance of the ovum after fertilization. **S., Yeast-,** in biology, an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor.*

Spheric, Spherical (*sfer'-ik, sfer'-ik-al*). Having the shape of or pertaining to a sphere. **S. Aberration.** See *Aberration, Spheric.*

Spherobacteria (*sfe-ro-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*σφαῖρα*, sphere; *bacteria*]. The micrococci.

Spherometer (*sfe-rom'-et-er*) [*σφαῖρα*, sphere; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the degree of curvature of a sphere or part of a sphere, especially of optic lenses, or of the tools used for grinding them.

Sphincter (*sfingk'-ter*) [*σφίγγειν*, to bind]. A muscle surrounding and closing an orifice, as the *anal sphincter*, the *pyloric sphincter*, etc. **S. antri pylorici.** See under *Muscle.* **S. gulæ,** the constrictor of the pharynx. **S., Henle's,** the striated muscular fibers which encircle the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra. **S., Hyrtl's.** See *S., Nélaton's.* **S. ilei,** the ileocecal valve. **S. intestinalis.** See *S. ani (Internal)* under *Muscle.* **S. labiorum,** the orbicularis oris muscle. **S. laryngis,** the arytenoepiglottideus muscles of both sides surrounding the laryngeal opening. **S., Nélaton's,** a circular bundle of rectal muscular fibers situated from 8 to 10 cm. above the anus, on a level with the prostate. It is not constant, and when present, it generally occupies only a part of the circumference of the bowel. **S., O'Beirne's,** a thickened, circular bundle of muscular fibers, situated in the rectum, just below its junction with the colon. **S. oculi, S. palpebrarum,** the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. **S. œsophageus.** See *Foramen, Esophageal.* **S., Oral,** the orbicularis oris. **S. pharyngolaryngeus,** the inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the anterior cricothyroid, and the thyroid muscles considered as one. **S. pylori-cus.** See under *Muscle.*

Sphincteroscope (*sfingk-ter'-o-skōp*) [*sphincter; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for making visual inspection of a sphincter.

Sphincteroscopy (*sfingk-ter-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Sphincteroscope*]. Visual inspection of a sphincter by means of special instruments.

Sphincterotomy (*sfingk-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*sphincter; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of incising a sphincter.

Sphinctrate (*sfingk'-trāt*). Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter.

Sphingoin (*sphin'-go-in*) [*σφίγγειν*, to bind]. A leukomain derived from cerebral tissue.

Sphygmic (*sfig'-mik*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse]. Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphygmo- (*sfig-mo-*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the pulse.

Sphygmochronograph (*sfig-mo-kro'-no-graf*) [*sphygmo-; chronograph*]. A form of sphygmograph.

Sphygmochronography (*sfig-mo-kro-nog'-raf-e*). The registration of the extent and oscillations of the pulse-wave.

Sphygmogenin (*sfig-moj'-en-in*) [*sphygmo-; γενᾶν*, to produce]. A substance isolated by Fränkel from the suprarenal capsule, which causes increase of blood-pressure. It is used as an antidote in nicotin poisoning.

Sphygmogram (*sfig'-mo-gram*) [*sphygmo-; γράμμα*, a writing]. The tracing made by the sphygmograph.

Sphygmograph (*sfig'-mo-graf*) [*sphygmo-; γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording graphically the features of the pulse and the variations in blood-pressure.

Sphygmographic (*sfig-mo-graf'-ik*). Pertaining to the sphygmograph.

Sphygmology (*sfig-mol'-o-je*) [*sphygmo-; λόγος*, treatise]. The branch of medicine dealing with the characters of the pulse.

Sphygmomanometer (*sfig-mo-man-om'-et-er*) [*sphygmo-; manometer*]. An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood-current.

Sphygmometer (*sfig-mom'-et-er*). See *Sphygmograph*.

Sphygmopalpation (*sfig-mo-pal-pa'-shun*). The palpation of the pulse.

Sphygmophone (*sfig'-mo-fōn*) [*sphygmo-; φωνή*, sound]. A sphygmograph in which the vibrations of the pulse produce a sound.

Sphygmoscope (*sfig'-mo-skōp*) [*sphygmo-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for showing the movements of the heart or the pulsations of a blood-vessel.

Sphygmosystole (*sfig-mo-sis'-to-le*) [*sphygmo-; systole*]. That part of the sphygmogram produced under the influence of the cardiac systole upon the pulse.

Sphyra (*sfi'-rah*) [*σφῦρα*, a hammer]. The malleus.

Sphyrectomy (*sfi-rek'-to-me*) [*sphyra; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the malleus.

Sphyrotomy (*sfi-rot'-o-me*) [*sphyra; τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical removal of part of the handle of the malleus, or of the malleus or its handle together with a portion of the membrana tympani.

Spica (*spi'-kah*) [L.]. A spike. **S.-bandage.** See under *Bandage*.

Spicule (*spik'-ūl*) [dim. of *spica*, a spike]. A minute, sharp-pointed body, as a *spicule* of bone.

Spider (*spi'-der*) [ME., *spither*]. An anthropod of the class *Arachnida*. **S. Cancer.** See *Acne rosacea*. **S.-cells,** in biology—(*a*) Bacilli the flagella of which are present in such numbers as to give the microbes the appearance of minute spiders. See *Bacillus typhi abdominalis* under *Bacteria*. (*b*) The characteristic cells of the neuroglia. They have numerous long and delicate prolongations. **S., Menarody,** a poisonous species of *Latrodectus* found in Madagascar. **S. Nevus.** See *Acne rosacea*. **S.-web,** the web spun by the spider, formerly much used as a hemostatic, and also in some systemic diseases; used also as a moxa with the blow-pipe.

Spiegelberg's Sign. A sensation like that of passing over wet rubber, imparted to the finger which presses on, and moves along, the affected part; it is noted in cancer of the cervix uteri.

Spiegler's Test for Albumin. Acidulate the solution by the addition of acetic acid to remove the mucin; filter, and overlay the filtrate with a solution prepared by dissolving 8 Gm. of mercuric chlorid and 4 Gm. of tartaric acid in 200 Cc. of water, and adding 20 Gm. of glycerol to it. In the presence of albumin a white ring will form between the two liquids.

Spigelia (*spi-je'-le-ah*) [after Adrian van der *Spiegel*, a Belgian physician]. Pinkroot, a genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ*. The rhizome and rootlets of *S. marilandica* constitute the *spigelia* of the U. S. P.; they contain a volatile alkaloid, *spigelin*, and are used as an anthelmintic against the roundworm. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.) for a child; 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.) for an adult. **S., Fluid-extract of** (*fluidextractum spigeliæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.) for a child; 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.) for an adult.

Spigelian Lobe (*spi-je'-le-an*). See *Spigelius' Lobe*.

Spigelius' Line. The semilunar line marking the insertion of the muscular fibers of the transversalis abdominis into its tendon. **S.'s Lobe,** a small triangular lobe on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Spikenard (*spik'-nard*). A name given to the rhizome of various species of *Valeriana*.

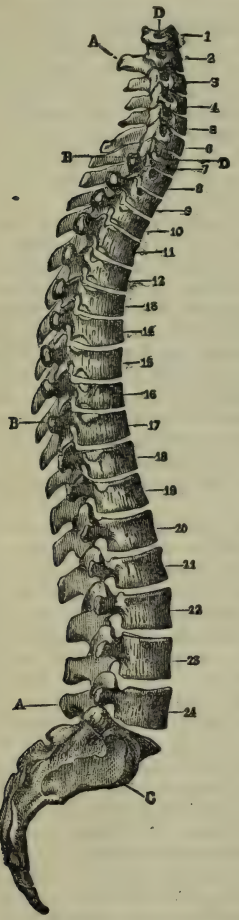
Spiloma (*spi-lo'-mah*). See *Nevus* (2).

Spiloplaxia (*spi-lo-plaks'-e-ah*) [*σπίλος*, spot; *πλάξ*, a broad surface]. A synonym of *Leprosy*.

Spina (*spi'-nah*) [L.]. The spine. **S. accessoria ischii,** an inconstant projection into the great sciatic notch at the junction of the ischium and ilium. **S. angularis,** the spine of the sphenoid bone. **S. bifida,** a protrusion of the spinal membranes through a congenital cleft of the lower part of the vertebral column. **S. bifida occulta,** spina bifida in which there is no protrusion of the spinal membranes. **S. cervina.** See *Buckthorn*. **S. ischiadica, S. ischiatici, S. ischii.** See *Spine of Ischium*. **S. nodosa,** rachitis.

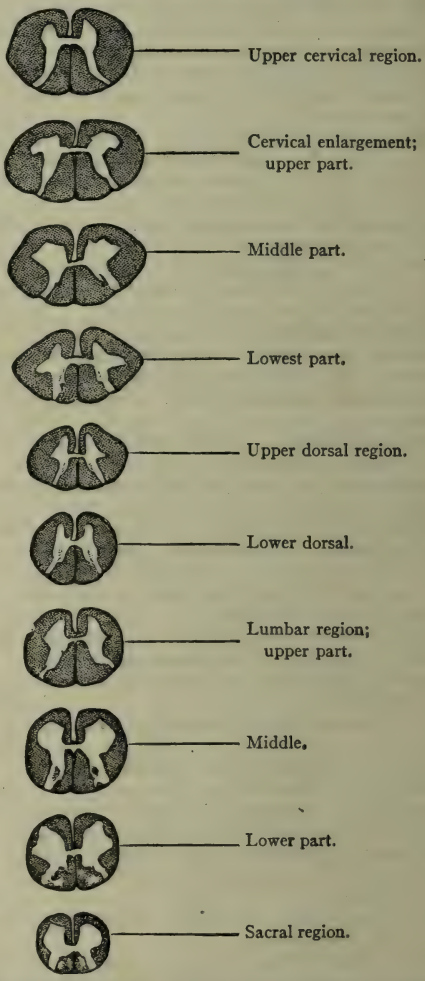
Spinal (*spi'-nal*). 1. Pertaining to the spine. 2. Pertaining to the spinal cord. **S. Accessory Nerve.** See under *Nerve*. **S. Canal.** See *Canal, Vertebral*. **S. Column,** the vertebral column, composed of vertebras, intervertebral cartilages, and ligaments. **S. Cord,** the neural structure occupying the vertebral canal and extending from the atlas to the first lumbar vertebra, and terminating in the filum terminale. It is covered by the *spinal membranes* (the pia mater, arachnoid, and dura mater) and is divided into symmetric halves by the anterior

and posterior median fissures. These halves are joined together by the anterior white commissure and the gray commissure. In the middle of the latter is the central canal, a continuation of the ventricular cavities of the brain. Each half of the spinal cord consists of an internal mass of gray matter and an outer covering of white matter. The former is sub-



Vertebral Column, Lateral Aspect.

1–7. Cervical vertebras. 8–19. Dorsal vertebras. 20–24. Lumbar vertebras. A, A. Spinous processes. B, B. Articular facets of transverse processes of first ten dorsal vertebras. C. Auricular surface of sacrum. D, D. Foramens in transverse processes of cervical vertebras.



Transverse Sections of Spinal Cord, Showing the Shapes of the Gray Matter at Different Levels.—(*Omerod.*)

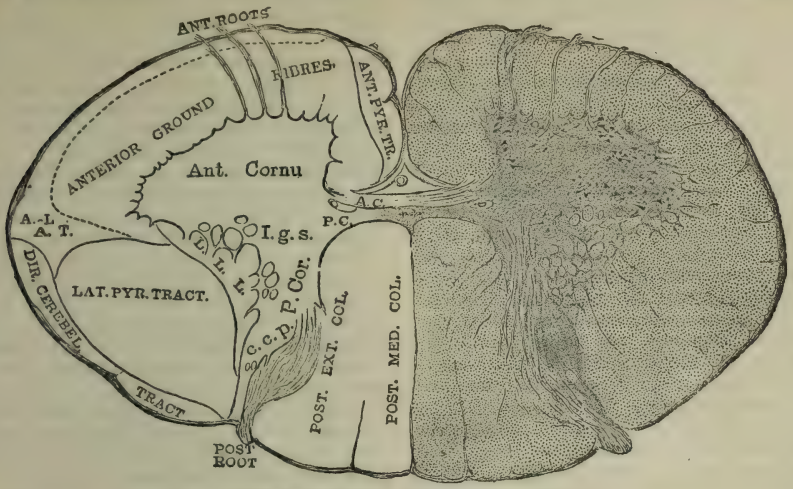
The white matter has been stained black (according to Pal and Weigert's method), while the gray matter remains unstained.

divided into the anterior and posterior horns, which are made up of ganglion-cells, nerve-fibers, and delicate fibrils, and a modified neuroglia, the substantia gelatinosa. The white matter is divided by the two gray horns into three columns: the anterior, lateral, and posterior. These are again subdivided into distinct physiologic tracts. Thus the anterior column includes the direct pyramidal tract (Türck's column) and the anterior ground-bundle, or anterior radicular zone, which is continuous with the adjacent part of the lateral column. In the latter the following tracts are distinguished: the crossed pyramidal, direct cerebellar, anterolateral (Gowers' tract), and mixed lateral tract. The posterior column contains the posteromedian tract (Goll's column) and the posterolateral or posteroexternal tract (Burdach's column). The spinal cord is the conductor of impulses from and to the brain, as well as a center for reflex acts.

S. Epilepsy. See *Epilepsy, Spinal.*

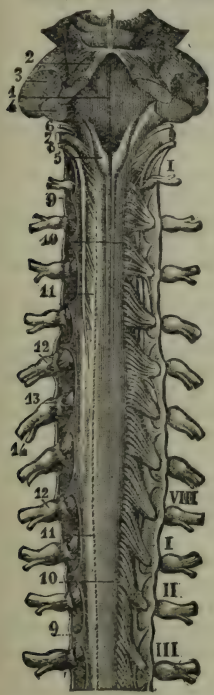
S. Irritation, a form of neurasthenia characterized by pain in the back, tenderness along the spines of the vertebras, fatigue on slight exertion, and occasionally numbness and tingling

in the limbs. **S. Nerves,** the 31 pairs of nerves arising from the spinal cord, and grouped in- nongangliated) root. On the dorsal root is the spinal ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the

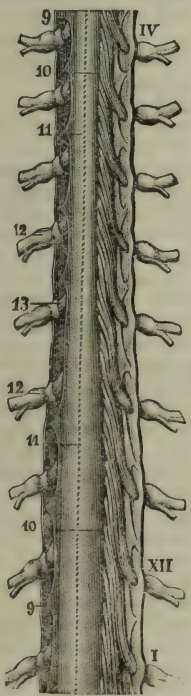


COLUMNS OF SPINAL CORD.—(*From Tyson.*)

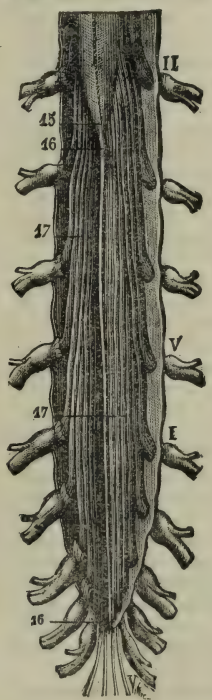
A. C. Anterior commissure. P. C. Posterior commissure. I. g. s. Intermediate gray substance. P. Cor. Posterior cornu. c. c. p Caput cornu posterioris. L. L. L. Lateral limiting layer. A.-L. A. T. Anterolateral ascending tract, which extends along the periphery of the cord.—(*Gowers.*)



SUPERIOR OR CERVICAL SEGMENT OF SPINAL CORD.—(*Holden.*)



MIDDLE OR DORSAL PORTION OF CORD.—(*Holden.*)



INFERIOR PORTION OF CORD AND CAUDA EQUINA.—(*Holden.*)

1. Floor of fourth ventricle. 2. Superior cerebellar peduncle. 3. Middle cerebellar peduncle. 4. Inferior cerebellar peduncle. 5. Enlargement at upper extremity of posteromedian column. 6. Glossopharyngeal nerve. 7 Vagus. 8. Spinal accessory. 9, 9, 9, 9. Ligamentum denticulatum. 10, 10, 10, 10. Posterior roots of spinal nerves. 11, 11, 11, 11. Posterolateral fissure. 12, 12, 12, 12. Ganglions of posterior roots. 13, 13. Anterior roots. 14. Division of united roots into anterior and posterior nerves. 15. Terminal extremity of cord. 16, 16. Filum terminale. 17, 17. Cauda equina. I, VIII. Cervical nerves. I, XII. Dorsal nerves. I, V. Lumbar nerves. I, V. Sacral nerves.

to 8 *cervical*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, 5 *sacral*, 1 *coccygeal*. Each arises by two roots, a dorsal (gangliated) root and a ventral (anterior, two roots unite to form, in the spinal canal, the mixed trunk of a spinal nerve. The -an terior roots supply efferent fibers to all the

voluntary muscles of the trunk and extremities, to the smooth muscular fibers of the bladder, ureter, uterus, etc., vasomotor, inhibitory, secretory, and trophic fibers. The posterior roots carry afferent impulses.

Spinalgia (*spi-nal'-je-ah*) [*spine; ἄλγος*, pain]. Tenderness of a vertebral spine to pressure.

Spinalis (*spi-na'-lis*) [*spine*]. 1. Spinal. 2. A muscle attached to the spinous processes of the vertebras. See under *Muscle*.

Spinant (*spi'-nant*) [*spine*]. A drug or other agent increasing the reflex excitability of the spinal cord; strychnin is a spinant.

Spindle (*spin'-dl*) [ME.]. A tapering rod or pin. A body having a fusiform shape. **S., Achromatic, S., Cleavage, S., Karyokinetic, S., Nuclear, S., Segmentation,** the double cone-like appearance of the nucleus during certain stages of karyokinesis. **S.-cataract,** a form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior portion of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior portion of the capsule, with a central dilation. **S.-cell,** a fusiform cell. **S.-celled,** having fusiform cells, a form of cell typical of certain morbid growths, especially sarcoma; fusocellular. **S., Central,** the lining filaments spanning the interval between the centrosome at the completion of the prophase. **S.-legged,** having long, thin legs. **S.-oils,** lubricating oils. **S.-shanked.** Same as *S.-legged.* **S.-shaped,** shaped like a spindle; fusiform. **S.-tree.** See *Euonymus.*

Spine (*spīn*) [*spina*, a thorn]. 1. A sharp process of bone. 2. The backbone or spinal column. **S., Angular,** curvature of the spine. **S., Civinini's,** a small spine on the outer border of the external pterygoid plate giving attachment to the pterygospinous ligament. **S., Henle's,** spina suprameatum. An inconstant small spine at the junction of the posterior and superior walls of the external auditory meatus. It serves as a landmark in trephining of the mastoid process. **S. of Ischium,** a pointed eminence on the posterior border of the body of the ischium. It forms the lower border of the great sciatic notch. **S., Navicular,** a pointed projection on the inner edge of the navicular bone. **S. of the Scapula,** the plate of bone crossing the dorsum of the scapula and dividing it into two unequal parts. **S., Spix's,** the bony spine at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen giving attachment to the sphenomaxillary ligament. **S., Trochlear,** a small projection on the upper ventral part of the inner wall of the orbit for the trochlea. **S., Zygomatic,** a projection from the zygomatic process.

Spinicerebrate (*spi-ni-ser'-e-brāt*). Furnished with a brain and spinal cord.

Spinideltoid (*spi-ni-del'-toid*). The part of the deltoid muscle arising from the spine of the scapula.

Spinifugal (*spi-nif'-u-gal*) [*spine; fugere*, to flee]. Moving from the spinal cord.

Spinipetal (*spi-nip'-et-al*) [*spine; petere*, to seek]. Moving toward the spinal cord.

Spinitrapezius (*spi-ni-tra-pe'-ze-us*). The spinal part of the trapezius as distinguished from the cranial part.

Spinobulbar (*spi-no-bul'-bar*) [*spine; bulbus*, the medulla oblongata]. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata.

Spinogalvanization (*spi-no-gal-van-i-za'-shun*). Galvanization of the spinal cord.

Spinoglenoid (*spi-no-glen'-oid*). Relating to the spine of the scapula and the glenoid cavity.

Spinol (*spin'-ol*). An extract of young, fresh spinach (*Atriplex hortensis*) leaves, containing about 2.6% of iron and occurring both as a liquid and as a powder. It is used in the spinach cure for children. Dose 1–8 gr. (0.65–0.52 Gm.) several times daily.

Spinomuscular (*spi-no-mus'-ku-lar*). Relating to the spinal cord and the muscles.

Spinoneural (*spi-no-nu'-ral*). Pertaining to the spinal cord and the peripheral nerves.

Spinous (*spi'-nus*) [*spine*]. Resembling or pertaining to a spine, as the *spinous* process of the tibia or of a vertebra.

Spinthariscope (*spin-thar'-is-kōp*) [*σπινθήρ*, a spark; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument devised by Sir William Crookes for demonstrating the physical properties of radium. It consists of a fluorescent screen in front of which is placed a small quantity of radium bromid, with or without a lens for examining the scintillations.

Spintherism (*spin'-ther-izm*) [*σπινθερίζειν*, to emit sparks]. The sensation of sparks dancing before the eyes.

Spintometer (*spin-tom'-et-er*) [*σπινθήρ*, spark; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring the length of sparks in the roentgen tube.

Spiradenitis (*spi-rad-en-i'-tis*) [*σπεῖρα*, a coil; *adenitis*]. Unna's name for phlegmonous hidrosadenitis.

Spiral (*spi'-ral*) [*σπεῖρα*, a coil]. 1. Winding like the threads of a screw, as a *spiral* bandage. 2. A curve having a *spiral* course.

Spirasoma (*spi-rah-so'-mah*) [*σπεῖρα*, a coil; *σῶμα*, a body]. A genus of bacteria of the *Spirillaceæ* having rigid cells without flagella.

Spirem, Spirema, Spireme (*spi'-rem, spi-re'-mah, spi-rēm'*) [*σπεῖρα*, a coil; a twist]. The close skein, or mother skein, of chromatin-fibrils in a cell undergoing mitotic division.

Spirillosis (*spir-il-o'-sis*). 1. Any affection due to *Spirillum.* 2. A disease of cattle in the Transvaal. **S. of Fowls,** a disease of geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, turtle-doves, pigeons, and sparrows. The affected fowls exhibit diarrhea, loss of appetite, pale combs, and in acute cases die suddenly of convulsions. It is due to a spirillum which is transmitted by *Argas persicus.* The serum of animals which have recovered from a first attack possesses strong immunizing properties.

Spirillum (*spi-ril'-um*) [*spirillum*, dim. of *spira*, a coil]. A genus of bacteria having a spiral shape. See under *Bacteria.* **S.-fever.** See *Relapsing Fever.*

Spirit (*spir'-it*) [*spiritus*, breath, from *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The soul. 2. An alcoholic solution of a volatile substance. See *Spiritus*. 3. Alcohol. **S., Adiaphorous,** a liquid obtained by the distillation of cream of tartar. **S., Ammonia.** See *Ammoniæ, Spiritus,* under *Ammonia*. **S., Anise.** See *Anisi, Spiritus,* under *Anisum*. **S., Corn-,** whisky obtained by the distillation of corn. **S., Potato-,** whisky obtained by the distillation of potatoes. **S., Proof-,** diluted alcohol (*alcohol dilutum*, U. S. P.; *spiritus tenuior*, B. P.), containing about 41% by weight of absolute ethyl-alcohol. **S., Rectified** (*spiritus rectificatus*, B. P.), contains 16% of water.

Spirituous (*spir'-it-u-us*). Alcoholic; pertaining to alcoholic liquors.

Spiritus (*spir'-it-us*) [L.]. See *Spirit*. **S. ætheris nitrosi.** See *Niter, Sweet Spirit of*. **S. chloroformi,** is used as a carminative. Dose 10–60 min. (0.65–4.0 Cc.). See also *Chloroform, Spirit of*. **S. frumenti,** whisky, a spirit obtained by the distillation of fermented grain. **S. juniperi,** gin or whisky with which juniper-berries and hops have been distilled. **S. odoratus,** cologne-water. **S. vini gallici** (U. S. P.), brandy; a liquor obtained by the distillation of wine. (*For other spirits see the different drugs.*)

Spiro- (*spi-ro-*) [σπεῖρα, a coil]. A prefix meaning spiral. 2. [*spirare*, to breathe.] A prefix meaning relating to respiration.

Spirobacteria (*spi-ro-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*spiro-; bacteria*]. Spiral bacteria.

Spirochete, Spirochæte (*spi'-ro-kēt, spi-ro-ke'-te*) [*spiro-;* χαίτη, a bristle]. A genus of bacteria characterized by flexible spiral filaments. See under *Bacteria*.

Spirofibrillas (*spi-ro-fi-bril'-az*) [*spiro-; fibrilla*, a small fiber]. The term applied by Fayod in his theory of the structure of protoplasm to supposed long, twisted, hollow fibrils constituting the protoplasm and nuclei of vegetal cells and uniting to form the spirospartas (*q. v.*). Fayod asserts also that the blood-plasma consists of spirofibrillas and that they penetrate here and there into the hematoblasts. In this case Bütschli holds it clear that Fayod has mistaken coagulation of fibrin for spirofibrillas.

Spirograph (*spi'-ro-graf*) [*spiro-;* γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for registering the movements of respiration.

Spirometer (*spi-rom'-et-er*) [*spiro-;* μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the quantity of air taken in and given out in forcible respiration.

Spirometry (*spi-rom'-et-re*) [see *Spirometer*]. The determination by means of the spirometer of the amount of air taken in and given out during respiration.

Spiromonas (*spi-ro-mo'-nas*) [*spiro-;* μονάς, a unit]. A genus of biflagellate monads or free-swimming animalcules established by Perty (1852), now referred to *Bodo* (Ehrenberg), Stein.

Spironeme (*spi'-ro-nēm*) [*spiro-;* νῆμα, a thread]. A helical thread of cytophanes wrapped about the axoneme of the peduncle of a stalked infusorian.

Spirophore (*spi'-ro-fōr*) [*spiro-;* φέρειν, to bear]. An instrument for performing artificial respiration.

Spirospartas (*spi-ro-spar'-taz*) [*spiro-;* σπάρτη, a rope]. The term applied by Fayod in his theory to twisted hollow strings the walls of which are formed by the twisting together of the fibrils or spirofibrillas. The cavities of the spirospartas and spirofibrillas are said to be filled in the normal condition by "granular plasma"; spirospartas pass from the protoplasm into the nucleus and vice versa, and also may be traced frequently from one cell into a neighboring one, so that "the cell loses its value as a morphologic and physiologic unit." These results were obtained in vegetal cells, chiefly by injection with quicksilver, by which method Fayod believes he filled the cavities of the spirospartas and spirofibrillas with metal. Cf. *Spirofibrillas*.

Spirulina (*spi-ru-li'-nah*) [*spirula*, from *spira*, a coil]. A spiral microorganism of spindle shape.

Spissated (*spis'-a-ted*). Inspissated.

Spissitude (*spis'-it-ūd*) [*spissare*, to thicken]. The state of being inspissated.

Spittle (*spit'-l*). See *Saliva*.

Spitzka's Bundle. A tract of nerve-fibers which passes from the cerebral cortex through the pyramidal region of the crus cerebri to the oculomotor nuclei of the opposite side. **S.'s Nucleus.** See *Nucleus, Spitzka's*.

Spitzka-Lissauer's Tract. See *Lissauer's Tract*.

Spix's Spine. The bony spine at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen, giving attachment to the sphenomaxillary ligament.

Splanchnic (*splangk'-nik*) [σπλάγχνα, viscera]. 1. Pertaining to or supplying the viscera. 2. A remedy efficient in diseases of the bowels. **S. Nerves,** three nerves, the great, lesser, and least, or renal splanchnic, derived from the sympathetic system.

Splanchno- (*splangk-no-*) [σπλάγχνα, viscera]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the viscera.

Splanchnography (*splangk-nog'-ra-fe*). See *Splanchnology*.

Splanchnology (*splangk-nol'-o-je*) [*splanchno-;* λόγος, science]. The branch of anatomy treating of the viscera.

Splanchnomegaly (*splangk-no-meg'-al-e*) [*splanchno-;* μέγας, large]. Giant growth of the viscera.

Splanchnopleural (*splangk-no-plu'-ral*) [*splanchnopleure*]. Relating to the splanchnopleure.

Splanchnopleure (*splangk'-no-plur*) [*splanchno-;* πλευρά, the side]. The visceral layer of mesoderm forming the covering of the digestive tube.

Splanchnoptosia, Splanchnoptosis (*splangk-no-to'-she-ah, -sis*) [*splanchno-;* πτῶσις, a falling]. A condition of relaxation of the abdominal viscera; it includes gastroptosis, enteroptosis, nephroptosis, less commonly hepatoptosis and splenoptosis.

Splanchnoscopy (*splangk-nos'-ko-pe*) [*splanchno-; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Visual examination of the viscera.

Splanchnoskeleton (*splangk-no-skel'-et-on*) [*splanchno-; skeleton*]. That portion of the skeleton related to the viscera.

Splanchnotomy (*splangk-not'-o-me*) [*splanchno-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Dissection of the viscera.

Splashing (*splash'-ing*) [origin obscure]. Making a plashing sound. **S. Fremitus,** a noise heard in succession in some cases of pleural effusion; it may be simulated by the presence of fluid in a distended stomach. **S. in the Stomach,** a sign of atony of that organ.

Splay-foot. See *Talipes.*

Spleen (*splēn*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. One of the abdominal viscera, situated just below the diaphragm on the left side, and connected with the hematopoietic system. It is covered by a fibroelastic capsule from which trabeculas radiate into the organ. In the spaces formed by these are found collections of lymphoid tissue (the malpighian corpuscles) and the splenic pulp. The malpighian corpuscles surround the small branches of the splenic artery. The splenic pulp consists of a delicate reticulum containing large connective-tissue cells, lymphoid cells, and red corpuscles. The spleen receives a large amount of blood, which in passing from the termination of the splenic artery to the beginning of the splenic vein is probably not held within walls, but comes in direct contact with the lymphoid tissue. The spleen normally weighs about 200 Gm. **S., Accessory,** a detached portion of splenic tissue in the neighborhood of the spleen. Syn., *Splenculus.* **S., Floating.** See *S., Wandering.* **S., Sago-,** one of which the malpighian follicles are the seat of amyloid change. **S., Wandering,** one that, owing to relaxation of its attachments, is movable.

Splen- (*splen-*). See *Spleno-.*

Splenadenoma (*splen-ad-en-o'-mah*) [*splen-; adenoma*]. Hyperplasia of the lymphoid tissue of the spleen.

Splenalgia (*splen-al'-je-ah*) [*splen-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the spleen.

Splenculus (*splen'-ku-lus*) [*spleen*]. An accessory spleen.

Splenectomize (*splen-ek'-tom-īz*) [*splenectomy*]. To excise the spleen.

Splenectomy (*splen-ek'-to-me*) [*splen-; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the spleen.

Splenemia (*splen-e'-me-ah*) [*splen-; αἷμα*, blood]. Splenic leukemia.

Splenic (*splen'-ik*) [*spleen*]. 1. Pertaining to or affecting the spleen. 2. A remedy efficient in disorders of the spleen. 3. Affected with splenitis. **S. Apoplexy, S. Fever.** See *Anthrax.*

Spleniferrin (*splen-i-fer'-in*). An organic iron preparation said to be obtained from the spleen.

Splenification (*splen-if-ik-a'-shun*). See *Splenization.*

Splenified (*splen'-if-id*). Of a tissue, resembling the tissue of the spleen, as *splenified* bone-marrow.

Splenin (*splen'-in*). An organotherapeutic preparation made from the spleen of animals.

Splenitic (*splen-it'-ik*). See *Splenic.*

Splenitis (*splen-i'-tis*) [*splen-; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the spleen. **S., Spodogenous,** that due to accumulation of waste-matter.

Splenitive (*splen'-it-iv*). Capable of acting upon the spleen.

Splenium (*sple'-ne-um*) [*σπληνίον*, a bandage]. 1. A bandage. 2. The rounded posterior extremity of the corpus callosum.

Splenius (*sple'-ne-us*) [*splenium*]. Shaped like a splenium, as the *splenius* muscle or simply *splenius.* See under *Muscle.*

Splenization (*splen-i-za'-shun*) [*spleen*]. The change in an organ, especially the lung, produced by congestion, whereby it comes to resemble the tissue of the spleen.

Spleno- (*splen-o-*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the spleen.

Splenocele (*splen'-o-sēl*) [*spleno-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the spleen.

Splenocolic (*splen-o-kol'-ik*) [*spleno-; κόλον*, colon]. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon.

Splenocyte (*splen'-o-sīt*) [*spleno-; κύτος*, a cell]. The cell peculiar to splenic tissue.

Splenohepatomegaly (*splen-o-hep-at-o-meg'-al-e*) [*spleno-; ἧπαρ*, liver; *μέγας*, great]. Enlargement of the liver and spleen.

Splenolaparotomy (*splen-o-lap-ar-ot'-o-me*). See *Laparosplenotomy.*

Splenolymph (*splen'-o-limf*). Intermediate in character between the spleen and a lymph-gland. See *Glands, Splenolymph.*

Splenolymphatic (*splen-o-lim-fat'-ik*). Relating to the spleen and the lymph-glands.

Splenomalacia (*splen-o-mal-a'-se-ah*) [*spleno-; μαλακία*, softness]. Softening of the spleen.

Splenomedullary (*splen-o-med'-ul-a-re*). Relating to the spleen and the marrow of bones.

Splenomegalia, Splenomegaly (*splen-o-meg-a'-le-ah, splen-o-meg'-al-e*) [*spleno-; μέγας*, large]. Enlargement of the spleen, especially simple enlargement of the spleen without leukemia; by some it is considered merely as Hodgkin's disease of splenic type.

Splenoparectama, Splenoparectasis (*splen-o-par-ek'-ta-mah, splen-o-par-ek'-ta-sis*) [*spleno-; ἔκτασις*, distention]. Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenopathia (*splen-o-path'-e-ah*). See *Splenopathy.* **S. leukocythæmica,** splenic leukemia.

Splenopathy (*splen-op'-ath-e*) [*spleno-; πάθος*, suffering]. Any disease of the spleen.

Splenopexia, Splenopexis, Splenopexy (*splen-o-peks'-e-ah, splen'-o-peks-is, splen'-o-peks-e*) [*spleno-; πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Fixation of a wandering spleen to the abdominal wall by means of sutures.

Splenophrenic (*splen-o-fren'-ik*) [*spleno-; φρήν*, diaphragm]. Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm.

Splenopneumonia (*splen-o-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [*spleno-; pneumonia*]. Pneumonia with splenization of the lung.

Splenoptosis (*splen-o-to'-sis*) [*spleno-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Downward displacement of the spleen.

Splenorrhaphy (*splen-or'-af-e*) [*spleno-; ῥάφη*, suture]. Suture of the spleen.

Splenoscirrhus (*splen-o-skir'-us*) [*spleno-; σκῖρρος*, hardness]. Cancer of the spleen.

Splenotomy (*splen-ot'-o-me*) [*spleno-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. 1. The operation of incising the spleen. 2. Dissection of the spleen.

Splenule (*splen'-ūl*). An accessory or rudimentary spleen.

Splint [Swedish, *splint*, a kind of spike]. A piece of wood, metal, or other material for keeping the ends of a fractured bone or other movable parts in a state of rest. **S.-box.** See *Fracture-box.* **S., Desault's,** one used in treating fracture of the thigh. **S., Interdental,** an appliance used in the treatment of fractured jaws. **S., Mason's,** one used in subsequent treatment of amputation at the elbow, allowing pronation and supination movements during healing. **S., Poroplastic,** a splint which can be softened with hot water and molded upon the limb, to harden and retain the shape when dried. **S., Stromeyer's,** one used to prevent stiffness of the joints in case of fracture. It consists of two hinged parts that can be fixed at any angle.

Splintage (*splint'-āj*). The application of splints.

Split-cloth. A bandage for the head with six or eight tails attached to a central part.

Spodogenous (*spo-doj'-en-us*) [*σποδός*, ashes; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Pertaining to or produced by waste-material, as *spodogenous* enlargement of the spleen, a swelling of the spleen produced by the accumulation of the detritus of red corpuscles.

Spodophagous (*spo-dof'-ag-us*) [*σποδός*, ashes; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Destroying the waste-material of the body.

Spodophorous (*spo-dof'-or-us*) [*σποδός*, ashes; *φέρειν*, to bear]. Carrying or conveying waste-material.

Spoendel's Foramen. A small opening in the cartilaginous base of the skull between the ethmoid and the lesser wings of the sphenoid and the anterior ethmoid.

Spoke-shave (*spōk'-shāv*). A ring-knife, devised by Carmalt Jones, for use in rhinologic operations.

Spondyl-, Spondylo- (*spon-dil-, spon-dil-o-*) [*σπόνδυλος*, vertebra]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vertebra.

Spondylarthritis (*spon-dil-ar-thri'-tis*) [*spondyl-; ἄρθρον*, joint; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vertebral articulation.

Spondyle (*spon'-dīl*) [*σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra]. A vertebra.

Spondylitis (*spon-dil-i'-tis*) [*spondyle; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vertebra. **S., Tuberculous,** Pott's disease.

Spondylizema (*spon-dil-i-ze'-mah*) [*spondyle; ἴζεμα*, a subsiding]. The settling of a vertebra into the place of a subjacent one that has been destroyed.

Spondylodidymia (*spon-dil-o-did-im'-e-ah*) [*spondyle; δίδυμος*, twin]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in the vertebras. Syn., *Vertebradymia.*

Spondylodymus (*spon-dil-od'-im-us*) [*spondyle; δῦειν*, to enter]. A twin monster united by the vertebras.

Spondylolisthesis (*spon-dil-o-lis-the'-sis*) [*spondyle; ὀλίσθησις*, a slipping]. Deformity of the spinal column produced by the gliding forward of the lumbar vertebras in such a manner that they overhang the brim and obstruct the inlet of the pelvis; especially the separation of the last lumbar vertebra from, and its slipping forward on, the sacrum.

Spondylolisthetic (*spon-dil-o-lis-thet'-ik*). Pertaining to or caused by spondylolisthesis.

Spondylosis (*spon-dil-o'-sis*) [*spondyle*]. Vertebral ankylosis. **S., Rhizomelic,** spondylose rhizomelique; Marie's term for a variety of arthritis deformans with ankylosis of the vertebras and arthritis of the hips and shoulders.

Spondylotomy (*spon-dil-ot'-o-me*). See *Rachiotomy.*

Sponge (*spunj*) [*σπόγγος*, a sponge]. A marine animal of the class *Porifera*, having a porous, horny skeleton; also the skeleton itself, used as an absorbent. **S.-bath,** the application of water to the surface of the body by means of a sponge. **S.s, Bernay's Aseptic,** small circular discs of prepared cotton fiber which has been subjected to great pressure; when placed in water, they increase in size 12 to 15 times. They are recommended as controlling agents in nasal hemorrhage. **S.-gatherer's Disease,** a disease of divers due to a secretion of a species of *Actinia* found in waters where sponges grow. This viscid excretion causes at the point of contact upon the body a swelling and intense itching, followed by a papule surrounded by a zone of redness which later becomes black and gangrenous and forms a deep ulcer. **S.-graft.** See *Graft, Sponge-.* **S.-tent.** See *Tent, Sponge-.*

Spongework (*spunj-werk*). Synonym of *Spongioplasm.*

Spongiform (*spun'-je-form*) [*sponge; forma*, a form]. Resembling a sponge.

Spongin (*spun'-jin*) [*sponge*]. The horny substance forming the skeletal fibers of the sponge.

Spongioblast (*spun'-je-o-blast*) [*sponge; βλαστός*, a germ]. A variety of cell derived from the ectoderm of the embryonic neural tube, and forming later the neuroglia. **S. of Inner Molecular Layer of Retina.** See *Cells, Amacrine.*

Spongiocyte (*spun'-je-o-sīt*) [*sponge; κύτος*, a cell]. Fish's term for the glia or neuroglia cell.

Spongiopilin (*spun-je-o-pi'-lin*) [*sponge; πῖλος*, felt]. Felted or woven cloth into which tufts of sponge are incorporated and one side of which is coated with rubber; it is used as a poultice.

Spongioplasm (*spun'-je-o-plazm*) *sponge; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The fine, elastic, protoplasmic threads forming the reticulum of cells.

Spongiositis (*spun-je-o-si'-tis*). Inflammation of the corpus spongiosum.

Spongy (*spun'-je*) [*sponge*]. Having the texture of sponge. **S. Portion of the Urethra,** that contained in the corpus spongiosum of the urethra.

Spontaneous (*spon-ta'-ne-us*) [*spons*, will]. Voluntary; occurring without extraneous impulse; automatic.

Spoon. An instrument consisting of an oval or circular bowl fixed to a handle; it is used in surgery to scrape away dead tissue, granulations, etc.

Spoonful. A spoon is full when the contained liquid comes up to but does not show a curve above the upper edge or rim of the bowl. A teaspoonful equals 5 Cc.; a dessertspoonful, 10 Cc.; a tablespoonful, 15 Cc.

Sporadic (*spor-ad'-ik*) [*σποραδικός*, scattered]. Scattered; occurring in an isolated manner. **S. Cholera,** cholera morbus.

Sporadoneure (*spor-ad'-o-nūr*) [*σποράς*, scattered; *νεῦρον*, a nerve]. An isolated nerve-cell.

Sporangium (*spor-an'-je-um*) [*spore; ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; pl., *sporangia*]. In biology, a capsule producing or inclosing spores.

Spore (*spōr*) [*σπόρος*, seed]. A seed; a reproductive body of lower vegetable organisms, as of bacteria.

Sporidium (*spor-id'-e-um*) [*spore; ἴδιον*, a dim.; pl., *sporidia*]. 1. In biology, a spore borne upon a promycelium. 2. A provisional genus of *Sporozoa*. **S. vaccinale,** Funck, a species of sporozoa occurring as: (1) small, spheric, highly refractive bodies (2–10 μ), of green color and slow movement; (2) small refracting spheres inclosed in capsules; (3) morula masses or spore-casts. They can be cultivated and the culture produces typical vaccinia when inoculated in calves.

Sporiferous (*spor-if'-er-us*) [*spore; ferre*, to bear]. Spore-bearing.

Sporification (*spor-if-ik-a'-shun*). The formation of spores.

Sporo- (*spor-o-*) [*spore*]. A prefix meaning relating to a spore or seed.

Sporoblast (*spor'-o-blast*) [*sporo-; βλαστός*, a germ]. One of the four round bodies produced by the process of endogenous cell-formation in a coccidium.

Sporocyst (*spor'-o-sist*) [*sporo-; κύστις*, a bag]. 1. The mother-cell of a spore. 2. That stage of a sporozoon resulting from the development of a sporoblast and in its turn giving rise to two sporozoits.

Sporogenesis (*spor-o-jen'-es-is*) [*sporo-; γένεσις*, generation]. The development of spores; reproduction by spores.

Sporogony (*spor-og'-o-ne*). 1. See *Sporogenesis*. 2. A form of exogenous sporulation; an oocyst containing a sporont divides into four sporoblasts, which ripen into sporocysts and in turn divide into a crescentic nucleated body, the sporozoit. It occurs among coccidia. Cf. *Schizogony*.

Sporont (*spor'-ont*) [*sporo-; ὤν*, being]. 1. In biology a gregarine without an epimerite, as distinguished from a cephalont. 2. Schaudinn's term for the single-celled contents of the coccidial oocyst. Cf. *Schizont*.

Sporophore (*spor'-o-fōr*) [*sporo-; φέρειν*, to bear]. That portion of a fungus bearing the spores.

Sporoplasm (*spor'-o-plazm*) [*sporo-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. The cytoplasm of the asexual reproductive cell.

Sporotheca (*spor-o-the'-kah*) [*sporo-; θήκη*, a case]. 1. See *Sporangium*. 2. The envelop of the sporulating cell.

Sporozoa (*spor-o-zo'-ah*) [*sporo-; ζῷον*, an animal]. A class of parasitic *Protozoa* subdivided into the *Gregarinidea*, parasitic in various worms and arthropods; the *Coccididea* or oviform psorosperms, parasitic in the hepatic and intestinal epithelium of various mammals, including man; the *Sarcosporidia*, or tubuliform psorosperms, parasitic in the muscles of various animals; the *Myxosporidia*, the psorosperms of fishes; the *Microsporidia*, the psorosperms of articulates.

Sporozoit (*spor-o-zo'-it*) [see *Sporozoa*]. The sickle-shaped, nucleated organism which results from the division of a sporocyst among the sporozoa. Syn., *Germinal rod* (Ross, 1878); *Zygotoblast* (Ross, 1899); *Gametoblast* (Lankester, 1900).

Sporozoon (*spor-o-zo'-on*) [see *Sporozoa*]. In biology, a member of the *Sporozoa*.

Sporulation (*spor-u-la'-shun*) [*spore*]. The production of spores. **S., Arthrogenous,** the change of bacteria into resistant forms, which are capable of germinating again under favorable conditions.

Spot [ME.]. See *Macule*. **S.s, Acoustic.** See *Maculæ acusticæ* under *Macula*. **S.s, Bitot's,** xerosis conjunctivæ; silver-gray, shiny, triangular spots on both sides of the cornea, within the region of the palpebral aperture, consisting of dried epithelium, flaky masses, and microorganisms. They are observed in some cases of hemeralopia. **S., Blind** (of Mariotte), the entrance of the optic nerve where the rods and the cones are absent. **S., Blue** (of the integument), a tegumentary spot over the sacral region characteristic of the Mongolian race; due to aggregations of long, spindle-shaped, and stellate cells in the cutis containing pigment. It appears in the fourth month of fetal life and persists sometimes to the seventh year. **S., Corneal,** an opacity of the cornea; leukoma. **S.s, Cribriform,** the perforations of the fovea hemisphærica for the passage of the filaments of the auditory nerve. Syn., *Macula cribrosa*. **S.-disease.** See *Pébrine*. **S., Embryonic,** the nucleolus of the ovum. **S.s, Genital,** nasal parts which show increased sensitiveness during menstruation. **S., Germinal, S., Germ-.** See *S., Embryonic*. **S., Hectic,** the bright flush on the cheeks of a person suffering from hectic fever. **S.s, Koplik's.** See *Koplik's Spots* under *Sign*. **S.s, Lenticular.** See

S.s., Rose. **S., Light** (on the membrana tympani), a cone of light on the anterior and inferior part of the tympanic membrane, with its apex directed inward. **S., Mariotte's,** the optic disc. **S., Milk-,** a spot found postmortem on the external surface of the visceral layer of the pericardium, usually over the right ventricle; it varies from one-half to one inch in diameter, and is of common occurrence in persons who have passed middle life. **S.s, de Morgan's.** See *Morgan's (de) Spots* under *Sign.* **S., Mother's,** nevus. **S.s, Rose,** a red papulous eruption forming spots the size of a small lentil, effaced by pressure of the finger and occurring mostly on the abdomen and loins during the first seven days of typhoid fever. They are due to inflammation of the papillary layer of the skin from invasion of typhoid bacilli. Syn., *Typhoid roseola; Typhoid spots;* Fr., *Tache rosées lenticulaires.* Cf. *Tache bleuâtre.* **S.s, Roth's.** See *Roth's Spots* under *Sign.* **S.s, Soldiers'.** Same as *Macula lutea.* **S., Sömmering's.** See *Macula lutea.* **S.s, Sun.** See *Lentigo.* **S.s, Typhoid.** See *S.s, Rose.* **S. of Wagner,** the embryonic spot. **S.s, White,** grayish or yellowish-white elevated spots from the size of a pin-head to that of a one-cent piece, of varying shape and distinctness of outline, often occurring on the ventricular surface of the anterior leaflet of the mitral valve. **S., Wine-,** port-wine mark; strawberry mark. **S., Yellow.** See *Macula lutea.*

Spotted Fever. 1. Cerebrospinal fever. 2. Typhus.

Sprain (*sprān*) [OF., *espreindre,* from L., *exprimere,* to press out]. A wrenching of a joint, producing a stretching or laceration of the ligaments. **S.-fracture,** an injury in which a tendon together with a shell of bone is torn from its attachment.

Spray (*sprā*). A liquid blown into minute particles by a strong current of air. **S.-cure,** a form of douche applied by means of a spraying apparatus.

Sprengel's Deformity. See *Deformation, Sprengel's.*

Sprew (*spru*). See *Sprue.*

Spring [ME.]. The first of the four seasons of the year; also, a device having resiliency. **S. Conjunctivitis.** See *Vernal Conjunctivitis.* **S. Fever,** lassitude. **S.-finger,** a condition in which there is an obstruction to flexion and extension of one or more fingers at a certain stage of these movements. It is due to injuries or may result from inflammation of the tendinous sheaths. **S.-halt,** an involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force. **S.-knee,** a condition of the knee similar in general features to the condition known as spring-finger. Just before full extension of the joint is reached there is a slight hitch, and then the limb straightens itself with a sharp, rather painful jerk. **S.-ligament,** the inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot. **S.-nail,** a hangnail. **S. Ophthalmia.** See *Vernal Conjunctivitis.* **S.-worm.** See *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

Sprue. 1. Thrush. 2. The name given by the Dutch in Java to aphthæ tropicæ (*q. v.*); a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the entire alimentary tract, especially prevalent in Malaya. Syn., *Ceylon sore mouth; Diarrhœa alba; Sprouw; Tropical sprue.*

Spud [Dan., *spyd,* a spear]. 1. An instrument used in the detachment of the mucosa in flaps in operations necessitating the removal of bone. 2. A short flattened blade used to dislodge a foreign substance.

Spunk (*spungk*). See under *Agaric.*

Spur (*sper*) [ME., *spure*]. 1. A sharp point or projection. 2. The angle made by any branch with the main blood-vessel. 3. In biology, a pointed, spine-like outgrowth, either of the integument or a projecting appendage. 4. Ergot. **S.-blind,** myopic. **S.-gall,** a callous and hairless place on the side of a horse, caused by the use of a spur. **S. of the Septum,** an outgrowth of the nasal septum.

Sputum (*spu'-tum*) [*spuere,* to spit; pl., *sputa*]. The secretion ejected from the mouth in spitting. It consists of saliva and mucus from the nasal fossa and the fauces. In diseased conditions of the air-passages or lungs it may be purulent, mucopurulent, fibrinous, or bloody. **S., Æruginous,** sputum of a green color. **S. crudum,** the scanty, viscid expectoration of the early stages of acute bronchitis. **S., Hailstone,** spheric masses of sputum of the later stages of bronchitis. **Sputa margaritacea.** See *S., Pearly.* **S., Mucopurulent,** small lumps or pellets in a viscid, mucoserous fluid, seen in bronchitis. **S., Nummular,** a sputum characterized by round, coin-like masses; it is seen in pulmonary tuberculosis. **S., Pearly,** sputum consisting of small translucent pellets. **S., Rusty,** the dark-colored sputum of lobar pneumonia, the color of which is due to the admixture of blood. **S. Septicemia.** See *Septicemia, Sputum.*

Squama (*skwa'-mah*) [L.]. A scale or scale-like mass, as the *squama* of the temporal bone. **S. frontalis,** the vertical portion of the frontal bone. **S. occipitalis,** the supra-occipital bone. **S. temporalis,** the squamosa.

Squamo- (*skwa-mo-*) [*squama*]. A prefix denoting relating to the squamous portion of the parietal or temporal bone.

Squamomandibular (*skwa-mo-man-dib'-u-lar*). Relating to the squamosa and maxillary bone.

Squamoparietal (*skwa-mo-par-i'-et-al*) [*squamo-; paries,* wall]. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the parietal bone.

Squamosa, Squamosal (*skwa-mo'-sah, skwa-mo'-sal*). The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamosphenoid (*skwa-mo-sfe'-noid*) [*squamo-; sphenoid*]. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

Squamotemporal (*skwa-mo-tem'-po-ral*) [*squamo-; temporal*]. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamous (*skwa'-mus*) [*squamosus*, scaly]. 1. Of the shape of a scale, as the *squamous* portion of the temporal bone. 2. Scaly. **S. Suture,** the suture between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the frontal and parietal bones.

Squamozygomatic (*skwa-mo-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*squamo-; zygomatic*]. Pertaining to the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone.

Square Lobe. 1. The lobus quadratus of the liver. 2. A lobe on the upper surface of the cerebellar hemisphere.

Squarious, Squarrous (*skwa'-re-us, skwar'-us*) [*squariosus*, scurfy]. Scurfy.

Squill (*skwil*). The bulb of *Urginea maritima* (U. S. P.) or *Urginea scilla* (B. P.), of the order *Liliaceæ*. Squill (*scilla*, U. S. P., B. P.) contains several bitter principles, *scillitin, scillipicrin, scillitoxin*, and *scillin*, a carbohydrate *sinistrin*, and other substances. It is expectorant, diuretic, and emetocathartic, and is used in dropsy and in croup. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum scillæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 2–3 min. (0.13–0.2 Cc.). **S., Oxymel of** (*oxymel scillæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Gm.). **S., Pills of, Compound** (*pilulæ scillæ compositæ*, B. P.). Dose 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.). **S., Syrup of** (*syrupus scillæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). **S., Syrup of, Compound** (*syrupus scillæ compositus*, U. S. P.), hive-syrup. Dose 20–30 min. (1.3–2.0 Cc.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura scillæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **S., Vinegar of** (*acetum scillæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 10–30 min. (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

Squint (*skwint*). See *Strabismus.*

Squirting Cucumber. See *Elaterium.*

Sr. Symbol for *strontium.*

Ss. Abbreviation for *semis*, one-half.

Stabile (*sta'-bil*) [*stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand]. Not moving; fixed. **S. Current,** an electric current produced by holding the electrodes in a fixed position.

Staccato Speech. See *Scanning.*

Stachydrin (*sta-kid'-rin*), $C_7H_{13}NO_2$. An alkaloid from the bulb of *Stachys palustris*, forming colorless crystals which liquefy on exposure; soluble in water and alcohol; melt at 210° C.

Staderini's Nucleus. The nucleus intercalatus, an aggregation of ganglion-cells situated between the dorsal nucleus of the pneumogastric and the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

Stadium (*sta'-de-um*) [L.]. Stage. **S. acmes,** the height of a disease. **S. amphiboles.** See *Stage, Amphibolic.* **S. annihilationis,** the convalescent stage. **S. augmenti,** the period in which there is increase in the intensity of the disease. **S. caloris,** the period during which there is fever; the hot stage. **S. decrementi,** defervescence of a febrile disease; the period in which there is a decrease in the severity of the disease. **S. floritionis,** the stage of an eruptive disease during which the exanthem is at its height. **S. frigoris,** the cold stage of a fever. See *Stage, Algid.* **S. incrementi,** the stage of increase of a fever or disease. **S. staseos.** See *S. acmes.*

Staff. An instrument for passing into the bladder through the urethra and used as a guide in operations for stricture.

Staffa (*staf'-ah*). 1. The stapes. 2. A figure-of-8 bandage.

Stage (*stāj*) [*stare*, to stand]. 1. A definite period of a disease characterized by certain symptoms; a condition in the course of a disease. 2. The horizontal plate projecting from the pillar of a microscope for supporting the slide or object. **S., Algid,** a condition characterized by subnormal temperature, feeble, flickering pulse, various nervous symptoms, etc. It occurs in cholera and other diseases marked by exhausting intestinal discharges. **S., Amphibolic,** the stage of a disease intervening between its height and its decline. **S., Asphyxial,** the preliminary stage of Asiatic cholera, marked by extreme thirst, muscular cramps, etc., due to loss of water from the blood. **S., Cold,** the rigor or chill of an attack of a malarial paroxysm. **S., Expulsive** (of labor), the stage which begins when dilation of the cervix uteri is complete and during which the child is expelled from the uterus. See *Labor, Stages of.* **S., First** (of labor), that stage in which the molding of the fetal head and the dilation of the cervix are effected. **S., Hot,** the febrile stage of a malarial paroxysm. **S. of Invasion,** the period in the course of a disease in which the system comes under the influence of the morbific agent. **S. of Latency,** the incubation-period of an infectious disease, or that period intervening between the entrance of the virus and the manifestations of the symptoms to which it gives rise. **S., Placental** (of labor), the period occupied by the expulsion of the placenta and fetal membranes. **S., Preeruptive,** the period of an eruptive fever following infection and prior to the appearance of the eruption. **S., Second** (of labor). See *S., Expulsive.* **S., Sweating,** the third or terminal stage of a malarial paroxysm, during which there is sweating. **S., Third** (of labor). See *S., Placental.*

Stagium (*sta'-je-um*). The sixth part of an ounce.

Stagnum chyli. Same as *Receptaculum chyli.*

Stahl's Ear. A congenital deformity of the ear which consists in a broadening of the helix, the fossa ovalis and upper part of the scaphoid fossa being covered.

Stahlian (*stah'-le-an*). An animist, a follower of the doctrine of George Ernst Stahl, German chemist, 1660–1734.

Stain (*stān*) [from *distain*, from *dis*, priv.; *tingere*, to color]. 1. A discoloration. 2. A pigment employed in microscopy to color the

tissues or to produce certain reactions. The common microscopic stains are hematoxylin, carmin, osmic acid, and the anilin dyes. **S., Intra vitam,** one that will act upon living material. **S., Inversion, of Rawitz,** a process in which, under the influence of a mordant, a basic anilin dye behaves as a plasma or acid dye. TABLE OF STAINS, REAGENTS, REACTIONS, STAINING METHODS, etc.: Appended are those most important to students of medicine. For a full definition of all the stains, etc., in use in special and general branches, see the Illustrated Dictionary and the Dictionary of New Medical Terms. **Acid Fuchsin, a** diffuse stain, having a special affinity for axis-cylinders. A solution of 2 Gm. in 40 Cc. of 90% alcohol and 160 Cc. of distilled water is employed. Wash out in 90% alcohol. Weigert stains sections of tissue hardened in Müller's fluid in a saturated aqueous solution of acid fuchsin for from 1 to 24 hours, then rinses them quickly in water, immerses for a few minutes in a saturated solution of potassium hydroxid, 1 part, alcohol, 10 parts. Wash thoroughly to remove the alkali, dehydrate, clear, and mount. This process differentiates the finer nerve-fibers in the spinal cord. **Alcohol,** an excellent fixing medium, suitable for all tissues except those of the central nervous system and those undergoing fatty infiltration or degeneration. It is also used to harden and preserve objects that have been fixed in other fluids. As a preservative it is not without defects, as it alters the structure of tissues by continuously dehydrating their albuminoids. Toluol, ether, and xylol are recommended as substitutes (Kultschitzky). As a fixing agent alcohol is usually employed in gradually increasing strengths, beginning with 50 or 70%. **Alcohol, Absolute,** one of the most penetrating fixing agents, which has the advantage of preserving the structure of glands and of nuclei. It should be employed in large quantities. Hydration may be prevented by suspending in the alcohol strips of gelatin (Lowrie). After fixation, preserve the object in 90% alcohol. **Amyloid Reaction** (*in tissues having undergone amyloid degeneration*). 1. With iodin: Dilute Lugol's solution wth distilled water until it has the color of port-wine, and add 25% of glycerol; in this stain the sections for 3 minutes, wash in water, and mount in glycerol. The amyloid substance is brown-red; the remaining tissues are light-yellow. (For permanent preparations see the method of Langhans for glycogen.) 2. With iodin-green: Stain for 24 hours in iodin-green (0.5 Gm. dissolved in 150 Cc. of distilled water) and wash in water. The amyloid masses are red-violet, the remaining tissues green. 3. With iodin and sulfuric acid: Place sections that have been treated with Lugol's solution (see *Iodin Reaction* in this table) in 1% sulfuric acid. The brown of the amyloid substance becomes intensified or it changes to a violet or blue to green color. 4. With methyl-green: Stain for from 3 to 5 minutes in 1% solution of the dye and wash in distilled water containing 1% of hydrochloric acid. Amyloid substance violet, nuclei, green. 5. With methyl-violet: The process of staining is the same as with methyl-green. The amyloid is purple-red, the remaining tissue blue. **Anilin Oil,** an important medium because of its ability to clear watery objects; it will even clear aqueous mediums without the intervention of alcohol, which sometimes renders it valuable as a penetrating medium prior to paraffin embedding. It is also used for clearing celloidin sections. **Anilin Water** (*Ehrlich*), shake up 3 Cc. of anilin oil with 97 Cc. of distilled water and filter. The filtrate should be clear. Used as a mordant for anilin dyes. It does not keep well, and should be freshly prepared. **Apathy Cement,** heat together, in a porcelain capsule, equal parts of hard paraffin (60° C. (140° F.) melting-point) and Canada balsam until the mixture assumes a golden tint and no longer emits vapors of turpentine. On cooling, this forms a firm mass, which for use is warmed and applied with a glass rod. This cement is suitable for closing glycerol mounts. **Balsam-paraffin for Cells** (*Julien*), this substance consists of paraffin saturated with balsam-cement, and is prepared as follows: Reduce commercial Canada balsam to a wax-like consistence by slow evaporation in a shallow tin pan over a low flame. Test by cooling a few drops from time to time. Melt slowly one-fourth pound of paraffin, with a melting-point above 45° C. (113° F.); add a lump of balsam-cement about the size of a marble, and then digest at gentle heat, stirring frequently, for about an hour. The appearance of a slight yellow tinge indicates the saturation of the paraffin by the balsam. When it is desired to prepare a cell, the balsam-paraffin is cautiously heated to the melting-point in a shallow porcelain capsule. These paraffin cells are suitable for dry or liquid mounts, excepting for the latter when Canada balsam, dammar, or oils are used as preservatives. The great advantage of the balsam-paraffin is its chemic indifference to the reagents employed in the preservation mediums. **Boston's Mixture** (for the preservation of casts in urine), liquor acidi arsenosi (U. S. P.), 1. oz.; salicylic acid, ½ gr.; glycerol, 2 dr. Dissolve by warming gently and add "whole tears" of acacia to saturation. Let the mixture settle, decant the supernatant liquid, and add a drop of formalin. Place a drop of urine containing casts on a slide, evaporate nearly to dryness, add a drop of the preservative, mix the two with a delicate needle, apply a cover-glass, and when the mount has hardened, seal with cement. **Bremer's Method** (*for diabetic blood*), fix the films for 6 minutes in the oven at 135° C. (275° F.). Stain for 3 minutes with 1% solution of methyl-blue or with the Ehrlich-Biondi mixture. The yellow-green reaction of the erythrocytes

may also be obtained by using eosin, congo red, or biebrich scarlet in 1% solution. **Canada Balsam,** evaporate the balsam in a water-bath to dryness, and dissolve in an equal volume of xylol, benzol, toluol, chloroform, or turpentine. Filter through paper and keep in a "capped" bottle. If it gets too thick, dilute by adding more of the solvent employed. **Carbolfuchsin,** fuchsin, 1 Gm.; phenol, 5 Gm.; alcohol, 10 Gm.; distilled water, 100 Gm. **Celloidin,** stated to be a preparation of pure pyroxylin. It is nonexplosive and is soluble in ether and alcohol. Celloidin should be used in thin (2%) and in thick (6%) solutions. The object is thoroughly dehydrated in absolute alcohol, placed in a mixture of equal parts of ether and alcohol for from 12 to 24 hours, or longer if the object is large. It is then placed for 24 hours in a thin solution of celloidin (8 Gm. in 100 Cc. each of alcohol and ether), and transferred from this to a thick solution of celloidin (8 Gm. in 50 Cc. each of alcohol and ether). Select a cork or a piece of soft, dry wood, and dip it in the thick celloidin solution; when dry, place the prepared tissue upon it and drop the thick celloidin solution upon this with a pipet until it is embedded in a jelly-like mass. Blocks or cylinders of glass or vulcanized fiber serve better than cork, as they sink in the liquids used. Harden in 90% alcohol, and preserve in 70% alcohol. When making sections, keep the knife and section wet with alcohol. Apathy advises previous smearing of the knife with vaselin, as it cuts better and is protected from the alcohol. Use bergamot oil to clear. Sections may be kept in from 60 to 80% alcohol. **Chenzinsky's Stain** (*for blood*), concentrated aqueous solution of methylene-blue and distilled water equal parts. To this is added an equal quantity of 0.5% solution of eosin in 60% alcohol. Stain blood-films 4 to 5 minutes. Red blood-corpuscles stain a rose-red, nuclei of leukocytes blue, and malarial parasites blue. **Claudius' Method** (*for bacteria*), stain in gentian or methyl-violet, after Gram (see *Gram's Method* in this table), differentiate in a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid diluted with an equal volume of water, decolorize in chloroform. **Collodion,** prepared by dissolving gun-cotton or soluble cotton in equal parts of 95% alcohol and sulfuric ether; it is in every way as good as celloidin, and considerably cheaper. **Conn's Method** (*for preserving cultures of bacteria as museum specimens*). Inoculate 2% agar slants and seal the tubes with paraffin and plaster-of-paris. In a few days the cultures cease growing and remain indefinitely unaltered. **Copper Acetate,** a solution of 1 Gm. of copper acetate and 4 Gm. of mercuric chlorid in 250 Cc. of glycerol and 1 Cc. of glacial acetic acid is used in preserving and mounting green algæ. **Corrosive Sublimate,** a most excellent reagent, generally applicable, useful particularly for fixing glands and glandular structures. Saturated aqueous and alcoholic solutions are usually employed. The tissues turn white when fixed. All the corrosive sublimate must be washed out in iodin or the sections will be sprinkled with crystals of the salt. The hardening is completed in alcohol. Glass, wood, or platinum should be used in manipulating objects immersed in this reagent. Sections may be stained with any of the usual reagents. **Cover-glass Preparations,** such preparations are usually made in examining blood, sputum, or other fluid or semifluid substance. In the case of sputum, a tiny mass is placed on a cover-glass, another is pressed gently down upon this, and the two glasses are separated by sliding one over the other, the object being to secure a thin, even film on each glass. The film may also be spread with the edge of a cover-glass or with a platinum spatula. The preparations are then left to dry in air, or they may be dried by exposing them to a temperature of 120° for twenty minutes, or by passing them quickly thrice through the flame of a spirit-lamp or Bunsen burner. When dry, they are ready to stain. To obtain a cover-glass preparation of blood, cleanse the finger, prick the pad, wipe off the first drop of blood that exudes, touch the apex of the second drop with a cover-glass, spread in the manner described, and dry in air. **Craig's Method** (*for obtaining the flagellated malarial plasmodium*), cleanse the ear or finger, also the slide and cover-glass, with alcohol. Make a puncture with a sterile needle and wipe away the first drops of blood. Gently breathe upon the slide and take up on it the blood from the summit of the second drop and immediately apply the cover-glass. The brief exposure to air and the moisture on the slide are said to hasten flagellation. **Creasote,** the properties of this agent are similar to those of phenol. Beechwood creasote is a good clearing medium for celloidin sections. **Czenzynke's Double Stain,** concentrated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, 40 Cc.; 0.5% solution of eosin in 70% alcohol, 20 Cc.; distilled water, 40 Cc. This is used to stain the blood, and colors the red corpuscles red, the leukocytes blue; also for *Plasmodium malariæ*, the gonococcus, and the influenza bacillus of Pfeiffer and Canon. **Dahlia-violet,** a nuclear stain, recommended for demonstrating the granules in Ehrlich's mastzellen. Tissues hardened in alcohol are stained for several hours in a solution of dahlia-violet 2 Gm., in 90% alcohol 25 Cc. Wash in alcohol until nearly colorless. **Delafield's Hematoxylin,** an excellent nuclear stain. Dissolve 4 Gm. of hematoxylin in 25 Cc. of absolute alcohol, and add 400 Cc. of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium alum. Expose to light and air for 3 or 4 days; filter; add to the filtrate 100 Cc. each of glycerol and methyl-alcohol. **Eau de Labarraque** (*sodium hypochlorite*), rub up 20 Gm. of chlorinated lime in 100 Cc. of distilled water and mix with 40 Gm. of crystallized sodium

carbonate dissolved in the same quantity of water. Let the mixture stand for an hour and filter. This is used in the same way as Javelle water. With the aid of heat, chitin is dissolved in either of the solutions in a short time (Loos). Chitinous structures, macerated for 24 hours or more in these solutions diluted with 4 to 6 volumes of water, become soft and transparent, and permeable to staining fluids, aqueous or alcoholic. This method is especially applicable to nematodes and their ova. **Ehrlich's Acid Hematoxylin,** used for staining sections and in the mass. Dissolve 1 Gm. of hematoxylin in 30 Cc. of alcohol and add 50 Cc. each of glycerol and water, alum in excess, and 4 Cc. of glacial acetic acid. Let the mixture ripen in the light until it acquires a deep-red color. Objects stained in it should be washed in undistilled water. **Ehrlich's Anilin Gentian-violet,** a mixture of 5 Cc. of a saturated alcoholic solution of gentian-violet and 100 Cc. of anilin water. **Ehrlich-Biondi-Heidenhain Triple Stain,** to 100 Cc. of a saturated aqueous solution of orange add, with continual agitation, 20 Cc. of a saturated, aqueous solution of acid fuchsin and 50 Cc. of a like solution of methyl-green; dilute with from 60 to 100 volumes of water. A drop on blotting-paper should form a spot bluish-green in the center, orange at the periphery; a red zone outside the orange indicates that the mixture contains too much fuchsin. From 6 to 24 hours is required to stain. Wash out in alcohol and clear in xylol. Chromatic elements are colored blue; cytoplasm, violet or orange-red; karyoplasm, the same, but in lighter tones, and all the denser protoplasmic elements the same, but darker (Gilson). This is by far the best stain for photomicrography, except for connective tissue (Lindsay Johnson). A slightly acid reaction of the alcohol used for washing out will produce a relatively strong coloration by the methyl-green, while that by the fuchsin will be relatively pale; the opposite result will be obtained if the alcohol contains a trace of alkali. The addition of very dilute acetic acid, until the red tint is markedly intensified, will restore the energy of the fuchsin, which is likely to decline after a time (Heidenhain). **Ehrlich's Iodin Method,** stain the fixed film in a syrupy solution of gum-arabic containing 1% of Lugol's solution: leukocytes stained brown indicate a suppurative process. **Ehrlich's Stains** (*for the granules of leukocytes*). 1. *Acidophilous* or *eosinophilous mixture:* Two parts each of indulin, aurantia, and eosin; glycerol, 30 parts. Suitable for staining sections and cover-glass preparations. This is also known as "Mixture C." 2. "*Triacid*" *mixture:* Dissolve—(*a*) 1 Gm. of orange-yellow (extra) in 50 Cc. of distilled water; (*b*) 1 Gm. of acid fuchsin extra in 50 Cc. of distilled water; (*c*) 1 Gm. of crystalline methyl-green in 50 Cc. of distilled water. Let the solutions settle. Then mix 11 Cc. of solution *a* with 10 Cc. of solution *b;* add 20 Cc. of distilled water and 10 Cc. of absolute alcohol; to this mixture add a mixture of 13 Cc. of solution *c*, 10 Cc. of distilled water, and 3 Cc. of absolute alcohol. Let the stain stand for one or two weeks before using. **Farrant's Solution** (*Hamilton*), make a saturated solution of arsenic trioxid in water by boiling; let it stand for 24 hours and filter. Then to equal quantities of water, glycerol, and arsenic trioxid solution add picked gum-arabic until a thick, syrupy fluid is obtained. In about a week filter slowly through frequently changed filter-paper. **Flemming's Fluid.** 1. Chromium trioxid, 0.2 Gm.; glacial acetic acid, 0.1 Cc.; water, 100 Cc. This is especially recommended for fixing the achromatic spindle-fibers in nuclei. (2) Chromium trioxid (1%), 45 Cc.; 2% osmic acid, 12 Cc.; glacial acetic acid, 3 Cc. This fixes small pieces (2–3 mm. thick) in from a few to 24 hours, and is useful for fixing the figures in cell-division and for many other purposes. A weaker solution is also used: 1% osmic and glacial acetic acids, each, 100 Cc. The second formula is the one generally known as *Flemming's fluid.* **Fränkel-Gabbet Method** (*for tubercle bacilli*), the dried and fixed preparation is placed for 10 minutes in a solution consisting of fuchsin, 1 part; alcohol, 10 parts; phenol, 5 parts; distilled water, 100 parts; then dried with filter-paper and placed for 5 minutes in a second solution of methylene-blue, 2 parts; sulfuric acid, 25 parts; distilled water, 100 parts; it is then washed and dried. If the stain has been successful, the preparation will have a faint blue color. In the case of sections, dehydrate with alcohol; clear and mount. A good and quick method. **Futcher-Lazear Method** (*for the malarial parasite*), fix the film for one minute in a mixture of 10 Cc. of 95% alcohol and 2 drops of formalin; wash, dry, and stain for 15 seconds in carbolthionin, prepared by mixing 20 Cc. of a saturated solution of the dye in 50% alcohol and 100 Cc. of 2% aqueous solution of phenol. **Gentian-violet.** 1. (*Concentrated alcoholic.*) Gentian-violet, 25 Gm.; absolute alcohol, 100 Cc. 2. (*Aqueous.*) Gentian-violet, 1 Gm.; 90% alcohol, 20 Cc.; distilled water, 80 Cc. A nuclear stain, prepared by dissolving 0.5 Gm. of the dye in 80 Cc. of distilled water, 20 Cc. of 90% alcohol, and 1 Cc. of glacial acetic acid. Stains in 5 minutes. Dissolved in indifferent mediums it may be used for staining *intra vitam*, and in acid solutions colors the nuclei of fresh tissues. It may be used according to Gram's method. **Glycerin-jelly,** soak in 150 Cc. of distilled water 25 Gm. of gelatin for two hours, and add 3 Cc. of phenol and 175 Cc. of glycerol; heat for 15 minutes and filter through spun glass. Wrap the cork of the bottle in which the jelly is preserved in linen dipped in dilute phenol. For use, melt it in hot water, place a drop on the section, upon which gently press a cover-glass. **Glychemalum,** hematein, 0.4 Gm. (rubbed with a few drops of

glycerol until it dissolves); alum, 5 Gm.; glycerol, 30 Cc.; distilled water, 70 Cc. (*Mayer*). **Gold Chlorid,** recommended for tracing nerve-endings in fresh tissues and for staining connective tissue and cartilage-cells. Place small pieces of tissue, ¼ inch square, in from 0.5 to 1% solution of commercial gold chlorid in distilled water. Keep in the dark, and when the tissue has become yellow, wash in distilled water. Then expose to the light in 50 Cc. of water containing 2 drops of acetic acid for 48 hours, or until the tissue acquires a purple tint. Mount in glycerol. **Goldhorn's Stain** (*for blood*), preparation of the solution of polychrome methylene-blue. Solution A (Merck's medicinal methylene-blue: Grübler's methylene-blue rectified, and methylene-blue—Koch): Dissolve 2 Gm. methylene-blue in 300 Cc. warm water. Add to this 4 Gm. lithium carbonate, shaking constantly. Heat in an evaporating dish on a water-bath, the water touching the dish. Stir the solution occasionally. Remove in 15 to 20 minutes. Do not filter. Set aside for several days. Then add dilute acetic acid (5%) until the solution is only *faintly* alkaline. Solution B: A 0.1% *aqueous* solution of eosin. Fix blood-films in *methyl-alcohol* for 15 seconds. Wash in running water. Stain in solution B for 7 to 30 seconds. Wash. Stain in solution A for 30 seconds to 2 minutes. Wash *thoroughly* in running water. Dry by agitating in air, *not* between filter-paper. The eosin may be added to the methyl-alcohol (enough to make a 0.1% solution); or solution B may be added to solution A (1:4), but this easily produces a precipitate (the neutral stain). These give good results. Mixtures of methyl-alcohol, eosin, and polychrome methylene-blue give poor results. The depth of the chromatin stain depends on the length of staining. To stain the chromatin of half-grown malarial parasites 1½ to 2 minutes is necessary, while the chromatin of the hyaline forms stains in 10 seconds. Repeated staining may improve the chromatin violet. To do this the blood-film may be stained with solution B for 5 seconds, with solution A for 10 seconds. **Golgi's Method** (*for the restoration of over-hardened tissue*), wash in a half-saturated solution of copper acetate until it yields no precipitate, and return for 5 or 6 days to Golgi's mixture (see below). The tissue will then take the silver and the sections can be mounted in thickened cedar oil under a cover-glass. **Golgi's Mixture,** potassium dichromate (3.5% solution), 54 Cc.; osmic acid (2%), 6 Cc. **Gonococcus,** the gonococci are seen in the pus-cells grouped around the nucleus. Watery solutions of anilin dyes, preferably methylene-blue, stain the cocci intensely. **Gram's Method,** heat for from 2 to 5 minutes, or stain cold for from 20 to 30 minutes (tubercle bacilli, 12 to 24 hours), in saturated solution of gentian-violet anilin water; rinse quickly in absolute alcohol; transfer to Gram's solution (1 to 1½ minutes), in which the specimen turns black; wash in alcohol until the black color vanishes and a pale-gray color appears; dry and mount in Canada balsam. The decolorization may be hastened by adding 3% nitric acid to the alcohol and then washing in pure alcohol. All the tissue-cells are decolorized by this method, while the bacteria are stained a deep blue. The cells may be subsequently stained with a watery or alcoholic solution of Bismarck brown for from 2 to 5 minutes, then washed in absolute alcohol until the section is yellowish-brown. This method is of diagnostic value, as certain bacteria are stained, others decolorized, by it. The bacteria that are stained by Gram's method are: tubercle bacillus; Fraenkel-Weichselbaum pneumococcus; *Streptococcus pyogenes;* streptococcus of erysipelas; *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, albus, vitreus,* and *flavus;* anthrax bacillus; bacillus of hog erysipelas. The bacteria that are decolorized by Gram's method are: Typhoid bacillus; gonococcus; Friedländer's capsule bacillus; Koch's comma bacillus; glanders bacillus, and the spirillum of relapsing fever. Botkin advises washing the preparation in plain anilin water before decolorizing in the iodin solution. *Modifications of Gram's Method:* 1. *Günther's modification:* Transfer from the iodin-potassium-iodid solution to alcohol, then to a mixture of alcohol, 1 volume, and nitric acid, 3 volumes, and from this again into alcohol. 2. *Nicolle's modification:* Decolorize in a mixture of alcohol, 2 volumes, and acetone, 1 volume. 3. *Ribbert's modification:* Decolorize in alcohol containing 10% of acetic acid. 4. *Weigert's modification:* The sections, stained with gentian-violet or methyl-violet, are not transferred to alcohol from the iodin solution, but are laid upon slides and covered with anilin oil. This is removed with blotting-paper, and followed by xylol and xylol-balsam. The anilin oil dehydrates and differentiates. **Grenacher's Alcoholic Borax-carmin,** dissolve 4 Gm. of borax in 100 Cc. of distilled water; add 3 Gm. of carmin, warm, and dilute with 100 Cc. of 70% alcohol. Filter before using, and transfer the tissue from the stain directly into alcohol acidulated with from 4 to 6 drops of hydrochloric acid, in which it should remain until it acquires a bright, transparent appearance. This solution is used for staining in bulk and gives a splendid color. **Gruber and Durham's Method** (*for the agglutination of typhus and cholera bacilli*), place a drop of immunization serum on a cover-glass, and beside it a drop of equal size of the culture, as finely divided as possible. Mix and examine on a slide with a ground cell. In doubtful cases put the preparation in the oven for from 15 to 30 minutes. **Haffkine's Bouillon** (*for the culture of the bacilli of bubonic plague*), chop 1 kilo of goat's flesh and heat it at a pressure of 3 atmospheres for 6 hours in dilute hydrochloric acid. Filter, neutralize, dilute with water to 3 liters, and sterilize. **Haffkine's**

Prophylactic, inoculate a flask containing 3 liters of Haffkine's bouillon with a pure culture of pest bacilli; when the stalactite growth develops, shake the flask until the colony sinks to the bottom, and when the growth reappears, shake again; when the stalactite culture forms the third time, heat to 60° C. (140° F.) for 3 hours. Decant the clear fluid and preserve in hermetically sealed tubes. Dose 16–32 min. (1–2 Cc.) injected beneath the skin. **Harris' Carboltoluidin,** dissolve 1 or 2 Gm. of toluidin-blue in a saturated solution of phenol. Before staining treat the sections with water; stain for from 5 minutes to 24 hours, wash, and differentiate in glycerol-ether (Grübler) diluted 15 times with water or in acidulated alcohol; after from 5 to 15 minutes wash in alcohol. Eosin in alcohol may be used as a counterstain. In this case omit the differentiation and stain for from ½ to 2 minutes and wash in alcohol. **Harris' Hematoxylin,** dissolve 1 Gm. of hematoxylin in 10 Cc. of alcohol and add to 200 Cc. of a saturated aqueous solution of alum; heat to boiling and add 0.5 Gm. of mercuric oxid; when the solution turns a dark purple, remove from the flame and cool quickly. For use dilute to the color of port-wine with aqueous solution of alum. **Haug's Phloroglucin Fluid.** One of the most rapid decalcifying agents, and without injurious action on the tissue-elements, with the exception of blood. It is prepared as follows: Warm slowly and carefully 1 Gm. of phloroglucin in 10 Cc. of pure nitric acid, and to the resulting ruby-colored solution add 50 Cc. of distilled water. If a larger quantity is desired, add nitric acid and water to the foregoing proportion until the volume measures 300 Cc., the limit of the protective influence of the phloroglucin. Previously to being brought into this fluid the tissues should be well fixed. Fetal bones and those of lower vertebrates are decalcified in half an hour. Older and harder bones require several hours. When decalcification is completed, wash in running water for two days. The sections stain well. Another formula, useful for teeth when rapid action is necessary, consists of phloroglucin, 1 Gm.; nitric acid, 5 Cc.; 95% alcohol, 70 Cc.; distilled water, 30 Cc. The function of the phloroglucin is to protect the organic tissue-elements against the action of the acid. **Heidenhain's Fluid,** saturate hot 0.5% sodium chlorid solution with mercuric chlorid. **Heller's Method.** 1. *For the osmication of medullated nerve-fibers:* Harden the tissue in Müller's fluid. Stain the sections in 1% osmic acid—in the oven for 10 minutes, at room-temperature for a half-hour; wash in water; reduce in 5% pyrogallic acid for a half-hour, oxidize in 2.5% potassium permanganate for from 3 to 5 minutes, decolorize in 2% oxalic acid for from 3 to 5 minutes. 2. *For mounting objects for sectioning:* Pin a piece of paper about the cork or block so that it projects and forms a trough into which the celloidin can be poured around the object. Harden in the vapor of alcohol by suspension in a closed cylinder containing a few centimeters of alcohol. **Hemosiderin,** amorphous yellow to black-brown iron-containing fragments occurring in thrombi or hemorrhagic infarcts. In sections of material hardened in alcohol or formalin, treated for a few minutes with a 2% aqueous solution of potassium ferrocyanid and examined in glycerol containing 0.5% of hydrochloric acid, the pigment appears in the form of dark-blue granules. **Hermann's Fluid,** a modification of Flemming's fluid. Platinum chlorid is used instead of chromium trioxid; in other respects the formulas are alike. **His' Medium** (*for the differential culture of the typhoid bacillus*). 1. The tube culture-medium: triturate 5 Gm. of agar, 80 Gm. of gelatin, 5 Gm. of beef-extract, and 5 Gm. of salt; add a liter of water and enough hydrochloric acid or soda solution to produce a reaction of 1.5% of normal acid, using phenolphthalein as the indicator. Clear with 1 or 2 eggs beaten in 25 Cc. of water; add 10 Gm. of glucose, boil for 25 minutes, and filter through absorbent cotton. 2. For the plate-culture use 10 Gm. of agar, 25 Gm. of gelatin, 5 Gm. each of beef-extract and salt, and 10 Gm. of glucose. The medium must contain not less than 2% of normal acid. The typhoid bacillus alone has the power of clouding these mediums. **Hofbauer's Method** (*for staining the iodinophil granules of leukocytes*), dry the film and stain 1 minute in a solution of iodin, 1 part, potassium iodid, 3 parts, and water, 100 parts, brought to a syrupy consistence by the addition of gum-arabic. Remove the excess of the stain with filter-paper to prevent diffuse coloring. **Iodin-alcohol,** alcohol, 90%, to which enough tincture of iodin is added to impart the color of port-wine. See also *Zenker's fluid* in this table. **Iron Hematoxylin,** sections are treated with a weak aqueous solution of ferric acetate, washed in water, and stained in 0.5% aqueous solution of hematoxylin. A blue-black or black-brown stain is obtained. This process is recommended by Bütschli for staining sections of protozoa 1 μ thick. Another method is as follows: Treat sections for from ½ hour to 2 or 3 hours with a 1.5 to 4% solution of ferric ammonium sulfate; wash in water, and stain for from 1 to 12 hours in an aqueous solution of hematoxylin, about 0.5%. Rinse with water and treat again with the iron solution. As soon as differentiation is complete, wash for 15 minutes in running water and mount. The results vary according to the duration of the treatment with the iron and hematoxylin solutions; short baths give a blue preparation, in which the nuclear structures are highly differentiated; prolonged baths give black preparations, showing connective-tissue fibers and red blood-corpuscles black, central and polar bodies intensely black, cytoplasm

sometimes colorless, sometimes gray, in which case cell-plates and achromatic spindle-fibers are stained. Microorganisms are sharply stained. **Jenner's Stain** (*for blood*). Preparation of the neutral stain: In an open beaker mix *equal parts* of 1.2 or 1.25% aqueous solution of eosin (Grübler), 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue med. (Grübler). Let stand for 24 hours. Filter. Dry the precipitate obtained. Wash the precipitate with distilled water and dry again. The staining solution: For use dissolve 0.5 Gm. of the precipitate in 100 Cc. pure methyl-alcohol (Merck "for analysis"). Jenner gives no particular method of fixation. Staining: Stain in the solution for 1 to 3 minutes, covering with a watch-crystal. Pour off stain quickly and rinse in water until film is pink (5 to 10 seconds). Staining reaction: Leukocytes: nuclei, blue; granules, neutrophil, red; granules, basophil, dark violet; granules, eosinophil, brilliant crimson; malarial parasites, bacteria, and filaria, blue. **Karyokinesis.** Place small pieces of tissue hardened in strong Flemming's solution in an alcoholic solution of safranin (2 Gm. to 60 Cc.) for from 24 to 48 hours. Wash for a few minutes in water, and carry to acidulated absolute alcohol (10 drops of acetic acid to 100 Cc.) for from ½ to 1 minute. When thick clouds of color are no longer given off, carry to absolute alcohol. After 1 or 2 minutes clear and mount. **Leishman's Stain** (*for blood*). Preparation of the neutral stain. Solution A: The solution of polychrome methylene-blue. A 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue med. (Grübler) is made alkaline with 0.5% Na_2CO_3. This is heated for 12 hours at 65° C., and then allowed to stand for 10 days before use. Solution B: A 0.1% aqueous solution of eosin (extra BA Grübler). Equal parts of solutions A and B are mixed in an open vessel and allowed to stand for 5 or 6 hours, with occasional stirring. The precipitate formed is collected on a filter, washed with water, dried, and powdered. The staining solution: Dissolve 0.1 Gm. of the dry precipitate in 100 Cc. pure methyl-alcohol (Merck "for analysis"). To stain: Four drops of the solution are poured on the blood-film, and allowed to stain for ½ minute. Without pouring off the stain, 6 to 8 drops of distilled water are added and the mixture is allowed to stain for 5 minutes. Wash gently. Put a few drops of water on the blood-film for 1 minute. Then dry and mount. Staining reactions: Red blood-corpuscles stain pale pink or greenish; lymphocytes: nuclei, dark ruby red; protoplasm, pale blue; mononuclears: nuclei, ruby red; protoplasm, pale blue; polymorphonuclear neutrophils: nuclei, ruby red; granules, red; "coarse-grained eosinophils": nuclei, ruby red; granules, pale pink; basophils: nuclei, red; granules, purplish black; blood-platelets stain deep ruby red; malarial parasites: nuclei, chromatin portion, ruby red; cytoplasm, blue. **Lithia-water.** Saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate 1 Cc., and distilled water 30 Cc., used as an intermediate agent in staining microorganisms. **Living Cells.** Young larvas of *Amphibia* are the best objects for the study of cells *intra vitam*. Place the larvas of *Salamandra* in a watch-glassful of water containing 5 to 10 drops of a solution of 1 part curara in 100 parts each of water and glycerol. From ½ to 1 hour's immersion is required for curarization. It is not necessary to wait until the larvas are motionless: they may be removed as soon as their movements have become slow. The gills and the caudal fin may then be studied. The tail may be excised from the living animal and studied for some time in 1% salt solution or other indifferent medium. The adult animal offers for study the thin, transparent bladder. Larvas may be bred from adults, if well fed with aquatic worms, and supplied with a vessel of water. The larvas will be deposited in the water. The cytoplasm of living cells may be stained with methylene-blue, dahlia, or gentian-violet dissolved in water or in an indifferent liquid. **Loeb's Method** (*for producing artificial parthenogenesis*). Place the unfertilized eggs of sea-urchins in sea-water containing magnesium chlorid in the proportion of 5000 ($\frac{1}{8}^0$n MgCl) to 5000 Cc. of water. After 2 hours restore them to normal sea-water. The eggs form normal gastrulas and plutei. **Loeffler's Methylene-blue.** Add 30 Cc. of a concentrated alcoholic methylene-blue solution to 100 Cc. of a solution of caustic potash (0.01:100). Filter before using. **Loeffler's Stain** (*for flagella*). Mix 10 Cc. of 20% solution of tannin, 5 Cc. of saturated solution of ferrous sulfate, and 1 Cc. of aqueous or alcoholic solution of fuchsin, methyl-violet, or "Wollschwarz." For typhoid bacilli add 1 Cc. of 1% solution of soda; for *Bacillus subtilis* add 30 drops; for bacilli of malignant edema, 36 drops; for cholera bacilli add 1 drop of sulfuric acid to the soda solution; for *Spirillum rubrum*, 9 drops. **McCrorie's Method** (*for flagella*). Stain the cover-glass preparation in warmed mixture of equal parts of a saturated solution of night blue, a 10% solution of tannin, and a 10% solution of alum. **Mallory's Method.** 1. *For neuroglia:* Fix for 4 days in 10% formalin, then for 4 days in a saturated solution of picric acid; after this mordant for 4 days in 5% solution of ammonium bichromate at 37° C. Stain the sections for 2 minutes in 1% aqueous solution of acid fuchsin, rinse, and treat for 2 minutes with 1% aqueous solution of phosphomolybdic acid; wash in two changes of water and stain for 2 minutes in a mixture of water-soluble anilin blue, 0.5 Gm.; orange G, 2 Gm.; oxalic acid, 2 Gm.; and water, 100 Cc.; wash in water and dehydrate in alochol. Result: connective tissue, blue; neuroglia, deep red; ganglion-cells and axis-cylinders, light red. 2. *For neuroglia:* Fix the tissues after the

method given in No. 1, and treat the sections for 15 minutes with a 0.5 aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, and after washing for the same time with 1% solution of oxalic acid, wash, and stain in hematoxylin prepared by dissolving 0.1 Gm. of the dye in a little hot water, and when cool adding water up to 80 Cc., 20 Cc. of 10% aqueous solution of phosphotungstic acid, and last 0.2% of hydrogen dioxid. Wash in water, dehydrate in alcohol, clear in oil of origanum, and mount in balsam. Nuclei, neuroglia, and fibrin blue; axis-cylinders and ganglion-cells pale pink; connective tissue deep pink. 3. *For connective tissue:* Fix in Zenker's fluid or sublimate and stain the sections for 2 minutes in 0.1% aqueous solution of acid fuchsin. For further treatment see No. 1. Result: fibrous tissue, mucus, amyloid and hyaline substances, blue; nuclei, cytoplasm, elastin, fibrin, neuroglia, and axis-cylinders, red; erythrocytes and myelin sheaths, yellow. 4. *For nuclei and fibrin:* Stain sections of tissue fixed in any medium except formaldehyd for 3 minutes in 10% aqueous solution of ferric chlorid; drain and dry and stain for 3 minutes in a 1% aqueous solution of hematoxylin; wash and differentiate in a 0.25% solution of ferric chlorid. Result: nuclei, dark blue; fibrin, gray to dark blue. In sublimate preparations the erythrocytes are greenish gray; connective tissue, pale yellow. 5. *For staining Amœbæ coli in tissues:* Use alcohol material and treat the sections for from 5 to 20 minutes with saturated aqueous solution of thionin; wash, and differentiate for from 30 to 60 seconds in 2% aqueous solution of oxalic acid; wash, dehydrate, clear, and mount in the usual way. **Mallory's Phosphomolybdic-acid Hematoxylin.** Mix 10% solution of phosphomolybdic acid, 1 part; hematoxylin, 1 part; water, 100 parts; chloral, from 6 to 10 parts. Expose to sunlight for a week. Filter before using and save the used portions. Stain sections for from 10 minutes to an hour; wash in 40 to 50% alcohol, changing it 2 or 3 times. Dehydrate and mount. If the solution does not stain readily, add a little hematoxylin. The stain is blue, and in its general effect similar to nigrosin. It is recommended for preparations of the central nervous system. **Mallory-Wright Method** (*for staining tubercle bacilli*). Stain lightly in alum-hematoxylin, then for 2 or 3 minutes in steaming hot carbolfuchsin; decolorize for 30 seconds in acid alcohol. **Marchi's Method.** Used to demonstrate early degeneration of nerves, prior to sclerosis. After hardening in Müller's fluid place the tissue in a large quantity of a mixture of Müller's fluid, 2 parts; 1% osmic acid, 1 part. The degenerated fibers are stained black; the normal are yellow or uncolored. **Mayer's Carmalum.** Take 1 Gm. of carminic acid, 10 Gm. of alum, and 200 Cc. of distilled water; heat the mixture and filter, adding an antiseptic to keep it clear. The fluid is light red in color, shading toward violet, and is said to have good penetrating powers, even in osmium preparations, and to be better than alum-carmin for staining *in toto*. **Mayer's Carmalum and Indigo-carmin.** Dissolve 0.1 Gm. of indigo-carmin in 50 Cc. of distilled water or of 5% alum solution; add 1 volume of indigo-carmin solution to 4 volumes of carmalum. **Mayer's Hemalum.** An excellent stain for large objects. It consists of two solutions—one of hematein, or ammonium hematein, 1 Gm., dissolved by the aid of heat in 50 Cc. of 90% alcohol; the other of alum 50 Gm. and distilled water 1 liter. The solutions are mixed, left to cool, and then filtered. A crystal of thymol may be added to prevent the formation of mold. For most purposes it is advisable to dilute this stain with water or alum solution. Hemalum plus 2% glacial acetic acid gives a more precise nuclear stain. **Mayer's Hemalum and Indigo-carmin.** Add 1 volume of a 0.05% aqueous solution of indigo-carmin to 4 volumes of hemalum. **Mayer's Paracarmin.** Dissolve carminic acid, 1 Gm., aluminium chlorid, 0.5 Gm., calcium chlorid, 4 Gm., in 100 Cc. of 70% alcohol, with or without heat. Filter, after precipitation, and the solution will have a clear red color. Suitable for staining bulky objects with large cavities, such as *Salpa*. **Methylene-blue.** An important reagent, which gives a specific stain for lymph-spaces and intercellular cement, closely resembling gold and silver impregnation, for medullated nerves, and for plasma-cells. It also stains *intra vitam*, and is a specific reagent for the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves in living animals (Ehrlich). Small and permeable aquatic organisms may be stained during life by adding to the water containing them enough of the dye to give it a very pale tint. Nerve-tissue may be stained by injecting the dye into the vascular system of a living, narcotized animal, or by removing the organ and immersing it in the solution. From 0.5 to 1% solutions in physiologic salt solution are employed for this purpose. The color is not permanent, but may be fixed by ammonium picrate. Parker fixes the color by dehydrating in a solution of mercury bichlorid, 1 Gm., in methylol 5 Cc.; washing in a mixture of 2 parts of the methylol and sublimate solution, 1 part pure methylol, 3 parts xylol. The object is then placed in xylol for 4 or 5 days, when it is ready to mount or embed. Mayer's albumin should not be used to fix sections to the slide, as it discharges the color. A solution of 0.25 Gm. in 90% alcohol, 20 Cc., and distilled water, 80 Cc., is used for tissue-staining. A 1% and a saturated alcoholic (15 Gm. to 100 Cc.) solution are used for staining microorganisms. **Methyl-green.** This is chiefly used as a nuclear stain for fresh or recently fixed tissues; it is also a reagent for amyloid degeneration (Heschl), giving a violet color. Use 0.5 Gm. of methyl-green in 20 Cc. of 90% alcohol, 80 Cc. of distilled water,

and 1 Cc. of acetic acid. Stain the tissue for 5 minutes, wash in acidulated water, differentiate in 90% alcohol, and dehydrate. The nuclein reaction depends on the presence of acetic acid. Arnold recommends a dilute solution of methyl-green containing 0.6% sodium chlorid for staining cells and nuclei. Bizzozero has observed that the elements of blood and pus, also ciliated epithelium and spermatozoa, do not stain with methyl-green if the cells are highly alkaline: if the alkalinity is diminished, they are dyed violet; if the cells are acid, they are colored green. Carnoy regards methyl-green as the best stain for nucleoli. **Methyl-violet.** A good chromatin stain. Dissolve 0.5 Gm. in 200 Cc. of distilled water and 5 Cc. of glacial acetic acid. Stain sections for 20 minutes, wash in distilled water, and then in equal parts of glycerol and water. Mount in Farrant's medium. This is also a reagent for tissues undergoing amyloid degeneration. The amyloid substance stains pink. 1. (*Alcoholic.*) Methyl-violet, 25 Gm.; absolute alcohol, 100 Cc. 2. (*Aqueous.*) Methyl-violet, 1 Gm.; alcohol, 20 Cc.; distilled water, 80 Cc. **Muchematein.** A specific stain for mucin. 1. Pulverize 0.2 Gm. of hematin with a few drops of glycerol and then add 0.1 Gm. of aluminium chlorid, 40 Cc. of glycerol, and 60 Cc. of water. 2. Dissolve 0.2 Gm. of hematin and 0.1 Gm. of aluminium chlorid in 100 Cc. of 70% alcohol. Two drops of nitric acid may be added. **Mucicarmin.** A specific stain for mucin. Rub 1 Gm. of carmin in a mortar with 0.5 Gm. of aluminium chlorid and 2 Cc. of distilled water; heat for 2 minutes, until the light-red color changes to dark; stir and add a little 50% alcohol; when dissolved, make up to 100 Cc. with 50% alcohol, and after 24 hours filter. For use dilute tenfold with water or with 50% alcohol. **Müller's Berlin Blue.** Precipitate a strong solution of Berlin blue with 90% alcohol. The fluid is neutral and the precipitate finely divided. **Müller's Fluid.** This agent is very extensively used, as it penetrates well and hardens evenly. It has the following composition: potassium dichromate, 2.5 parts; sodium sulfate, 1 part; water, 100 parts. The addition of a little camphor, chloral, thymol, or naphthalene will prevent the formation of mold. The time required for hardening depends on the size of the object. This fluid diluted to 0.2% is used as a macerating agent. **Nissl's Method** (*for ganglion-cells*). 1. Stain sections of tissue hardened in 10% formalin or in graded alcohols in hot concentrated aqueous fuchsin solution. 2. Stain in hot 0.5% methylene-blue; when cool, transfer to a mixture of anilin (20 parts) and 90% alcohol (200 parts); then treat with origanum oil, then with benzin, and mount in solution of colophonium in benzin. 3. Mount the hardened tissue on cork (without embedding), cut sections and stain them in hot Nissl's methylene-blue; treat with the anilin-alcohol mixture, then with cajeput oil, then as in 2. **Nissl's Methylene-blue.** Methylene-blue (B patent), 3.75 parts; Venice soap, 1.75 parts; distilled water, 1000 parts. **Nitric Acid.** An efficacious agent, which causes no swelling and does not attack the tissue-elements. It is used in 1 and in 10% solution, the latter for large, hard bones, the former for young bones. The specimens should previously have been fixed in absolute alcohol, and the decalcifying fluid changed daily. They must be removed as soon as decalcification is complete or they will become discolored. They are then washed in running water for two hours and preserved in alcohol, which should be renewed in a few days. **Nocht's Stain** (*for blood*). Original method: Unna's polychrome methylene-blue is neutralized with dilute acetic acid. Solution A: 1 Cc. of this neutralized polychrome methylene-blue is mixed in a watch-crystal with a saturated aqueous solution of ordinary methylene-blue until its red color disappears and the solution becomes blue. Solution B: Dilute 3 or 4 drops of 1% aqueous solution of eosin with 1 or 2 Cc. water. Add solution A drop by drop to solution B until B is dark blue; a precipitate has then been formed. In this mixture blood-films are to be stained for several hours up to 24 hours. Fix films in alcohol or by heat. Subsequent modification: Solution A: The polychrome methylene-blue solution. To a 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue add 1 or 0.5% Na_2CO_3. Heat at 50° C. to 60° C. (122°–140° F.) for several days. Solution B: Dilute 2 or 3 drops of 1% aqueous solution of eosin with 1 or 2 Cc. water. To solution B add solution A drop by drop until the mixture is dark blue and has lots its eosin tint. To stain, float blood-films face down on this mixture for from 5 to 10 minutes. **Normal Salt Solution.** Sodium chlorid, 6–7.5 Gm.; distilled water, 1000 Cc. Used in the study of living structures. **Paraffin Infiltration and Embedding.** The initial step in this process consists in the infiltration of the object with a clearing agent; that is, by some substance which is a solvent of paraffin. It is then immersed in melted paraffin until it is thoroughly saturated. The paraffin should be kept just at the melting-point and should be renewed if the object is large. The duration of the bath depends on the size of the object. When this second step in the process is completed, embed in paraffin, as in simple embedding. To prevent crystallization of the paraffin the embedded object should be quickly cooled, which may be done by floating it in the containing receptacle on cold water. **Phenol and Xylol.** A mixture of 1 part of phenol and 3 parts of xylol is used to clarify celloidin sections, which may be taken from 70% alcohol, and do not require further dehydration. A layer of previously heated copper sulfate in the bottom of the bottle will keep the mixture free from water. **Pianese Double Stain.** Prepare a saturated solution of nigrosin in a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid; mix 2

volumes of this with 1 volume of anilin water and evaporate in open air. The crystals deposited are dissolved in absolute alcohol, and from this solution green crystals are obtained soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. For tissues, make a 2% solution in alcohol; for microorganisms, in water. Stain sections first in lithium-carmin, treat with acid alcohol, wash, and immerse in an alcoholic solution of picronigrosin until they assume a brown hue. Decolorize in oxalic acid. Nuclei are stained red; plasma, dark-yellow; cartilage, yellow; connective tissue, pale green; elastic fibers, violet. **Picric Acid.** A fixing agent of great penetration, and, therefore, especially suitable for the preparation of chitinous structures. A saturated solution is employed. The time required for fixation varies from a minute to a day, and depends on the size of the object. Wash out in alcohol and stain in alcoholic solutions. **Picric Alcohol.** A saturated solution of picric acid in 50% alcohol. **Picronigrosin.** A solution of 1 Gm. of picric acid in 100 Cc. of distilled water with the addition of 1 Gm. of nigrosin. **Plehn's Method.** 1. *For the study of the living malarial parasite:* Place a drop of fluid paraffin on a slide and a drop on a cover-glass; take up the drop of blood on the latter and so place it on the slide that the blood is between the drops of paraffin. Examine on a warm stage. The addition of a drop of methylene-blue will stain the living organisms. 2. *For malarial films fixed in absolute alcohol:* Stain for 5 minutes in a mixture of concentrated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, 60 Cc., 0.5% solution of eosin in 75% alcohol, 20 Cc., distilled water, 20 Cc., and 20% potash lye, 12 drops. **Polychrome Methylene-blue.** A reddish-violet dye sometimes present as an impurity in commercial methylene-blue, or that develops in old, ripened, or alkaline solutions of methylene-blue. It is used for staining cell-granules. See *Unna's Method.* **Potassium Permanganate** (*Du Pleiss*). Useful for the study of isolated and very contractile cells, as spermatozoa. It is said to kill more rapidly than any other agent, 2% osmic acid not excepted. A saturated aqueous solution is used. It is also used for washing out overstaining with carmin, and in 1% solution as a mordant for anilin dyes (Henneguy) and for reducing silver impregnations. **Rosenberger's Method.** 1. *For staining blood:* Fix the films by heat or in absolute alcohol or alcohol and ether and stain in a mixture of 10 Cc. of a saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, 4 Cc. of a saturated aqueous solution of phloxin, 6 Cc. of 95% alcohol, and 12 Cc. of distilled water. 2. *For staining the tubercle bacillus:* The essential point in this process is the use of sweet spirit of niter for bleaching; it is also mixed with alcoholic solutions of methylene-blue, malachite green, Bismarck brown, and gentian-violet. **Safranin.** *Pfitzner's formula:* Safranin (Grübler's), 1 part; absolute alcohol, 100 parts; water, 200 parts. *Flemming* uses a concentrated alcoholic solution diluted one-half with water. *Babes' formula:* (*a*) Equal parts of a concentrated alcoholic and a concentrated aqueous solution; (*b*) water, 100 parts; anilin oil, 2 parts; safranin, in excess. The latter may be used according to the method of Gram, and is recommended for the demonstration of mitotic figures. **Scheele's Green Mass.** (*a*) Mix 80 Cc. of a saturated solution of potassium arseniate and 50 Cc. of glycerol. (*b*) Take 40 Cc. of a saturated solution of copper sulfate and 50 Cc. of glycerol. Combine the two solutions with three volumes of the vehicle. **Substantive Staining.** A histologic stain obtained by direct absorption of the pigment from the solution in which the tissue is immersed. Dyes that combine directly with the substance acted on are called substantive dyes. **Subtractive Staining.** A socalled theory of Heidenhain's, based on the hypothesis that a general stain satisfies the affinities of some cell-structures, that hold it in subsequent treatment with specific dyes, while the other structures give up the general stain and then take the specific stain. **Sudan III.** A selective stain for fat. Prepare a saturated solution in 95% alcohol, dilute two-thirds with 50% alcohol, and filter. Stain sections for from 5 to 10 minutes, wash for about the same time in 60 or 70% alcohol, and mount in glycerol. Small oil-drops yellow, large ones orange. For staining the fat-granules in the elements of tissues undergoing fatty degeneration use the undiluted stain. The tissue may be fixed in Müller's fluid or cut fresh on the freezing microtome. **Thionin.** The uses and technic are the same as for methylene-blue. A saturated solution in 50% alcohol diluted with 5 volumes of water is used for staining. **Thoma's Method** (*for the numeration of leukocytes*). Dilute the blood in the proportion of 1:10 with water containing 0.3% anhydrous acetic acid. This dissolves the colored blood-cells. **Unna's Hematoxylin.** A constant half-ripe stock solution. Hematoxylin, 1 Gm.; alum, 10 Gm.; alcohol, 100 Cc.; water, 200 Cc.; sublimed sulfur, 2 Cc. If the sulfur is added 2 or 3 days after preparing the hematoxylin solution, it will arrest oxidation and the stain will be ready for use at this stage. The oxidation of alum-hematoxylin solutions can be instantaneously accomplished by adding a little neutralized hydrogen dioxid. **Unna's Method.** *For collagen:* 1. Stain sections of alcohol material for 5 minutes in strong solution of polychrome methylene-blue, then for 15 minutes in neutral 1% solution of orcein in absolute alcohol; wash in alcohol; bergamot; balsam. Collagen, dark red; nuclei, blue; granules of mast-cells, carmin red; cytoplasm of plasma-cells, blue. 2. Stain sections for 20 seconds in 1% solution of water-blue (Wasserblau); wash and stain for 5 minutes in neutral aqueous 1% solution of safranin; wash in water and then treat with

absolute alcohol until the blue color reappears; collagen, sky-blue; nuclei, red; cytoplasm, violet. 3. *For collagen, elastin, and smooth muscle:* Stain with hot orcein for 10 minutes, wash in dilute alcohol, stain with hematein for 10 minutes, and treat for a few seconds with acid alcohol; wash, and place in a 2% solution of acid fuchsin for 5 minutes, in saturated aqueous solution of picric acid for 2 minutes, then in saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid for 2 minutes; absolute alcohol; oil; balsam. Elastin, brown-red; collagen, red; muscle-fibers, yellow with gray-violet nuclei. 4. *For elastin and smooth muscle:* Stain as in 3, substituting polychrome methylene-blue for hematein and 1% potassium permanganate for the acid alcohol. Elastin, brown-red; collagen, decolored; muscle-fibers, violet. 5. *For smooth muscle:* Stain sections for 10 minutes in polychrome methylene-blue; wash, and fix in 1% red prussiate of potash; differentiate in acid alcohol for 10 minutes; absolute alcohol; oil; balsam. The collagen is decolored. 6. *For keratohyalin:* Overstain in hematoxylin, treat for 10 seconds with 0.5% solution of potassium permanganate, and wash in alcohol; or place the stained sections in 33% solution of iron sulfate for 10 seconds, or in 10% solution of iron chlorid. 7. *For epithelia:* Stain sections for 10 minutes in neutral aqueous 1% solution of water blue; wash, and stain for 10 minutes in 1% solution of orcein. Or overstain sections of alcohol material in polychrome methylene-blue and differentiate in Unna's glycerol-ether mixture (Grübler); or in a mixture of alcohol, 10 parts; xylol, 15 parts; anilin, 25 parts; and transfer to xylol; or in a mixture of xylol, 30 parts; alcohol, 20 parts; then transfer to xylol and then to anilin containing alum to saturation (agitated and filtered before using). 8. *For plasma-cells and mast-cells.* Apply the methods for epithelia. (For the demonstration of bacteria in epithelia see the methods for staining microorganisms.) 9. *For overcoming the decoloration of bacteria in the process of dehydrating in alcohol:* Transfer the section from the decolorizing fluid to the slide, remove as much as possible of the water by means of filter-paper, and then heat the slide over flame until the section is dry; when cold, mount in balsam. **Waldeyer's Method** (*for the fixing and decalcification of bone*). Fix the fresh object in chromium trioxid (1:600); decalcify in a mixture of chromium trioxid (1:200) 100 Cc. and nitric acid 2 Cc. Wash thoroughly and harden in alcohol. **Weigert's Differentiating Fluid.** Borax, 2 Gm.; potassium ferricyanid, 2.5 Gm.; distilled water, 200 Cc. Used after hematoxylin. **Weigert's Method.** 1. *For fibrin:* Make celloidin sections and stain one minute in Weigert's fibrin stain (5% solution of gentian-violet, 4.4 Cc.; 96% alcohol, 6 Cc.; anilin oil, 1 Cc.). Dry with unsized printing paper and add a drop of Gram's solution saturated with iodin. Most of the stained parts are decolorized. Remove the iodin with printing paper; clear in equal parts of anilin oil and xylol, renewing it until all the water is removed. The water gives the section a white appearance. Dry with filter-paper, wash well with xylol, and mount in xylol balsam. 2. *For neuroglia:* Fix for 8 days in the following mixture: dissolve 2.5 Gm. chrome alum in 100 Cc. water, by heat, and while hot add 5 parts each of acetic acid and pulverized copper acetate, when cold, 10 parts of formalin. Embed in celloidin. Treat the sections for 10 minutes with 0.3% solution of potassium permanganate, wash in water, and reduce in the following: 5 parts each of chromogen and formic acid in 100 parts of water, to which, after filtering, add 10 parts of a 10% solution of sodium sulfite. After 3 hours transfer to 5% chromogen and after 24 hours stain in the following: saturate hot 75% alcohol with methyl-violet, decant when cold, and to each 100 Cc. add 5 Cc. of 5% aqueous solution of oxalic acid; differentiate in a saturated solution of iodin in 5% solution of potassium iodid; decolorize in a mixture of equal volumes of anilin and xylol, wash in xylol, and mount in balsam. 3. *Without decolorizing:* Tissues hardened in Müller's fluid and alcohol are embedded in celloidin, and then put into a mixture of equal parts of a 10% solution of sodium-potassium tartrate and a cold saturated solution of copper acetate, which is kept at from 38° to 40° C. (86°–104° F.). They are next placed in a half-saturated solution of copper acetate at the same temperature for 48 hours. The blocks, rinsed in water, may be kept in 80% alcohol and cut at any time. The staining fluid is composed of 1 part of an alcoholic hematoxylin solution (1:10) and 9 parts of a saturated solution of lithium carbonate; this fluid is to be freshly made. Stain for from 4 to 12 hours; wash, dehydrate in 90% alcohol, and clear in anilin xylol (2:1), then in pure xylol, and mount in xylol balsam. The advantage of the method is the clearness with which the fine medullated fibers are distinguished from the cells and other parts, and it is less tedious than the old method. **Wright's Stain** (*for blood*). Preparation of the neutral stain. Solution A: Make a 0.5% aqueous solution of the $NaHCO_3$, being careful to bring all the salt into solution before going on to the next step. Then add 1% of methylene-blue (Grübler's methylene-blue, "Bx," "Koch," or "Ehrlich's rectified"). Steam this in an Arnold sterilizer for 1 hour after steam is up. Cool. Solution B: 0.1% aqueous solution of eosin (Grübler, "yellowish, soluble in water"). Add solution B to solution A until the mixture becomes purple, a metallic scum forms on the surface, and a finely granular black precipitate appears in suspension. (About 500 Cc. of solution B to 100 Cc. of solution A.) Filter off the precipitate. Do not wash it. Dry. Preparation of the staining solution. Make a saturated solution of the precipitate in pure methyl-alcohol (0.3 Gm. in 100 Cc. methyl-

alcohol). Filter, and add an additional 25% of the original volume of methyl-alcohol used. This prevents precipitation of the stain on the film. Cover the film with the stain for 1 minute. Without pouring off the stain add water drop by drop until the mixture is translucent at the edges and a yellowish metallic scum forms on the surface. Stain in this diluted stain for 2 to 3 minutes. Wash in distilled water until the film becomes pink. Dry between filter-papers. Staining reactions: Lymphocytes: nuclei, dark purplish-blue; cytoplasm, robin's-egg blue; large mononuclears: nuclei, blue; cytoplasm, pale blue; polymorphonuclear neutrophils: nuclei, blue; granules, reddish-lilac; eosinophils: nuclei, blue; granules, blue; mastzellen: nuclei, blue to purplish; granules, dark blue or purple; myelocytes: nuclei, dark blue or lilac; granules, dark or reddish-lilac; blood-platelets stain blue or purplish; malarial parasites: nuclei, chromatin portion, lilac-red to black; cytoplasm, blue. **Xylol.** Used for paraffin and celloidin sections. It causes shrinkage if the sections are not thoroughly dehydrated. **Zenker's Fluid.** Dissolve 25 Gm. potassium dichromate, 10 Gm. sodium sulfate, and 50 Gm. mercuric chlorid in 1000 Cc. warm distilled water. At the time of using add to each 20 Cc. 1 Cc. of glacial acetic acid. Fix the tissue for from 24 to 48 hours; wash for 24 hours in running water. Harden in the dark in the ascending series of alcohols. For the removal of the precipitate add to the 90% alcohol enough tincture of iodin to impart the color of port-wine, and repeat the addition daily until the color does not fade. Preserve in 90% alcohol. **Ziehl-Neelsen Method.** Float the cover-glass preparation upon Ziehl's carbolfuchsin; heat until vapor arises (about 3 to 5 minutes), wash in water, and decolorize in 15% nitric or 5% sulfuric acid, then in 60 to 80% alcohol to remove the remnant of color. Wash well, dry, and mount in balsam. In the case of tissue-sections, stain cold for 15 minutes and decolorize as detailed; upon removal from the alcohol counterstain with methylene-blue; wash, dehydrate, clear, and mount.

Stalagmometer (*stal-ag-mom'-et-er*) [σταλαγμός, a dropping; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the number of drops in a given volume of liquid.

Stalagmometry (*stal-ag-mom'-et-re*) [*stalagmometer*]. A method of diagnosis based upon the determination of the relative degree of surface tension or capillarity possessed by the body-fluids.

Stammer (*stam'-er*) [AS., *stamur*, stammering]. To speak interruptedly or with hesitation.

Stammering (*stam'-er-ing*). Interrupted or hesitating speech. **S. Bladder.** See *Bladder, Stammering.*

Stamper (*stamp'-er*). A name for one affected with locomotor ataxia, from the stamping gait incident to it.

Standard (*stan'-dard*) [*extendere*, to spread out]. Something used for comparison. **S. Solution,** a solution containing a definite quantity of a reagent.

Stannate (*stan'-āt*). A salt of stannic acid.

Stannic (*stan'-ik*) [*stannum*]. Containing tin as a tetrad element. **S. Acid,** H_2SnO_3. A gelatinous white precipitate which, on drying, forms a translucent vitreous mass. It is dibasic.

Stanniferous (*stan-if'-er-us*) [*stannum; ferre*, to bear]. Yielding or containing tin.

Stannite (*stan'-īt*). Tin sulfid; bell-metal.

Stannius' Experiments. 1. Separation by a ligature of the sinus venosus from the remainder of the frog's heart causes the latter to remain distended in diastole, while the former continues its rhythmic pulsations. Mechanic excitation of the auricle or ventricle produces a single contraction, which is repeated only when a new stimulus is applied. 2. If a ligature is placed around the groove dividing the auricles from the ventricle, there occurs a rhythmic contraction of the ventricle, while the auricles remain quiescent.

Stannous (*stan'-us*). Containing tin as a bivalent element.

Stannum (*stan'-um*) [L.]. Tin. See *Tin.*

Stapedectomy (*sta-pe-dek'-to-me*) [*stapes; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the stapes.

Stapedial (*sta-pe'-de-al*) [*stapes*]. 1. Shaped like a stirrup. 2. Relating to the stapes.

Stapediovestibular (*sta-pe-de-o-ves-tib'-u-lar*) [*stapes; vestibulum*, vestibule]. Relating to the stapes and the vestibule.

Stapedius (*sta-pe'-de-us*) [*stapes*]. See under *Muscle.*

Stapes (*sta'-pēz*) [L., "a stirrup"]. The stirrup-shaped bone of the middle ear, articulating with the incus and the fenestra ovalis.

Staphisagria (*staf-is-ag'-re-ah*) [σταφίς, a dried grape; ἄγριος, wild]. Stavesacre. The *staphisagria* of the U. S. P. is the ripe seed of *Delphinium staphisagria*, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It contains the alkaloids *delphinin*, $C_{28}H_{37}NO_5$, *delphinoidin*, $C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_7$, *delphisin*, $C_{27}H_{46}N_2O_4$, and *staphisagrin*, $C_{32}H_{33}NO_5$. It has been used locally as an application in rheumatism, and as an ointment to destroy lice and itch-mites. **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum staphisagriæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 min. (0.06 Cc.).

Staphyle (*staf'-i-le*) [σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes]. The uvula.

Staphylinopharyngeus (*staf-il-i-no-far-in'-je-us*) [*staphyle; pharynx*]. The palatopharyngeus. See under *Muscle.*

Staphylinus (*staf-il-i'-nus*) [*staphyle*]. 1. Palatal. 2. See *S. medius.* **S. externus,** the tensor palati. **S. internus,** the levator palati. **S. medius,** the azygos uvulæ muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Staphylitis (*staf-il-i'-tis*) [*staphyle; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylo- (*staf-il-o-*) [σταφυλή, uvula]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the uvula.

Staphyloangina (*staf-il-o-an-ji'-nah*). Walsh's term for pseudomembranous inflammations

of the throat due to infection by staphylococci.

Staphylococcemia (*staf-il-o-kok-se'-me-ah*) [*staphylococcus; αἷμα*, blood]. A morbid condition due to the presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylococcia (*staf-il-o-kok'-se-ah*). General infection with staphylococci.

Staphylococcus (*staf-il-o-kok'-us*). See under *Bacteria*.

Staphylocosis (*staf-il-o-ko'-sis*). Infection by staphylococci.

Staphylohemia (*staf-il-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Staphylococcemia*.

Staphylolysin (*staf-il-ol'-is-in*) [*staphylococcus; λύειν*, to loose]. Neisser and Wechsberg's name for a hemolysin produced by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. albus*.

Staphyloma (*staf-il-o'-mah*) [*σταφύλωμα*, a defect in the eye]. A bulging of the cornea or sclera of the eye. **S. æquatoriale, S. æquatoris, S., Equatorial,** staphyloma of the sclera in the equatorial region. **S., Anterior.** See *Keratoglobus*. **S. corneæ,** a bulging of the cornea due to a thinning of the membrane with or without previous ulceration. **S., Posterior, S. posticum,** a backward bulging of the sclerotic coat at the posterior pole of the eye. **S., Scarpa's,** posterior staphyloma; staphyloma of the posterior segment of the sclera. **S. uveale,** thickening of the iris. Syn., *Iridoncosis*.

Staphylomycosis (*staf-il-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*staphylococcus; mycosis*]. A morbid condition due to staphylococci.

Staphyloplasmin (*staf-il-o-plaz'-min*) [*staphylococcus; plasmin*]. Staphylococcus toxin.

Staphyloplasty (*staf'-il-o-plas-te*) [*staphylo-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. A plastic operation for the closure of cleft palate.

Staphylorrhaphy (*staf-il-or'-a-fe*) [*staphylo-; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of a cleft palate.

Staphylostreptococcia (*staf-il-o-strep-to-kok'-se-ah*). Infection by both staphylococci and streptococci.

Staphylotomy (*staf'-il-ot-o-me*) [*staphylo-; τομή*, a cutting]. 1. The operation of incising or removing the uvula. 2. The operation of incising a staphyloma.

Staphylotoxin (*staf-il-o-toks'-in*). See *Staphylolysin*.

Staphysina (*staf-is-i'-nah*) [*σταφίς*, a dried grape]. A product obtained by Thompson from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

Star [ME., *starre*]. In biology applied to various radiate structures, granules, cells, groups of cells, or organisms. **S.-anise.** See *Illicium*. **S.-cells,** endothelial cells of vessels, first described by Kupffer, and regarded as nervous elements on account of their shape and thin, elongated processes, but afterward shown to belong to the endothelial tissues; they have the power of inclosing various granules. Syn., *Kupffer's cells*. **S., Daughter-.** See *Diaster*. **S.-grass.** See *Aletris*. **S.s of Verheyn,** the star-shaped figures formed by the stellate veins of the kidney, beneath the capsule. **S.s, Winslow's,** capillary whorls which form the beginning of the vorticose veins of the choroid. Syn., *Stellæ vasculosæ winslowii*.

Starblind [AS., *stærblind*]. Half blind; blinking.

Starch [AS., *stearc*, stiff]. A carbohydrate widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, occurring in peculiar concentrically marked granules or grains. When heated with water, the granules swell up, burst, partially dissolve, and form starch paste. The soluble portion is called granulose, the insoluble is cellulose. Iodin produces a characteristic blue coloration with starch. The most important varieties of starch are: potato-starch, leguminous starch, wheat-starch (*amylum*, U. S. P., B. P.), sago-starch, rice-starch. **S., Animal.** 1. See *Glycogen*. 2. See *Bodies, Amylaceous*. **S., Corn-.** See *Corn-starch*. **S.-enema,** an enema consisting of starch-water. **S., Glycerite of.** See *Amyli, Glyceritum*, under *Amylum*. **S., Iodized,** iodid of starch, a dark powder containing 2 % of iodin; a disinfectant and internal and external antiseptic. Dose 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.66 Gm.). **S., Soluble,** a white powder obtained by heating starch and glycerol and adding strong alcohol during the cooling; it is used as an emulsifier. Syn., *Amylodextrin*. **S.-water,** a mixture of wheat-starch and water, used chiefly as an emollient enema.

Starter (*start'-er*) [ME., *starten*, to start]. A pure culture of bacteria employed to start some particular fermentation, as in the ripening of cream.

Starvation (*star-va'-shun*) [AS., *steorfan*, to die]. Deprivation of food; the state produced by deprivation of food.

Stasimetry (*stas-im'-et-re*) [*stasis; μέτρον*, a measure]. Bitot's term for the estimation of the consistence of soft organic bodies.

Stasimorphy (*stas'-e-mor-fe*) [*stasis; μορφή*, form]. Deviation from the normal from arrest of development.

Stasis (*sta'-sis*) [*στάσις*, from *ἱστάναι*, to stand]. A standstill of the current of any of the fluids of the body, especially of the blood.

Stasophobia (*stas-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*stasis; φόβος*, fear]. Fear of standing upright.

Static (*stat'-ik*) [*στατικός*, causing to stand]. At rest; pertaining to matter or force at rest or in equilibrium. **S. Breeze,** a method of administering static electricity, consisting in the withdrawal of a static charge from a patient by means of a pointed electrode. **S. Electricity.** See *Electricity, Static*.

Statice (*stat'-is-e*) [*στατική*, an astringent herb]. A genus of plants of the order *Plumbaginæ*. *S. antarctica* and *S. brasiliensis*, baycuru or guaycura, South American species, are used to produce uterine contractions. *S. gmelini*, a species indigenous to southern Russia, is used as a gargle and in diarrhea. *S. limonium* grows upon the coasts of Europe and North America; the plant, seed, and root are used as astringents.

Statics (*stat'-iks*) [see *Static*]. The science relating to forces in a condition of equilibrium.

Station (*sta'-shun*) [*statio*, from *stare*, to stand]. Standing position or attitude.

Stationary (*sta'-shun-a-re*) [see *Station*]. Standing still; not moving. **S. Air,** the amount of air which is constantly in the lungs during normal respiration.

Statocyst (*stat'-o-sist*) [στατός, standing; κύστις, cyst]. One of the vestibular sacs of the labyrinth which is supposed to act as the nervous mechanism on which static equilibrium depends.

Statometer (*stat-om'-et-er*) [στατός, standing; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of exophthalmos.

Status (*sta'-tus*) [L.]. A state. **S. arthriticus,** the nervous manifestations preceding an attack of gout. **S. cribrosus,** a scarcely macroscopic sieve-like condition of the brain or nerve-substance, due to absorption of minute vessels; observed in autopsies. Fr., *État criblé*. **S. epilepticus,** a condition in which epileptic attacks occur in rapid succession, the patient not regaining consciousness during the interval. **S. gastricus,** gastritis. **S. lymphaticus,** Paltauf's name for a condition of unstable equilibrium, coma, convulsions, and vomiting accompanying hyperplasia of the persisting thymus. Syn., *Lymphatism; Lymphotoxemia; Status thymicus*. **S. præsens,** the state of a patient at the time of examination. **S. thymicus.** See *S. lymphaticus*. **S. typhosus.** See *Typhoid State*. **S. verminosus.** See *Helminthiasis*.

Stauroplegia (*staw-ro-ple'-je-ah*) [σταυρός, crossed; πληγή, a stroke]. Crossed hemiplegia.

Stavesacre (*stāvz-a'-ker*). See *Staphisagria*.

Staxis (*staks'-is*). See *Stillicidium*.

Steapsin (*ste-ap'-sin*) [στέαρ, fat]. A ferment assisting in the saponification of the fats and found in the pancreatic juice.

Stearate (*ste'-ar-āt*) [*stearin*]. A salt of stearic acid. Glycerol stearate is called stearin (*q. v.*).

Stearic Acid (*ste-ar'-ik*). See *Acid, Stearic*, and *Stearin*.

Stearin (*ste'-ar-in*) [στέαρ, fat], $C_3H_5O_3(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$. A compound of stearic acid and glyceryl occurring in the harder animal fats, especially in tallow. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales.

Stearone (*ste'-ar-ōn*) [στέαρ, fat], $C_{35}H_{70}O$. A volatile liquid obtained by partial decomposition of stearic acid.

Stearopten (*ste-ar-op'-ten*) [στέαρ, fat; πτηνός, winged; volatile]. The crystalline substance occurring naturally in solution in a volatile oil.

Stearrhea (*ste-ar-e'-ah*). See *Seborrhea*.

Steatite (*ste'-at-īt*). See *Talc*.

Steatitis (*ste-at-ī'-tis*) [στέαρ, fat]. Inflammation of the fatty tissues.

Steato- (*ste-at-o-*) [στέαρ, fat]. A prefix meaning fatty.

Steatocele (*ste'-at-o-sēl*) [*steato-*; κήλη, tumor]. A swelling formed by a collection of fatty matter in the scrotum.

Steatoma (*ste-at-o'-mah*) [*steato-*; ὄμα, tumor]. 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. A lipoma. **S., Müller's,** a lipofibroma.

Steatopygia (*ste-at-o-pij'-e-ah*) [*steato-*; πυγή, buttock]. Enormous fatness of the buttock, common among the women of some African tribes.

Steatopygous (*ste-at-op'-ig-us*) [see *Steatopygia*]. Characterized by excessive development of the buttocks.

Steatorrhea (*ste-at-or-e'-ah*) [*steato-*; ῥοία, flow]. 1. See *Seborrhea*. 2. Fatty stools.

Steatosis (*ste-at-o'-sis*). 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. An abnormal accumulation of fat.

Steatozoon (*ste-at-o-zo'-on*) [*steato-*; ζῶον, an animal]. The parasite, *Demodex folliculorum*, contained in comedones.

Stechiometry, Stœchiometry, Stoichiometry (*stek-e-om'-et-re, stoi-ke-om'-et-re*) [στοιχεῖον, a first principle; μέτρον, a measure]. The estimation of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds.

Steel. A form of iron holding an intermediate position between cast iron and wrought iron, and containing from 0.5 to 1.5 % of carbon. **S., Tincture of.** See *Ferric Chlorid, Tincture of*. **S., Wine of.** See *Ferric Citrate, Wine of*.

Steep. 1. A name for rennet. 2. To stand in water for making an infusion.

Stegomyia (*steg-o-mi'-e-ah*) [στεγανός, covered; μυία, a fly]. A genus of *Culicidæ* founded by Theobald, represented in most tropical and subtropical countries; one species occurring in the warmer parts of southern Europe. The adults are usually very vicious biters, both by day and night. According to the experiments of the American Commission on Yellow Fever *S. fasciata* is the agent which spreads the germs of this disease. **S. fasciata,** Fabricius (1805), a very distinct and common species, easily distinguished by the thoracic ornamentation and by the last hind tarsal joint being white. It is almost cosmopolitan, but does not appear to occur in cold regions. It is one of the most troublesome and annoying of mosquitos; the bite is very irritating. Both male and female bite. It is the intermediate host of the hematozoon *Filaria Bancrofti*, which also occurs in *Culex fatigans*, Widemann, and in *Anopheles*. The yellow-fever parasite is disseminated by this gnat. Syn., *Brindled* or *Tiger mosquito*.

Stellate (*stel'-āt*) [*stella*, a star]. Star-shaped.

Stellwag's Sign. Absence or diminution in frequency of the winking movements of the eyelids and abnormal width of the palpebral aperture; it is seen in exophthalmic goiter.

Stenion (*sten'-e-on*) [στενός, narrow]. A craniometric point at the extremity of the smallest transverse diameter in the temporal fossa.

Steno- (*sten-o-*) [στενός, narrow]. A prefix meaning narrow or constricted.

Steno's Duct. See *Stenson's Duct*.

Stenocardia (*sten-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*steno-*; καρδία, heart]. Angina pectoris.

Stenocephalous (*sten-o-sef'-al-us*) [*steno-*;

κεφαλή, head]. Having a head narrow in one or more of its diameters.

Stenocephaly (*sten-o-sef'-al-e*) [see *Stenocephalous*]. Narrowing of the head in one or more of its diameters.

Stenochasmus (*sten-o-kas'-mus*) [*steno-; χάσμα*, a chasm]. Lissauer's term applied to a skull in which a line drawn from the point upon the rostrum of the sphenoid where it is included between the alæ vomeris, to the center of the posterior nasal spine and to the basion, intersects with an angle of 74° to 94°.

Stenochoria (*sten-o-ko'-re-ah*) [*steno-; χῶρος*, space]. Narrowing; stenosis.

Stenodont (*sten'-o-dont*) [*steno-; ὀδόυς*, tooth]. Provided with narrow teeth.

Stenon's Duct. See *Stenson's Duct.*

Stenonian, Stenonine (*sten-o'-ne-an, sten'-o-nēn*). Named for Nicholas Stenson (latinized Stenonianus), a Danish anatomist, 1638–1686.

Stenopaic (*sten-o-pa'-ik*) [*steno-; ὀπή*, an opening]. Pertaining to or having a narrow slit; applied to lenses that allow the passage of rays only through a narrow slit.

Stenosin (*sten'-o-sin*), $AsCH_3O_3Na_2{}_2H_2O$, disodic methylarsenate, discovered by Baeyer; said to be a nontoxic arsenical salt. Dose 1 cg. 1 to 5 times daily.

Stenosis (*sten-o'-sis*) [*στενός*, narrow]. Constriction or narrowing, especially of a channel or aperture, as *aortic stenosis, mitral stenosis*, etc. See *Signs, Aufrecht's, König's Symptom-complex.* **S., Dittrich's,** stenosis of the conus arteriosus.

Stenotic (*sten-ot'-ik*) [*stenosis*]. Characterized by stenosis; produced by stenosis.

Stenson's (Steno's) Duct. The duct of the parotid gland. **S.'s Experiment,** temporary ligation of the aorta of the rabbit immediately below the point at which the renal arteries are given off, for the purpose of cutting off the blood-supply of the lower portion of the spinal cord. **S.'s Foramens,** the incisive foramens which transmit the anterior palatine vessels. **S.'s Veins,** the venæ vorticosæ of the choroid.

Stentorophonous (*sten-tor-of'-on-us*) [*Στέντωρ*, a loud-voiced Greek in the Trojan war; *φωνή*, sound]. Having a loud voice.

Stephanion (*stef-an'-e-on*). See under *Craniometric Point.*

Steppage-gait (*step'-āj-gāt*). The peculiar high-stepping gait seen in tabes dorsalis and certain forms of multiple neuritis.

Stercobilin (*ster-ko-bi'-lin*) [*stercus*, dung; *bilis*, bile]. A coloring-matter found in feces, and identical with hydrobilirubin.

Stercoraceous (*ster-ko-ra'-shus*) [*stercus*]. Fecal; having the nature of feces; containing feces as, *stercoraceous* vomiting.

Stercoral (*ster'-ko-ral*). See *Stercoraceous.*

Stercorary (*ster'-ko-ra-re*) [*stercus*]. Fecal.

Stercoremia (*ster-ko-re'-me-ah*) [*stercus; αἷμα*, blood]. A condition of the blood resulting from arrest of intestinal excretion and the absorption of toxic matters from the feces.

Stercorin (*ster'-ko-rin*) [*stercus*]. An extractive from the feces resembling cholesterin.

Stercus (*ster'-kus*) [L., "dung"]. Feces.

Stere (*stēr*) [*στερεός*, solid]. A measure of 1000 liters; a kiloliter.

Stereo- (*ster-e-o-*) [*στερεός*, solid]. A prefix meaning solid or relating to solidity.

Stereoagnosis (*ster-e-o-ag-no'-sis*). See *Astereognosis*

Stereognosis (*ster-e-og-no'-sis*) [*stereo-; γνώσις*, knowledge]. The faculty of recognizing the nature and use of objects by contact and handling them. Cf. *Astereoagnosis.*

Stereognostic (*ster-e-og-nos'-tik*) [see *Stereognosis*]. 1. Pertaining to the cognition of solidity, or tridimensional forms. 2. Recognizing by sense of touch.

Stereograph (*ster'-e-o-graf*) [*stereo-; γράφειν*, to write]. Of Broca, an instrument used to make outline drawings of parts of the cranium.

Stereometer (*ster-e-om'-et-er*) [*stereo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for the determination of the specific gravity of liquids, porous substances, powders, etc., as well as solids.

Stereometry (*ster-e-om'-et-re*) [see *Stereometer*]. 1. The determination of the specific gravity of substances. 2. The measurement of volume.

Stereophantoscope (*ste-re-o-fan'-to-skōp*). See *Stereophoroscope.*

Stereophoroscope (*ste-re-o-for'-o-skōp*) [*stereo-; φέρειν*, to carry; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. A stereoscopic zoetrope, an instrument for producing a series of images apparently in motion.

Stereoplasm (*ste'-re-o-plazm*) [*stereo-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The solid part of the protoplasm of cells.

Stereoscope (*ste'-re-o-skōp*) [*stereo-; σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument by which two similar pictures of the same object are made to overlap so that the reflected images are seen as one, thereby giving the appearance of solidity and relief.

Stereoscopic (*ste-re-o-skop'-ik*) [*stereoscope*]. Pertaining to stereoscopy. **S. Vision,** binocular vision. See *Stereoscope.*

Stereoscopy (*ste-re-os'-ko-pe*) [*stereoscope*]. The use of the stereoscope.

Stereostroboscope (*ster-e-o-stro'-bo-skōp*) [*stereo-; στρόβος*, a twisting; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus for the experimental study of points moving in three dimensions.

Stereotics (*ster-e-ot'-iks*). Lesions or deformities affecting the harder portions of the body.

Stereotypy (*ster-e-ot'-o-pe*) [*stereo-; τύπος*, a type]. Morbid persistence of a volitional impulse when once started.

Steresol (*ster'-e-sol*). A liquid said to be an alcoholic solution of gum lac, benzoin, tolu balsam, phenol, oil of ginger, and saccharin. It is used in diphtheria and skin diseases.

Steriform (*ster'-e-form*). An almost tasteless and odorless powder consisting essentially of sugar of milk and 5% of formaldehyd. **S. Chlorid,** a mixture of formaldehyd, 5 parts; ammonium chlorid, 10 parts; pepsin, 20 parts;

and milk-sugar, 65 parts. **S. Iodid,** formaldehyd, 5 parts; ammonium iodid, 10 parts; pepsin, 20 parts; and milk-sugar, 65 parts.

Sterile (*ster'-il*) [*sterilis*, barren]. 1. Not fertile; not capable of reproducing. 2. Free from microorganisms or spores.

Sterility (*ster-il'-it-e*) [*sterile*]. The condition of being sterile. **S., Facultative.** 1. A term suggested by Koch, of the University of Bonn, to designate a procedure which he has devised for preventing the possibility of conception for any length of time, without permanently depriving the subject of procreative power. He forms two folds of mucous membrane, one at the anterior, the other at the posterior, lip of the external orifice of the uterus. These act as valves permitting the outflow of the menstrual fluid and preventing the entrance of the spermatozoa. By removing the folds fertility may be restored. 2. Ludwig Pineus' term for sterility in women induced artificially by destroying the capacity of the endometrium as an organ of nidation by means of uterine atmocausis.

Sterilization (*ster-il-i-za'-shun*) [*sterile*]. The act of rendering anything sterile; the destruction of microorganisms, particularly by means of heat. **S., Intermittent,** a method of sterilization in which an interval of time is allowed to elapse between the several heatings, giving an opportunity for any spores present to develop into adult microorganisms, in which form they readily succumb to the action of heat.

Sterilized (*ster'-il-īzd*). Rendered sterile.

Sterilizer (*ster'-il-i-zer*) [*sterile*]. An apparatus for destroying the microorganisms attached to an object, especially by means of heat.

Sterisol (*ster'-is-ol*). A preparation containing sugar of milk, 2.98 parts; sodium chlorid, 0.672 part; potassium phosphate, 0.322 part; formaldehyd, 0.520 part; water, 95.506 parts. Used as an antiseptic in infectious diseases.

Sternal (*ster'-nal*) [*sternum*]. Pertaining to the sternum.

Sternberg's Disease. The tuberculous form of pseudoleukemia.

Sterno- (*ster-no-*) [*sternum*]. A prefix denoting connection with the sternum.

Sternochondroscapularis (*ster-no-kon-dro-skap-u-la'-ris*) [*sterno-; χόνδρος*, cartilage; *scapula*]. An inconstant muscle arising from the sternum and the first costal cartilage and extending to the upper border of the scapula.

Sternoclavicular (*ster-no-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*sterno-; clavicle*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

Sternocleidal (*ster-no-kli'-dal*). Same as *Sternoclavicular*.

Sternocleidomastoid (*ster-no-kli-do-mas'-toid*) [*sterno-; κλείς*, key; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process, as the *sternocleidomastoid* muscle. See under *Muscle*.

Sternocoracoid (*ster-no-kor'-ak-oid*). Relating to the sternum and the coracoid.

Sternocostal (*ster-no-kos'-tal*) [*sterno-; costa*, a rib]. Pertaining to the sternum and the ribs.

Sternodymia (*ster-no-dim'-e-ah*) [*sterno-; δύειν*, to enter]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in the sternums.

Sternodynia (*ster-no-din'-e-ah*) [*sterno-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Sternalgia; pain in the sternum.

Sternohyoid (*ster-no-hi'-oid*) [*sterno-; hyoid*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone, as the *sternohyoid* muscle. See under *Muscle*.

Sternomastoid (*ster-no-mas'-toid*). Relating to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Sternoomphalodymia (*ster-no-om-fal-o-dim'-e-ah*) [*sterno-; ὀμφαλός*, a navel; *δύειν*, to enter]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in both the sternal and umbilical regions.

Sternopagus (*ster-nop'-ag-us*) [*sterno-; πάγος*, fastened]. A double monster the parts of which are united at the sternum.

Sternopericardiac (*ster-no-per-e-kar'-de-ak*). Relating to the sternum and the pericardium.

Sternothyroid (*ster-no-thi'-roid*) [*sterno-; thyroid*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage, as the *sternothyroid* muscle. See under *Muscle*.

Sternotracheal (*ster-no-tra'-ke-al*) [*sterno-; trachea*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the trachea.

Sternotrypesis (*ster-no-tri-pe'-sis*) [*sterno-; τρύπησις*, a boring]. Perforation of the sternum.

Sternoxiphoid (*ster-no-zi'-foid*). Relating to or connecting the sternum and the xiphoid process.

Sternum (*ster'-num*) [*στέρνον*, breast-bone]. The flat, narrow bone in the median line in the front of the chest, composed of three portions—the manubrium, the gladiolus, and the ensiform or xiphoid appendix.

Sternutation (*ster-nu-ta'-shun*) [*sternutatio*, a sneezing]. The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory (*ster-nu'-tat-o-re*) [see *Sternutation*]. 1. Producing sneezing. 2. An agent that causes sneezing.

Stertor (*ster'-tor*) [L., "a snoring"]. Sonorous breathing or snoring; the rasping, rattling sound produced when the larynx and the air-passages are obstructed by mucus.

Stertorous (*ster'-to-rus*) [*stertor*]. Characterized by stertor, as *stertorous* breathing.

Stethemia, Stethæmia (*steth-e'-me-ah*) [*στῆθος*, chest; *αἷμα*, blood]. An accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels.

Stetho- (*steth-o-*) [*στῆθος*, chest]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the chest.

Stethograph (*steth'-o-graf*) [*stetho-; γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument recording the respiratory movements of the chest.

Stethometer (*steth-om'-et-er*) [*stetho-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of expansion of the chest.

Stethonoscope (*steth-on'-o-skōp*) [*stetho-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus for use in auscultation which may be attached to a binaural stethoscope.

Stethoparalysis (*steth-o-par-al'-is-is*). Paralysis of the muscles of the chest.

Stethophonometer (*steth-o-fo-nom'-et-er*)

[*stetho-*; *φωνή*, sound; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the phenomena elicited by auscultation.

Stethophonometry (*steth-o-fo-nom'-et-re*) [see *Stethophonometer*]. The determination of the intensity of the acoustic phenomena associated with the lungs and heart.

Stethoscope (*steth'-o-skōp*) [*stetho-*; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the organs of circulation and respiration by the sounds made by these organs. It consists of a hollow tube, one end being placed over the locality to be examined, the other at the ear of the examiner. The binaural stethoscope consists of a Y-shaped tube, the flexible branches being applied each to an ear of the listener. **S., Differential,** one determining the time rather than the quality of the sounds heard, so that murmurs at two localities may be compared.

Stethoscopic (*steth-o-skop'-ik*). Pertaining to or detected by means of the stethoscope.

Stethoscopy (*steth-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Stethoscope*]. Examination with the aid of the stethoscope.

Sthenic (*sthen'-ik*) [*σθένος*, strength]. Strong; active. **S. Fever,** a form of fever marked by high temperature, quick and tense pulse, and highly colored urine.

Stibiated (*stib'-e-a-ted*) [*stibium*, antimony]. Containing antimony.

Stibiation (*stib-e-a'-shun*). Excessive use of antimonials.

Stibine (*stib'-ēn*). Antimony sulfid.

Stibium (*stib'-e-um*). Antimony.

Stibogram (*stib'-o-gram*) [*στίβος*, a beaten path; *γράμμα*, a writing]. A record of footsteps.

Stichochrome (*stik'-o-krōm*) [*στίχος*, a row; *χρῶμα*, color]. Applied by Nissl to a somatochrome nerve-cell in which the chromophilic substance is arranged in strias running in the same direction and usually parallel with the contour of the cell-body, partly also with the surface of the nucleus. Cf. *Arkyostichochrome*.

Sticking Plaster. Adhesive plaster.

Stiff-neck Fever. Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Stigma (*stig'-mah*) [*στίγμα*, a point; pl., *stigmata*]. 1. A small spot or mark, especially a spot of hemorrhage in the palm or sole corresponding to the nail-marks of Christ, occurring in hysteric persons. 2. Any one of the marks or signs characteristic of a condition; generally used in the plural, as *hysteric stigmata*. 3. That part of a pistil which receives the pollen. **Stigmata, Cohn's,** minute gaps in the interalveolar walls of the normal lung. **S., Giuffrida-Rugieri's, of Degeneration,** the absence or incompleteness of the glenoid fossa. **S. of Graafian Follicle,** the point where the blood-vessels of the walls are absent and where it finally ruptures. **Stigmata, Malpighi's,** the orifices of the capillary veins that join the branches of the splenic vein at right angles. **Stigmata maydis,** zea mays. See under *Zea*. **Stigmata ovariorum,** small cicatrixes seen in the ovaries after the escape of the ovums.

Stigmatic (*stig-mat'-ik*) [*stigma*]. Pertaining to a stigma.

Stigmatization (*stig-mat-i-za'-shun*) [*stigma*]. The formation of stigmata.

Stilet, Stilette (*stil-et'*) [Fr., dim. of *stilus*, a point]. 1. A small, sharp-pointed instrument inclosed in a cannula. 2. A wire passed into a flexible catheter.

Still-birth. The birth of a dead child.

Still-born. Born lifeless.

Stiller's Sign. Marked mobility or fluctuation of the tenth rib in neurasthenia and enteroptosis.

Stillicidium (*stil-is-id'-e-um*) [*stilla*, a drop; *cadere*, to fall down]. The flow of a liquid drop by drop. **S. lacrimarum,** overflow of tears from obstruction of the canaliculus or nasal duct; epiphora. **S. narium,** coryza.

Stilling's Bundle. See *Krause's Respiratory Tract*. **S.'s Canal.** 1. The central canal of the spinal cord. 2. See *Canal, Hyaloid*. **S.'s Cells, S.'s Columns.** See *Cells, Stilling's*. **S.'s Fibers,** the association fibers of the cerebellum. **S.'s Fleece,** the meshwork of fibers formed around the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **S.'s Gelatinous Substance,** the gelatinous substance surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. **S.'s Nucleus.** 1. The nucleus ruber of the subthalamic region. 2. The nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve in the fourth ventricle. **S.'s Raphe,** a narrow band connecting the pyramids of the oblongata. **S.'s Sacral Nucleus,** an island of ganglion-cells in the region of the spinal cord. **S.'s Scissors of the Brain,** the supposed resemblance to the outline of a pair of scissors seen in a horizontal section of the brain through the thalamus, nucleus ruber, and the nucleus dentatus cerebelli.

Stilling-Clarke's Cells. See *Column of Clarke*.

Stillingia (*stil-in'-je-ah*) [after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist]. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *stillingia* of the U. S. P. is the root of *S. sylvatica*, queen's root or queen's delight, and is used as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula, diseases of the skin, etc. **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum stillingiæ*, U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Stimulant (*stim'-u-lant*) [*stimulus*, a goad]. 1. Stimulating. 2. An agent that causes stimulation. **S., Cardiac,** one that increases the heart's action. **S., Cerebral,** one that exalts the action of the cerebrum. **S., Diffusive,** one that has a prompt but transient effect. **S., Hepatic,** one that excites the activity of the liver.

Stimulate (*stim'-u-lāt*) [see *Stimulant*]. To quicken; to stir up; to excite; to increase functional activity.

Stimulation (*stim-u-la'-shun*) [see *Stimulant*]. 1. The act of stimulating. 2. The effect of a stimulant.

Stimulator (*stim'-u-la-tor*). A stimulating drug or agent.

Stimulin (*stim'-u-lin*). Metchnikoff's name

for a substance supposed to stimulate the phagocytes to destroy germs.

Stimulus (*stim'-u-lus*) [L.; pl., *stimuli*]. A goad; an impulse; anything capable of causing stimulation. **S., Adequate.** See *S., Homologous.* **S., Chemic,** one due to or produced by chemic means. **S.-difference,** the difference in activity between two stimuli. **S., Heterologous,** one acting upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course. **S., Homologous,** one acting only upon the end-organ. **S., Mechanic,** one acting by mechanic means, as pinching or striking. **S., Subminimal,** one too weak to produce any obvious effect.

Stipa (*sti'-pah*) [στύπη, tow]. A genus of grasses. *S. vaseyi,* sleepy grass, is a species found in New Mexico in the Sacramento Mountains, the ingestion of which causes in horses a stupor which endures for several days.

Stipate (*sti'-pāt*) [*stipare,* to press together]. Packed; crowded.

Stipatio (*sti-pa'-she-o*) [L.]. An aggregation forming an obstruction. **S. telæ cellulosæ infantum,** sclerema neonatorum.

Stirrup, Stirrup-bone (*stir'-up*). The stapes.

Stitch. 1. A sudden, sharp, lancinating pain. 2. See *Suture* (2). **S.-abscess,** an abscess forming in a suture. **S., Marcy's Cobbler.** See *Suture, Cobbler's.* **S., Sclerocorneal,** a peculiar stitch devised by Kalt to secure rapid union of the wound and to prevent prolapse of the iris after simple extraction of cataract. Syn., *Kalt stitch.* **S. in the Side,** intercostal neuralgia.

Stoerk's Blennorrhea. Profuse chronic suppuration and consequent hypertrophy of the mucosa of the nose, pharynx, and larynx.

Stoichiometry. See *Stechiometry.*

Stokes' Disease. See *Goiter, Exophthalmic.* **S.'s Law,** inflammation of serous or mucous membranes leads to paralysis of subjacent muscles. **S.'s Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **S.'s Reagent for Reducing Oxyhemoglobin,** add some citric or tartaric acid to a solution of ferrous sulfate and ammonia enough to make it alkaline. **S.'s Sign.** 1. A violent abdominal throbbing felt on palpation to the right of the umbilicus in acute enteritis. 2. Marked feebleness of the first heart-sound, when occurring during fevers, calls for alcoholic stimulation. **S.'s Syndrome.** See *Adams-Stokes' Disease.*

Stokes-Adams' Disease. See *Adams-Stokes' Disease.*

Stokvis' Test for Bile-pigments. To 20 to 30 Cc. of urine add 5 to 10 Cc. of a zinc acetate solution (1 : 5). Wash the precipitate on a small filter with water, and dissolve in a little ammonia. When filtered, the filtrate will give, after standing in the air, a brownish green color, and show the absorption bands of bilicyanin, one between C and D, the second at D, and the third between D and E.

Stoll's Pneumonia. Bilious pneumonia; a variety of pneumonia with gastrohepatic symptoms.

Stolonization (*sto-lon-iz-a'-shun*) [*stolo,* a shoot]. The process of transforming, in certain organisms, one organ into another through external influences, such as gravitation, contact, light, etc.

Stoma (*sto'-mah*) [στόμα, mouth]. 1. A mouth. 2. A pore, as that between endothelial cells, establishing direct communication between adjacent lymph-channels.

Stomach (*stum'-ak*) [στόμαχος, the stomach]. The most dilated part of the alimentary canal, situated below the diaphragm in the left hypochondriac, the epigastric, and part of the right hypochondriac regions. It is connected at one end (cardiac end) with the esophagus, at the other (pyloric end) with the duodenum. Its wall consists of four coats—the serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The mucous coat contains the gastric glands (cardiac and pyloric glands), which secrete the gastric juice and mucus. **S.-bed,** the shelf-like support upon which the stomach rests, formed by the portion of the pancreas situated to the left of the median line. This is quite thick anteroposteriorly, and its upper surface (anterior surface of His) makes a large portion of the shelf. **S.-cough,** a reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach. **S.-pump,** a pump for withdrawing the contents of the stomach. **S.-reefing.** Synonym of *Gastrorrhaphy.* **S.-tooth,** a lower canine tooth, especially one of the first dentition. **S.-tube,** a flexible tube for irrigation or evacuation of the stomach. **S.-worm Disease,** a disease of cattle due to species of *Strongylus—S. contortus, S. osterfagi, S. curticei, S. parkeri, S. retortæformis, S. filicollis, S. oncophorus.*

Stomachal (*stum'-ak-al*) [*stomach*]. Pertaining to the stomach.

Stomachic (*stum-ak'-ik*) [*stomach*]. 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2. Stimulating the secretory activity of the stomach. 3. One of a class of substances which have an influence upon the work of the digestive organs. According to Weiss, some (hydrochloric acid, pepsin, and other ferments) act by substitution in that they replace the natural juices; others (salicylic acid, menthol, creasote) arrest abnormal fermentation processes; others (cloves, cinnamon, peppermint) produce hyperemia and in that way influence the digestive function; others (the bitters and the proteids) stimulate the lymphoid tissue, producing lymphofluxion, lymphostasis, and leukocytosis.

Stomatitis (*stom-at-i'-tis*) [*stoma;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mouth. **S. aphthosa, S., Aphthous.** See *Aphtha.* **S., Catarrhal,** a simple form characterized by swelling of the mucous membrane, pain, and salivation. **S., Gangrenous.** See *Cancrum oris.* **S., Mercurial,** that arising from poisoning by mercury. **S., Mycotic.** See *Thrush.* **S., Scorbutic,** that due to scurvy. **S., Ulcerative,** a form characterized by the formation of small ulcers on the cheeks, lips, and tongue, with copious salivation, pain, fetid breath, slight fever, and at times great prostration.

Stomato- (*stom-at-o-*) [*στόμα*, mouth]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the mouth.

Stomatol (*sto'-mat-ol*). An antiseptic compound said to consist of terpineol, 4 parts; soap, 2 parts; alcohol, 45 parts; aromatics, 2 parts; glycerol, 5 parts; water, 42 parts.

Stomatomy (*stom-at'-o-me*) [*stoma; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the os uteri.

Stomatomycosis (*stom-at-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*stomato-; mycosis*]. A disease of the mouth due to fungi, especially *Oidium albicans*.

Stomatonecrosis, Stomatonoma (*stom-at-o-ne-kro'-sis, stom-at-on'-o-mah*). See *Cancrum oris*.

Stomatopathy (*stom-at-op'-ath-e*) [*stomato-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the mouth.

Stomatoplasty (*stom'-at-o-plas-te*) [*stomato-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A plastic operation upon the mouth.

Stomatoscope (*stom'-at-o-skōp*) [*stomato-; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. An instrument for inspecting the cavity of the mouth.

Stomatosyrinx (*sto-mat-o-sir'-ingks*) [*stomato-; σῦριγξ*, a tube]. The eustachian tube.

Stomocephalus (*stom-o-sef'-al-us*) [*stoma; κεφαλή*, head]. A variety of monster in which there is the same deformity as in rhinocephalus or in cyclocephalus, associated with a defect of the maxillary bones, so that the skin hangs in folds around the mouth.

Stomodæum (*stom-o-de'-um*) [*stoma; ὁδαῖος*, by the way]. The primitive oral cavity of the embryo, formed by a depression of the ectoderm and afterward forming the mouth and upper part of the pharynx.

Stone. A hardened mass of mineral matter. See *Calculus*. **S., Blue,** copper sulfate crystals. **S., Gall-,** a biliary calculus. See *Gallstone*.

Stool. The evacuation of the bowels. **S.s, Acholic.** 1. Light gray or clay-colored stools having the consistence of putty, which follow stoppage of the flow of bile into the duodenum. The color is due to the presence of the normal urobilin. The stools show, under the microscope, an abnormal amount of fat. This form of acholic stool is accompanied by icterus and choluria. 2. Stools of the same color may occur in the absence of interference with the flow of bile, but when the stool contains an excessively large amount of fat and fatty acids. **S.s, Lead-pencil,** fecal discharges of a very small caliber. They occur independent of any general nervousness or local intestinal spasm, and cannot be regarded as evidence of stricture or stenosis of the colon. **S.s, Schafkoth.** See *S.s, Sheep-dung*. **S.s, Sheep-dung,** the small round fecal masses (similar to the dung of sheep) due to atony of the intestine; this form of passage may occur in the socalled "starvation" or "hunger" evacuation which is found in cases of inanition, *e. g.*, after carcinomatous cachexia when the intestine becomes very much contracted. **S.-sieve of Boas,** an apparatus by means of which feces may be thoroughly and conveniently washed, so that undigested remains of food, bits of mucus, concretions, and parasites are readily brought to view and isolated.

Stop-needle. A lance-pointed needle used in the operation of discission, having an enlargement or shoulder upon the shank to prevent too deep penetration.

Storax (*sto'-raks*). See *Styrax*.

Strabism (*strab'-izm*). See *Strabismus*.

Strabismal, Strabismic (*strab-iz'-mal, strab-iz'-mik*) [*strabismus*]. Relating to or affected with strabismus.

Strabismus (*strab-iz'-mus*) [*στραβισμός*, from *στραβός*, crooked]. Squint; that abnormity of the eyes in which the visual axes do not meet at the desired objective point, in consequence of incoordinate action of the external ocular muscles. **S., Alternating,** one in which either eye fixes alternately. **S., Concomitant,** one in which the squinting eye has full range of movement. **S., Convergent,** one in which the squinting eye is turned to the nasal side. **S., Divergent,** one in which the squinting eye is turned to the temporal side. **S., External.** See *S., Divergent*. **S., Hirschberg's Test for,** a rough estimate of the amount of strabismus is made by observing the position of the corneal reflection of a candle-flame held one foot in front of the eye to be tested, the examiner placing his own eye near the candle and looking just over it. **S., Internal.** See *S., Convergent*. **S., Paralytic,** that due to paralysis of one or more muscles. **S., Spastic,** that due to a spastic contraction of an ocular muscle.

Strabometry (*stra-bom'-et-re*) [*strabismus; μέτρον*, measure]. The determination of the degree of ocular deviation in strabismus.

Strabotome (*stra'-bo-tōm*) [*strabismus; τέμνειν*, to cut]. A knife used in strabotomy.

Strabotomy (*stra-bot'-o-me*) [see *Strabotome*]. An operation for the correction of strabismus.

Strain (*strān*) [OF., *estraindre*, from L., *stringere*, to draw tight]. 1. Excessive stretching; overuse of a part. 2. The condition produced in a part by overuse or wrong use, as eyestrain. 3. To overexert; to use to excess; to make violent efforts. 4. A subvariety of any domestic animal, often locally called breed.

Strait (*strāt*) [Fr., *étroit*, from *strictus*, drawn tight]. A narrow or constricted passage, as the inferior or superior *strait* of the pelvis. **S., Inferior** (of the pelvis). See under *Pelvis* (3). **S.-jacket,** a strong jacket placed on the insane or delirious to prevent injury to themselves or to others. **S., Superior** (of the pelvis). See under *Pelvis* (3).

Stramonium (*stra-mo'-ne-um*). The thorn-apple. The *stramonium* of the U. S. P. is the dried leaves of *Datura stramonium*, Jamestown weed or jimson-weed, a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*. It contains two alkaloids, *daturin*, identical with atropin, and *hyoscyamin*. The action of stramonium resembles that of belladonna. It is used in asthma, dysmenorrhea,

neuralgia, rheumatism, and pains of syphilitic origin. In asthma the leaves may be smoked in a tobacco pipe. Locally stramonium is employed as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers and inflamed surfaces. **S., Extract of** (*extractum stramonii*, U. S. P.). Dose ½ gr. (0.01 Gm.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum stramonii*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 min. (0.05 Cc.). **S. Ointment** (*unguentum stramonii*, U. S. P.), an ointment made of stramonium extract, diluted alcohol, hydrous wool-fat, and benzoinated lard. **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura stramonii*, U. S. P.). Dose 8 min. (0.5 Cc.).

Strangling. See *Strangulation.*

Strangulated (*strang'-gu-la-ted*). 1. Choked. 2. Compressed so that the circulation is arrested, as *strangulated* hernia.

Strangulation (*strang-gu-la'-shun*) [*strangulare*, to choke]. 1. The act of choking. 2. Constriction of a part producing arrest of the circulation, as *strangulation* of a hernia.

Strangury (*strang'-gu-re*) [στράγξ, a drop; οὖρον, urine]. Painful urination, the urine being voided drop by drop.

Strap. 1. A long band, as of adhesive plaster. 2. To compress a part by means of bands, especially bands of adhesive plaster.

Strasburger's Cell-plate. The equatorial plate in which division of the nucleus occurs during karyokinesis.

Strassburg's Test for Bile-acids. Dip filter-paper into urine to which cane-sugar has been added; dry it, and apply a drop of sulfuric acid. In the presence of bile-acids a red coloration will be shown on the paper. For this test the liquid must be free from albumin.

Stratification (*strat-e-fik-a'-shun*) [*stratum; facere*, to make]. Arrangement in layers.

Stratified (*strat'-e-fīd*) [see *Stratification*]. Arranged in layers.

Stratiform (*strat'-e-form*) [*stratum; forma*, form]. Formed into a layer. **S. Fibrocartilage,** fibrocartilage lining bony grooves through which the tendons of muscles pass.

Stratum (*stra'-tum*) [L., from *sternere*, to strew]. A layer. **S. bacillatum, S. bacillosum, S. bacillorum,** the bacillary layer, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **S. choriocapillare.** See *Tunica ruyschiana.* **S. corneum, S. granulosum, S. lucidum, S. malpighii.** See under *Skin.* **S. corticale.** See *Cortex* (3). **S. cutaneum,** the outer dermic layer of the tympanic membrane. **S. cylindrorum,** the bacillary layer of the retina. **S. episclerata,** the part of Tenon's capsule on the sclerotic coat. **S. epitrichiale.** See *Epitrichium.* **S. gelatinosum,** the fourth layer in the olfactory bulb, composed of large ganglion-cells with branched processes. Syn., *Ganglion-cell layer.* **S. glomerulorum,** the layer of the olfactory lobe (the second from the ventral side) containing the olfactory glomerules. **S. granulosum,** a layer of minute cells or one of cells containing many granules. 1. The external granular layer of the retina. 2. Meynert's name for the layer of small, irregular cells composing the fourth stratum of the cortex in the five-stratum type. 3. The layer of the olfactory lobe lying between the medullary ring and the stratum gelatinosum. 4. The layer of the epidermis covering the rete mucosum. 5. A histologic appearance in that portion of the dentin immediately underlying the enamel and cementum of a tooth. **S. griseum centrale.** See *Entocinerea.* **S. lacunosum,** the inner portion of the fifth or outer layer of the hippocampus. **S. lucidum,** a translucent layer of the epidermis consisting of irregular transparent cells with traces of a nucleus. **S. moleculare.** See *Layer, Molecular.* **S. mucosum.** See *Rete mucosum.* **S. nerveum of Henle,** the layers of the retina exclusive of the rods and cones. Syn., *Brücke's tunica nervea.* **S. oriens,** the third layer, counting from within outward, of the hippocampus. **S. proligerum,** the discus proligerus and cumulus proligerus regarded as one. Syn., *Membrana cumuli.* **S. reticulatum, Arnold's,** the network formed by the fibers connecting the occipital lobe with the thalamus before they enter the latter. **S. spinosum.** See *Prickle-layer.* Consecutive hypertrophy of this layer constitutes acanthosis. **S. vasculosum.** See *Tunica vasculosa.* **S. vasculosum cutis,** the subpapillary layer of the derma; the part of the corium immediately below the papillas. **S. zonale,** the superficial portion of the fifth or outer layer of the hippocampus.

Straus' Sign. In facial paralysis from a central cause the hypodermatic injection of pilocarpin causes no appreciable difference in the perspiration of the two sides, either as to time or quantity, whereas there is a marked retardation of the secretion on the affected side in severe peripheral paralysis.

Strauss' Reaction. The injection of material containing the bacillus of glanders into the abdominal cavity of a male guineapig is followed in a few days by a characteristic, generally purulent, inflammation of the testes. **S.'s Sign,** the administration of fatty food by the mouth causes an increase in the amount of fatty constituents in the effusion of chylous ascites.

Strawberry-tongue. The characteristic tongue of scarlatina, in which the vessels of the fungiform papillas become turgid, causing the papillas to stand out as red points, in marked contrast with the thick coating of fur on the filiform papillas.

Streak (*strēk*). A furrow, line, or stripe. **S.s, Knapp's Angioid,** pigment streaks appearing occasionally in the retina after hemorrhage. **S., Medullary.** See *Medullary Groove.* **S., Meningitic.** See *Tache cérébrale.* **S., Primitive,** an opaque band extending some distance forward from the posterior margin of the area pellucida, and forming the first noticeable sign of the development of the blastoderm.

Stream (*strēm*) [ME., *streem*]. To flow; applied to movement in protoplasm and in blood corpuscles.

Strengthening Plaster. Emplastrum roborans or iron-plaster.

Strephotome (*strefʹ-o-tōm*) [*στρέφω*, twist; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument shaped like a corkscrew, used to secure union in the operation for the radical cure of hernia.

Strepto- (*strep-to-*) [*στρεπτός*, twisted]. A prefix signifying twisted.

Streptoangina (*strep-to-an-jiʹ-nah*). A pseudomembranous deposit in the throat due to streptococci (J. E. Walsh). Cf. *Diphtheroid* (2).

Streptobacillus (*strep-to-bas-ilʹ-us*). A bacillus forming twisted chains.

Streptobacteria (*strep-to-bak-teʹ-re-ah*) [*strepto-*; *βακτήριον*, bacterium]. Short, rod-shaped bacteria forming chains.

Streptococcal, Streptococcic, Streptococcous (*strep-to-kokʹ-al, -ik, -us*). Relating to or due to streptococci.

Streptococcemia (*strep-to-kok-seʹ-me-ah*) [*streptococcus*; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of streptococci in the blood.

Streptococcus (*strep-to-kokʹ-us*) [*strepto-*; *κόκκος*, a kernel]. See under *Bacteria*. **S.-angina,** angina due to streptococci. **S.-curve,** the remitting temperature-curve in hectic fever, supposed to depend upon the streptococcus (Petruschky).

Streptocolysin (*strep-to-kolʹ-is-in*) [*streptococcus*; *λύειν*, to loose]. A hemolysin produced in cultures of streptococci.

Streptocosis (*strep-to-koʹ-sis*). Infection by streptococci.

Streptocyte (*strepʹ-to-sīt*) [*strepto-*; *κύτος*, cell]. A cell presenting a twisted appearance or occurring with others in twisted chains; a streptococcus.

Streptomycosis (*strep-to-mi-koʹ-sis*) [*streptococcus*; *μύκης*, fungus]. Infection with streptococci.

Streptopus (*strepʹ-to-pus*) [*strepto-*; *ποῦς*, foot]. Twisted stalk, a genus of liliaceous plants. *S. distortus* is indigenous to Europe and America, and is used in infusion as a gargle.

Streptosepticemia (*strep-to-sep-tis-eʹ-me-ah*). Septicemia due to invasion of streptococci.

Streptothrical (*strep-to-thrikʹ-al*). Relating to or due to members of the genus *Streptothrix*.

Streptothrix (*strepʹ-to-thriks*). See *Cladothrix* under *Bacteria*.

Stretcher (*strechʹ-er*). A cot or litter for carrying the sick.

Stria (*striʹ-ah*) [L.]. A streak or white line. **S.s, Acoustic, S., Auditory,** transverse white lines on the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, which unite with the auditory nerve-roots. **Striæ gravidarum,** the atrophic strias observed upon the abdomen in pregnant women. **S., Hensen's.** See *Membrane, Krause's*. **S.s, Lancisi's, Striæ longitudinales,** long, slightly elevated lines on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. **Striæ medullares.** See *S.s, Acoustic*. **S. medullaris,** a band of white matter adjacent to the tænia thalami (Barker). **S. medullaris thalami,** an oblique furrow on the superior aspect of the thalamus. **Striæ musculares,** the transverse markings of striated muscles. **Striæ, Schreger's,** Schreger's lines. **S. terminalis,** tænia semicircularis.

Striate, Striated (*striʹ-āt, striʹ-ā-ted*) [*stria*]. Striped. **S. Body,** the corpus striatum. **S. Muscle.** See under *Muscle*, and *Muscular Tissue*.

Striation (*stri-aʹ-shun*) [*stria*]. 1. The state of being striated. 2. A striated structure. **S., Tabby-cat.** See *Tabby-cat Striation*.

Striatum. See *Stratum*. **S. oriens.** See *Stratum oriens*.

Stricture (*strikʹ-tūr*) [*strictura*, from *stringere*, to draw tight]. A narrowing of a canal from external pressure, or as a result of inflammatory or other changes in its walls. **S., Cicatricial,** a stricture due to cicatricial tissue. **S., Functional.** See *S., Spasmodic*. **S., Impermeable, S., Impassable,** one not permitting the passage of an instrument. **S., Irritable,** one in which the passage of an instrument causes great pain. **S., Organic,** one due to structural changes in or about a canal. **S., Spasmodic,** one due to muscular spasm.

Stricturotome (*strikʹ-tu-ro-tōm*) [*stricture*; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for dividing a stricture.

Stricturotomy (*strik-tu-rotʹ-o-me*) [see *Stricturotome*]. The operation of incising a stricture.

Stridor (*striʹ-dor*) [*stridere*, to make a creaking sound]. A peculiar, harsh, vibrating sound produced during expiration. **S., Laryngeal, Congenital.** Respiratory croaking (in babies).

Stridulous (*stridʹ-u-lus*) [*stridor*]. Characterized by stridor. **S. Laryngismus.** See *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Stringent (*strinʹ-jent*) [*stringere*, to bind]. Binding.

Striocellular (*stri-o-selʹ-u-lar*). Relating to or composed of striated muscle-fiber and cells.

Stripe (*strīp*) [ME., *stripe*, a stripe]. A streak; a discolored mark. **S., Bergmann's,** the conductor sonorus, one of the striæ medullares often seen running obliquely forward and to the side. Ger., *Klangstab*. **S., Gennari's.** See *Baillarger's Layer*. **S.s of Retzius,** dark lines extending more or less parallel to the free surface of the tooth, due to inequalities in growth and density of the enamel. **S., Vicq d'Azyr's.** See *Baillarger's Layer*.

Strobilus (*strobʹ-il-us*) [*strobilus*, a pine-cone]. The tape-worm.

Stroboscope (*stroʹ-bo-skōp*) [*στρόβος*, a twisting; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument by which a series of slightly different pictures presented rapidly in succession is made to appear as a continuous object in motion; a zoetrope. **S., Direct,** one in which the figures and slits revolve in the same direction; a phenakistoscope. **S., Reverse,** one in which the figures and slits revolve in opposite directions; a dedalum.

Stroboscopic (*strob-o-skopʹ-ik*) [*stroboscope*]. Pertaining to the stroboscope.

Strobostereoscope (*stro-bo-ster'-e-o-skōp*). See *Stereostroboscope*.

Stroke (*strōk*). A sudden attack; the word is used colloquially for apoplexy and paralysis.

Stroma (*stro'-mah*) [στρῶμα, a bed]. The tissue forming the framework for the essential part of an organ. **S., Cancer,** the fibrous-tissue element of a cancer. **S., His',** the trabecular framework of the mammary gland. **S. of Rollet,** an insoluble, spongy network forming the structure of an erythrocyte, within the interstices of which is embedded a soluble, finely granular substance, the hemoglobin.

Strombodes jenneri (*strom-bo'-dēz jen'-er-i*). A name proposed by Sjöbring for the microorganism of vaccinia.

Stromeyer's Cephalhematocele. See under *Cephalhematocele*. **S.'s Splint.** See *Splint, Stromeyer's*.

Strongylus (*stron'-jil-us*) [στρογγύλος, round]. A genus of nematode worms found in the lower animals, and occasionally in man.

Strontia (*stron'-she-ah*). Strontium oxid.

Strontium (*stron'-she-um*) [after *Strontian*, in Scotland]. A metallic element belonging to the group of alkaline earths. It has a specific gravity of 2.5, an atomic weight of 86.94, and a valence of two. Symbol Sr. **S. Acetate,** $2Sr(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, used as an anthelmintic. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.016–0.05 Gm.). **S. Arsenite,** $Sr(AsO_2)_2+4H_2O$, a white powder, soluble in water, used as an alterative and tonic in skin diseases and malarial conditions. Dose $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr. (0.002–0.004 Gm.). **S. Bromid** (*strontii bromidum*, U. S. P.), $SrBr_2.6H_2O$, has been used in epilepsy, diabetes, gastrectasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and lithemia. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **S. and Caffein Sulfonate,** $(C_8H_9N_4O_2.SO_3)_2$-Sr, soluble in water, used as a diuretic. Syn., *Symphorol strontium*. **S. Glycerinophosphate,** a white powder, soluble in water, containing 26–27% of phosphoric acid. **S. Iodid** (*strontii iodidum*, U. S. P.), $SrI_2.6H_2O$, is used like the other oxids. **S. Lactate,** $Sr(C_3H_5O_3)_2.3H_2O$, is used in nephritis, albuminuria, rheumatism, and gout. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **S. Loretinate** (basic), Sr . I . O . C_9H_4N . SO_3, fine, bright needles, slightly soluble in water, decomposed at 300° C. **S. Loretinate** (normal), $Sr(I.OH.C_9H_4N.SO_3)_2.H_2O$, orange-red, prismatic crystals, sparingly soluble in water. **S. Oxid,** strontia, SrO, strontium combined with oxygen. **S. Phosphate,** $Sr_3(PO_4)_2$, a white powder, devoid of taste, soluble in acids; used as a nutritive and tonic. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **S. Salicylate** (*strontii salicylas*, U. S. P.), $Sr(C_7H_5O_3)_2.2H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water; used in gout, chorea, etc. Dose 10–40 gr. (0.65–2.6 Gm.).

Strophanthin (*strof-an'-thin*) [*strophanthus*] *Strophanthinum* (U. S. P.), $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A toxic alkaloid, soluble in water and alcohol, derived from strophanthus. Dose $\frac{1}{300}$–$\frac{1}{200}$ gr. (0.0002–0.0003 Gm.). **S. Tannate,** a yellowish, amorphous powder containing 59% of strophanthin, soluble in water; used as a heart tonic. Dose $\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0004–0.001 Gm.).

Strophanthus (*strof-an'-thus*) [στρόφος, a twisted band; ἄνθος, flower]. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, some of the species of which are used for the preparation of arrow-poison in Africa. The strophanthus of the U. S. P. is the ripe seed of *S. kombé;* it contains a crystalline glucosid, *strophanthin*, and an alkaloid, *inein*. Strophanthus is a muscle-poison, but in small doses is a cardiac and perhaps a vascular stimulant. It is used in the same cases as digitalis. **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura strophanthi*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.).

Strophantism (*stro - fan' - tizm*). Poisoning from strophanthin; the symptoms resemble those of digitalism.

Strophulus (*strof'-u-lus*) [στρόφος, a twisted band]. A form of miliaria occurring in infants. Syn., *Red gum; Tooth-rash*. **S. pruriginosus,** an eruption occurring in children, and characterized by disseminated, intensely itching papules.

Structural (*struk'-tū-ral*) [*structura*, structure]. Pertaining to or affecting the structure.

Struempell's Disease. 1. Poliencephalitis. 2. Chronic ankylosing inflammation of the vertebral column. **S.'s Type of Spastic Paralysis,** the hereditary, familiar form of spastic spinal paralysis.

Struempell-Leichtenstern's Disease. Acute encephalitis of infancy.

Struma (*stru'-mah*) [L.]. 1. Scrofula. 2. Goiter. **Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis,** Grawitz's term for a group of new-growths of kidney, usually benign, but, at times, serving as the foci of origin of malignant tumors. Regarded by some pathologists as endotheliomas, by others as adrenal rests (Cf. under *Rest*). Grawitz includes here: Renal adenoma (Klebs, Sabourin); alveolar renal adenoma (Weichselbaum and Greenish); adenoma carcinomatodes renis (Klebs); angioma cavernosum renis; myxolipoma telangiectodes incapsulatum renis utrisque; myxoma lipomatodes renis; myxoma renis; strumæ suprarenales (Virchow).

Strumiprival, Strumiprivous (*stru-mi-pri'-val, -vus*) [*struma; privare*, to deprive]. Deprived of the thyroid; due to removal of the thyroid; thyroprival.

Strumous (*stru'-mus*) [*struma*]. Scrofulous.

Struve's Test for Blood in Urine. To the urine, previously treated with ammonia or caustic potash, add tannin and acetic acid until the mixture has an acid reaction. In the presence of blood a dark precipitate is formed. When this is filtered and dried, the hemin crystals may be obtained from the dry residue by adding ammonium chlorid and glacial acetic acid.

Strychnin (*strik'-nin*) [see *Strychnos*]. *Strychnina* (U. S. P.), $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. One of the alkaloids of nux vomica. Dose $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

(0.0011–0.0033 Gm.); hypodermatically in chronic alcoholism, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.006 Gm.). **S. Acetate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_2H_4O_2$, small white crystals, soluble in 96 parts of water. Use and doses the same as the alkaloid. **S. Arsenate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.As_2O_5$, a white, crystalline powder with bitter taste, soluble in 14 parts of cold water, 5 parts of hot water. It is used as a tonic and alterative in tuberculosis, malaria, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.001–0.004 Gm.); hypodermatically, 0.5% in liquid paraffin; of this 4–15 min. (0.25–0.9 Cc.) daily. **S. Arsenite,** $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2As_2O_3$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in 10 parts of boiling water. It is tonic, alterative, and antiperiodic. Dose $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.001–0.004 Gm.); subcutaneous dose 4–15 drops of a 0.5% solution in liquid paraffin. **S. Bisaccharinate, S.-diorthosulfamin-benzoate,** used as is the arsenite. **S. Camphorate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, small white crystals or crystalline powder soluble in water, used as is the alkaloid. **S. Citrate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_6H_8O_7$, white crystals, soluble in water; usage and dosage the same as the alkaloid. **S. Ferricitrate,** iron and strychnin citrate. **S. Hydrid,** obtained by the action of metallic sodium on strychnin in a boiling alcoholic solution and differing in physiologic action from strychnin; it may, therefore, be used as a physiologic antidote in strychnin-poisoning. **S. Hydrobromate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HBr$, white acicular crystals, soluble in 32 parts of water, used as a tonic and sedative. Dose $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.002–0.005 Gm.). **S. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{21}.H_{22}N_2O_2.HCl+3H_2O$, white needles, soluble in 50 parts of water at 22° C. Usage and doses the same as the alkaloid. **S. Hydroiodate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HIO_3$, white crystals, soluble in water. Used as is the alkaloid. **S. Hypophosphite,** a white powder, used as a tonic in tuberculosis. Dose $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.002–0.005 Gm.). **S. with Iron and Quinin Citrate,** iron and quinin citrate with strychnin; greenish-brown, transparent scales, soluble in water, and containing 3.4% of pure strychnin. It is tonic and antiperiodic. Dose 3–7 gr. (0.2–0.45 Gm.). **S. Lactate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_3H_6O_3$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water. Usage and dosage the same as the alkaloid. **S. Nitrate** (*strychninæ nitras*, U. S. P.), $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.NHO_3$, silky needles, soluble in 50 parts of water, 60 parts of alcohol, or 2 parts of boiling water or alcohol. Usage and dosage the same as the alkaloid. **S. Oleate,** a mixture of strychnin in oleic acid, soluble in ether and oleic acid; it is used in the external administration of strychnin. **S.-orthosulfamin-benzoate.** See *S. Saccharinate.* **S. Phenolsulfate.** See *S. Sulfocarbolate.* **S. Phosphate,** $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2H_3PO_4+9H_2O$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water. Usage and dosage the same as the alkaloid. **S. Saccharinate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_6H_4(SO_2)(CO)NH$, a true salt of strychnin and saccharin; a white, sweet powder, used in all cases where the alkaloid is indicated in doses one-third larger. **S. Salicylate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_7H_6O_3$, a white powder, soluble in water, recommended in rheumatism and chorea. Dose about the same as the alkaloid. **S. Sulfate** (*strychninæ sulphas*, U. S. P.), $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2.H_2SO_4+5H_2O$, white, odorless, very bitter prisms, which effloresce in dry air; soluble in 50 parts of water, 109 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of boiling water, or 8.5 parts of boiling alcohol; melt at 200° C. The action differs but slightly from the alkaloid. Dose $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.002–0.005 Gm.). **S. Sulfocarbolate, S. Sulfophenate,** a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water or alcohol. **S. and Zinc Hydroiodate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HI.ZnI_2$, small white crystals, soluble in water.

Strychninism (*strik'-nin-izm*) [*strychnin*]. The state of being under the influence of strychnin.

Strychnize (*strik'-nīz*). To bring under the influence of strychnin.

Strychnos (*strik'-nos*) [*στρύχνος*, the nightshade]. A genus of the *Loganiaceæ*. *S. icaja* is found in the Gaboon region; it contains strychnin in the bark, leaves and root. From the stem the arrow-poison, tarfa, toomba, M'boundou, n'caza, icaja, or akanga, is prepared. The seeds of *S. ignatii* (St. Ignatius' beans) of the Philippines act in the same manner as nux vomica, but contain more strychnin and less brucin than it does. *S. potatorum* is indigenous to the East Indies. The seeds, nirmali, chillij, chilbing, are used largely to clear muddy water. They contain no strychnin nor brucin, and are used as a remedy in diabetes and gonorrhea. The fruit is employed in dysentery. The bark of *S. pseudoquina*, of South America, contains no poisonous alkaloid, but a bitter substance, and is used as a substitute for quinin. *S. tieuté* is a species of Java; from the root-bark the Javanese arrow-poison, upas radju or tschetsik, containing 1.5% strychnin and a little brucin, is prepared. The seed and leaves contain 1.4% of strychnin and only traces of brucin. *S. toxifera*, of Guiana, furnishes curara.

Stub-thumb. Abbreviation and clubbing of the phalanx of the thumb.

Stump [Icel., *stumpr*, stump]. The portion of a limb or other part left attached to the body after an amputation.

Stun [AS., *stunian*, to make a din]. To render temporarily insensible, as by a blow.

Stupe (*stūp*) [*stupa*, tow]. A cloth used for applying heat or counterirritation; especially a cloth wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with a counterirritant as *turpentine-stupe.*

Stupefacient, Stupefactive (*stu-pe-fa'-shent, stu-pe-fak'-tiv*) [*stupor; facere*, to make]. Narcotic.

Stupor (*stu'-por*) [L.]. A state of partial unconsciousness from which the individual can be roused.

Sturm's Focal Interval. The interval between the principal focal lines of a cylindric lens.

Stuttering (*stut'-er-ing*) [Icel., *stauta*, to stutter]. A hesitation in speech due to an inability to enunciate the syllables without repeated efforts.

Sty, Stye (*sti*). See *Hordeolum*.

Style, Stylet (*stīl, sti-let'*) [στῦλος, pillar]. 1. A probe. 2. A wire inserted into a catheter or cannula in order to stiffen the instrument or to perforate the tissues.

Stylo- (*sti-lo-*) [στῦλος, pillar]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Styloglossus (*sti-lo-glos'-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Stylohyoid (*sti-lo-hi'-oid*) [*stylo-; hyoid*]. 1. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the hyoid bone, as the *stylohyoid* muscle. See under *Muscle*. 2. Pertaining to the stylohyoid muscle.

Styloid (*sti'-loid*) [στῦλος, pillar; εἶδος, like]. Resembling a stylus.

Stylomastoid (*sti-lo-mas'-toid*) [*stylo-; mastoid*]. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes.

Stylomaxillary (*sti-lo-maks'-il-a-re*) [*stylo-; maxilla*]. Pertaining to the styloid process and the maxilla.

Stylopharyngeus (*sti-lo-far-in-je'-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Stylus (*sti'-lus*) [L., "a stake"]. A pointed instrument for making applications.

Stype (*stēp* or *sti-pe*) [Fr.; στυπη, stiffness]. A tampon or pledget, especially such as is used in producing local anesthesia.

Styphage, Stypage (*ste-fahzh, ste-pahzh*). The production of local anesthesia by an application made with a stype. **S., Bailly's,** a revulsive, the application of cotton pledgets wet with methyl chlorid.

Styptic (*stip'-tik*) [στυπτικός, astringent]. 1. Checking hemorrhage by contracting the blood-vessels. 2. An agent that checks hemorrhage by causing contraction of the blood-vessels.

Stypticin (*stip'-tis-in*). See *Cotarnin Hydrochlorate*.

Styracin (*sti'-ra-sin*). See under *Styrax*.

Styracol (*sti'-ra-kol*). Guaiacol cinnamate, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)C_9H_7O_2$. It is given internally in catarrhal affections of the digestive tract and in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Styrax (*sti'-raks*) [στύραξ, storax]. Storax, a balsam obtained from the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis*, or oriental sweet-gum. It contains a volatile oil, styrol, several resins, an amorphous substance called storesin, cinnamic acid, and styracin (the cinnamate of cinnamyl). It is stimulant, expectorant, and antiseptic, acting like benzoin and tolu, and is used in bronchial affections and catarrh of the urinary passages. Externally it is an antiseptic and parasiticide. It is a constituent of friars' balsam. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 Gm.).

Styrol (*sti'-rol*), C_8H_8. Cinnamene; phenylethylene. A colorless, highly refractive liquid hydrocarbon, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydrate.

Styrone (*sti'-rōn*) [*styrax*]. Cinnamic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$. **S. Crystals, S., Crystallized,** cinnamic alcohol.

Styryl Alcohol (*sti'-ril*). See *Styrone*.

Sub- [L.]. A prefix denoting under or beneath; in chemistry, a prefix denoting—(1) the lower of two compounds of the same elements; (2) a basic salt.

Subacetate (*sub-as'-et-āt*) [*sub-; acetum*, vinegar]. A basic acetate.

Subacid (*sub-as'-id*) [*sub-; acidum*, acid]. Moderately acid.

Subacidity (*sub-as-id'-it-e*) [*subacid*]. A condition of moderate acidity.

Subacromial (*sub-ak-ro'-me-al*) [*sub-; acromial*]. Below the acromion.

Subacute (*sub-ak-ūt'*) [*sub-; acutus*, sharp]. Moderately acute.

Subagitatrix (*sub-aj-it-a'-triks*) [L.]. One who practises tribadism.

Subancestral (*sub-an-sest'-ral*). Not in the direct line of descent.

Subanconeus (*sub-an-ko-ne'-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Subaponeurotic (*sub-ap-on-u-rot'-ik*) [*sub-; aponeurosis*]. Beneath an aponeurosis.

Subarachnoid (*sub-ar-ak'-noid*) [*sub-; arachnoid*]. Beneath the arachnoid membrane, as the *subarachnoid* space.

Subarcuate (*sub-ar'-ku-āt*) [*sub-; arcus*, an arc]. Slightly arcuate.

Subastragalar, Subastragaloid (*sub-as-trag'-al-ar, sub-as-trag'-al-oid*) [*sub-; astragalus*]. Below the astragalus.

Subatloidean (*sub-at-loid'-e-an*). Located beneath the atlas.

Subatomic (*sub-at-om'-ik*). Underlying atoms.

Subaudition (*sub-aw-dish'-on*) [*sub-; audire*, to hear]. The act or ability of comprehending what is not expressed.

Subbrachycephalic (*sub-bra-ke-sef-a'-lik*). Having a cephalic index from 80° to 84°.

Subcalcarine (*sub-kal'-ka-rēn*) [*sub-; calcarine*]. Situated beneath the calcarine fissure, as the *subcalcarine* convolution. **S. Convolution,** a narrow convolution ventrad of the cuneus and lying between the collateral and calcarine fissures.

Subcapsular (*sub-kap'-su-lar*) [*sub-; capsula*, capsule]. Beneath a capsule.

Subcarbonate (*sub-kar'-bon-āt*) [*sub-; carbonate*]. A basic carbonate.

Subclavian (*sub-kla'-ve-an*) [*sub-; clavis*, key]. Lying under the clavicle, as the *subclavian* artery.

Subclavicula (*sub-kla-vik'-u-lah*). The first rib.

Subclavicular (*sub-kla-vik'-u-lar*). Beneath the clavicle.

Subclavius (*sub-kla'-ve-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Subcollateral (*sub-kol-at'-er-al*) [*sub-; collateral*]. Ventrad of the collateral fissure of the brain. **S. Gyrus,** a convolution connecting the occipital and temporal lobes.

Subconjunctival (*sub-kon-jungk-ti'-val*) [*sub-; conjunctiva*]. Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

Subconscious (*sub-kon'-shus*). Imperfectly conscious.

Subconsciousness (*sub-kon'-shus-nes*) [*subconscious*]. Imperfect consciousness; that state in which mental processes take place without the mind being distinctly conscious of its own activity.

Subcoracoid (*sub-kor'-ak-oid*) [*sub-; coracoid*]. Situated below the coracoid process.

Subcortical (*sub-kor'-tik-al*) [*sub-; cortex*]. Beneath the cortex.

Subcranial (*sub-kra'-ne-al*) [*sub-; κρανίον*, cranium]. Situated beneath the cranium.

Subcrepitant (*sub-krep'-it-ant*) [*sub-; crepitare*, to make a crackling noise]. Almost crepitant, as *subcrepitant* rale. See *Rale, Subcrepitant.*

Subcrepitation (*sub-krep-it-a'-shun*). An indistinctly crepitant sound.

Subcrureus (*sub-kru-re'-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Subculture (*sub-kul'-tūr*) [*sub-; culture*]. In bacteriology, a secondary culture made from a primary culture.

Subcutaneous (*sub-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*sub-; cutaneous*]. Beneath the skin; hypodermatic.

Subcuticular (*sub-ku-tik'-u-lar*) [*sub-; cutis*, skin]. Beneath the epidermis, as a *subcuticular* suture.

Subcutine (*sub-ku'-tēn*). Paraphenolsulfonate of paraamidobenzoic ethyl ester; small acicular crystals melting at 195.6° C.; soluble in 100 times its weight in water. Its solutions can be sterilized. It is recommended as a local anesthetic.

Subdiaphragmatic (*sub-di-a-frag-mat'-ik*) [*sub-; diaphragm*]. Under the diaphragm.

Subdicrotic (*sub-di-krot'-ik*). Obscurely dicrotic.

Subduction (*sub-duk'-shun*) [*sub-; ducere*, to lead]. Maddox's term for deorsumduction.

Subdural (*sub-du'-ral*) [*sub-; dura*]. Beneath the dura.

Subencephalon (*sub-en-sef'-al-on*) [*sub-; ἐγκέφαλον*, brain]. The medulla oblongata, pons, and corpora quadrigemina taken together.

Subendocardial (*sub-en-do-kar'-de-al*) [*sub-; endocardium*]. Beneath the endocardium.

Subendothelium (*sub-en-do-the'-le-um*). The layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucosa and the epithelium of the bladder, intestine, and bronchi.

Subendymal (*sub-en'-dim-al*). Beneath the ependyma.

Subepidermal, Subepidermatic, Subepidermic (*sub-ep-e-der'-mal, sub-ep-e-der-mat'-ik, sub-ep-e-der'-mik*) [*sub-; epidermis*]. Situated beneath the epidermis.

Subepithelial (*sub-ep-e-the'-le-al*) [*sub-; epithelium*]. Situated under an epithelial surface.

Suberin (*su'-ber-in*). See *Cutin* (1).

Subese (*sub'-ēz*) [*sub-; edere*, to eat]. Underfed; thin; the opposite of obese.

Subfalciform (*sub-fal'-se-form*) [*sub-; falca*, a sickle]. Somewhat sickle-shaped.

Subfascial (*sub-fash'-e-al*) [*sub-; fascia*]. Beneath the fascia.

Subfebrile (*sub-feb'-ril*) [*sub-; febris*, fever]. Slightly febrile.

Subflavor (*sub-fla'-vor*). A secondary or subordinate flavor.

Subflavous (*sub-fla'-vus*) [*sub-; flavus*, yellow]. Somewhat yellow. **S. Ligament,** the ligament of yellowish elastic material found between the laminas of adjacent vertebras.

Subgallate (*sub-gal'-lāt*). A basic salt of gallic acid. **S., Bismuth.** See *Dermatol.*

Subgemmal (*sub-jem'-al*). Beneath a taste-bud.

Subgeneric (*sub-jen-er'-ik*). Relating to a subgenus.

Subgeniculate (*sub-jen-ik'-u-lāt*). Incompletely geniculate.

Subgenus (*sub-je'-nus*). A subordinate genus, a subdivision of a genus higher than a species.

Subglenoid (*sub-gle'-noid*) [*sub-; glenoid*]. Beneath the glenoid fossa, as *subglenoid* dislocation of the humerus.

Subglossal (*sub-glos'-al*). See *Hypoglossal.*

Subhyaloid (*sub-hi'-al-oid*). Beneath the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Subhyoid (*sub-hi'-oid*) [*sub-; hyoid*]. Beneath the hyoid bone. **S. Bursa,** a bursa lying between the thyrohyoid membrane and hyoid bone and the conjoint insertion of the omohyoid, sternohyoid, and stylohyoid muscle. Syn., *Boyer's bursa.*

Subiculum (*sub-ik'-u-lum*) [*subex*, a layer]. The uncinate convolution.

Subinflammation (*sub-in-flam-a'-shun*) [*sub-; inflammation*]. A slight degree of inflammation.

Subintrance (*sub-in'-trans*) [*subintrare*, to enter secretly]. Anticipation of recurrence.

Subintrant (*sub-in'-trant*). Entering secretly; applied to malarial fevers in which a new paroxysm begins before the termination of the preceding one.

Subinvolution (*sub-in-vo-lu'-shun*) [*sub-; involutio*, a rolling up]. Imperfect involution. **S. of the Uterus,** the imperfect contraction of the uterus after delivery.

Subiodid (*sub-i'-o-did*). That iodid of a series having the least iodin.

Subjacent (*sub-ja'-sent*) [*sub-; jacere*, to lie]. Lying beneath.

Subject (*sub'-jekt*) [*sub-; jacere*, to throw]. 1. An individual that serves for purposes of experiment or study, or that is under observation or treatment. 2. A cadaver.

Subjective (*sub-jek'-tiv*) [*subject*]. 1. Pertaining to the individual himself. 2. Of symptoms, experienced by the patient himself, and not amenable to physical exploration. **S. Sensation,** one not caused by external stimuli.

Subjectivity (*sub-jek-tiv'-it-e*) [*subjicere*, to throw under]. Illusiveness.

Subjectoscope (*sub-jek'-to-skōp*). An instrument for examining subjective visual sensations.

Subkatabolism (*sub-kat-ab'-ol-izm*). Katabolic stasis, a condition marked by inactivity, devitalization, and premature senility of the cells due to suboxidation, excessive strain, fatigue, etc.

Sublamin (*sub'-lam-in*). A soluble compound of mercury sulfate and ethylenediamin containing 43% of mercury. It is used as a disinfectant and intramuscularly in syphilis. Dose 2–6 dr. (7.7–23.3 Cc.) of 1% solution in normal salt solution.

Sublatio (*sub-la'-she-o*) [L.]. Removal. **S. retinæ,** detachment of the retina.

Sublimate (*sub'-lim-āt*) [*sublimare*, to lift up high]. A substance obtained by sublimation. **S., Corrosive,** mercuric chlorid. See *Mercury Bichlorid.*

Sublimation (*sub-lim-a'-shun*). The vaporization and condensation of a volatile solid.

Sublime (*sub-līm'*) [see *Sublimate*]. 1. To subject to sublimation. 2. To undergo sublimation.

Sublingual (*sub-lin'-gwal*) [*sub-; lingua*, tongue]. 1. Lying beneath the tongue. 2. Pertaining to the parts lying beneath the tongue.

Sublinguitis (*sub-lin-gwi'-tis*) [*sub-; lingua*, tongue; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Sublobular (*sub-lob'-u-lar*) [*sub-; lobule*]. Situated beneath a lobule. **S. Veins,** the radicles of the hepatic veins, situated at the base of a cluster of lobules.

Subluxation (*sub-luks-a'-shun*) [*sub-; luxation*]. Incomplete luxation.

Submammary (*sub-mam'-a-re*) [*sub-; mamma*, breast]. Situated beneath the breast.

Submarginal (*sub-mar'-jin-al*) [*sub-; margin*]. Situated near the border or margin.

Submarine (*sub'-mar-ēn*) [*sub-; marine*]. A dental term applied to conditions and materials in the treatment and management of which the parts are filled with the fluids of the mouth.

Submaxillary (*sub-maks'-il-a-re*) [*sub-; maxilla*]. 1. Lying beneath the lower maxilla, as the *submaxillary* gland. 2. Pertaining to the submaxillary gland.

Submaxillitis (*sub-maks-il-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Submeningeal (*sub-men-in'-je-al*). Beneath the meninges.

Submental (*sub-men'-tal*) [*sub-; mentum*, chin]. Situated under the chin.

Submerge (*sub-merj'*) [*sub-; mergere*, to dip]. To place under the surface of a liquid.

Submersion (*sub-mer'-shun*) [*submerge*]. The act of submerging; the condition of being under the surface of a liquid.

Submesaticephalic (*sub-mes-at-e-sef-a'-lik*). Having a cephalic index of 75° to 76°.

Submorphous (*sub-mor'-fus*) [*sub-; μορφή*, form]. Having the characters both of a crystalline and of an amorphous body; applied to calculi.

Submucous (*sub-mu'-kus*) [*sub-; mucous*]. Situated beneath a mucous membrane.

Subnasal (*sub-na'-zal*) [*sub-; nasus*, nose]. Situated below the nose. **S. Point.** See under *Craniometric Point.*

Subnitrate (*sub-ni'-trāt*) [*sub-; nitrate*]. A basic nitrate.

Subnormal (*sub-nor'-mal*) [*sub-; norma*, rule]. Below normal.

Subnotochordal (*sub-no-to-kord'-al*). Below the notochord.

Subnucleus (*sub-nu'-kle-us*) [*sub-; nucleus*]. Any one of the smaller groups of cells into which a large nerve-nucleus is divided by the passage through it of nerve-bundles.

Suboccipital (*sub-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*sub-; occiput*]. Situated beneath the occiput.

Suboxid (*sub-oks'-id*) [*sub-; ὀξύς*, acid]. One of two oxids containing the less oxygen.

Suboxidation (*sub-oks-id-a'-shun*). Deficient oxidation.

Subpapular (*sub-pap'-u-lar*). Indistinctly papular.

Subparietal (*sub-par-i'-et-al*) [*sub-; paries*, wall]. Situated beneath the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure.

Subpatellar (*sub-pat-el'-ar*) [*sub-; patella*, kneecap]. Situated beneath the patella.

Subpeduncular (*sub-pe-dung'-ku-lar*) [*sub-; pedunculus*, peduncle]. Situated beneath a peduncle.

Subpericardial (*sub-per-e-kar'-de-al*) [*sub-; pericardium*]. Situated beneath the pericardium.

Subpericranial (*sub-per-e-kra'-ne-al*). Beneath the pericranium.

Subperiosteal (*sub-per-e-os'-te-al*) [*sub-; periosteum*]. Beneath the periosteum.

Subperitoneal (*sub-per-e-ton-e'-al*) [*sub-; peritoneum*]. Beneath the peritoneum.

Subperitoneoabdominal (*sub-per-it-on-e-o-ab-dom'-in-al*). Beneath the abdominal peritoneum.

Subperitoneopelvic (*sub-per-it-on-e-o-pel'-vik*). Beneath the peritoneum of the pelvis.

Subpersonal (*sub-per'-son-al*). Having individuality in a very slight degree.

Subpetrosal (*sub-pet-ro'-sal*). Below the petrosa.

Subphrenic (*sub-fren'-ik*). Synonym of *Subdiaphragmatic.*

Subplacenta (*sub-pla-sent'-ah*). The decidua vera.

Subplantigrade (*sub-plant'-e-grād*). Incompletely plantigrade, walking with the heel slightly elevated.

Subpleural (*sub-plu'-ral*) [*sub-; pleura*]. Beneath the pleura.

Subpontine (*sub-pon'-tin*) [*sub-; pons*]. Beneath the pons.

Subpreputial (*sub-pre-pu'-she-al*) [*sub-; preputium*, prepuce]. Beneath the prepuce.

Subpubic (*sub-pu'-bik*) [*sub-; pubes*, pubis]. Situated beneath the pubic arch or symphysis.

Subpulmonary (*sub-pul'-mon-a-re*) [*sub-; pulmo*, the lung]. On the ventral side of the lungs.

Subretinal (*sub-ret'-in-al*) [*sub-; retina*]. Beneath the retina.

Subsalt. A basic salt.

Subsaturation (*sub-sat-u-ra'-shun*). Incomplete saturation.

Subscapular (*sub-skap'-u-lar*) [*sub-; scapula*]. 1. Beneath the scapula, as the *subscap-*

ular muscle, or subscapularis. 2. Pertaining to the subscapular muscle.

Subscapularis (*sub-skap-u-la'-ris*). See under *Muscle.*

Subscleral (*sub-skle'-ral*). Beneath the sclera.

Subscription (*sub-skrip'-shun*) [*sub-; scribere*, to write]. That part of a prescription containing the directions to the pharmacist, indicating how the ingredients are to be mixed and prepared.

Subsensation (*sub-sen-sa'-shun*). A subordinate sensation.

Subseptal (*sub-sep'-tal*). Situated below a septum.

Subseptate (*sub-sep'-tāt*) [*sub-; septum*, a hedge]. Partially divided.

Subserous (*sub-se'-rus*) [*sub-; serous*]. Beneath a serous membrane.

Subserrate (*sub-ser'-āt*). Slightly serrate.

Subsibilant (*sub-sib'-il-ant*). Having a sound like muffled whistling.

Subspinous (*sub-spi'-nus*) [*sub-; spine*]. 1. Beneath a spine. 2. Beneath the spinal column.

Substage (*sub'-stāj*). The parts beneath the stage of a microscope, including the diaphragm, condenser, illuminator, and other accessories.

Substance (*sub'-stans*) [*substantia*, substance]. 1. The material of which anything is composed. 2. A tissue. **S., Alible,** the portion of the chyme which is utilized for nourishing the body. **S., Alimentary,** an article of food. **S., Basis,** the intercellular or ground-substance. **S., Cell-,** cell-protoplasm. **S., Contractile.** 1. Living protoplasm which has the property of contracting. 2. The contractile portion of a muscular fiber. **S., Cortical,** the peripheral portion of an organ, situated just beneath the capsule. **S., Gray.** See *Substantia cinerea.* **S., Ground-,** the homogeneous matrix or intracellular substance of a tissue in which the cellular elements and fibers are embedded. **S., Haptophorous,** a toxoid. **S., Immune,** the immune body. **S., Interfilar.** See *Enchylema.* **S., Interstitial.** 1. The connective tissue of an organ. 2. Achromatin. **S., Intertubular,** the matrix of dentin in which the dentinal canals are placed. **S., Intervertebral,** the intervertebral discs. **S., Living,** protoplasm. **S., Medullary.** 1. The part of an organ constituting its central in contradistinction to its peripheral or cortical portion. 2. The tissue forming the medulla, as in bone. **S., Parietal,** the matrix of the cartilage. **S. of Rolando.** See *Substantia gelatinosa.* **S., Rollet's Secondary.** See *Disc, Interstitial.* **S., Rovidas' Hyaline,** a nucleoproteid, insoluble in water, forming a large proportion of the constituents of pus-corpuscles. It expands into a tough, slimy mass when treated with a 10% common salt solution. It is soluble in alkalis, but quickly changed by them. **S., Sarcous,** the substance of a sarcous element. **S. of Schwann, White,** the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber. **S. sensibilisatrice,** Bordet's name (1899) for the intermediate body. **S., Stilling's Gelatinous,** the gelatinous substance surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. **S., Supporting,** a supporting tissue, as the neuroglia and connective tissue. **S., White Reticular,** the reticulated layer of white tissue on the anterior half of the uncinate convolution.

Substandard (*sub-stand'-ard*). Below the standard requirements.

Substantia (*sub-stan'-she-ah*) [L.]. Substance. **S. alba,** the white fibrous tissue of the brain and nerves. Syn., *Alba.* **S. cinerea,** the gray matter of the nervous system. **S. corticalis.** See *Substance, Cortical.* **S. ferruginea.** Synonym of *Locus cinereus.* **S. fusca.** See *Locus niger.* **S. gelatinosa,** a peculiar gelatinous tissue found in the spinal cord near the tip of the posterior horn. Syn., *Substance of Rolando.* **S. glomerulosa,** the cortical substance of the kidney. **S. grisea,** the gray matter of the spinal cord. **S. grisea centralis.** See *Entocinerea.* **S. nigra,** the locus niger. **S. perforata lateralis,** the anterior perforated space of the brain. **S. perforata posterior,** the posterior perforated space of the brain. **S. propria,** the essential tissue of a part; especially the middle layer (lamina propria) of the tympanic membrane. **S. reticularis alba.** See *Substance, White Reticular.*

Substernal (*sub-stur'-nal*) [*sub-; sternum*]. Beneath the sternum.

Substitution (*sub-stit-u'-shun*) [*sub-; statuere*, to place]. The replacement of one thing by another. In chemistry, the replacing of one or more elements or radicles in a compound by other elements or radicles.

Subsulfate (*sub-sul'-fāt*) [*sub-; sulfur*]. A basic sulfate.

Subsultory (*sub-sul'-tor-e*) [*sub-; saltire*, to leap]. Leaping; twitching.

Subsultus (*sub-sul'-tus*) [see *Subsultory*]. A jerking or twitching. **S. clonus.** See *S. tendinum.* **S. tendinum,** involuntary twitching of the muscles, especially of the hands and feet, seen in low fevers.

Subsylvian (*sub-sil'-ve-an*). Beneath the sylvian fissure.

Subtarsal (*sub-tar'-sal*). Below the tarsus.

Subtep. (*sub'-tep*). Abbreviation of *subtepidus*, lukewarm.

Subternatural (*sub-ter-nat'-u-ral*) [*subter*, below; *natura*, nature]. Below what is natural.

Subthalamic (*sub-thal-am'-ik*) [*sub-; θάλαμος*, thalamus]. Beneath the optic thalamus.

Subthalamus (*sub-thal'-am-us*). See *Hypothalamus.*

Subthyroideus (*sub-thi-roid'-e-us*). An anomalous bundle of fibers uniting the inferior and lateral thyroarytenoid muscles.

Subtrapezial (*sub-tra-pe'-ze-al*). Beneath the trapezium.

Subtrochanteric (*sub-tro-kan-ter'-ik*) [*sub-; trochanter*]. Below the trochanter.

Subtrochlear (*sub-trok'-le-ar*) [*sub-; trochlear*]. Beneath the trochlea.

Subtuberal (*sub-tu'-ber-al*). Situated beneath a tuber.

Subungual (*sub-un'-gwal*) [*sub-; unguis*, nail]. Beneath the nail.

Suburethral (*sub-u-re'-thral*) [*sub-; urethra*]. Beneath the urethra.

Subvaginal (*sub-vaj'-in-al*) [*sub-; vagina*, sheath]. Beneath a sheath. **S. Space,** the space beneath the sheath of dura mater surrounding the optic nerve.

Subvertebral (*sub-ver'-te-bral*) [*sub-; vertebra*]. Beneath a vertebra.

Subvitrinal (*sub-vit'-rin-al*). Beneath the vitreous humor.

Subzonal (*sub-zo'-nal*) [*sub-; ζώνη*, zone]. Beneath the zona pellucida.

Subzygomatic (*sub-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*sub-; zygoma*]. Below the zygoma.

Succagog, Succagogue (*suk'-ag-og*) [*succus*, juice; *ἀγωγός*, a leading]. A drug which stimulates the secretory function.

Succedaneous (*suk-se-da'-ne-us*) [*succedere*, to take the place of]. Relating to or acting as a succedaneum.

Succedaneum (*suk-se-da'-ne-um*) [see *Succedaneous*]. A substitute. **S., Caput.** See *Caput succedaneum.*

Succenturiate (*suk-sen-tu'-re-āt*) [*succenturiare*, to receive as a substitute]. Accessory.

Succinate (*suk'-sin-āt*) [*succinum*, amber]. A salt of succinic acid.

Succinic Acid (*suk-sin'-ik*). See *Acid, Succinic.*

Succinonitril (*suk-sin-o-ni'-tril*). Ethylene cyanid, $C_4H_4N_2$, a crystalline body.

Succinum (*suk-si'-num*) [L.]. Amber, a fossil resin found in the alluvial deposits of Central Europe, and thought to be derived from an extinct species of pine. It contains a volatile oil, *oleum succini*, used in hysteria, whooping-cough, amenorrhea, and locally as a rubefacient in chronic rheumatism, whooping-cough, and infantile convulsions. Dose 5–15 min. (0.32–1.0 Cc.). Unof.

Succinylchinin (*suk-sin-il-kin'-in*), $C_2H_4{<}^{COO.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O}_{COO.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O}$. A quinin ester, crystallizing in white needles, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. Melts at 97° C.; taste unpleasant and bitter.

Succorrhea, Succorrhœa (*suk-or-e'-ah*) [*succus; ῥεῖν*, to flow]. An excessive flow of a secretion. **S., Pancreatic,** a pathologic increase of the pancreatic juice when the secretory innervation of the gland is exaggerated.

Succory (*suk'-or-e*). The chicory, *Cichorium intybus.* See *Chicory.*

Succuba (*suk'-u-bah*) [*sub-; cumbere*, to lie]. A female demon formerly believed to consort with men in their sleep. Cf. *Incubus* (2).

Succulent (*suk'-u-lent*) [*succus*]. Juicy.

Succus (*suk'-us*) [L.]. 1. A vegetable juice. 2. An animal secretion. **S. anisi ozonatus.** See *Manol.* **S. entericus,** the intestinal juice, secreted by the glands of the intestinal mucous membrane. It is thin, opalescent, alkaline, and has a specific gravity of 1011. Its chief function is probably to act as a diluent. It contains an amylolytic and a proteolytic ferment. **S. gastricus,** the gastric juice. **S. olutkombul,** the glutinous sap of the bark of *Abroma angusta.* **S. pancreaticus,** the pancreatic juice.

Succussion (*suk-ush'-un*) [*succutere*, to shake up]. A shaking, especially of the individual from side to side, for the purpose of determining the presence of fluid in a cavity or hollow organ of the body. **S.-sound, S.-splash,** the peculiar splashing sound heard when the patient is shaken in hydropneumothorax or pyopneumothorax, or in cases of dilated stomach containing fluid.

Sucholoalbumin (*su-ko-lo-al'-bu-min*) [*σύς*, swine; *χολή*, bile; *albumin*]. A poisonous proteid classed among the albumoses obtained from cultures of the bacillus of hog cholera.

Sucholotoxin (*su-ko-lo-toks'-in*) [*σῦς*, swine; *χολή*, bile; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A feebly toxic base obtained by de Schweinitz from cultures of swine-plague bacillus. Cf. *Susotoxin.*

Suckling (*suk'-ling*) [*sugere*, to suck]. A suckling child; a nursling.

Sucramin (*su-kram'-in*). The ammoniacal salt of saccharin. A sweetening agent differing from saccharin in its insolubility in the solvents of that substance.

Sucrate (*su'-krāt*). A chemic combination containing sucrose.

Sucrol (*su'-krol*). See *Dulcin.*

Sucrose (*su'-krōs*). See *Saccharum.*

Suction (*suk'-shun*) [*suctio*, a sucking]. The act of sucking. **S.-plate,** in dentistry, a plate constructed so as to be held in place by atmospheric pressure.

Sudamen, Sudamina (*su-da'-men, su-dam'-in-ah*) [*sudor*, sweat]. An eruption of translucent, whitish vesicles, due to a noninflammatory disturbance of the sweat-glands, consisting in a collection of sweat in the ducts of the sweat-glands or beneath the epidermis, and occurring in fevers and profuse sweating. **Sudamina crystallina.** See *Miliaria alba.*

Sudan (*su-dan'*), $C_{20}H_{14}N_{12}O$. A diazo-compound from alphanaphthalamin with naphthol, a brown powder used as a stain, soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils. Syn., *Pigment brown.* **S. III,** $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O$, a diazo-compound from amidoazobenzene and betanaphthol; a brown powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, petroleum ether, oils, and fats. **S. Yellow G,** $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_2$, a diazo-compound from anilin and resorcinol; a brown powder used as a stain, soluble in alcohol, fats, and oils.

Sudation (*su-da'-shun*) [*sudor*]. The act of sweating.

Sudatorium (*su-dat-o'-re-um*) [*sudor*]. 1. A hot-air bath. 2. A room for the administration of a hot-air bath.

Sudol (*su'-dol*). A preparation used to check excessive sweating, said to consist of wool-fat and glycerol with 30% of formaldehyd and oil of wintergreen.

Sudor (*su'-dōr*) [L.]. Sweat. **S. anglicus.** See *Miliaria.* **S. cruentus.** Synonym of *Hematidrosis.* **S. nocturnus,** night-sweat. **S. sanguinosus.** See *Hematidrosis.* **S. urinosus.** See *Uridrosis.*

Sudoral (*su'-dor-al*) [*sudor*]. Pertaining to or characterized by sweating.

Sudoresis (*su-dor-e'-sis*). Excessive sweating.

Sudoriferous (*su-dor-if'-er-us*) [*sudor; ferre,* to bear]. Producing sweat.

Sudorific (*su-dor-if'-ik*) [*sudor; facere,* to make]. 1. Inducing sweating. 2. An agent inducing sweating.

Sudoriparous (*su-dor-ip'-ar-us*) [*sudor; parere,* to beget]. Secreting sweat.

Suet (*su'-et*) [*sebum,* suet]. The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep or cattle. **S., Mutton-** (*sevum præparatum,* U. S. P., B. P.), consists of stearin, palmitin, and olein, and is used as an emollient and in the preparation of ointments.

Suffocation (*suf-o-ka'-shun*). Interference with the entrance of air into the lungs by means other than external pressure on the trachea.

Suffocative Catarrh. Capillary bronchitis.

Suffumigation (*suf-u-mig-a'-shun*) [*suffumigatio*]. 1. The act of fumigating from underneath. 2. A substance used for fumigation.

Suffusion (*suf-u'-zhun*) [*sub-; fundere,* to pour]. A spreading of a liquid over a surface; an extensive superficial extravasation of blood.

Sugar (*shoog'-ar*) [ME., *suger,* sugar]. The generic name of a class of sweet carbohydrates. See *Saccharum.* Chemically, sugars are divided as follows: *cane-sugar,* $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$; *glucose* (*grape-sugar* or *starch-sugar*), $C_6H_{12}O_6$; *lactose, sugar of milk;* and *inosit,* a variety found in certain muscular tissues and in the juice of asparagus. **S., Acorn,** quercite. **S., Beet-,** saccharose obtained from species of *Beta,* especially the common beet, *Beta vulgaris.* **S., Date-,** sugar from the fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera.* **S., Diabetic,** glucose. **S., Fruit-,** levulose. **S., Grape-,** glucose in the solid state. **S.-house Eczema,** an eczema sometimes observed in laborers employed in sugar refineries. **S., Invert.** See *Invert-sugar.* **S. of Lead,** plumbi acetas. **S., Left-rotating,** levulose. **S., Leo's.** See *Laiose.* **S. of Malt,** maltose. **S., Maple,** saccharose obtained from the sugar-maple. **S., Meat,** inosit. **S., Mucin,** levulose.

Sugarine (*shoog'-ar-ēn*). Methylbenzol-sulfinid, a compound said to have 500 times greater sweetening power than sugar.

Sugent (*su'-jent*) [*sugere,* to suck]. Sucking; absorbent.

Suggescent (*sug-jes'-ent*). Fitted for sucking.

Suggestible (*sug-jes'-tib-l*) [*suggestion*]. Amenable to suggestion.

Suggestion (*sug-jes'-chun*) [*suggerere,* to suggest, from *sub,* under; *gerere,* to bring]. 1. The artificial production of a certain psychic state in which the individual experiences such sensations as are suggested to him or ceases to experience those which he is instructed not to feel. 2. The thing suggested. **S., Posthypnotic,** the command to do certain acts given the subject while in the hypnotic stage, and causing him to execute these acts after his return to his normal condition. **S., Self-,** a suggestion conveyed by the subject from one stratum of his personality to another without external intervention. **S.-therapy,** treatment of disordered states by means of suggestion.

Suggillation, Sugillation (*suj-il-a'-shun*) [*suggillare,* to beat black and blue]. An ecchymosis or bruise.

Sulcate (*sul'-kāt*) [*sulcus*]. Furrowed; grooved.

Sulcus (*sul'-kus*) [L.; pl. *sulci*]. A furrow or groove; applied especially to the fissures of the brain. See under *Fissure.* 2. A furrow on the mesal or ventricular surface of the brain. **S. ad aquæductum vestibuli.** See *Fossa, Sulciform.* **S., Cacuminal,** in comparative neurology, one beginning at the laterocephalic angle of the flocculus and curving around in a direction caudodorsomesad usually fuses with its opposite from the other pileum. **S. centralis.** See *Fissure of Rolando.* **S., Culminal,** in comparative neurology, one dividing the culmen from the central lobe and extending laterad to the mesal border of the middle cerebellar peduncle. **S., Ecker's,** the anterior or transverse occipital sulcus, usually joined to the horizontal part of the interparietal sulcus. **S., Flocculer,** in comparative neurology, a sulcus separating the flocculus from the pileum and from the surface of the middle cerebellar peduncle. It arises just dorsad of the auditory nerve and extends dorsocaudoventrad in the form of a loop to the caudal limit of the flocculus. **S., Furcal,** in comparative neurology, a sulcus just caudad of the culmen, forming a landmark of division between the horizontal and vertical branches of the stem of the arbor of the cerebellum. **S. habenæ,** the furrow along the dorsomesal angle of the thalamus just dorsad of the habena. **S., Hippocampal,** a constant fissure of the cerebrum extending from the splenium to near the tip of the temporal lobe; it is collocated with the hippocampus major. Syn., *Hippocampal fissure.* **S. horizontalis cerebelli.** See *S., Peduncular.* **S. hypothalamicus.** See *Aulix.* **S., Interfloccular,** in lower mammals a deep sulcus dividing the paraflocculus into two lobes, the supraflocculus dorsad and the mediflocculus ventrad. **S., Intraparietal,** that dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule. **S. limitans,** the fissure between the striatum and the thalamus. **S., Monro's.** See *Monro's Sulcus.* **S., Nodular,** in comparative neurology, one apparently representing the central fissure and separating the nodule of the cerebellum from the uvula. **S., Peduncular,** of Wilder, a groove on the inner edge of the crus cerebri lodging the third nerve. Syn., *Oculomotor furrow.* **S. præclivalis.** See *S., Furcal.* **S., Precentral,** one situated

in front of the fissure of Rolando and running nearly parallel with it. **S., Pyramidal,** in comparative neurology, one arising just caudad of the peduncular sulcus and extending caudodorsomesad in the form of a crescent; it divides the tuberal and pyramidal lobes. **S., Reil's,** the sulcus in the bottom of the sylvian fissure, separating the insula from the remainder of the hemisphere. **S. spiralis,** the grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. **S. tubæ eustachii, S. tubarius,** a depression on the pertosa for the cartilaginous part of the eustachian tube. Syn., *Groove for the eustachian tube; Semicanalis tubæ eustachii.* **S. tympanicus,** a furrow on the concave surface of the tympanic plate for attachment of the membrana tympani. **S., Uvular,** in comparative neurology, one marking the boundary of the pyramidal lobe, arising at the caudal angle of the flocculus and extending caudoventromesad. **S., Vertical.** Same as *S., Precentral.* **S., Waldeyer's,** the sulcus spiralis of the cochlea.

Sulfaldehyd (*sulf-al'-de-hīd*) [*sulfur; aldehyd*]. An oily liquid of repulsive odor produced by the action of hydrosulfuric acid on acetic aldehyd; it is a hypnotic.

Sulfaminol (*sul-fam'-in-ol*) [*sulfur; amin*], $C_{12}H_9SNO_2$. Thioxydiphenylamin, a powder obtained by the action of sulfur on the salts of methoxydiphenylamin. It is used as an antiseptic in diseases of the antrum and frontal sinuses and in laryngeal tuberculosis. **S.-creasote,** an 8% solution of sulfaminol in creasote, soluble in alcohol; used as an antiseptic in rhinolaryngology. **S.-eucalyptol,** an 8% solution of sulfaminol in eucalyptol, soluble in alcohol; used in the same way as is sulfaminol-creasote. **S.-guaiacol,** an 8% solution of sulfaminol in guaiacol, soluble in alcohol; used as is sulfaminol-creasote. **S.-menthol,** an 8% solution of sulfaminol in menthol, soluble in alcohol; used as is sulfaminol-creasote. **S. Salicylate,** 8% of sulfaminol with salicylic acid, used in rheumatism. Dose 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.).

Sulfanilic Acid (*sul-fan-il'-ik*). See *Acid, Sulfanilic.*

Sulfate (*sul'-fāt*) [*sulfur*]. A salt of sulfuric acid.

Sulfhydrate (*sulf-hi'-drāt*) [*sulfur; ὕδωρ*, water]. A compound of a base with the univalent radicle, *sulfhydryl*, SH.

Sulfhydric Acid. Used improperly as a synonym of sulfureted hydrogen.

Sulfid (*sul'-fid*) [*sulfur*]. A compound of sulfur with an element or basic radicle.

Sulfin. See *Aureolin.*

Sulfinid (*sul'-fin-id*). Saccharin.

Sulfite (*sul'-fit*) [*sulfur*]. A salt of sulfurous acid.

Sulfo- (*sul-fo-*) [*sulfur*]. A prefix denoting containing sulfur.

Sulfoazotized (*sul-fo-az'-o-tīzd*). Containing sulfur and nitrogen.

Sulfobenzid (*sul-fo-ben'-zid*), $C_{12}H_{10}SO_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from benzene by action of fuming sulfuric acid; soluble in ether; melts at 129° C., boils at 376° C. Syn., *Diphenylsulfone.*

Sulfocarbol (*sul-fo-kar'-bol*). See *Acid, Sulfocarbolic.*

Sulfocarbolate (*sul-fo-kar'-bo-lāt*) [*sulfur; carbolic*]. A salt of sulfocarbolic acid.

Sulfocarbolic Acid (*sul-fo-kar-bol'-ik*). See *Acid, Sulfocarbolic.*

Sulfocarbonated (*sul-fo-kar'-bon-a-ted*). Containing sulfur and carbonic acid.

Sulfocarbonilid (*sul-fo-kar-bon-il'-id*), $C_{13}H_{12}N_2S$. A crystalline substance obtained from anilin by action of alcohol and carbon disulfid with heat; soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 153° C. Syn., *Thiocarbonilid.*

Sulfocarbonism (*sul-fo-kar'-bon-izm*). Poisoning by carbon disulfid through ingestion of some substance containing it or through inhalation of the fumes in manufactures (caoutchouc, etc.); marked by narcosis, with fall of temperature, convulsive chills, odor of radish on the breath, and in severe cases with peripheral paralysis, general anesthesia, and muscular atrophy.

Sulfofon (*sul'-fo-fon*). A mixture of zinc sulfid and calcium sulfate.

Sulfonal (*sul'-fo-nal*) [*sulfur*], $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$. Diethylsulfon-dimethylmethane, a crystalline substance soluble in 15 parts of boiling water and about 450 parts of cold water. It is used as an hypnotic in insomnia from functional causes. Dose 10–40 gr. (0.65–2.6 Gm.).

Sulfonalism (*sul-fon'-al-izm*). A group of symptoms said to be occasioned by the prolonged administration of sulfonal.

Sulfonate (*sul'-fon-āt*). A salt of sulfonic acid.

Sulfonation (*sul-fon-a'-shun*). In chemistry the introduction of a sulfo-group in place of aromatic hydrogen atoms.

Sulfonethylmethane (*sul-fon-eth-il-me'-thane*). *Sulphonethylmethanum* (U. S. P.), $C_8H_{18}S_2O_4$. A product of the oxidation of mercaptol. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

Sulfonmethane (*sul-fon-me'-thane*). *Sulphonmethanum* (U. S. P.), $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

Sulfoparaldehyd (*sul-fo-par-al'-de-hīd*), $(C_4H_4S_2)_3$. A crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water; recommended as a hypnotic. Syn., *Trithialdehyd.*

Sulfophenate, Sulfophenylate (*sul-fo-fe'-nāt, sul-fo-fen'-il-āt*). See *Sulfocarbolate.*

Sulfophenol (*sul-fo-fe'-nol*). See *Acid, Sulfocarbolic.*

Sulfosalicylic Acid. See *Acid, Sulfosalicylic.*

Sulfosot (*sul'-fo-sot*). Potassium creasote sulfonate. It is antituberculous. Dose 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 Gm.) several times daily.

Sulfourea (*sul-fo-u'-re-ah*). See *Thiourea.*

Sulfovinic Acid (*sul-fo-vi'-nik*), $C_2H_5.HSO_4$, ethylsulfuric acid, a monobasic acid formed by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol.

Sulfoxism (*sul-foks'-izm*). Poisoning with sulfuric acid.

Sulfur (*sul'-fur*) [L., probably from Skt., *çulvāri*, sulfur]. A nonmetallic element

found native in volcanic regions (*volcanic sulfur*), and occurring combined with several metals, especially iron and copper, in the form of sulfids, called iron and copper pyrites. Sulfur can exist in various allotropic forms. The ordinary sulfur is a yellow, brittle solid, having a specific gravity of 2.07 and an atomic weight of 31.83. Symbol S. Its valence is two or six. Sulfur combines with oxygen to form sulfurous oxid (*sulfur dioxid*), SO_2, and sulfuric oxid (*sulfur trioxid*), SO_3, which by uniting with water form corresponding acids—sulfurous acid, H_2SO_3, and sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4. Other acids are also formed: hyposulfurous acid, H_2SO_2, thiosulfuric acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, and a series of acids termed thionic acids, viz., $H_2S_2O_6$, $H_2S_3O_6$, $H_2S_4O_6$, and $H_2S_5O_6$. Sulfurous oxid, SO_2, is employed as a disinfectant by fumigation. With hydrogen sulfur forms the offensively smelling gas, hydrogen sulfid (hydrosulfuric acid or sulfureted hydrogen), H_2S. With metals and other bases it forms sulfids. Sulfur is laxative and diaphoretic. It has been used in hemorrhoids, chronic rheumatism, gout, and locally in diphtheria and in various diseases of the skin, especially acne and scabies. **S.-alcohol,** mercaptan. **S., Balsam of,** a solution of sulfur in linseed-oil. **S. Dioxid.** See *Sulfur*. **S. Iodid** (*sulphuris iodidum*, U. S. P., B. P.), S_2I_3, employed in various skin diseases. From it is prepared *unguentum iodidi* (B. P.). **S., Milk of.** See *S., Precipitated*. **S. Ointment** (*unguentum sulphuris*, U. S. P., B. P.), an ointment prepared from washed sulfur. **S., Precipitated** (*sulphur præcipitatum*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1–3 dr. (4–12 Gm.). **S., Ruby.** See *Arsenic Disulfid*. **S., Spirit of,** sulfuric acid. **S., Sublimed** (*sulphur sublimatum*, U. S. P., B. P.), a fine yellow powder, having a slight characteristic odor, and a faintly acid taste. Dose 1–3 dr. (4–12 Gm.). Syn., *Flowers of sulfur*. **S. Trioxid.** See *Sulfur*. **S., Vegetable.** See *Lycopodium*. **S., Washed** (*sulphur lotum*, U. S. P.), a fine yellow powder without odor or taste. Dose ½ dr.–½ oz. (2–16 Gm.).

Sulfuraria (*sul-fu-ra'-re-ah*). A sediment of the San Filippo Springs, used in skin diseases. A yellow powder, containing sulfur, 32.96%; calcium sulfid, 36.55%; organic substances, 13.44%; silica and strontium sulfate, 1.07%.

Sulfurated (*sul'-fu-ra-ted*) [*sulfur*]. Combined with sulfur.

Sulfuration (*sul-fu-ra'-shun*) [*sulfur*]. The act of dressing, anointing, or impregnating with sulfur.

Sulfuret (*sul'-fu-ret*). A sulfid. **S., Golden,** a sulfuret of antimony obtained by precipitating antimonic acid by sulfureted hydrogen.

Sulfureted (*sul-fu-ret'-ed*) [*sulfur*]. Combined with sulfur. **S. Hydrogen.** See under *Sulfur*.

Sulfureus (*sul-fu'-re-us*). 1. Used by Mayon (1679) and early chemists in the sense of combustible, as those substances capable of burning were supposed to contain a "sulfur" which gave them that property. 2. See *Sulfurous*.

Sulfuric (*sul-fu'-rik*) [*sulfur*]. Combined with sulfur; derived from sulfur trioxid, SO_3. **S. Acid.** See *Acid, Sulfuric*, and *Sulfur*.

Sulfuricity (*sul-fu-ris'-it-e*). The state of being sulfurous.

Sulfurize (*sul'-fu-rīz*). To impregnate with sulfur.

Sulfurous (*sul-fu'-rus* or *sul'-fu-rus*) [*sulfur*]. 1. Of the nature of sulfur. 2. Combined with sulfur; derived from sulfur dioxid, SO_2. **S. Acid.** See *Acid, Sulfurous*, and *Sulfur*.

Sulphocalcine (*sul-fo-kal'-sēn*). A proprietary antiseptic and solvent said to contain calcium oxid, washed sulfur, benzoboric acid, extract of pancreas, and oils of wintergreen and eucalyptus; used as a gargle or spray in diphtheria.

Sulphogen (*sul'-fo-jen*). A proprietary antiferment said to consist of sulfur, magnesia, aromatics, and the active principle of *Genista*. It is indicated in gastritis, dyspepsia, etc.

Sulphume (*sul'-fūm*). A proprietary preparation said to be "liquid sulfur."

Sulphur. See *Sulfur* and its derivatives.

Sulphurine (*sul'-fu-rēn*). A preparation of some of the higher sulfids of sodium and potassium with sulfur.

Sumbul (*sum'-bul*). Musk-root. The *sumbul* of the U. S. P. is the dried rhizome and root of an undetermined plant, probably of the family *Umbelliferæ*. It contains angelic acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, and a little valerianic acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$. It is used as a nervine in neurasthenia, hysteria, and in anemia, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Gm.). **S., Extract of** (*extractum sumbul*, U. S. P.). Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.). **S., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum sumbul*, U. S. P.). Dose 30 min. (2 Cc.). **S., Tincture of** (*tinctura sumbul*, B. P.). Dose 20 min.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Cc.).

Summer-complaint. See *Cholera infantum*.

Summer-rash. Lichen tropicus.

Sunburn. Superficial inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the sun.

Sunstroke. Insolation.

Super- (*su-per-*) [L., "above" or "upon"]. A prefix denoting above, upon, or excessive.

Superalbal (*su-per-al'-bal*). Situated in the upper part of the substantia alba.

Superalimentation (*su-per-al-im-en-ta'-shun*) [*super-; alimentation*]. Overfeeding.

Superatrophy (*su-per-at'-ro-fe*). Excessive atrophy.

Supercarbonate (*su-per-kar'-bon-āt*). A bicarbonate.

Supercentral (*su-per-sen'-tral*). Lying above the center.

Supercerebral (*su-per-ser'-e-bral*). In the superior part of the cerebrum.

Superciliary (*su-per-sil'-e-a-re*) [*super-; cilium*, eyelash]. Pertaining to the eyebrow. **S. Entropion,** incurvation of hairs of the eyebrow against the conjunctiva.

Supercilium (*su-per-sil'-e-um*) [L.]. The eyebrow.

Superduct (*su'-per-dukt*). To elevate; to lead upward.

Superduction (*su-per-duk'-shun*). Maddox's term for sursumduction.

Superdural (*su-per-du'-ral*). Lying in the upper part of the dura.

Superevacuation (*su-per-e-vak-u-a'-shun*). Excessive evacuation.

Superexcitation (*su-per-ek-si-ta'-shun*). Excessive excitement.

Superextension (*su-per-eks-ten'-shun*) [*super-; extendere*, to extend]. Excessive extension.

Superfecundation (*su-per-fe-kun-da'-shun*) [*super-; fecundus*, fertile]. The fertilization of more than one ovum of the same ovulation resulting from separate acts of coitus.

Superfetation (*su-per-fe-ta'-shun*) [*super-; fetus*]. A fertilization of an ovum when there is another from a previous ovulation in the uterus.

Superficial (*su-per-fish'-al*) [*super-; facies*, face]. Confined to or pertaining to the surface.

Superficialis (*su-per-fish-e-a'-lis*) [L.]. 1. Superficial. 2. A superficial part, as *superficialis volæ*, a superficial branch of the radial artery.

Superfunction (*su-per-funk'-shun*). Excessive action of an organ or structure.

Supergenual (*su-per-jen'-u-al*) [*super-; genu, knee*]. Situated above the knee.

Superhumeral (*su-per-hu'-mer-al*). Borne upon the shoulders; situated above the shoulders.

Superhumerale (*su-per-hu-mer-a'-le*). The acromion.

Superimpregnation (*su-per-im-preg-na'-shun*). 1. See *Superfetation*. 2. Polyspermy, the piercing of the ovum by several sperm-cells.

Superincumbent (*su-per-in-kum'-bent*) [*super-; incumbere*, to lie upon]. Lying or resting upon something else.

Superior (*su-pe'-re-or*) [comparative of *superus*, high]. Higher; denoting the upper of two parts.

Superlabia (*su-per-la'-be-ah*) [*super-; labium*, a lip]. The clitoris.

Superligamen (*su-per-lig'-am-en*) [*super-; ligamen*, a bandage]. An outer bandage to hold a surgical dressing in place.

Supermedial (*su-per-me'-de-al*). Above the middle.

Supermotility (*su-per-mo-til'-it-e*). Excessive motility.

Supernormal (*su-per-nor'-mal*). Pertaining to a faculty or phenomenon which is beyond the level of ordinary experience; pertaining to a transcendental world.

Supernumerary (*su-per-nu'-mer-a-re*) [*super-; numerus*, a number]. Existing in more than the usual number.

Superolateral (*su-per-o-lat'-er-al*). Located in the upper part of the side of a structure.

Superoxygenation (*su-per-oks-e-jen-a'-shun*). Excessive oxygenation.

Superpetrosal (*su-per-pet-ro'-sal*). Situated on the upper part of the petrosa.

Superphosphate (*su-per-fos'-fāt*). An acid phosphate.

Supersalt (*su'-per-sawlt*). An acid salt.

Supersaturate (*su-per-sat'-u-rāt*) [*super-; saturare*, to saturate]. To saturate to excess; to add more of a substance than a liquid can dissolve.

Supersensitive (*su-per-sen'-sit-iv*). Abnormally sensitive.

Superspinatus (*su-per-spi-na'-tus*). In veterinary anatomy an extensor of the humerus which has no exact analog in man.

Supertension (*su-per-ten'-shun*). See *Hypertension*.

Superversion (*su-per-vur'-shun*). See *Sursumversion*.

Supination (*su-pin-a'-shun*) [*supinus*, on the back]. 1. The turning of the palm of the hand upward. 2. The condition of being supine.

Supinator (*su'-pin-a-tor*). See under *Muscle*.

Supine (*su-pīn'*) [*supinus*, on the back]. Lying on the back face upward or palm upward.

Suplagalbumin (*su-plag-al'-bu-min*). See *Sucholoalbumin*.

Suplagotoxin (*su-plag-o-toks'-in*). See *Sucholotoxin*.

Supplemental (*sup-le-men'-tal*) [*supplere*, to complete]. Additional. **S. Air.** See under *Respiration*.

Suppository (*sup-oz'-it-o-re*) [*suppositorium*, from *sub-*, under; *ponere*, to place]. A solid medicated compound designed to be introduced into the rectum, urethra, or vagina. Its consistence is such that while retaining its shape at ordinary temperatures, it readily melts at the temperature of the body. The basis of most suppositories is oil of theobroma. For urethral suppositories a mixture of gelatin and glycerol is used. The only suppositories that are official are the glycerol suppositories (*suppositoria glycerini*, U. S. P.). See under *Glycerin*. **S., Tannic-acid,** one part of tannin to five parts of cacao-butter.



SUPERNUMERARY THUMB.—(*Moullin.*)

Suppression (*sup-resh'-un*) [*suppressio*, a keeping back]. A sudden cessation of secretion, as *suppression* of the urine or of the menses.

Suppurant (*sup'-u-rant*) [*suppuration*]. 1. Promoting suppuration. 2. An agent promoting suppuration.

Suppuration (*sup-u-ra'-shun*) [*subpurare*, to form pus]. The formation of pus.

Suppurative (*sup'-u-ra-tiv*) [*suppuration*]. 1. Producing pus. 2. An agent that favors suppuration.

Supra- (*su-prah-*) [L., "above"]. A prefix signifying upon or above.

Supraacromial (*su-prah-ak-ro'-me-al*) [*supra-; acromion*]. Situated above the acromion.

Supraauricular (*su-prah-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*supra-; auricle*]. Above the external ear. **S. Point.** See under *Craniometric Point.*

Suprachoroid (*su-prah-ko'-roid*) [*supra-; choroid*]. Above the choroid or the choroid plexus.

Suprachoroidea (*su-prah-ko-roid'-e-ah*). The choroid layer next to the sclera.

Supraclavicular (*su-prah-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*supra-; clavicle*]. Above the clavicle.

Supracondylar, Supracondyloid (*su-prah-kon'-dil-ar, su-prah-kon'-dil-oid*) [*supra-; condyle*]. Above a condyle.

Supracostal (*su-prah-kos'-tal*) [*supra-; costa*, a rib]. Above the ribs.

Supracotyloid (*su-prah-kot'-il-oid*) [*supra-; cotyloid*]. Above the cotyloid cavity.

Supraepicondylar (*su-prah-ep-e-kon'-dil-ar*). Situated above an epicondyle.

Supragenual. See *Supergenual.*

Supraglenoid (*su-prah-glen'-oid*). Above the glenoid cavity.

Supraglottic (*su-prah-glot'-ik*) [*supra-; γλωττίς*, glottis]. Above the glottis.

Suprahepatic (*su-prah-hep-at'-ik*). Above the liver. **S. Veins,** the hepatic veins.

Suprahyoid (*su-prah-hi'-oid*) [*supra-; hyoid*]. Above the hyoid bone.

Suprainguinal (*su-prah-in'-gwin-al*). Above the groin.

Supralabialis (*su-prah-la-be-a'-lis*). See *Levator labii superioris* under *Muscle.*

Supraliminal (*su-prah-lim'-in-al*) [*supra-; limen*, threshold]. Lying above the threshold. **S. Consciousness,** the empiric self of common experience.

Supralumbar (*su-prah-lum'-bar*). Above the loin.

Supramalleolar (*su-prah-mal-e'-o-lar*) [*supra-; malleolus*]. Above a malleolus.

Supramammary (*su-prah-mam'-a-re*) [*supra-; mamma*, breast]. Above the mammas.

Supramandibular (*su-prah-man-dib'-u-lar*). Situated above the mandible.

Supramarginal (*su-prah-mar'-jin-al*) [*supra-; margin*]. Above an edge or margin, as the *supramarginal* convolution of the brain.

Supramastoid (*su-prah-mas'-toid*) [*supra-; mastoid*]. Above the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Supramaxillary (*su-prah-maks'-il-a-re*) [*supra-; maxilla*]. Pertaining to the superior maxilla.

Supramental (*su-prah-men'-tal*) [*supra-; mentum*, chin]. Above the chin.

Supranuclear (*su-prah-nu'-kle-ar*). Above the nucleus.

Supraobliquus (*su-prah-ob-li'-kū-us*) [*supra-, obliquus*, slanting]. Coues' name for the obliquus superior muscle of the eye.

Supraoccipital (*su-prah-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*supra-; occiput*]. 1. Above the occipital bone. 2. The upper part of the occipital bone.

Supraomphalodymia (*su-prah-om-fal-o-dim'-e-ah*) [*supra-; ὀμφαλός*, navel; *δύειν*, to enter]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in the superior umbilical region.

Supraorbital (*su-prah-or'-bit-al*) [*supra-; orbit*]. 1. Above the orbit, as the *supraorbital* nerve. 2. Pertaining to the supraorbital nerve.

Suprapatellar (*su-prah-pat-el'-ar*) [*supra-; patella*]. Above the patella.

Suprapelvic (*su-prah-pel'-vik*) [*supra-; pelvis*]. Above the pelvis.

Suprapineal (*su-prah-pin'-e-al*) [*supra-; pineal*]. Above the pineal gland.

Suprapontine (*su-prah-pon'-tin*) [*supra-; pons*, a bridge]. Above or in the superior part of the pons.

Suprapubic (*su-prah-pu'-bik*) [*supra-; pubis*]. Above the pubes.

Suprarenaden (*su-prah-ren'-ad-en*). A preparation made from the suprarenal capsules; used in Addison's disease, neurasthenia, etc. Dose 15–23 gr. (1.0–1.5 Gm.) daily.

Suprarenal (*su-prah-re'-nal*) [*supra-; ren*, the kidney]. 1. Above the kidney, as the *suprarenal* capsule. 2. Pertaining to the suprarenal capsule. **S. Body, S. Capsule,** a small triangular organ situated above the kidney, and consisting of an external or cortical and an internal or medullary portion. The cortex consists of polygonal cells disposed in three layers—the *zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata,* and *zona reticularis.* Fibrous septums, derived from the capsule, extend into the organ and separate the groups of cells. The medulla contains cords and networks of polygonal cells, and in its center ganglion-cells and nonmedullated nerve-fibers. The function of the suprarenal body is not definitely known—it is believed to bear some relation to pigment production. **S. Epithelioma.** See *Grawitz's Tumor.* **S. Rests.** See *Rests, Adrenal.*

Suprarene (*su'-prah-rēn*). A suprarenal capsule.

Suprarennin (*su-prah-ren'-in*). A synonym of *Epinephrin.*

Suprascapular (*su-prah-skap'-u-lar*) [*supra-; scapula*]. Above or in the upper part of the scapula.

Supraspinal (*su-prah-spi'-nal*) [*supra-; spine*]. Above a spine.

Supraspinales (*su-prah-spi-na'-lēz*). See under *Muscle.*

Supraspinatus (*su-prah-spi-na'-tus*) [*supra-; spine*]. Above the spine, as the *supraspinatus* muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Supraspinous (*su-prah-spi'-nus*) [see *Supraspinatus*]. Above the spinous process of

the scapula or of a vertebra. **S. Fossa,** the triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

Suprasternal (*su-prah-ster'-nal*) [*supra-; sternum*]. Above the sternum.

Suprasylvian (*su-prah-sil'-ve-an*). Above the sylvian fissure.

Supratemporal (*su-prah-tem'-po-ral*) [*supra-; temporal*]. Above the temporal region.

Supratrochlear (*su-prah-trok'-le-ar*) [*supra-; trochlea*]. Above the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

Supraturbinal (*su-prah-tur'-bin-al*). The superior turbinate bone.

Supravaginal (*su-prah-vaj'-in-al*) [*supra-; vagina*]. 1. Above a sheath; on the outside of a sheath. 2. Above the vagina.

Supraverge (*su'-prah-verj*) [*supra-; vergere*, to incline]. To diverge in a vertical plane.

Supravergence (*su-prah-ver'-jenz*). The ability of the two eyes to diverge in a vertical plane; an ability measured by a prism of 2°–3°. Syn., *Sursumvergence.* **S., Right,** the ability to overcome prisms, base down, before the right eye, or base up before the left eye.

Sura (*su'-rah*) [L.]. 1. The calf of the leg. 2. A form of toddy made in western Africa from the sap of the oil-palm.

Sural (*su'-ral*) [*sura*]. Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Surcingle (*sur'-sin-gl*) [*super-; cingulum*, a belt]. The tail of the corpus striatum.

Surculus (*sur'-ku-lus*) [L., "a twig, shoot"; pl., *surculi*]. In biology, a sucker. **Surculi fellei,** the ductules conveying the bile to the hepatic ducts.

Surdity (*sur'-dit-e*) [*surdus*, deaf]. Deafness.

Surdomutitas (*sur-do-mu'-tit-as*) [*surdus; mutus*, mute]. Deaf-mutism.

Surexcitation (*sur-eks-i-ta'-shun*) [*super-; excitatio*, a rousing]. Excessive excitement.

Surface (*sur'-fas*) [Fr., *surface*]. 1. The exterior of a body. 2. The face or faces of a body; a term frequently used in anatomy in the description of bones. **S., Fixation,** a curved surface the points of which occupy in the two monocular fields positions which are identical horizontally, regardless of vertical disparity. **S., Labial,** the surface of a tooth-crown which is toward the lips. **S.-wells,** those which obtain their supply from the subsoil water.

Surgeon (*sur'-jun*) [see *Surgery*]. One who practises surgery.

Surgeonry (*sur'-jun-re*). The practice of a surgeon.

Surgeonship (*sur'-jun-ship*). The office of a surgeon.

Surgery (*sur'-jer-e*) [OF., *cirurgie*, from *χείρ*, hand; *ἔργειν*, to work]. The branch of medicine dealing with diseases requiring operative procedure. **S., Antiseptic,** the application of antiseptic methods in the treatment of wounds. **S., Major,** that in which the operations are important and involve risks to life. **S., Minor,** that part of surgery including procedures not involving danger to life, as bandaging, the application of splints, dressings, sutures, counterirritation, cauterization, and bloodletting. **S., Plastic,** repair of defects by transference of tissue.

Surgical (*sur'-jik-al*) [*surgery*]. 1. Pertaining to surgery. 2. Produced by *surgical* operations. **S. Kidney,** suppuration of the kidney due to disease of the genitourinary tract. **S. Neck** (of the humerus), the constricted part of the shaft below the tuberosities, so called because it is a common seat of fracture.

Surinam Bark (*su'-rin-am*). The bark of *Andira retusa*, used as an anthelmintic.

Surinamin (*su-rin-am'-in*). An alkaloid found by Hüttenschmid, 1824, in the bark of *Andira retusa*. It forms fine, gleaming needles, without taste or odor and of neutral reaction, soluble in water, and with anthelmintic action. Syn., *Andirin; Geoffroyin.*

Surons (*su'-rons*). Skins which have served the purpose of carrying drugs, especially from South America.

Surra (*soor'-rah*) [native Indian name]. An epizootic pernicious anemia in horses, mules, and camels due to *Trypanosoma evansi.*

Surrenal (*sur-re'-nal*) [*supra-; ren*, the kidney]. 1. Suprarenal. 2. A suprarenal gland.

Sursumduction (*sur-sum-duk'-shun*) [*sursum*, up; *ducere*, to lead]. 1. The power of the two eyes of fusing two images when one eye has a prism placed vertically before it. 2. See *Supravergence.* 3. A movement of either eye alone upward. **S., Right,** the absolute power that the right eye has to rotate upward.

Sursumvergence (*sur-sum-vur'-jenz*) [*sursum; vergere*, to bend]. The turning of the eyes upward; supravergence.

Sursumversion (*sur-sum-ver'-shun*) [*sursum; vertere*, to turn]. The movement of both eyes up.

Surumpe. The name in the Andes for hyperesthesia of the retina observed at great altitudes.

Survivorship (*sur-vi'-vor-ship*) [*super; vivere*, to live]. In medical jurisprudence the probability of a certain individual having survived others when all concerned were in the same accident and all were killed.

Susceptivity (*sus-sep-tiv'-it-e*) [*suscipere*, to undertake]. The state or quality of being susceptible.

Suscitability (*sus-si-ta-bil'-it-e*) [*suscitare*, to lift up]. The quality of being easily roused or excited.

Suscitation (*sus-si-ta'-shun*). The act of exciting.

Susotoxin (*su-so-tok'-sin*) [*sus*, pig; *τοξικόν*, poison], $C_{10}H_{26}N_2$. A ptomain found in cultures of the bacillus of hog cholera.

Suspension (*sus-pen'-shun*) [*sub-; pendere*, to hang]. Hanging; a mode of treatment of tabes dorsalis and other nervous diseases,

in which the patient hangs by the neck, chin, and shoulders.

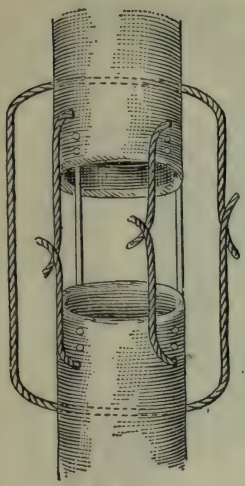
Suspensory (*sus-pen'-so-re*) [see *Suspension*]. 1. Serving for suspension, as *suspensory* ligament, *suspensory* bandage. 2. A device for suspending a part.

Sustentaculum (*sus-ten-tak'-u-lum*) [*sustentare*, to support]. A support. **S. tali,** a process of the os calcis supporting the astragalus.

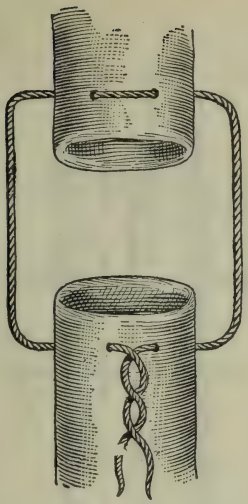
Susurrus (*su-su'-rus*) [L.]. A soft murmur.

Sutural (*su'-tu-ral*) [*suture*]. Pertaining to a suture.

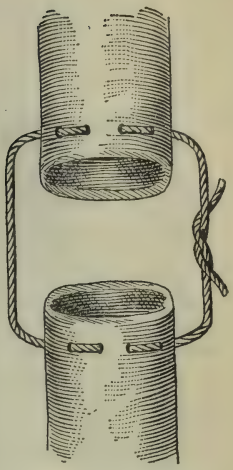
Suture (*su'-tūr*) [*sutura*, from *suere*, to sew]. 1. A line of joining or closure, as a *cranial suture*. 2. A stitch or series of stitches used in closing the lips of a wound. **S., Arcuate, S., Basilar,** the junction between the basilar surface of the occipital bone and the posterior surface of the body of the sphenoid. **S., Billroth's,** the buttonhole stitch. **S., Biparietal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Blatin's,** a modification of Gely's in which one needle and two threads of different colors are used. **S., Buried,** one completely covered by and not involving the skin. **S., Catgut,** one in which the material employed is catgut. **S., Chainstitch,** the sewing machine stitch. **S., Circular,** one that is applied to the entire circumference of a divided part, as the intestine. **S., Cobbler's,** one made by arming a needle with two threads. **S., Continuous, S., Glover's,** one in which the thread passes across the wound continually in the same direction, and is tied only at the beginning and end. **S., Coronal,** the union of the frontal with the parietal bones transversely across the vertex of the skull. **S., Cranial,** the line of union of two or more cranial bones. **S., Cross,** the application of two single stitches to a T-wound. **S., Czerny's,** for intestinal wounds, one in which the needle is passed from the serous surface through the wound, down to, but not including, the mucous membrane, and through the wound on the opposite side, and out on the serous surface. **S., Czerny-Lembert,** the application of Lembert sutures after the Czerny sutures are in place. **S., Dry,** one carried through adhesive-plaster strips applied to the lips of the wound. **S., Ethmofrontal,** the union between the frontal and ethmoid bones. **S., Ethmolacrimal,** the union between the lacrimal and ethmoid bones. **S., Ethmosphenoid,** the union between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S., Ford's Friction-knot,** a square knot is tied for the first stitch, then the needle is passed as for a single-knot stitch, turning the thread twice around the needle instead of once. The last stitch is a square knot. **S., Ford's Single-knot,** the needle is passed through the divided tissues and, without cutting the thread, a square knot is tied. For the second stitch the thread is held or thrown so that the needle will emerge in a loop, and when it is drawn through, a single knot will be formed. **S., Ford's Square-knot,** the same steps are taken as for the single-knot, and for the second stitch pass the needle under the thread connecting the knots in the opposite direction from which the needle was inserted into the tissues. **S., The Four Masters',** a suture of the intestine used in the thirteenth century in which the trachea of a goose was used as a means of support and the ends of the severed intestine brought into position on it and sutured with four interrupted stitches which did not include the trachea. **S., Frontal,** a suture which at birth joins the two frontal bones from the vertex to the root of the nose, but which afterward becomes obliterated. **S., Frontomalar,** the union between the malar and frontal bones. **S., Frontomaxillary,** the union between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. **S., Frontonasal,** the union between the nasal and frontal bones. **S., Frontoparietal.** See *S., Coronal.* **S., Frontosphenoid,** the union between the wings of the sphenoid bone and the frontal bone. **S., Frontotemporal,** the union between the frontal and temporal bones. **S., Grad's Method of,** in suturing a wound it consists in placing in each turn of the knot a releasing pull thread. **S., Granny-knot,** a single-knot stitch is formed and the needle is passed in the opposite direction from which it was inserted under the thread in forming a square knot. **S., Grieg Smith's,** a modification of Appolito's method, which removes the necessity of the insertion of a foreign substance in the lumen of the gut. **S., Harelip, S., Twisted,** one in which the edges of the wound are transfixed with pins and approximation secured by twisting or wrapping the ends of the pins with thread. **S., Intermaxillary,** the union between the superior maxillary bones. **S., Internasal,** the union between the nasal bones. **S., Interparietal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Interrupted,** one of a series of sutures passed through the margins of the wound, and each of which is tied separately. **S., Jugal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Kalt.** See *Stitch, Sclerocorneal.* **S., Lambdoid,** the union between the two superior borders of the occipital bone and the parietal bones. **S., Larry's,** a double glovers' stitch, with threads of a different color. **S., Lembert's,** an intestinal suture for wounds in which the needle is passed transversely to the wound through the peritoneal and muscular coats, and out again on one side of the wound, and then carried across the wound and made to penetrate the two outer coats as before. **S., Lewis',** a modification of the right-angle stitch. **S., Longitudinal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Marcey's,** the cobbler-stitch used for hernia. **S., Mastooccipital.** See *S., Occipitomastoid.* **S., Mastoparietal.** See *S., Parietomastoid.* **S., Mattress,** a continuous suture which is made back and forth through both lips of a wound. **S., Maxillolacrimal,** the union between the lacrimal and superior



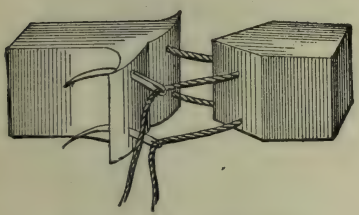
SUTURE OF LE DENTU.



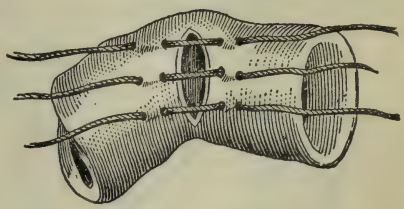
TENDON-SUTURE OF LE FORT.



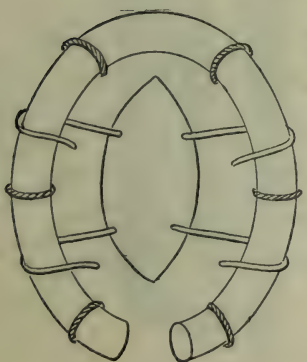
TENDON-SUTURE.—(*Wölfler, after Lejars.*)



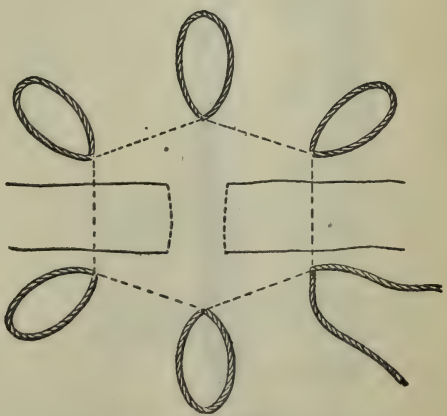
TONGUE AND GROOVE SUTURE.



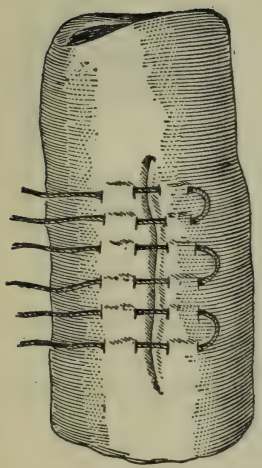
LEMBERT'S SUTURE.



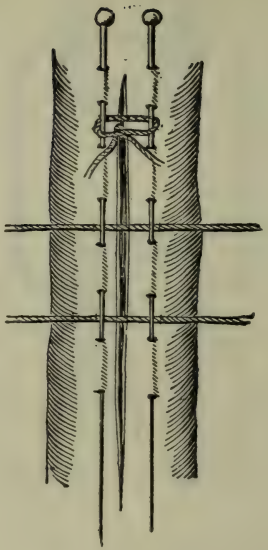
SUTURES FOR IMMEDIATE GASTROSTOMY.



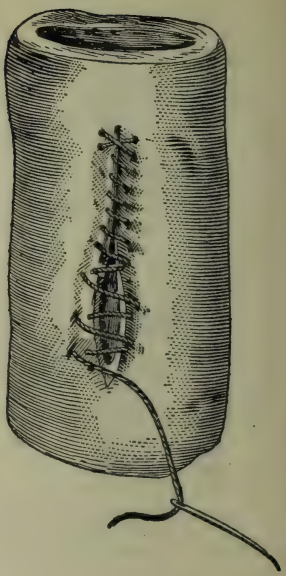
SUTURES FOR IMMEDIATE GASTROSTOMY.



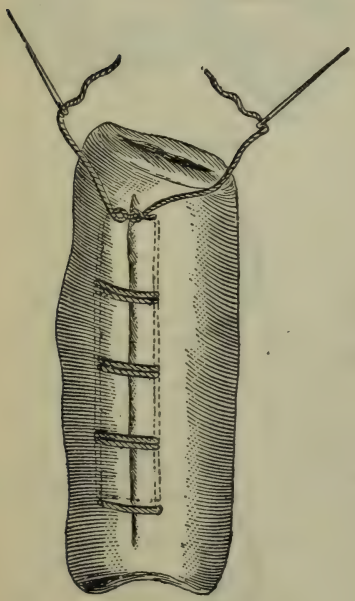
HALSTED'S PLAIN QUILT-SUTURE.



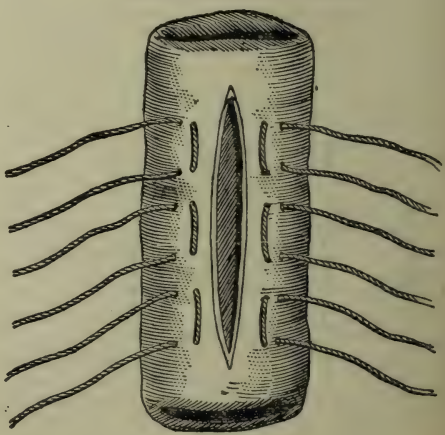
BOUISSON'S SUTURE.



DUPUYTREN'S SUTURE.



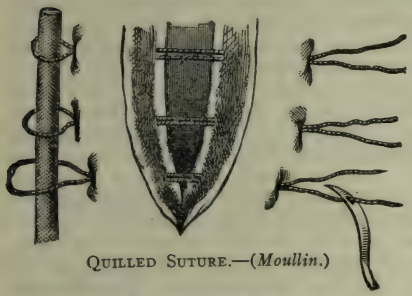
GELY'S SUTURE.



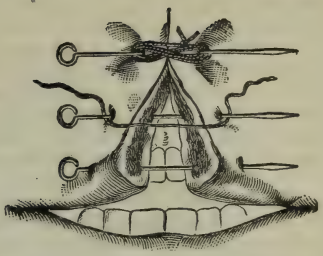
EMMET'S SUTURE.



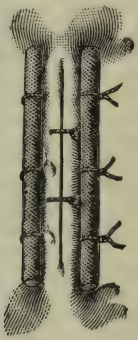
CONTINUOUS SUTURE.



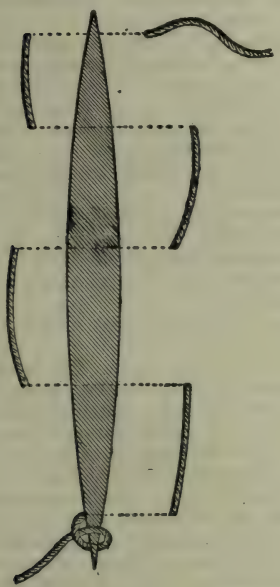
QUILLED SUTURE.—(*Moullin.*)



HARE-LIP SUTURE.—(*Moullin.*)



QUILLED SUTURE.—(*Moullin.*)





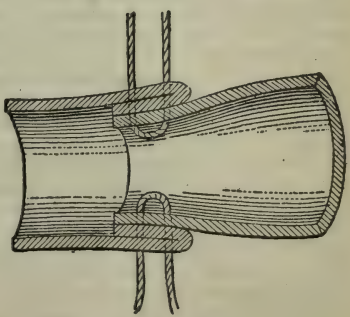
QUILTED SUTURES.



BUTTON-SUTURE.—(*Moullin.*)



INTERRUPTED SUTURE.—(*Moullin.*)



JOBERT'S SUTURE.

maxillary bones. **S., Mediofrontal.** See *S., Frontal.* **S., Metopic.** See *S., Frontal.* **S., Mitchell-Hunner's,** the application of a quilted suture to the mesenteric border of the gut. **S., Nasofrontal,** the frontonasal suture. **S., Nasomaxillary,** the union between the superior maxillary and nasal bones. **S., Occipital.** See *S., Lambdoid.* **S., Occipitomastoid,** the union between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. **S., Occipitoparietal.** See *S., Lambdoid.* **S., Palatine,** the union between the palate bones. **S., Palatine Transverse.** See *S., Palatomaxillary.* **S., Palatomaxillary,** a suture between the palatal processes of the os palatinum and the superior maxilla. **S., Parallel,** a continuous subcuticular suture. **S., Parietomastoid,** the union between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Petrooccipital,** the union between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal. **S., Petrosphenoid,** the union between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal. **S., Pin-.** See *S., Harelip.* **S., Quill-, S., Quilled,** one in which a doubled thread is passed and tied over quills or pieces of a soft catheter. **S., Quilted,** one similar to a mattress suture. **S., Relaxation-,** one introduced some distance from the wound-margin, carried through its depths, and made to emerge at some distance on the opposite side, to relieve the tension of the wound-sutures proper. **S., Sagittal,** the union between the superior borders of the parietal bones. **S., Sclerocorneal, of Kalt.** See *Stitch, Sclerocorneal.* **S., Shotted,** one in which both ends of the suture are passed through a perforated shot, which is then tightly compressed. **S., Sphenomalar,** the union between the malar bone and the great wing of the sphenoid. **S., Sphenopalatine,** a cranial suture between the sphenoid and palatine bones. **S., Sphenoparietal,** the union between the greater wing of the sphenoid bone and the parietal bone. **S., Sphenotemporal,** the union between the temporal and the sphenoid bone. **S., Squamoparietal, S., Squamosal,** the union between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Squamosphenoid,** the union between the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **S., Subcuticular,** a buried, continuous suture in which the needle is passed horizontally into the true skin back and forth until the wound is closed. **S., du Verger's,** a modification of the four masters'; he used only two stitches, both of which included the foreign support. **S., Watson's,** a glovers' stitch uniting the gut over a cannula of fish-glue. **S., Weber's,** a fine groove or suture on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. **S., Wormian, Anterior,** the upper part of the lambdoid suture.

Suzanne's Gland. A mucous gland found in the floor of the mouth close to the median line.

Swallowing. Deglutition.

Swallow's-nest. The nidus hirundinis.

Swamp-sassafras. The *Magnolia glauca,* the bark of which is aromatic and diaphoretic.

Sweat (*swet*) [AS., *swāt*]. The secretion of the sudoriferous glands, consisting of a transparent, colorless, aqueous fluid, holding in solution neutral fats, volatile fatty acids, cholesterin, traces of albumin and urea, free lactic acid, sodium lactate, sodium chlorid, potassium chlorid, and traces of alkaline phosphates. **S., Bloody.** See *Hematidrosis.* **S., English.** See *Sweating-sickness.* **S.-gland,** one of the small glands secreting the sweat, situated in the true skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, consisting of a convoluted tube from which the excretory duct passes outward through the skin. In its passage through the epidermis the duct is more or less spiral. **S., Picardy.** See *Sweating-sickness.*

Sweating-sickness. An infective, febrile epidemic disorder, characterized by a rapid course and profuse perspiration. It was prevalent in England at the end of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth century. Syn., *English sweat; Miliaria; Picardy sweat; Sudor anglicus;* Fr., *Suette miliaire;* Ger., *Schweissfreisel.*

Swediaur's Disease. See *Albert's Disease.*

Swedish Movements. Certain systematic gymnastic exercises intended to exercise and develop the human body, and affect function, nutrition, etc.

Sweet. Having a taste like that of sugar or honey.

Sweetbread. 1. The pancreas. 2. The thymus.

Swelling (*swel'-ing*) [ME., *swellen,* to swell]. Any morbid enlargement, inflation, tumor, or protuberance. **S., Albuminous.** See *S., Cloudy.* **S., Blennorrhagic** (of the knee), the enlargement of the knee which occurs in gonorrheal synovitis. **S., Cloudy,** a swelling of cells due to disturbed nutrition. **S., Glassy,** amyloid degeneration. **S., Lacteal,** a swelling of the breast due to obstruction of the lacteal ducts. **S., Sömmering's Crystalline,** an annular swelling formed in the lower part of the capsule, behind the iris, after extraction of the crystalline lens. **S., White.** 1. A disease of the bones which causes them to dilate as if distended by pressure from within. 2. A tumor, usually of the wrist or ankle, due to caries. Syn., *Hydrarthrosis.*

Swine-fever. Hog cholera.

Swine Plague. An infectious disease of swine, due to the bacillus of swine plague.

Swoon. Syncope.

Sycoceryl (*si-ko-ser'-il*). Applied to an alcohol the acetate of which is a constituent of sycoretin. **S. Hydrate,** sycoceryl aldehyd.

Sycoretin (*si-ko-re'-tin*) [*σῦκον,* fig; *κηρός,* wax]. A resin found in 1855 in *Ficus rubiginosa,* of New South Wales.

Sycose (*si'-kōz*). Saccharin.

Sycosiform (*si-ko'-se-form*) [*sycosis; forma*, form]. Resembling sycosis.

Sycosis (*si-ko'-sis*) [σύκωσις, a fig-like excrescence on the flesh]. An inflammatory disease affecting the hair-follicles, particularly of the beard, and characterized by papules, pustules, and tubercles, perforated by hairs, together with infiltration of the skin and crusting. **S. parasitaria, S., Parasitic,** barber's itch, a disease of the hair-follicles, usually affecting the region covered by the beard, and due to the presence of the trichophyton fungus.

Sydenham's Chorea. See *Chorea, Sydenham's.* **S.'s Cough.** See *Cough, Sydenham's.*

Syllabic Utterance. Scanning speech.

Sylvester's Method. See under *Artificial Respiration.*

Sylvian (*sil'-ve-an*). Described by the anatomist *Sylvius* (1478–1555). **S. Angle,** the angle formed by the posterior limb of the sylvian fissure with a line perpendicular to the superior border of the hemisphere. **S. Aqueduct.** See *Aquæductus sylvii.* **S. Artery,** the middle cerebral artery, lying in the fissure of Sylvius. **S. Fissure.** See *Fissure of Sylvius.* **S. Fossa, S. Valley,** the depression which appears on the surface of the brain about the end of the second month of fetal life and afterward becomes the sylvian fissure. **S. Vein,** one of the veins of the convexity of the brain, which courses at first along the fissure of Sylvius and then ascends across the hemisphere. **S. Ventricle,** the fifth ventricle.

Sylviduct (*sil'-ve-dukt*). The aqueduct of Sylvius.

Sym- (*sim-*). The same as *Syn-*.

Symbiosis (*sim-be-o'-sis*). See *Commensalism.*

Symblepharon (*sim-blef'-ar-on*) [σύν, together; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. Adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball. **S., Anterior,** when the edge of the lid is adherent. **S., Posterior,** when the adhesion is at the conjunctival fold. **S., Total,** when the entire lid is adherent.

Symblepharopterygium (*sim-blef-ar-o-ter-ij'-e-um*). A variety of symblepharon in which a cicatricial band resembling a pterygium connects the lid and the eyeball.

Syme's Amputation, S.'s Operation. Amputation at the ankle-joint.

Symmelus, Symelus (*sim'-el-us*) [σύν, together; μέλος, a limb]. A species of monster characterized by imperfect development of the pelvis and lower extremities with more or less intimate fusion of the latter.

Symmetric, Symmetrical (*sim-et'-rik, sim-et'-rik-al*) [συμμετρία, proportion]. Pertaining to or exhibiting symmetry. **S. Gangrene.** See *Sphaceloderma.*

Sympathetic (*sim-path-et'-ik*) [see *Sympathy*]. 1. Pertaining to or produced by sympathy. 2. Conveying sympathy or sympathetic impulses, as the *sympathetic* system. **S. Ganglions.** See under *S. System.* **S. Irritation,** irritation of an organ arising from irritation of another related organ, as *sympathetic irritation* of one eye from irritation of the other. **S. Nerve.** See *S. System.* **S. Ophthalmia,** inflammation of one eye arising subsequent to inflammation of the other eye. **S. Plexuses.** See under *S. System.* **S. System,** a system of ganglions (*sympathetic ganglions*) forming a chain from the cranium to the end of the spinal column, connected together by nerve-fibers, and supplying the viscera and blood-vessels. At intervals the sympathetic nerves and ganglions form plexuses (*sympathetic plexuses*).

Sympatheticectomy (*sim-pa-thet-e-sek'-to-me*). Excision of parts of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympatheticoparalytic (*sim-path-et-ik-o-par-al-it'-ik*). Due to paralysis of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympatheticotonic (*sim-path-et-ik-o-ton'-ik*). Applied to migraine caused by tonic contraction of the arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic.

Sympathiconeuritis (*sim-path-ik-o-nu-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympathicotripsy (*sim-path-ik-o-trip'-se*) [*sympathy;* τρίβειν, to crush]. In treatment of mental diseases, crushing of the superior cervical ganglion.

Sympathism (*sim'-path-izm*). Susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

Sympathist (*sim'-path-ist*). One who is susceptible to hypnotic suggestion.

Sympathy (*sim'-path-e*) [σύν, together; πάθος, suffering]. The mutual relation between parts more or less distant, whereby a change in the one has an effect upon the other.

Symperitoneal (*sim-per-it-on-e'-al*) [*syn-; peritoneum*]. Connecting artificially two parts of the peritoneum.

Symphiocephalus (*sim-fi-o-sef'-al-us*) [*syn-;* φύειν, to grow; κεφαλή, the head]. A twin monster with the union in the head.

Symphorol (*sim'-for-ol*) [*syn-;* φορά, that which is brought forth]. A generic name for the caffein sulfates or sulfocaffeinates. **S. L,** lithium and caffein sulfonate. **S. N,** sodium and caffein sulfate. **S. S,** strontium and caffein sulfonate.

Symphysal, Symphyseal (*sim'-fiz-al, sim-fiz'-e-al*) [*symphysis*]. Pertaining to a symphysis.

Symphyseorrhaphy, Symphysiorrhaphy (*sim-fiz-e-or'-af-e*) [*symphysis;* ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of a divided symphysis.

Symphysiotomy (*sim-fiz-e-ot'-o-me*) [*symphysis;* τομή, a cutting]. The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of increasing the diameters of the pelvic canal and facilitating labor.

Symphysis (*sim'-fiz-is*) [σύν, together; φύειν, to grow]. The line of junction of two bones. **S. cartilaginosa,** synchondrosis. **S. ligamentosa,** syndesmosis. **S. mandibulæ, S. menti,** the central vertical ridge upon

the outer aspect of the lower jaw, showing the line of union of the two halves. **S. pubis,** the line of junction of the pubic bones.

Sympiesometer (*sim-pe-es-om'-et-ur*) [*σύν*, together; *πίεσις*, a squeezing; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for estimating pressure.

Symplocarpus fœtidus (*sim-plo-kar'-pus fet'-id-us*). *Dracontium fœtidum*, or skunk-cabbage, the rhizome of which is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and has been used in asthma, chronic rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.).

Symplocos (*sim'-plo-kos*) [*σύμπλοκος*, twined]. A genus of the *Styraceæ*. The leaves of *S. alstonia*, a tree of South America, are used as maté and also as a digestive and diaphoretic. *S. platyphylla*, sweetleaf, is indigenous to the southern United States and South America; the root bark is used in intermittent fever. *S. racemosa* is indigenous to India, and furnishes a red coloring-matter and lodh-bark, used in plasters. It contains lotourin, colloturin, and lotouridin. *S. tinctoria*, sweetleaf, of South Carolina, contains in its sweet leaves a yellow coloring-matter. The root is used as a digestive.

Symptom (*simp'-tom*) [*σύν*, together; *πτῶμα*, a falling]. The change in a patient occurring during disease and serving to point out its nature and location. See *Sign.* **S., Accessory, S., Assident,** a minor symptom. **S., Accidental,** one intervening in the course of a disease without having any connection with it. **S.-complex,** the ensemble of symptoms of a disease. See also *Syndrome.* **S.-complex, Avellis',** paralysis of one-half of the soft palate, associated with a recurrent paralysis on the same side. **S.-complex, Benedikt's,** tremor of one side of the body, in part or wholly, and oculomotor paralysis of the other side. **S.-complex, Bernhardt-Roth's.** See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.* **S.-complex, Erb-Goldflam's.** See *Erb's Disease.* **S.-complex, Escherich's.** See *Pseudotetanus.* **S.-complex, Friedmann's Vasomotor,** a train of symptoms following injury to the head, consisting of headache, vertigo, nausea and intolerance of mental and physical exertions and of galvanic excitation; it is occasionally associated with ophthalmoplegia and mydriasis. These phenomena may subside and recur with greater intensity, with fever, unconsciousness, and paralysis of the cranial nerves, ending in fatal coma. They are probably due to an encephalitis of slow development with acute exacerbations. **S.-complex, Hoppe-Goldflam's.** See *Erb's Disease.* **S.-complex, Putnam-Dana's,** combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord. **S.-complex, Roth's.** See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.* **S.-complex, Wilk's.** See *Erb's Disease.* **S.s, Concomitant,** accessory phenomena occurring in connection with the essential phenomena of a disease. **S., Constitutional, S., General,** one produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. **S., Dissociation-.** See *Dissociation-symptom.* **S., Equivocal,** one of doubtful significance. **S., Local,** one indicating the concentration of a disease in a certain part of the body. **S., Objective,** one observed by the physician. **S., Rational,** a subjective symptom. **S., Signal,** the first disturbance of sensation preceding a more extensive convulsion, as the aura heralding an attack of epilepsy. **S., Subjective,** one observed only by the patient. **S. turpitudinis,** nymphomania.

Symptomatic (*simp-tom-at'-ik*) [*symptom*]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a symptom. 2. Affecting symptoms, as *symptomatic* treatment. **S. Anthrax.** See *Blackleg.*

Symptomatology (*simp-tom-at-ol'-o-je*) [*symptom; λόγος*, science]. The science of symptoms; the symptoms of disease taken together as a whole.

Sympus (*sim'-pus*) [*σύν*, together; *πούς*, foot]. A monster in which there is a coalescence of the lower limbs.

Syn- (*sin-*) [*σύν*, together]. A prefix signifying with or together.

Synadelphus (*sin-ad-el'-fus*) [*syn-; ἀδελφός*, brother]. A monster having eight limbs with but one head and trunk.

Synalgia (*sin-al'-je-ah*) [*syn-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain felt in a distant part from an injury or stimulation of another part.

Synanthema (*sin-an'-them-ah*) [*συνανθεῖν*, to blossom together]. A group of efflorescences on the skin.

Synantherin (*sin-an'-ther-in*). See *Inulin.*

Synanthrose (*sin-an'-thrōz*). See *Levulose.*

Synapse (*sin-ap'-se*). See *Synapsis.*

Synapsis (*sin-ap'-sis*) [*syn-; ἅπτειν*, to clasp]. The anatomic relation of one neuron with another. The intertwining of the terminal arborizations of the neurons by means of which nerve-impulses may pass from one to another. Syn., *Synapse.*

Synaptase (*sin-ap'-tāz*). See *Emulsin.*

Synarthrodia (*sin-ar-thro'-de-ah*). See *Synarthrosis.*

Synarthrodial (*sin-ar-thro'-de-al*) [*synarthrosis*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a synarthrosis.

Synarthrophysis (*sin-ar-thro-fi'-sis*) [*syn-; arthrosis; φύειν*, to grow]. Progressive ankylosis of the joints.

Synarthrosis (*sin-ar-thro'-sis*) [*syn-; ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A form of articulation in which the bones are immovably bound together without any intervening synovial cavity. The forms are *sutura*, in which processes are interlocked; *schindylesis*, in which a thin plate of one bone is inserted into a cleft of another; and *gomphosis*, in which a conic process is held by a socket.

Syncaryosis (*sin-kar-e-o'-sis*) [*syn-; κάρυον*, a nut]. A term proposed by His for syncytial formation or the growth of the multinuclear giant-cells.

Syncephalus (*sin-sef'-al-us*) [*syn-; κεφαλή*, head]. A monster with two heads fused into one.

Synchondrosis (*sin-kon-dro'-sis*) [*syn-; χόνδρος*, a cartilage]. A joint in which the surfaces are connected by a growth of cartilage. **S., Sacroiliac,** the union between the sacrum and the ilium.

Synchondrotomy (*sin-kon-drot'-o-me*) [*syn-; χόνδρος*, cartilage; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. A division of the cartilage uniting bones, especially of that of the symphysis pubis.

Synchronous (*sin'-kro-nus*) [*syn-; χρόνος*, time]. Occurring at the same time.

Synchysis scintillans (*sin'-kis-is sin'-til-lanz*) [*σύγχυσις*, a mixing together]. The presence of bright, shining particles in the vitreous humor of the eye.

Synclonus (*sin'-klo-nus*) [*syn-; κλόνος*, clonus]. 1. Clonic movements occurring simultaneously in several muscles. 2. A disease thus characterized, as chorea.

Syncopal (*sin'-ko-pal*) [*syncope*]. Pertaining to or characterized by syncope.

Syncope (*sin'-ko-pe*) [*syn-; κόπτειν*, to strike or cut]. Swooning or fainting, a partial or complete temporary suspension of the functions of respiration and circulation from cerebral anemia. **S., Local,** sudden pallor and insensibility of a part.

Syncyanin (*sin-si'-an-in*). A blue pigment elaborated by *Bacillus cyanogenus*.

Syncytial (*sin-sit'-e-al*) [see *Syncytium*]. Pertaining to a syncytium.

Syncytioma (*sin-sit-e-o'-mah*) [*syncytium; ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor composed of syncytial tissue. **S. malignum,** malignant degeneration of the villi of the chorion. See *Deciduoma malignum*.

Syncytium (*sin-sit'-e-um*) [*syn-; κύτος*, a cell]. 1. A mass of protoplasm with numerous nuclei. 2. The collection of epithelial cells forming the outermost covering of the chorionic villi.

Syndactylia, Syndactylism, Syndactyly (*sin-dak-til'-e-ah, sin-dak'-til-izm, sin-dak'-til-e*) [*syn-; δάκτυλος*, finger]. Adhesion between fingers or toes; webbed fingers; webbed toes.

Syndectomy (*sin-dek'-to-me*). See *Peritomy*.

Syndesmitis (*sin-dez-mi'-tis*) [*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of a ligament. 2. Conjunctivitis.

Syndesmography (*sin-dez-mog'-ra-fe*) [*syndesmos; γράφειν*, to write]. The branch of anatomy treating of ligaments.

Syndesmology (*sin-dez-mol'-o-je*). See *Syndesmography*.

Syndesmosis (*sin-dez-mo'-sis*) [*syndesmos*]. A form of articulation in which the bones are connected by ligaments.

Syndesmotomy (*sin-dez-mot'-o-me*) [*syndesmos; τεμνειν*, to cut]. 1. Dissection of the ligaments. 2. The division of a ligament.

Syndrome (*sin'-drōm*) [*σύν*, together; *δρόμος*, a running]. The aggregate symptoms of a disease; a complex of symptoms. See *Symptom-complex*. **S., Basedow's,** tachycardia, flashes of heat, sweating crises. **S., Brissaud-Marie's,** hysteric glossolabial hemispasm. **S. of Brown-Séquard.** See *Brown-Séquard's Paralysis* under *Sign*. **S., Charcot's,** intermittent claudication, an affection connected with arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities. **S., Cotard's,** "délire chronique des négations." A form of paranoia characterized by delusions of negation, with sensory disturbances and a tendency to suicide. **S., Dercum's,** adiposis dolorosa. **S., Duchenne's,** labioglossolaryngeal paralysis. **S., Duckworth's,** complete stoppage of respiration several hours before that of the heart in certain cerebral diseases attended by intracranial pressure. **S., Dupré's,** meningism; pseudomeningitis. **S., Erb's.** Synonym of *Asthenic bulbar paralysis*. **S., Gaston's,** anesthetic prurigo sometimes observed in cases of alcoholism. **S., Jackson's,** associated paralysis of the soft palate and larynx, accompanied by paralysis of the trapezius, sternomastoid, and one-half of the tongue. **S., Levulosuric.** See *S., Marie-Robinson's*. **S., Marie-Robinson's,** a variety of diabetes with melancholia, insomnia, impotence, and the presence in the urine of a levulose that disappears rapidly on the suppression of carbohydrates. **S., Millard-Gubler's.** See *Gubler's Hemiplegia*. **S. of Pierre Marie,** hypertrophic osteoarthropathy. **S., Potain's,** dyspepsia and dilation of the right ventricle with accentuation of the pulmonary sound, observed during the digestive process in cases of gastrectasis. **S., Riegel's,** the association of tachycardia with troubles simulating asthma. **S., Rosenbach's,** a variety of paroxysmal tachycardia consisting in the association of cardiac, respiratory, and gastric troubles. **S., Stokes'.** See *Adams-Stokes' Disease*. **S. temporanea di Gubler.** See *Gubler's Hemiplegia*. **S., Tuffier's,** a congenital state of general tissue debility, resulting in relaxation and displacement of various organs, such as splanchnoptosis, varicocele, uterine displacements, etc. **S. of Weber,** paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of one side and of the extremities, the face and the hypoglossal nerve of the other side. It is usually due to a lesion limited to the inferior and inner part of one cerebral peduncle. **S., Weil's,** unilateral hyperesthesia of the muscles, nerve-trunks, and bones, sometimes seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Synechia (*sin-e-ki'-ah* or *si-ne'-ke-ah*) [*σύν*, together; *ἔχειν*, to hold]. A morbid union of parts; especially, adhesion of the iris to a neighboring part of the eye. **S., Annular, S., Circular,** exclusion of the pupil. **S., Anterior,** adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea. **S., Posterior,** adhesion between the iris and crystalline lens. Syn., *Ptosis diplopia*. **S., Total,** adhesion of the entire surface of the iris to the lens.

Synechotomy (*sin-ek-ot'-o-me*) [*synechia; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The division of a synechia.

Synectenterotomy (*sin-ek-ten-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*synechia; enterotomy*]. The division of an intestinal adhesion.

Synergic (*sin-er'-jik*) [*synergy*]. Pertaining to synergy.

Synergist (*sin'-er-jist*) [*synergy*]. An agent cooperating with another.

Synergy (*sin'-er-je*) [*syn-; ἔργον*, work]. The cooperative action of two or more agents (*synergists*) or organs.

Synesis (*sin'-e-sis*) [*σύνεσις*, a coming together]. Faculty of comprehension, intelligence, sagacity.

Synesthesia (*sin-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*syn-; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. A secondary sensation or subjective impression accompanying an actual perception.

Synetion, Synætion (*sin-e'-shun*) [*syn-; αἰτία*, cause]. A cause which cooperates with another to produce disease.

Syngenesis (*sin-jen'-es-is*) [*syn-; γένεσις*, generation]. 1. The theory that the embryo is the product of the union of the male and female elements; also the theory that the embryo contains within itself the germs of all future generations developed from it. 2. Reproduction by union of male and female elements.

Syngenetic (*sin-jen-et'-ik*) [see *Syngenesis*]. Propagated by means of both parents.

Syngignoscism (*sin-jig'-no-sizm*) [*syn-; γιγνώσειν*, to know]. Hypnotism, so termed from the agreeing of one mind with another.

Synizesis (*sin-iz-e'-sis*) [*syn-; ἵζειν*, to sit]. Closure. **S. pupillæ,** closure of the pupil.

Synkinesis (*sin-kin-e'-sis*) [*syn-; κίνησις*, movement]. Involuntary movement taking place in one part of the body synchronously with or in consequence of a voluntary or reflex movement in another part.

Synneurosis (*sin-nu-ro'-sis*). See *Syndesmosis.*

Synocha, Synochus (*sin'-o-kah, sin'-o-kus*) [*syn-; ἔχειν*, to hold on]. Any continued fever.

Synophthalmus (*sin-of-thal'-mus*). See *Cyclops.*

Synorchism (*sin-or'-kizm*) [*syn-; ὄρχις*, testicle]. Partial or complete fusion of the two testicles.

Synosteophyte (*sin-os'-te-o-fīt*) [*syn-; ὀστέον*, a bone; *φυτόν*, a growth]. Congenital bony ankylosis. Syn., *Synostosis congenita.*

Synosteotome (*sin-os'-te-o-tōm*). A knife for the dissection of joints.

Synostosis (*sin-os-to'-sis*) [*syn-; ὀστέον*, bone]. A union of normally separate bones by osseous material. **S. congenita.** See *Synosteophyte.* **S., Tribasilar,** shortening of the base of the skull and consequent curvature of the basal parts of the brain; a cause of imbecility.

Synostotic (*sin-os-tot'-ik*) [*synostosis*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of synostosis.

Synotus (*sin-o'-tus*) [*syn-; οὖς*, ear]. A monster characterized by fused ears.

Synovia (*sin-o'-ve-ah*) [*syn-; ᾠόν*, an egg]. The clear, alkaline, lubricating fluid secreted within synovial membranes.

Synovial (*sin-o'-ve-al*) [*synovia*]. Pertaining to the synovia. **S. Bursa.** See *Bursa, Synovial.* **S. Membrane.** See *Membrane, Synovial.* **S. Sheath,** a synovial membrane which lines the cavity attached to a bone and through which a tendon glides.

Synovitis (*sin-o-vi'-tis*) [*synovia; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a synovial membrane. **S., Acute Suppurative,** a very acute purulent form, of rheumatic or traumatic origin, leading to ankylosis. Syn., *Anthropyosis empyema articuli; Pyarthrosis.* **S. hyperplastica, S. hyperplastica granulosa, S. hyperplastica lævis, S. hyperplastica pannosa,** arthritis fungosa.

Synteretics (*sin-ter-et'-iks*) [*συντηρεῖν*, to watch closely]. Hygiene.

Synthesis (*sin'-thes-is*) [*σύν*, with; *τιθήναι*, to place]. In chemistry, the artificial formation of a compound by combining its constituents.

Synthetic (*sin-thet'-ik*) [*synthesis*]. Pertaining to or produced by synthesis.

Synthetism (*sin'-thet-izm*) [*synthesis*]. The sum of operations and means necessary for reducing a fracture and holding the parts in position.

Synthol (*sin'-thol*). A chemically pure synthetic substitute for alcohol. It is colorless and nonirritant.

Syntonin (*sin'-to-nin*) [*σύντονος*, contracted]. An acidalbumin obtained by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid upon the myosin of muscle.

Syntopic (*sin-top'-ik*) [*σύν*, together; *τόπος*, place]. Applied by Waldeyer to a topographic description which points out the relation of a part or organ to the viscera or soft parts of the organism.

Syntopy (*sin'-to-pe*). The relation of an organ or part to the viscera of the organism. Cf. *Holotopy; Idiotopy; Skeletopy.*

Syntoxoid (*sin-toks'-oid*) [*syn-; τοξικόν*, poison; *εἶδος*, likeness]. A toxoid having the same affinity as toxin for antitoxin.

Syntrophus (*sin'-tro-fus*) [*syn-; τροφός*, a nurse]. A congenital disease.

Synulodynia (*sin-u-lo-din'-e-ah*) [*συνοὐλωσις*, a scarring over; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in a cicatrix.

Syphilicoma (*sif-il-ik-o'-mah*)[*syphilis; κομεῖν*, to take care of]. A hospital for syphilitics.

Syphilid, Syphilide (*sif'-il-id*) [*syphilis*]. Any disease of the skin due to syphilis. Syphilids may be erythematous, macular, acneiform, lenticular, squamous, vesicular, pustular, bullous, tubercular, rupial, etc. **S., Secondary,** any syphilid occurring during the secondary stage of syphilis. **S., Tertiary,** any syphilid occurring during the tertiary stage of syphilis.

Syphilidologist. See *Syphilologist.*

Syphilin (*sif'-il-in*). See *Syphilitoxin.*

Syphilis (*sif'-il-is*) [origin obscure]. A chronic infectious disease, characterized by a variety of structural lesions of which the chancre, the mucous patch, and the gumma are the most distinctive. A spirochete which has been found in the lesions has been accepted as the cause. The disease is generally acquired in sexual congress, hence its earliest manifestations appear upon the genital organs, but any abraded surface of the body, if brought in contact with the syphilitic poison, may give entrance to the infection. The earliest lesion of acquired syphilis is the *chancre*, *initial sclerosis*, or *primary sore*, which appears after a period of incubation varying from two to three weeks. It is usually a reddish-brown papule with an ulcerated central spot, and has a slight serous or purulent discharge. Taken between the fingers it is found to have a peculiar cartilaginous hardness. Microscopically it consists of an accumulation of round cells, epithelioid cells, with, perhaps, a giant-cell here and there. The blood-vessels present a hyperplasia of the intima, to which in part the induration of the chancre is due. Very soon after the appearance of the chancre the nearest lymphatic glands become enlarged and indurated —the *indolent buboes* of syphilis. The *mucous patch*, *condyloma latum*, *moist papule*, or *mucous tubercle* is located upon mucous membranes, at mucocutaneous junctions, or where two skin surfaces are in habitual contact, and is a flat, scarcely elevated patch, generally covered by a whitish pellicle. The *gumma* or *gummy tumor* is a rounded nodule, varying in size from the dimensions of a pea to those of a small apple. Its favorite seats are the periosteum of flat bones, the membranes of the brain, the liver, spleen, and testicle. It is usually soft, and contains in its interior a gelatinous "gummy" material. Another important though not distinctive lesion produced by syphilis is a diffuse sclerosis of the blood-vessels, especially of the parenchymatous organs. The clinical course of syphilis is generally divided into three stages: the *primary* (*primary syphilis*), characterized by the presence of the chancre and of the indolent bubo; the *secondary* (*secondary syphilis*), by the mucous patch, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and general enlargement of the lymphatic glands; the *tertiary* (*tertiary syphilis*), by the gumma and by severe skin-lesions. Between the appearance of the chancre and the secondary manifestations a period of six weeks usually elapses. The tertiary phenomena follow the secondary after a stage of quiescence of variable length. Syphilis also bears an important, but as yet obscure, relation to certain diseases of the nervous system, such as locomotor ataxia and paretic dementia. **S., Congenital.** See *S., Hereditary.* **S. d'emblée,** the invasion of syphilis without a local lesion. **S., Extragenital,** that in which the first lesion is situated elsewhere than on the genital organs. **S., Hereditary,** syphilis transmitted from parent to offspring. See *Colles' Law; Sign, Demarquay's, Hutchinson's, Krisowski's, Silex's, Wegner's.* **S. insontium,** syphilis of the innocent, *i. e.*, syphilis acquired in an innocent manner, or nonvenereal syphilis. **S., Justus' Blood-test in.** See *Justus' Test.* **S., Marital,** syphilis acquired in lawful wedlock. **S., Nonvenereal.** Synonym of *S. insontium.* **S. œconomica,** a form of syphilis insontium in which the disease is acquired through eating and drinking or household utensils, or by incidental contact with syphilitic persons. **S., Pulmonary,** a rare disease which is either hereditary or follows the initial attack after from 10 to 20 years or longer. Two forms may be differentiated—a chronic interstitial indurative process and a growth of gummas. **S. technica,** syphilis acquired in following one's occupation, as by physicians, midwives, nurses. **S., Venereal,** syphilis acquired in illegitimate sexual intercourse. **S., Visceral,** syphilis of the viscera—the lesions are either inflammatory or gummatous.

Syphilitic (*sif-il-it'-ik*) [*syphilis*]. Pertaining to or affected with syphilis.

Syphilitoxin (*sif-il-e-toks'-in*) [*syphilis; τοξικόν*, poison]. The supposed specific virus of syphilis.

Syphilization (*sif-il-i-za'-shun*) [*syphilis*]. 1. Inoculation with syphilis, especially inoculation for the purpose of conferring immunity to future attacks. 2. The state produced by inoculation with syphilis.

Syphilocerebrosis (*sif-il-o-ser-e-bro'-sis*). Syphilis affecting the brain.

Syphiloderm (*sif'-il-o-derm*). See *Syphilid.*

Syphilogenesis, Syphilogeny (*sif-il-o-jen'-e-sis, sif-il-oj'-en-e*) [*syphilis; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The origin or development of syphilis.

Syphilographer (*sif-il-og'-ra-fer*) [see *syphilography*]. One who writes on syphilis.

Syphilography (*sif-il-og'-ra-fe*) [*syphilis; γράφειν*, to write]. A treatise on syphilis.

Syphiloid (*sif'-il-oid*) [*syphilis; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Resembling syphilis. 2. A disease resembling syphilis.

Syphilologist (*sif-il-ol'-o-jist*) [*syphilis; λόγος*, science]. A specialist in the treatment of syphilis.

Syphiloma (*sif-il-o'-mah*) [*syphilis; ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. A syphilitic gumma. 2. A term introduced by Ernst Wagner as a substitute for gumma.

Syphilophobia (*sif-il-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*syphilis; φόβος*, dread]. 1. A condition in which the patient imagines himself to be infected with syphilis. 2. A morbid dread of syphilitic infection.

Syriac Ulcer. Synonym of *Diphtheria.*

Syringe (*sir'-inj*) [*σῦριγξ*, a pipe]. An apparatus for injecting a liquid into a cavity.

Syringenin (*sir-in'-jen-in*) [*Syringa*, a genus of shrubs]. $C_{13}H_{28}O_5 + H_2O$. A dissociation product of syringin by action of dilute acids; a clear, rose-red, amorphous mass, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether.

Syringin (*sir-in'-jin*) [*Syringa*]. A crystalline glucosid obtained from *Syringa vulgaris*, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 + H_2O$, white, tasteless, acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol and hot water, boils at 191° C. It is antipyretic and antiperiodic; used in malaria. Syn., *Lilacin; Ligustrin.*

Syringious (*sir-in-je'-us*) [σῦριγξ, a tube]. Fistulous.

Syringitis (*sir-in-ji'-tis*) [*syrinx;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the eustachian tube.

Syringomyelia (*sir-in-go-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*syrinx;* μυελός, marrow]. A condition characterized by the presence of cavities in the substance of the spinal cord. It is believed to be the result of faulty development either affecting the central canal, so that the latter remains in an embryonal condition, and sends a diverticulum into the posterior portion of the cord, which may become constricted off, or groups of embryonal neuroglia-cells remain in the neighborhood of the central canal or in the posterior portion of the spinal cord and in later life take on active development and form a gliomatous tumor. The degeneration of the latter then gives rise to cavities in the cord. Syringomyelia occurs usually between the ages of 20 and 30, and is characterized by progressive atrophy of the muscles, especially of the upper extremity, by loss of the pain-sense and temperature-sense, with preservation of the tactile and muscular sense (the socalled "dissociation symptom"), and by vasomotor and trophic changes in the skin, joints, etc. Syn., *Myelosyringosis.* **S., Grasset-Rauzier's Type of,** a form with marked sudoral and vasomotor symptoms. **S., Schlesinger's Type of,** the dorsolumbar type.

Syringomyelocele (*sir-in-go-mi'-el-o-sēl*) [*syrinx;* μυελός, marrow; κοιλία, cavity]. A form of spina bifida in which the protruding mass consists of membranes and nerve-substance, and the cavity of which communicates with the central canal of the spinal cord.

Syringotome (*sir-in'-go-tōm*) [*syrinx;* τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for incising a fistula.

Syringotomy (*sir-in-got'-o-me*) [*syrinx;* τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting a fistula, especially a fistula in ano.

Syrinx (*sir'-ingks*) [σύριγξ, a tube]. The eustachian tube.

Syrup (*sir'-up*) [*syrupus*, syrup]. 1. A concentrated solution of sugar in water (*syrupus*, U. S. P., B. P.). 2. A preparation composed of a solution of a medicinal substance in syrup. **S., Dusart's,** a preparation having for its chief ingredient ferric phosphate. Dose ½–2 dr. (2–8 Cc.).

Syrupy (*sir'-up-e*) [*syrup*]. Resembling a syrup.

Syssarcosis (*sis-ar-ko'-sis*) [σύν, together; σάρξ, flesh]. The union of bone by the interposition of muscular tissue.

Syssomus (*sis-so'-mus*) [σύν, together; σῶμα, body]. A double monster joined by the trunks.

System (*sis'-tem*) [σύστημα, from σύν, together; ἱστάναι, to stand]. 1. A methodic arrangement. 2. A combination of parts into a whole, as the *digestive system*, the *nervous system*. 3. The body as a whole. **S., Bertillon.** See under *Identification;* also *Bertillonage.* **S., Centimeter-gram-second,** the system based upon the use of the centimeter, gram, and second as units of length, mass, and time respectively. **S., Galton.** See under *Identification.* **S.-disease, S.-lesion,** a disease of the cerebrospinal axis affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having common anatomic relations and physiologic properties. **S., Havers',** the concentric arrangement of the bony lamellas, usually eight or ten in number, around a haversian canal. **S., Pedal,** a ganglionic system of the brain. **S., Portal,** the system of veins collecting the venous blood from the digestive tract.

Systematic (*sis-tem-at'-ik*) [*system*]. Pertaining to or affecting a system.

Systemic (*sis-tem'-ik*) [*system*]. 1. Of or pertaining to a system. 2. Pertaining to the whole organism.

Systole (*sis'-to-le*) [σύν, together; στέλλειν, to place]. The contraction of the heart.

Systolic (*sis-tol'-ik*) [*systole*]. Pertaining to the systole; occurring during systole.

Syzygium (*siz-ij'-e-um*) [συζύγιος, yoked]. A genus of East Indian trees, of which *S. jambolanum* is used in diabetes.

Szabo's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of Stomach. Mix together equal parts of 0.5% solutions of ammonium sulfocyanid and sodic-ferric tartrate. This makes a pale yellow liquid, which changes to brownish-red on the addition of a solution containing HCl.

T

T. An abbreviation of *tension* and *temperature*.

Tabacosis (*tab-ak-o'-sis*) [*tabacum*]. A state of poisoning produced by the excessive use of tobacco.

Tabacum (*tab-ak'-um*). See *Tobacco*.

Tabatière anatomique (*tahb-aht-e-ar ahn-aht-ōm-ēk*) [Fr., "anatomic snuff-box"]. The depression at the base of the thumb between the tendons of the extensor primi and extensor secundi internodii pollicis.

Tabby-cat Striation. Peculiar markings occurring on muscles that have undergone extreme fatty degeneration, especially seen in the heart muscle.

Tabefaction (*tab-e-fak'-shun*) [*tabefacere*, to melt]. Wasting; emaciation.

Tabella (*ta-bel'-ah*) [L.]. A troche.

Tabes (*ta'-bēz*) [L.]. A wasting or consumption. The word is generally used as a synonym of *Tabes dorsalis*. **T. dolorosa,** a form in which pain is the dominating feature. **T. dorsalis,** locomotor ataxia, a disease dependent upon sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. The symptoms are lightning-pains; unsteadiness and incoordination of voluntary movements, extending to the upper extremities; disorders of vision, among others the Argyll Robertson pupil; cutaneous anesthesia; girdle-sense; abolition of the patellar reflex; diminution of sexual desire; disturbance of the sphincters. **T, Hereditary.** See *Friedreich's Disease*. **T. mesenterica,** tuberculous disease of the mesenteric glands in children, with progressive wasting. **T., Spasmodic,** lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.

Tabetic (*tab-et'-ik*). 1. Affected with tabes; of or pertaining to tabes. 2. Pertaining to or affected with tabes dorsalis.

Tabetiform (*tab-et'-if-orm*). Resembling tabes.

Tabic (*tab'-ik*). See *Tabetic*.

Tabid (*tab'-id*). See *Tabetic*.

Tablature (*tab'-lat-ūr*) [*tabula*, a table]. Separation into tables, as exemplified in the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones.

Table (*ta'-bl*) [*tabula*]. 1. A flat-topped piece of furniture, as an *operation table, examining table*. 2. A flat plate, especially one of bone, as a *table* of the skull.

Tablespoon. A large spoon, holding about 15 Cc. or 4 fluidrams.

Tablet (*tab'-let*) [*table*]. A lozenge; a troche.

Tabloid (*tab'-loid*) [*table; εἶδος*, like]. A flat troche.

Tacamahac (*tak'-am-a-hak*) [Mexican]. A resin produced by various trees.

Tache (*tahsh*) [Fr.]. A spot. **Taches blanches,** certain white spots described by Hanot as occurring on the liver, especially on its convex surface, in infectious diseases. Microscopically they present a leukocytic infiltration and bacteria. **T. bleuâtre,** a spot of a delicate blue tint, sometimes observed on the skin of typhoid-fever patients. **T. cérébrale, T. méningéale,** the red line made when the finger-nail is drawn over the skin; due to vasomotor paresis and occurring especially in meningeal irritation.

Tachetic (*tak-et'-ik*) [*tache*]. Relating to the formation of reddish-blue or purple patches (taches).

Tachia (*tak'-e-ah*) [*tachi*, an ant, so called by the Galibis because they harbor ants]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Gentianaceæ*. The root of *T. guianensis*, a species of Brazil and Guiana, is used as is gentian and also as an antipyretic and prophylactic against malaria. Dose of *tincture* 1 or 2 drops.

Tachiol (*tak'-e-ol*). A modification of silver fluorid; employed as a surgical antiseptic in solution of 1 : 1000 to 1 : 100 and in ophthalmic practice.

Tachy- (*tak-e-*) [*ταχύς*, swift]. A prefix meaning swift.

Tachycardia (*tak-e-kar'-de-ah*) [*tachy-; καρδία*, heart]. Excessive rapidity of the heart's action. **T., Essential,** that occurring in paroxysms, and due to functional disturbance of the cardiac nerves.

Tachygraph (*tak'-ig-raf*). See *Hemotachometer*.

Tachygraphy (*tak-ig'-raf-e*) [*ταχύς*, swift; *γράφειν*, to write]. The estimation of the rate of flow of arterial blood by means of the tachygraph.

Tachyphrenia (*tak-e-fre'-ne-ah*) [*tachy-; φρήν*, mind]. Morbid mental activity.

Tachypnea (*tak-ip-ne'-ah*) [*tachy-; πνοή*, breath]. Abnormal frequency of respiration.

Tactile (*tak'-til*) [*tactus*]. Pertaining to the sense of touch. **T. Cells,** cells representing special sensory nerve-endings, found in the deeper layers of the epidermis or the adjacent stratum of corium. **T. Corpuscles,** special sensory nerve-endings exhibiting more complexity of structure than the tactile cells.

Tactometer (*tak-tom'-et-er*) [*tactus; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating tactile sensibility; an esthesiometer.

Tactus (*tak'-tus*) [*tangere*, to touch]. Touch. **T. eruditus, T expertus,** special sensitiveness of touch acquired by long experience.

Tædium vitæ (*te'-de-um vi'-te*) [L.]. Weariness of life.

Tænia (*te'-ne-ah*) [L., "a band"]. 1. A band or band-like structure. 2. Tenia, see *Tapeworm*. **T. cœnurus,** a parasite found in the intestine of the dog. **T. echinococcus.** See *Tape-worm, Dog-*. **T. fornicis,** one of the peduncles of the pineal gland. **T. hippocampi,** the corpus fimbriatum of the hippocampus major. **T. mediocanellata, T. saginata.** See *Tape-worm, Beef-*. **T. semicircularis,** a narrow band on the floor of the lateral ventricle, between the caudate nucleus

and the optic thalamus. **T. solium.** See *Tapeworm, Pork-*. **T. thalami,** the habenula. **T. violacea,** a bluish, longitudinal band on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Tagetes (*ta-je'-tēz*). A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. *T. erecta*, African marigold, and *T. patula*, French marigold, are used as substitutes for calendula.

Tagliacotian Operation (*tah-le-ah-ko'-she-an*). See *Operation, Italian.*

Tagma (*tag'-mah*) [τάγμα, that which has been arranged]. An aggregate of molecules.

Tagulawaya. See *Balsam, Tagulawaya.*

Tail (*tāl*). 1. The caudal extremity of an animal. 2. Anything resembling a tail.

Taillefer's Valve. A valvular fold of mucous membrane about the middle of the nasal duct.

Tailor's Spasm. An occupation-neurosis occurring in tailors, and characterized by spasm of the muscles of the arm and head.

Tait's Law. In every disease of the abdomen or pelvis in which the health is destroyed or the life threatened, and in which the condition is evidently not due to malignant disease, an exploration of the cavity by celiotomy should be made. **T.'s Method,** perineorrhaphy.

Takadiastase (*tak-ah-di'-as-tāz*). A diastatic ferment obtained from wheat-bran by action of the spores of the fungus *Eurotium oryzæ* (Taka-moyash). It is used in digestive disorders, especially those resulting from deficient secretion of saliva and hyperacidity of the stomach. Dose 2–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 Gm.).

Takosis (*ta-ko'-sis*) [τήκειν, to waste]. A highly contagious fatal disease of goats.

Talalgia (*tal-al'-je-ah*) [*talus*, heel; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the heel.

Talbot's Law. When the visual stimuli proceeding from a revolving disc are completely fused and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as that which would occur if the same amount of light were spread uniformly over the disc.

Talbot-Plateau's Law. See *Talbot's Law.*

Talc, Talcum (*talk*) [Ar., *talq*, talc], $4MgO.5SiO_2.H_2O$. The talcum of the U. S. P. is a native hydrous magnesium silicate. It is a white, greasy powder, used as a dusting-powder. Syn., *Soapstone; Steatite.* **T., Purified** (*talcum purificatum*, U. S. P.), talc, hydrochloric acid, and water.

Talipes (*tal'-ip-ēz*) [*talus*, ankle; *pes*, foot]. Club-foot, a deformity depending upon contraction of one or more muscles or tendons about the foot, either congenital or acquired. **T. calcaneus,** talipes in which the patient walks upon the heel alone. **T. cavus,** an increased curvature of the arch of the foot. **T. equinus,** talipes in which the heel is elevated and the weight thrown upon the anterior portion of the foot. **T. percavus,** excessive plantar curvature. **T. planus,** flat-foot; splay-foot. **T. valgus,** talipes in which the foot is everted. **T. varus,** a variety, the reverse of the last, in which the foot is bent inward. Combinations of these occur, called *T. equinovalgus, T. equinovarus, T. calcaneovalgus, T. calcaneovarus*, etc.

Tallerman Treatment. The local application of superheated dry air, the affected part being introduced into a cylinder.

Tallow (*tal'-o*) [O. D. *talgh*]. The fat extracted from suet, the solid fat of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants.

Tallqvist's Method. To determine approximately hemoglobin percentages allow a drop of blood to soak into a bit of filter-paper and compare with the naked eye the color strength of the stain with a series of printed standard tints of known value.

Talma's Disease. Myotonia acquisita.

Talo- (*ta-lo-*) [*talus*, ankle]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the ankle or to the astragalus.

Talocalcanean (*ta-lo-kal-ka'-ne-an*). See *Astragalocalcaneal.*

Talocrural (*ta-lo-kru'-ral*) [*talo-; crus*, leg]. Relating to the astragalus and the bones of the leg.

Talofibular (*ta-lo-fib'-u-lar*). Relating to the astragalus and the fibula.

Talonavicular (*ta-lo-nav-ik'-u-lar*). See *Astragaloscaphoid.*

Taloscaphoid (*ta-lo-skaf'-oid*). See *Astragaloscaphoid.*

Talotibial (*ta-lo-tib'-e-al*). See *Astragalotibial.*

Talpa (*tal'-pah*) [L.]. A mole or wen.

Talpiform (*tal'-pe-form*) [*talpa; forma*, form]. Wen-shaped.

Talus (*ta'-lus*) [L.]. 1. The astragalus. 2. The ankle.

Tamar indien. An aromatic confection of senna.

Tamarind (*tam'-ar-ind*) [Ar., *tamr*, a ripe date; *Hind*, India]. *Tamarindus indica*, a tree of the order *Leguminosæ*. The preserved pulp of the fruit (*tamarindus*, U. S. P., B. P.) is laxative and refrigerant. Dose 1 dr.–1 oz. (4–32 Gm.).

Tambour (*tam'-boor*) [Fr.]. A drum; a drum-like instrument used in physiologic experiments, and consisting of a metal cylinder over which is stretched an elastic membrane, and from which or to which passes a tube for transmitting a current of air. It is connected with another apparatus upon which changes in pressure in the tambour are recorded.

Tampicin (*tam'-pis-in*). A purgative resin, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{14}$, from the root of Tampico jalap, *Ipomœa simulans.*

Tampon (*tam'-pon*) [Fr.]. 1. A plug of cotton, sponge, or other material inserted into the vagina, nose, or other cavity. 2. To plug with a tampon.

Tamponade (*tam-pon-ād'*) [Fr.]. The act of plugging with a tampon.

Tanacetin (*tan-as'-et-in*). See under *Tansy.*

Tanacetum (*tan-as-e'-tum*). See *Tansy.*

Tanalum (*tan-al'-um*) [*tannin; alum*]. Aluminium tannotartrate; used in diseases of the nose and throat.

Tanghinia (*tan-gin'-e-ah*). *T. venenifera*, the ordeal-bean of Madagascar, a cardiac and

respiratory poison. Its active principle is *tanghinin*.

Tanghinin (*tan-gin'-in*). See under *Tanghinia*.

Tannal (*tan'-al*) [*tannin; alum*]. Aluminium tannate; it is used in diseases of the nose and throat.

Tannalbin (*tan-al'-bin*). A compound of tannin and albumin; a brown, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, and containing 50% of tannin. An intestinal astringent. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) 2 to 4 times daily.

Tannate (*tan'-āt*) [*tannin*]. A salt of tannic acid.

Tannic Acid. See *Acid, Tannic.*

Tannigen (*tan'-ij-en*). See *Acetyl Tannin.*

Tannin (*tan'-in*). See *Acid, Tannic.* **T., formaldehyd,** tannoform.

Tannocasum (*tan-o-ka'-sum*). A compound of tannin and casein; it is used as an intestinal astringent.

Tannochloral (*tan-o-klo'-ral*). See *Captol.*

Tannocol (*tan'-o-kol*). A combination of equal parts of gelatin and tannic acid.

Tannocreosoform (*tan-o-kre-o'-so-form*). A compound of tannin, creasote, and formaldehyd.

Tannoform (*tan'-o-form*), $CH_2(C_{14}H_9O_9)_2$. A condensation-product of tannin and formaldehyd. Used internally in chronic intestinal catarrh. Dose 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 Gm.); externally in skin diseases, burns, etc., in 10% ointment, or dusting-powder with 2 to 4 parts of starch. Syn., *Methylene ditannin; Tannin-formaldehyd.*

Tannone (*tan'-ōn*), $(CH_2)_6N_4(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3$. A condensation-product of tannin and urotropin; used in acute catarrh and subacute and chronic enteritis. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.) 3 or 4 times daily.

Tannopin (*tan'-o-pin*). See *Tannone.*

Tannopumilin (*tan-o-pu'-mil-in*). A proprietary remedy for skin diseases, said to consist of tannic acid and oil of *Pinus pumilio.*

Tannosal (*tan'-o-sal*). See *Creosal.*

Tanret's Reagent for Albumin. Potassium iodid, 3.32 Gm.; mercuric chlorid, 1.35 Gm.; acetic acid, 20 Cc., diluted with distilled water to 60 Cc. This reagent, added to an albumin solution, gives a white precipitate.

Tansy (*tan'-ze*) [O.Fr., *tanasie*, from Low L., *tanacetum*, from *ἀθανασία*, immortality]. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, of the order *Compositæ*. The leaves and tops contain a bitter principle, *tanacetin*, $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$, tannic acid, and an essential oil (*oleum tanaceti*). Tansy is an aromatic bitter and irritant narcotic, and has been used in malaria, in hysteria, and as an emmenagog and anthelmintic. In overdoses it produces abdominal pain, vomiting, epileptiform convulsions, and death from failure of respiration. Dose 30 gr.–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.); of the *oil* 1–4 min. (0.065–0.26 Cc.). Unof.

Tap. 1. A sudden slight blow. 2. To empty of fluid, as to *tap* a hydrocele.

Tapephobia (*tap-e-fo'-be-ah*) [*τάφος*, burial; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid fear of being buried alive.

Tapetum (*ta-pe'-tum*) [*τάπης*, a mat or rug]. 1. The layer forming the roof of the posterior and middle cornua of the lateral ventricles of the brain; it is composed of fibers from the corpus callosum. 2. The brilliant greenish layer of the eyes of nocturnal animals, which are by it visible in the dark. Syn., *Tapetum lucidum.*

Tape-worm. One of the *Cestoda*, a class of worms parasitic in man and the lower animals. The adult worm (*strobilus*) consists of a head (*scolex*) and numerous segments (*proglottides*), which are capable of leading for some time a separate existence, are hermaphroditic, and contain numerous ovums. If the ovums are swallowed by the proper host, they develop into embryos (*proscolices*), which are transformed into the *cysticerci*, containing the *scolices*. If the meat of animals containing living scolices is eaten, the latter develop into the mature tape-worm, or strobilus. **T., Beef-** (*Tænia mediocanellata* or *saginata*), also termed the *unarmed tape-worm*, the cysticercus of which occurs in beef. **T., Dog-** (*Tænia echinococcus*), also called *hydatid tape-worm.* The mature parasite lives in the intestine of the dog; the scolices occur in the internal organs of man and give rise to the echinococcus or hydatid cysts. **T., Fish-, T., Broad, T., Swiss** (*Bothriocephalus latus*), the cysticercus of which occurs in fish. **T., Pork-** (*Tænia solium*), also known as the *armed tape-worm*, from the presence of several hooklets on the head, is derived from pork which contains the cysticerci. Other tape-worms occasionally found in man are: *Tænia cucumerina* or *elliptica*, most frequent in the dog and cat; *Tænia nana* has been found in man in Italy; *Tænia leptocephala*, common in the mouse, has also been observed in man.

Tapinocephalic (*tap-in-o-sef-al'-ik*) [see *Tapinocephaly*]. Affected with tapinocephaly.

Tapinocephaly (*tap-in-o-sef'-al-e*) [*ταπεινός*, low; *κεφαλή*, head]. Flatness of the top of the cranium.

Tapioca (*tap-e-o'-kah*) [Sp.]. A variety of starch obtained from the cassava or manioc plant, *Jatropha manihot.* It is used as a food.

Tapotement (*tap-ōt-mon(g)*) [Fr.]. In massage, the operation of percussing or tapping.

Tapping (*tap'-ing*). See *Paracentesis.*

Tar (*tahr*) [AS., *teoru*, tar]. An empyreumatic liquid resin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of various species of *Pinus*, of the order *Coniferæ*. Tar (*Pix liquida*, U. S. P., B. P.) contains a great variety of compounds, among which are pyroligneous acid, toluene, xylene, pseudocumene, cresol, phenol guaiacol, creasol, paraffin, naphthalene, pyrocatechin, etc. It is employed in chronic bronchitis and in diseases of the urinary tract; externally in tinea capitis, psoriasis, chronic eczema, and other affections of the skin. **T., Juniper, Oil of** (*oleum cadinum*, U. S. P.). See *Cade, Oil of.* **T., Oil of** (*oleum picis liquidæ*, U. S. P.),

a volatile oil distilled from tar. Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.). **T. Ointment** (*unguentum picis liquidæ*, U. S. P., B. P.), a mixture of tar, yellow wax, and lard. **T., Syrup of** (*syrupus picis liquidæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Tarantism (*tar'-an-tizm*). A choreic affection, ascribed to the bite of a tarantula, and supposed to be cured by dancing.

Taraxacum (*tar-aks'-ak-um*). Dandelion; the *T. officinale* (*T. dens-leonis*), a plant of the order *Compositæ*. Its root (*taraxacum*, U. S. P.; *taraxaci radix*, B. P.) contains two crystalline principles, *taraxacin* and *taraxacerin*, and is used in chronic congestion of the liver and spleen. **T., Decoction of** (*decoctum taraxaci*, B. P.). Dose 2 oz. (64 Cc.). **T., Extract of** (*extractum taraxaci*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.). **T., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum taraxaci*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **T., Juice of** (*succus taraxaci*, B. P.). Dose 2–4 dr. (8–16 Cc.).

Tardieu's Spots. Ecchymotic spots found beneath the pleura and the pericardium after death from strangling. They have also been observed in death from asphyxia due to other causes.

Tarinus' Fascia. The fascia dentata tarini; the gyrus dentatus. See *Fascia dentata*. **T.'s Foramen.** See *Fallopian Hiatus*. **T.'s Fossa, T.'s Pons,** the posterior perforated space which forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. **T.'s Space.** See *T.'s Fossa*. **T.'s Tenia,** tænia semicircularis; a white band lying below the vena corporis striati, and extending from near the anterior extremity of the thalamus, along the inner border of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle, into the gray substance of the hippocampus major. **T.'s Valve,** the posterior medullary velum.

Tarnier's Sign. Effacement of the angle between the upper and lower segments of the uterus; it is an indication of inevitable abortion.

Tarsadenitis meibomica (*tar-sad-en-i'-tis*) [*tarsus; ἀδήν*, a gland; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the meibomian glands and tarsal cartilage.

Tarsal (*tar'-sal*) [*tarsus*]. 1. Pertaining to the tarsus of the foot. 2. Pertaining to the tarsus of the eye.

Tarsale (*tar-sa'-le*). Any bone of the tarsus, but especially one in the distal row.

Tarsalgia (*tar-sal'-je-ah*) [*tarsus; ἄλγος*, a pain]. Pain, especially one of neuralgic character, in the tarsus.

Tarsalia (*tar-sa'-le-ah*). The tarsal bones.

Tarsectomy (*tar-sek'-to-me*) [*tarsus; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of tarsal bones.

Tarsitis (*tar-si'-tis*) [*tarsus; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tarsus.

Tarso- (*tar-so-*) [*ταρσός*, tarsus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the tarsus.

Tarsocheiloplasty (*tar-so-ki'-lo-plas-te*) [*tarso-; χεῖλος*, edge; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the edge of the eyelid.

Tarsomalacia (*tar-so-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*tarso-; μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of the tarsus of the eyelid.

Tarsometatarsal (*tar-so-met-ah-tar'-sal*) [*tarso-; metatarsus*]. Relating to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

Tarsoorbital (*tar-so-or'-bit-al*). Relating to the framework of the eyelids and the walls of the orbit.

Tarsophalangeal (*tar-so-fa-lan'-je-al*) [*tarso-; φάλαγξ*, phalanx]. Pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges.

Tarsophyma (*tar-so-fi'-mah*) [*tarso-; φύμα*, a growth]. Any morbid growth or tumor of the tarsus.

Tarsoplasty (*tar'-so-plas-te*) [*tarso-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the eyelid.

Tarsorrhaphy (*tar-sor'-a-fe*) [*tarso-; ῥαφή*, suture]. The operation of sewing the eyelids together for a part or the whole of their extent.

Tarsotomy (*tar-sot'-o-me*) [*tarso-; τομή*, a cutting]. 1. The operation of cutting into the tarsus. 2. Tarsectomy.

Tarsus (*tar'-sus*) [*ταρσός*, tarsus]. 1. The instep, consisting of the calcaneus, talus, cuboid, naviculare pedis, internal, middle, and external cuneiform bones. 2. The cartilage of the eyelid, called the tarsal cartilage, a dense connective tissue forming the support of the lid.

Tartar (*tar'-tar*) [Low L., *tartarum*, from Ar., *durd*, dregs]. 1. A hard mineral deposited on the inside of wine-casks, and consisting mainly of acid potassium tartrate (*cream of tartar*). 2. A hard incrustation on the teeth, consisting of mineral and organic matter. **T., Cream of** (*potassii bitartras*, U. S. P.). See *Potassium Bitartrate*. **T. Emetic,** antimony and potassium tartrate. See under *Antimony*.

Tartarated (*tar'-tar-a-ted*) [*tartar*]. Containing tartar. **T. Antimony,** tartar emetic.

Tartaric Acid. See *Acid, Tartaric*.

Tartarized (*tar'-tar-īzd*). See *Tartarated*.

Tartarlithin (*tar-tar-lith'-in*). See *Lithium Bitartrate*.

Tartarus (*tar'-tar-us*) [L.]. Tartar.

Tartrate (*tar'-trāt*). A salt of tartaric acid.

Tartrated (*tar'-tra-ted*). Containing tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

Tartrophen (*tar'-tro-fen*). A combination of phenetidin and tartaric acid.

Tashkend Ulcer (*tash-kend'*). See *Sartian Disease*.

Taste (*tāst*). 1. The sensation produced by stimulation of special organs in the tongue (*taste-organs*) by soluble bodies. 2. The faculty by which these sensations are appreciated. **T., After-,** a secondary taste perceived after the immediate taste has ceased. **T.-bud,** an oval, flask-shaped body, embedded in the epithelium of the tongue, and serving the sense of taste.

Tattooing (*tah-too'-ing*) [Tahitian]. The production of permanent colors in the skin by the introduction of foreign substances, such as carbon, india-ink, etc., a common

practice among sailors. **T. of the Cornea,** a method of hiding leukomatous spots. **T., Electrolytic,** the electrolytic treatment of angioma or nevus by means of a negative electrode carrying from 10 to 20 needles.

Taurin (*taw'-rin*) [*taurus*, bull], $C_2H_7NSO_3$. Amidoethylsulfonic acid, a crystalline decomposition-product of bile. See *Lang.*

Taurocholic Acid (*taw-ro-kol'-ik*). See *Acid, Taurocholic.*

Tautomeric (*taw-to-mer'-ik*). 1. Exhibiting tautomerism; a qualification applied to compounds to which two different structural formulas may be rightly attributed. 2. Applied to neurons of the cinerea of the spinal cord, the axons of which pass into the white matter of the cord on the same side in which they are located.

Tautomerism (*taw-tom'-er-izm*) [*ταὐτό*, same; *μέρος*, a share]. The attribution of two different formulas to one compound.

Taxis (*taks'-is*) [*τάξις*, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange]. An arranging; a manipulation, especially manipulation for the reduction of hernia. **T., Bipolar,** the replacement of a retroverted uterus by upward pressure through the rectum and drawing the cervix down in the vagina.

Tay's Choroiditis. Choroidal degeneration, characterized by irregular yellowish spots visible around the macula lutea, and thought to be due to an atheromatous condition of the arteries. Syn., *Choroiditis guttata senilis.*

T-bandage. See under *Bandage.*

Te. Symbol for *tellurium.*

Tea (*te*) [Chinese]. 1. The dried leaves of *Thea chinensis*, of the order *Ternstromiaceæ*, used for preparing a beverage, also called tea. 2. Any vegetable infusion used as a beverage.

Teale's Amputation. See *Operation, Teale's.*

Tears. The secretion of the lacrimal gland.

Tease (*tēz*). To tear a tissue into its component parts with needles.

Teaspoon. A small spoon holding about 4 Cc. or 1 dr.

Teat (*tēt*). A nipple.

Technic, Technique (*tek'-nik, tek-nēk'*) [*τέχνη*, art]. The method of procedure in operations.

Technocausis (*tek-no-kaw'-sis*) [*τέχνη*, art; *καῦσις*, a burning]. Mechanic cauterization, in counterdistinction to that produced by chemicals.

Tecnology (*tek-nol'-o-je*) [*τέκνον*, a child; *λόγος*, study]. The study or scientific knowledge of childhood, its hygiene, diseases, etc.

Tectocephaly (*tek-to-sef'-al-e*) [*tectum*, a cover; *κεφαλή*, head]. The state of having a roof-shaped skull.

Tectology (*tek-tol'-o-je*) [*τέκτων*, a builder; *λόγος*, science]. Structural morphology.

Tectorial (*tek-to'-re-al*) [*tectorium*]. Serving as a roof or covering. **T. Membrane.** See *Membrana tectoria.*

Tectorium (*tek-to'-re-um*) [L.]. 1. A covering. 2. See *Membrana tectoria.*

Teel Oil. See *Sesamum, Oil of.*

Teeth (*tēth*). See *Tooth.*

Teething [AS., *tōth*, tooth]. The eruption of the first teeth in an infant; dentition.

Teevan's Law. Fracture of a bone occurs in the line of extension, not in that of compression.

Tegmen (*teg'-men*) [*tegere*, to cover]. A cover. **T. mastoideum,** the roof of the mastoid cells. **T. tympani,** the roof of the tympanic cavity.

Tegmental (*teg-men'-tal*) [*tegmen*]. Pertaining to the tegmentum. **T. Nucleus,** the red nucleus. See *Nucleus, Tegmental.*

Tegmentum (*teg-men'-tum*) [*tegmen*]. A covering; specifically, the dorsal portion of the crus cerebri and pons varolii. **T. auris,** the membrana tympani.

Tegmin (*teg'-min*). A white, aseptic substance used as is collodion, in sealing small wounds that do not require drainage; it is said to consist of an emulsion of wax, acacia, water, zinc oxid, and lanolin.

Tegumen (*teg'-u-men*). See *Tegmen.*

Tegument (*teg'-u-ment*) [*tegmen*]. The integument.

Tegumentary (*teg-u-ment'-a-re*) [*tegmen*]. Relating to the skin or tegument.

Teichmann's Crystals. Hemin crystals. **T.'s Test for Hemin,** to the dry residue placed on a slide a small crystal of sodium chlorid is added and a cover-glass laid over it. A few drops of glacial acetic acid are allowed to flow in under the cover-glass, and the whole is heated gently so as not to boil the liquid. On cooling, rhombic crystals of hemin (*Teichmann's crystals*) will be found. If no crystals appear after the first warming, warm again, and, if necessary, add more acetic acid.

Teichopsia (*ti-kop'-se-ah*) [*τεῖχος*, wall; *ὄψις*, vision]. A temporary amblyopia, with subjective visual images like fortification-angles; it is probably due to vasomotor disturbances of the visual center.

Teinodynia (*ti-no-din'-e-ah*). See *Tenodynia.*

Teinophlogosis (*te-in-o-flo-go'-sis* or *tīn-o-flo-go'-sis*) [*τείνειν*, to stretch; *φλόγωσις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tendons.

Tela (*te'-lah*) [L.]. A web or tissue. **T. choroidea,** the membranous roof of the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. **T. vasculosa,** the choroid plexus.

Telangiectasis (*tel-an-je-ek'-ta-sis*) [*τέλος*, end; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ἔκτασις*, a stretching]. Dilation of groups of capillaries or smaller blood-vessels.

Telangiectatic (*tel-an-je-ek-tat'-ik*). Pertaining to or characterized by telangiectasis.

Telangiectoma (*tel-an-je-ek-to'-mah*) [see *Telangioma*]. Birthmark; simple nevus.

Telangioma (*tel-an-je-o'-mah*) [*τέλος*, end; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ὄγκος*, tumor]. A tumor composed of dilated capillaries.

Telangiosis (*tel-an-je-o'-sis*) [*τέλος*, end; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel]. Disease of the capillaries or minute blood-vessels.

Teledendrite (*tel-e-den'-drīt*). See *Telodendron.*

Telediastolic (*tel-e-di-as-tol'-ik*) [*τέλος*, end; *diastole*]. Relating to the last phase of a diastole.

Telegony (*tel-eg'-on-e*) [τέλος, end; γονή, semen]. The influence of the paternal seed upon the offspring of a woman or animal by a later husband or male.

Telegrapher's Cramp. See *Occupation-neurosis.*

Telelectrotherapeutics (*tel-e-lek-tro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [τῆλε, afar; *electrotherapeutics*]. The treatment of hysteric paralysis by a series of electric discharges near the patient without actual contact.

Teleneurite (*tel-e-nu'-rīt*) [τέλος, end; νεῦρον, nerve]. One of the terminal filaments of the main stem of an axis-cylinder process.

Teleneuron (*tel-e-nu'-ron*) [see *Teleneurite*]. The neuron forming the terminus of an impulse in a physiologic act involving the nervous system.

Teleorganic (*tel-e-or-gan'-ik*) [τέλεος, complete; *organic*]. Necessary to organic life.

Teleotherapeutics (*tel-e-o-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [τῆλε, afar; *therapeutics*]. Suggestive therapeutics.

Telepathy (*te-lep'-ath-e*) [τῆλε, afar; πάθος, disease]. The action, real or supposed, of one mind upon another when the two persons are separated by a considerable distance; thought-transference.

Telephic (*tel-ef'-ik*). Malignant; incurable; relating to a telephium.

Telephium (*tel-ef'-e-um*) [*Telephus*, son of Hercules, whose wound received from Achilles did not heal]. An old inveterate ulcer.

Tellicherry Bark. The bark of *Wrightia zeylanica;* it is used in dysentery.

Telluric (*tel-lu'-rik*) [*tellus*, earth]. Derived from the earth.

Tellurism (*tel'-u-rizm*) [see *Telluric*]. Telluric miasm; influence of the soil as a cause of disease.

Tellurium (*tel-u'-re-um*) [see *Telluric*]. A nonmetallic element of bluish-white color, having a specific gravity of 6.23, a quantivalence of two or six, an atomic weight of 126.6. Symbol Te.

Telodendron (*tel-o-den'-dron*) [τέλος, end; δένδρον, tree]. One of the minute bulbous expansions terminating the arborization of an axon.

Telokinesis (*tel-o-kin-e'-sis*). See *Telophase.*

Telolecithal (*tel-o-les'-ith-al*) [τέλος, end; λέκιθος, yolk]. Of an ovum, having a relatively large mass of food-yolk placed eccentrically.

Telolemma (*tel-o-lem'-ah*) [τέλος, end; λέμμα, husk]. The membrane covering the eminence of Doyère, or the point of entrance of a motor nerve into a muscular fiber.

Telophase (*tel'-o-fāz*) [τέλος, end; φάσις, an appearance]. The final phase of any process, as that of karyokinesis.

Temperament (*tem'-per-am-ent*) [L., *temperamentum*]. A term applied to mental disposition and physical constitution of an individual, as the bilious, lymphatic, nervous, and sanguine temperaments.

Temperature (*tem'-per-a-tūr*) [L., *temperatura*]. The degree of intensity of heat of a body, especially as measured by a scale termed a thermometer. **T., Absolute,** that reckoned from the absolute zero of temperature, estimated at —273° C. **T., Normal,** the temperature of the body in a state of health, *i. e.*, 98.6° F. **T.-sense,** the sense by which differences in temperature are appreciated, consisting of a sense for cold (*cryesthesia*) and a heat-sense (*thermoesthesia*). These are represented on the surface by different nerve-endings, the socalled cold and hot points.

Temple (*tem'-pl*) [*tempus*, time]. The portion of the head behind the eye and above the ear.

Temporal (*tem'-po-ral*) [*temple*]. Pertaining to the temple, as the *temporal* bone, the *temporal* artery.

Temporalis (*tem-po-ra'-lis*) [*temporal*]. The temporal muscle.

Temporization (*tem-po-riz-a'-shun*) [*tempus*, time]. The expectant treatment of disease.

Temporo- (*tem-po-ro-*) [*temple*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the temple.

Temporoauricular (*tem-po-ro-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*temporo-; auricular*]. Pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions of the head.

Temporofacial (*tem-po-ro-fa'-shal*) [*temporo-; facies*, face]. Pertaining to the temple and the face.

Temporomalar (*tem-po-ro-ma'-lar*) [*temporo-; mala*, cheek]. Pertaining to the temporal and malar bones.

Temporomastoid (*tem-po-ro-mas'-toid*) [*temporo-; mastoid*]. Pertaining to the temporal and mastoid regions of the skull.

Temporomaxillary (*tem-po-ro-maks'-il-a-re*) [*temporo-; maxilla*]. Pertaining to the temporal region and the upper jaw.

Temporooccipital (*tem-por-o-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*temporo-; occiput*]. Pertaining to the temple and the occiput.

Temporoparietal (*tem-po-ro-par-i'-et-al*) [*temporo-; paries*, wall]. 1. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones. 2. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal lobes of the brain.

Temporosphenoid (*tem-po-ro-sfe'-noid*) [*temporo-; sphenoid*]. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the temporal and sphenoid bones.

Temporozygomatic (*tem-po-ro-zi-go-mat'-ik*). Relating to a temple and a zygoma.

Temulence (*tem'-u-lens*) [*temulentia*, inebriety]. Inebriety; drunkenness.

Temulin (*tem'-u-lin*). The narcotic principle of *Lolium temulentum.*

Tenacious (*te-na'-shus*) [*tenax*, tough]. Tough; cohesive.

Tenacity (*te-nas'-it-e*) [*tenacitas*]. Toughness.

Tenaculum (*ten-ak'-u-lum*) [*tenere*, to hold]. A hook-shaped instrument for seizing and holding parts.

Tenalgia (*ten-al'-je-ah*). See *Tenodynia.*

Tenax (*te'-naks*) [L.]. Oakum especially prepared for surgeons' use.

Tendinitis (*ten-din-i'-tis*). See *Tenontitis.*

Tendinoplasty (*ten'-din-o-plas-te*) [*tendo*, a tendon; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of tendons.

Tendinosuture (*ten-din-o-su'-tūr*). See *Tenorrhaphy.*

Tendinous (*ten'-din-us*) [*tendon*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of tendon.

Tendo (*ten'-do*) [L.]. A tendon. **T. achillis,** the common tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles inserted into the heel. **T. calcaneus.** See *T. achillis.* **T. oculi, T. palpebræ.** See *Ligament, Palpebral Internal.*

Tendomucoid (*ten-do-mu'-koid*). A mucin found in tendons.

Tendon [*tendere,* to stretch]. A band of dense fibrous tissue forming the termination of a muscle and attaching the latter to a bone. **T., Central,** the aponeurosis in the center of the diaphragm. **T.-reflex,** a reflex produced by stimulating the tendon of a muscle. **T., Reindeer,** tendon from the neck of the reindeer; used as ligatures. **T.-spindles.** See *Corpuscles, Golgi's.*

Tendosynovitis (*ten-do-si-no-vi'-tis*). See *Tenosynovitis.*

Tendovaginal (*ten-do-vaj'-in-al*) [*tendon; vagina,* a sheath]. Relating to a tendon and its sheath.

Tenectomy (*ten-ek'-to-me*). See *Tenonectomy.*

Tenesmus (*ten-ez'-mus*) [τείνειν, to strain]. A straining, especially the painful straining to empty the bowels or bladder without the evacuation of feces or urine.

Tenia (*te'-ne-ah*) [*tænia,* tape-worm]. A tape-worm. See *Tape-worm.* **T.-toxin,** the toxin produced by tape-worms and to which the pathologic changes wrought in the intestine are partly due.

Teniacide (*te'-ne-as-īd*) [*tenia; cædere,* to kill]. 1. Destructive of tape-worms. 2. An agent that destroys tape-worms.

Teniafuge (*te'-ne-af-ūj*) [*tenia; fugare,* to drive]. 1. Expelling tape-worms. 2. An agent that expels tape-worms.

Tennesson's Acne. A disseminate variety of acne cornea.

Tennis-arm, Tennis-elbow. A strain of the elbow, said to be frequent in tennis-players.

Tennysin (*ten'-is-in*). An alkaloid occurring in brain tissue.

Teno- (*ten-o-*) [τένων, tendon]. A prefix meaning pertaining to a tendon.

Tenodynia (*ten-o-din'-e-ah*) [*teno-;* ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in a tendon.

Tenomyotomy (*ten-o-mi-ot'-o-me*) [*teno-; myotomy*]. Abadie's operation to enfeeble one of the recti muscles, consisting of incising the lateral parts of its tendon near its sclerotic insertion and removing a small portion of the muscle on each side.

Tenon's Capsule. A fibroelastic membrane surrounding the eyeball. It is covered by a continuous layer of endothelial plates, and corresponds to a synovial sac. **T.'s Fascia.** See *Tenon's Capsule.* **T.'s Space,** the lymph-space existing between the sclerotic and Tenon's capsule.

Tenonectomy (*ten-on-ek'-to-me*) [*teno-;* ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a portion of a tendon.

Tenonitis (*ten-on-i'-tis*). Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

Tenonometer (*ten-on-om'-et-er*) [*teno-;* μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball.

Tenontagra (*ten-on-ta'-grah*) [*teno-;* ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout in the tendons.

Tenontitis (*ten-on-ti'-tis*) [*teno-;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon.

Tenontography (*ten-on-tog'-ra-fe*) [*teno-;* γράφειν, to write]. The descriptive anatomy of the tendons.

Tenontolemmitis (*ten-on-to-lem-i'-tis*). See *Tenosynovitis.*

Tenontology (*ten-on-tol'-o-je*). See *Tenontography.*

Tenontothecitis (*ten-on-to-the-si'-tis*). See *Tenosynovitis.* **T. prolifera calcarea,** necrobiosis of the tendons in their sheaths accompanied by calcareous deposit.

Tenophony (*ten-of'-on-e*) [*teno-;* φωνή, sound]. A sound elicited by auscultation supposed to be produced by the chordæ tendinæ.

Tenophyte (*ten'-o-fīt*) [*teno-;* φυτόν, a growth]. A bony or cartilaginous growth on a tendon.

Tenoplasty (*ten'-o-plast-e*) [*teno-;* πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of a tendon.

Tenorrhaphy (*ten-or'-a-fe*) [*teno-;* ῥαφή, suture]. The uniting of a divided tendon by sutures.

Tenositis (*ten-o-si'-tis*). See *Tenontitis.*

Tenostosis (*ten-os-to'-sis*) [*teno-;* ὀστέον, a bone]. Ossification of a tendon.

Tenosuture (*ten-o-su'-tūr*). Same as *Tenorrhaphy.*

Tenosynovitis (*ten-o-sin-o-vi'-tis*) [*teno-; synovia;* ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

Tenotome (*ten'-o-tōm*) [*teno-;* τέμνειν, to cut]. A knife for performing tenotomy.

Tenotomy (*ten-ot'-o-me*) [see *Tenotome*]. The operation of cutting a tendon.

Tension (*ten'-shun*) [*tendere,* to stretch]. 1. The act of stretching; the state of being stretched. 2. In electricity, the power of overcoming resistance. **T. of Gases,** the tendency of a gas to expand on account of the mutual repulsion of its molecules. **T., Intraocular,** the pressure of the ocular contents upon the sclerotic coat. It may be estimated by means of an instrument called a tonometer, or by palpation with the fingers, and is recorded by symbols as follows: Tn = normal tension; T + 1, T + 2, T + 3, indicate various degrees of increased tension, and T — 1, T — 2, T — 3, corresponding degrees of decreased tension.

Tensity (*ten'-sit-e*) [see *Tension*]. Tenseness, the condition of being stretched.

Tensive (*ten'-siv*). Giving the sensation of stretching or contraction.

Tensor (*ten'-sor*) [see *Tension*]. A stretcher; a muscle that serves to make a part tense. See under *Muscle.*

Tensure (*ten'-shur*). Tension, a stretching or straining.

Tent [L., *tenta*]. A plug of soft material, as lint, gauze, or other material that increases in volume by the absorption of water; it is used chiefly for dilating an orifice and for keeping a wound open. **T., Laminaria,** a tent made of sea-tangle. **T., Sponge,** a tent made of compressed sponge, used for dilating the os

uteri. **T., Tupelo,** one made of the wood of the root of the water-tupelo.

Tentative (*ten'-ta-tiv*) [*tentare*, to try; to prove]. Empiric; experimental.

Tenth Cranial Nerve. The pneumogastric or vagus nerve.

Tentorium, T. cerebelli (*ten-to'-re-um*) [L., "a tent"]. The partition between the cerebrum and the cerebellum formed by an extension of the dura mater.

Tenuate (*ten'-u-āt*) [*tenuis*, thin]. To make thin.

Tenuity (*ten-u'-it-e*). Thinness; the condition of being thin.

Tenuous (*ten'-u-us*). Thin; minute.

Tephromyelitis (*tef-ro-mi-el-i'-tis*). See *Poliomyelitis.*

Tephrosis (*tef-ro'-sis*) [τεφρός, ashen]. Incineration.

Tepid (*tep'-id*) [*tepidus*, warm]. About blood-heat.

Tepidarium (*tep-id-a'-re-um*) [*tepid*]. A warm bath.

Tepopote (*te-po'-po-te*). The twigs of *Ephedra antisyphilitica;* used in venereal diseases.

Teramorphous (*ter-ah-mor'-fus*) [*teras;* μορφή, form]. Of the nature of a monstrosity.

Teras (*te'-ras*) [τέρας, a monster; pl., *terata*]. A monster.

Teratic (*ter-at'-ik*) [*teras*]. Monstrous.

Teratism (*ter'-at-izm*) [*teras*]. An anomaly of conformation, congenital or acquired.

Teratogeny (*ter-at-oj'-en-e*) [*teras;* γεννᾶν, to beget]. The formation or bringing forth of monsters.

Teratoid (*ter'-at-oid*) [*teras;* εἶδος, like]. Resembling a monster. **T. Tumor,** a complex tumor due to the growth of tissue embryologically misplaced.

Teratology (*ter-at-ol'-o-je*) [*teras;* λόγος, science]. The science of malformations and monstrosities.

Teratoma (*ter-at-o'-mah*) [*teras;* ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor containing teeth, hair, and other material not found in the part wherein it grows, and resulting from an embryonic misplacement of tissue or from the inclosure of parts of a rudimentary fetus.

Teratosis (*ter-at-o'-sis*) [*teras*]. A congenital deformity.

Terchlorid (*ter-klo'-rid*) [*ter*, three; χλωρός, green]. Synonym of *Trichlorid.*

Terebene (*ter'-eb-ēn*) [τερέβινθος, terebinth-tree]. *Terebenum* (U. S. P.), $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by means of sulfuric acid. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used in bronchitis, dyspepsia, and diseases of the genito-urinary tract. Dose 5–10 min. (0.32–0.65 Cc.). **T. Glycerol,** a mixture of terebene, 4 parts; glycerol, 7 parts; and water, 1 part, shaken together and exposed until the separated glycerol remains turbid when allowed to stand. It is used as an application to purulent wounds.

Terebinth (*ter'-e-binth*) [see *Terebene*]. 1. The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*, which yields Chian turpentine. 2. Turpentine.

Terebinthina (*ter-eb-in'-thin-ah*). See *Turpentine.*

Terebinthinate (*ter-eb-in'-thin-āt*) [see *Terebene*]. 1. Containing turpentine. 2. A member or derivative of the turpentine group.

Terebinthinism (*ter-e-bin'-thin-izm*). Poisoning with oil of turpentine.

Terebrant, Terebrating (*ter'-e-brant, ter'-e-brāting*) [*terebrare*, to bore]. Piercing, boring, said of pain.

Terebration (*ter-eb-ra'-shun*) [see *Terebrant*]. The operation of boring.

Teremorrhu (*ter-e-mor'-u*) [*terebene; morrhua*, the cod]. A proprietary preparation of pure terebene and cod-liver oil.

Teres (*te'-rēz*) [*terere*, to rub]. 1. Round, as the *ligamentum teres.* 2. A muscle having a cylindric shape, as *teres major, teres minor.* See under *Muscle.*

Terete (*ter-ēt'*) [*teres*]. Cylindric. **T. Eminence,** a slight thickening of the funiculus teres on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **T. Funicle.** See *Funiculus teres.*

Ter in die [L.]. Three times daily.

Term [τέρμα, a limit]. A limit; the time during which anything lasts.

Terma (*ter'-mah*) [see *Term*]. The layer of gray matter between the corpus callosum and the optic commissure.

Terminad (*ter'-min-ad*) [see *Term*]. Situated in or toward the terminus.

Terminal (*ter'-min-al*) [see *Term*]. Pertaining to the end; placed at or forming the end.

Ternary (*ter'-na-re*) [*ter*, three times]. Of chemic compounds, made up of three elements or radicles.

Ternitrate (*ter'-ni-trāt*). See *Trinitrate.*

Teroxid (*ter-oks'-id*) [*ter*, three; *oxid*]. A trioxid.

Terpene (*ter'-pēn*) [a modified form of *terebene*]. One of a number of hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, and contained in many volatile oils. **T. Hydrochlorate,** artificial camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}.HCl$; obtained from dry pinene by the action of dry chlorin in the cold. It is used as an internal antiseptic in tuberculosis and to check the flow of saliva; externally, it is used with phenol in skin diseases.

Terpenism (*ter'-pen-izm*). Poisoning by terpene from internal use or inhalation; marked by abdominal pain, vomiting, inflammation of bladder and kidneys, bronchitis, paroxysms of asphyxia, and collapse. The urine has the odor of violets.

Terpin (*ter'-pin*), $C_{10}H_{16}(H_2O)_2H_2O$. A diatomic alcohol obtained from turpentine; used in bronchial and pulmonary diseases to facilitate expectoration. **T. Hydrate** (*terpini hydras*, U. S. P.), $C_{10}H_{20}O_2+H_2O$, a colorless, crystalline substance used as an expectorant and diuretic. Dose as expectorant 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 Gm.); diuretic, 10–15 gr. (0.65–1.0 Gm.) several times daily.

Terpinol (*ter'-pin-ol*) [*terpin; oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A substance formed by boiling terpin

and terpin hydrate with aqueous mineral acids; used as is terpin.

Terra (*ter'-ah*) [L.]. Earth. **T. alba,** white clay. **T. japonica,** catechu. **T. ponderosa,** baryta or barium sulfate.

Terrain-cure (*ter-an(g)-kūr*) [Fr.]. A method of treatment consisting in mountain-climbing, dietetics, etc., for plethora, corpulence, neurasthenia, chlorosis, incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, etc.

Terralin (*ter'-al-in*). An ointment-vehicle consisting of calcined magnesia, kaolin, silica, glycerol, and an antiseptic. It can be readily removed from the skin by water.

Terrol (*ter'-ol*). A residue from petroleum; it is used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Terroline (*ter'-ol-ēn*). A variety of petroleum-jelly.

Tersulfate (*ter-sul'-fāt*) [*ter,* thrice; *sulfate*]. A salt in which the base is united with three sulfuric acid radicles.

Tersulfid (*ter-sul'-fid*). See *Trisulfid.*

Tertian (*ter'-she-an*) [*tertius,* third]. Recurring every other day, as *tertian* fever, a form of intermittent fever.

Tertiary (*ter'-she-a-re*) [*tertian*]. Third in order. **T. Syphilis.** See under *Syphilis.*

Tertipara (*ter-tip'-a-rah*) [*ter,* three times; *parere,* to bear]. A woman who has been in labor three times.

Tescalama (*tes-kal-am'-ah*). The milky juice of *Ficus nymphæifolia,* a tree of Mexico and South America. It is used in plasters.

Tesla Currents (*tes'-lah*) [Nikola *Tesla,* electrician]. Rapidly alternating electric currents of high tension; they were applied therapeutically by d'Arsonval.

Teslaization (*tes-la-iz-a'-shun*). The therapeutic application of Tesla currents. Syn., *Arsonvalization.*

Tessellated (*tes'-el-a-ted*) [*tessellatus,* from *tessella,* a small square stone]. Formed into little squares; checkered. **T. Epithelium,** flattened epithelial cells joined at their edges.

Test [*testum,* a crucible]. 1. A trial. In chemistry, a characteristic reaction which distinguishes one body from others. 2. The reagent for producing a special reaction. **T., Bremer's Color-.** See *Bremer's Method* under *Stain.* **T., Kowarski's,** for sugar in the urine. Shake in a test-tube 5 drops of phenylhydrazin with 10 drops of strong acetic acid, add 1 Cc. of saturated sodium chlorid solution and 2 Cc. or 3 Cc. of urine, and heat for 2 minutes; then cool slowly. If the amount of sugar present is as high as 0.2 %, characteristic crystals will form in a few minutes; if less, the formation of crystals will require a longer time—5 to 30 minutes. **T., Lebbin's, for Formaldehyd in Milk.** Boil a few Cc. of the suspected milk with 0.05 Gm. resorcinol, to which half, or an equal volume of a 5 % solution of sodium hydroxid is added. In the presence of formaldehyd the yellow solution changes to a fine red color, which becomes more apparent on standing. **T., Lipliawsky,** for diacetic acid in the urine. Two solutions are needed: (*a*) a 1 % solution of paramidoacetophenon with addition of 2 Cc. of concentrated HCl shaken thoroughly; (*b*) a 1 % aqueous solution of potassium nitrite; 6 Cc. of the first is mixed with 3 Cc. of the second, an equal volume of urine added, and a drop of ammonia. To 10 drops to 2 Cc. of this mixture add 15 to 20 Cc. of concentrated HCl, 3 Cc. of chloroform, and 2 to 4 drops of iron chlorid solution. If the test-tube is corked and gently but repeatedly inverted, in the presence of diacetic acid the chloroform will show a characteristic violet color—the deepness of the color depending upon the amount present. **T.-meal,** one given for the purpose of studying the secretory power of the stomach. Those in most common use are *Germain Sée's:* 60 to 80 Gm. of chopped beef, free from fat and fibrous tissue; 100 to 150 Gm. of white bread; a glass of water. The contents of the stomach are removed in two hours. *Jaworski's:* 1 or 2 hard-boiled eggs and 100 Cc. of distilled water at room-temperature; after 45 minutes of quiet 100 Cc. of distilled water; 5 minutes later the contents of the stomach are aspirated. *Riegel's:* a plate of soup; 150 to 200 Gm. of beefsteak; 50 Gm. of potato-purée; a small roll; or, 300 Cc. of clear broth; 150 Gm. of beefsteak (fillet); 50 Gm. of mashed potatoes; 35 Gm. of white bread. **T., Nothnagel's.** See *Nothnagel's Test.* **T.-paper,** paper impregnated with a chemic reagent, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances or conditions which cause a change in the color of the paper. **T., Reach's,** for testing the secretory functions of the stomach without use of the stomach-tube. It consists in administration of capsules of barium iodid and bismuth subiodid from which iodin is set free only through the action of HCl; then test the sputum for iodin. If the reaction occurs in 80 minutes, the individual is normal; earlier action indicates hyperacidity; late occurrence, hypoacidity. **T. Solution.** See *Standard Solution.* **T.-tube,** a cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in various chemic procedures. **T.-types,** letters or figures of different sizes to test acuteness of vision. Those most commonly employed are *Snellen's test-types,* a series of letters which at proper distances subtend an angle of five minutes.

Testa (*tes'-tah*) [L.]. A shell. **T. ovi,** egg-shell. **T. præparata,** crushed and powdered oyster-shell.

Testaden (*tes'-tad-en*). A preparation from the testes of the bull. Used in affections of the spinal cord and in nervous troubles. Dose 92–123 gr. (6–8 Gm.) daily.

Testibrachium (*tes-te-bra'-ke-um*) [*testis; brachium,* arm]. The process connecting the cerebellum with the testis of the brain; the superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Testicle (*tes'-tik-l*) [*testiculus,* dim. of *testis*]. See *Testis* (1). **T., Irritable,** neuralgia of the testicle. **T., Undescended,** the condition

in which a testicle remains either in the pelvis or in the inguinal canal.

Testicular (*tes-tik'-u-lar*) [*testicle*]. Pertaining to the testicle. **T. Juice,** a juice extracted from the testicles of animals, and used in the treatment of various nervous conditions.

Testidin (*tes'-tid-in*). An alcoholic extract prepared from the testes of the bull.

Testin (*tes'-tin*). A sterilized extract of the testes of the ram; used in nervous debility, impairment, etc.

Testis (*test'-is*) [L.; pl., *testes*]. 1. One of the two glandular bodies in the scrotum that secrete the semen. 2. One of the posterior pair of tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. **T., Descent of,** the passage of the testes through the inguinal canal into the scrotum. **T. muliebris,** the ovary.

Testitis (*tes-ti'-tis*). See *Orchitis*.

Tetanic (*tet-an'-ik*) [*tetanus*]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling tetanus. 2. Producing tetanus.

Tetaniform (*tet-an'-e-form*) [*tetanus; forma,* form]. Resembling tetanus.

Tetanilla (*tet-an-il'-ah*) [*tetanus*]. Tetany.

Tetanin (*tet'-an-in*) [*tetanus*], $C_{14}H_{30}N_2O_4$. A ptomain obtained from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus in beef-broth and from the tissues of patients suffering from tetanus. It produces symptoms of tetanus in the lower animals.

Tetanization (*tet-an-i-za'-shun*) [*tetanus*]. The production of tetanus or of tetanic spasms.

Tetano- (*tet-an-o-*) [*tetanus*]. A prefix meaning relating to tetanus.

Tetanoid (*tet'-an-oid*) [*tetano-; εἶδος,* resemblance]. Resembling tetanus.

Tetanolysin (*tet-an-ol'-is-in*) [*tetano-; λύειν,* to loose]. The hemolytic toxin of tetanus.

Tetanomotor (*tet-an-o-mo'-tor*) [*tetano-; motor,* a mover]. An instrument for stimulating a nerve mechanically and producing tetanus of the supplied muscle.

Tetanospasmin (*tet-an-o-spaz'-min*). A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus to which tetanic convulsions are due.

Tetanotoxin (*tet-an-o-toks'-in*) [*tetano-; τοξικόν,* poison], $C_5H_{11}N$. A poisonous ptomain obtained from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus. It produces tremor, then paralysis and violent convulsions.

Tetanus (*tet'-an-us*) [*τέτανος,* from *τείνειν,* to stretch]. 1. An infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles, an intense exaggeration of reflex activity, and peculiar convulsions. It is due to the bacillus of tetanus and has a period of incubation of from ten to twelve or more days. The first symptom is usually trismus or lockjaw, which is soon followed by spasms of the other muscles. The poison may enter through a wound (*traumatic tetanus*); at times no point of entrance is discoverable (*idiopathic tetanus*). 2. A tense, contracted state of a muscle, especially when caused experimentally. **T., Cephalic,** a form which has been observed to follow a wound of the head, especially one near the eyebrow. Trismus and facial paralysis occur on the side of the injury, there is dysphagia, and death frequently results. **T., Hydrophobic,** tetanus characterized by violent spasm of the muscles of the throat. **T., Idiopathic.** See under *Tetanus*. **T. neonatorum,** that due to infection of the umbilicus or the circumcision-wound. **T., Puerperal,** that following labor. **T., Traumatic.** See under *Tetanus*.

Tetany (*tet'-an-e*) [*tetanus*]. A disease characterized by intermittent, bilateral, painful, tonic spasms of the muscles, especially of the upper extremities. It is most common in young adults, but may occur in others. The cause appears to be a toxic agent. It occurs in connection with typhoid fever, gastrointestinal inflammation, in rickets, dilation of the stomach, and after extirpation of the thyroid gland.

Tetmil (*tet'-mil*). Ten millimeters.

Tetra- (*tet-rah-*) [*τέτρα,* four]. A prefix meaning four.

Tetraallyammonium-alum (*tet-rah-al-e-am-o-ne-um-al'-um*), $N(C_3H_5)_4.Al_5(SO_4)_3 + 12H_2O$. A uric-acid solvent.

Tetrabasic (*tet-rah-ba'-sik*) [*tetra-; βάσις,* base]. Having four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetrabrachius (*tet-rah-bra'-ke-us*) [*tetra-; βραχίων,* arm]. A monster having four arms.

Tetracetate (*tet-ras'-et-āt*). A combination of a base with four molecules of acetic acid.

Tetracheirus (*tet-rah-ki'-rus*) [*tetra-; χείρ,* hand]. A monster with four hands.

Tetrachlorid (*tet-rah-klo'-rid*) [*tetra-; chlorid*]. A binary compound consisting of an element or radicle and four chlorin-atoms.

Tetracid (*tet-ras'-id*) [*tetra-; acid*]. Having four atoms of hydrogen that are replaceable by acid radicles.

Tetracoccus (*tet-rah-kok'-us*) [*tetra-; κόκκος,* berry]. A micrococcus occurring in groups of four.

Tetrad (*tet'-rad*) [*τέτρα,* four]. An element having an atomicity of four.

Tetraethylene Iodid (*tet-rah-eth'-il-ēn*). See *Diiodoform*.

Tetragon, Tetragonum (*tet'-rag-on, tet-rah-go'-num*). A four-sided figure. **Tetragonum lumbale,** an irregular, rhomboid space in the lumbar region beneath the aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi, bounded externally by the dorsal margin of origin of the obliquus externus muscle, internally by the margin of the sacrospinalis, above by the serratus posticus inferior, and below by the upper margin of the obliquus internus.

Tetraiodoethylene (*tet-rah-i-o-do-eth'-il-ēn*). See *Diiodoform*.

Tetraiodophenolphthalein (*tet-rah-i-o-do-fe-nol-thal'-e-in*). Nosophen.

Tetraiodopyrrol (*tet-trah-i-o-do-pir'-ol*). See *Iodol*.

Tetramazia (*tet-rah-ma'-ze-ah*) [*tetra-; μαζός,* breast]. The presence of four breasts or mammary glands.

Tetramethylenediamin (*tet-rah-meth-il-ēn-di-am'-in*), $C_4H_8(NH_2)_2$. Putrescin.

Tetramethyl-putrescin (*tet-rah-meth-il-pu-*

tres'-in), $C_8H_{20}N_2$. A crystalline base derived from putrescin, having very poisonous properties.

Tetranitrin, Tetranitrol (*tet-rah-ni'-trin, tet-rah-ni'-trol*). See *Erythrol Tetranitrate.*

Tetranopsia (*tet-ran-op'-se-ah*) [*tetra-; ὄψις*, vision]. A contraction of the field of vision limited to one quadrant.

Tetrapus (*tet'-rah-pus*) [*tetra-; πούς*, foot]. 1. Having four feet. 2. A monster having four feet.

Tetrascelus (*tet-ras'-el-us*) [*tetra-; σκέλος*, leg]. A monster having four legs.

Tetraster (*tet-ras'-ter*) [*tetra-; ἀστήρ*, a star]. A karyokinetic figure characterized by an arrangement of four stars, due to a fourfold division of the nucleus.

Tetratomic (*tet-rat-om'-ik*) [*tetra-; atom*]. 1. Containing four atoms. 2. Having four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetravalent (*tet-rav'-al-ent*). See *Quadrivalent.*

Tetronal (*tet'-ron-al*) [*τέτρα*, four], $C_9H_{20}S_2O_4$. Diethylsulfondiethylmethane, a hypnotic resembling sulfonal. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.13 Gm.).

Tetroxid (*tet-roks'-id*) [*tetra-; oxid*]. A binary compound composed of a base and four atoms of oxygen.

Tetryl (*tet'-ril*). See *Butyl.*

Tetter (*tet'-er*) [AS., *teter*]. A name for various skin eruptions, particularly herpes, eczema, and psoriasis.

Teucrin (*tu'-krin*), 1. $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$ or $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11}$. A crystalline glucosid from *Teucrium fruticans.* 2. A purified, sterilized aqueous extract of *Teucrium scordium;* a pungent brown liquid used in the treatment of tuberculous abscesses to arrest development. Hypodermatic dose 50 min. (3 Cc.); locally 10 gr. (0.65 Gm.) with lanolin once daily.

Teucrium (*tu'-kre-um*) [*τεύκριον*, germander]. A genus of labiate plants, germander or spleenwort. *T. scordium*, water-germander, is tonic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.

Texas Fever. An infectious disease of cattle characterized by high fever, hemoglobinuria, and enlargement of the spleen. The disease is due to the parasite *Pyrosoma bigeminum*, which invades the red blood-corpuscle and is transmitted by the cattle-tick, *Boophilus bovis.*

Textiform (*teks'-te-form*) [*textum*, a web; *forma*, form]. Reticular, forming a mesh.

Textural (*teks'-tu-ral*) [*texum*]. Pertaining to the tissues.

Thalamencephalon (*thal-am-en-sef'-al-on*) [*thalamus; encephalon*]. The posterior portion of the anterior brain-vesicle; the interbrain. Syn., *Diencephalon.*

Thalami (*thal'-am-i*). Plural of *Thalamus.*

Thalamic (*thal-am'-ik*) [*thalamus*]. Pertaining to the thalamus.

Thalamo- (*thal-am-o-*) [*thalamus*]. A prefix denoting relation to the thalamus.

Thalamocele (*thal'-am-o-sēl*) [*thalamo-; κοιλία*, a hollow]. The third ventricle.

Thalamocortical (*thal-am-o-kor'-tik-al*) [*thalamo-; cortex*]. Pertaining to the thalamus and the cortex of the brain.

Thalamolenticular (*thal-am-o-len-tik'-u-lar*) [*thalamo-; lenticular*]. Pertaining to the thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.

Thalamotegmental (*thal-am-o-teg-ment'-al*). Relating to the thalamus and tegmentum.

Thalamus (*thal'-am-us*) [*θάλαμος*, couch; pl., *thalami*]. A mass of gray matter at the base of the brain, developed from the wall of the vesicle of the third ventricle, and forming part of the wall of the latter cavity. The posterior part is called the *pulvinar.* The thalamus receives fibers from all parts of the cortex, and is also connected with the tegmentum and with fibers of the optic tract. **T., Optic, T. opticus.** The same as *Thalamus.*

Thalassophobia (*thal-as-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*θάλασσα*, sea; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of the sea.

Thalassotherapy (*thal-as-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*θάλασσα*, sea; *θεραπεία*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by sea-voyages, sea-bathing, etc.

Thallin (*thal'-in*) [*θαλλός*, a green shoot], $C_{10}H_{13}ON$. A liquid basic substance, tetrahydroparamethyloxychinolin. The sulfate and tartrate are used as germicides and antipyretics, and have been employed in typhoid fever and the fever of phthisis. Dose 1–4 gr. (0.065–0.26 Gm.). In gonorrhea the sulfate is employed as an injection in the strength of a 1.5% solution.

Thallium (*thal'-e-um*) [see *Thallin*]. A metallic element having an atomic weight of 202.6, a specific gravity of 11.19; symbol, Tl. The salts are poisonous. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Thallophyte (*thal'-o-fīt*) [*θαλλός*, a green shoot; *φυτόν*, a plant]. One of a class of very low cryptogams.

Thanato- (*than-at-o-*) [*θάνατος*, death]. A prefix denoting pertaining to death.

Thanatognomonic (*than-at-og-no-mon'-ik*) [*thanato-; γνώμων*, sign]. Indicative of death.

Thanatoid (*than'-at-oid*) [*θάνατος*, death; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling death.

Thanatol (*than'-at-ol*). Same as *Guaethol.*

Thanatomania (*than-at-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*thanato-; μανία*, madness]. Suicidal mania.

Thanatometer (*than-at-om'-et-er*) [*thanato-; μέτρον*, a measure]. A thermometer introduced into a body-cavity to determine if the depression of temperature is so great as to be a sign of death.

Thanatophobia (*than-at-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*thanato-; φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of death.

Thane's Method. To find the fissure of Rolando in operations upon the brain, the middle point of a line passing from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance is determined. The upper extremity of the fissure lies half an inch behind this point.

Thaumatrope (*thaw'-mah-trōp*) [*θαῦμα*, wonder; *τρόπος*, a turning]. A device containing figures, on opposite sides of a rotating board, which blend when in motion. It shows the duration of visual impressions.

Thea (*the'-ah*). Tea; the dried leaves of *Thea sinensis*, a shrub of the order *Ternstræmiaceæ*, containing the alkaloid *thein*, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, identical with caffein. Thea is astringent and gently stimulant to the nervous system; its infusion is used as a beverage.

Theatrin (*the'-at-rin*). An ointment-vehicle consisting of wax, oil, and water.

Thebain (*the'-ba-in*) [Θῆβαι, Thebes], $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in opium, analogous to strychnin in its physiologic effects.

Thebesian Foramens, T. Valve, T. Veins. See under *Thebesius*.

Thebesius' Foramens. The orifices of Thebesius' veins. **T.'s Valve,** an endocardial fold at the orifice of the coronary vein in the right auricle. **T.'s Veins,** venæ minimæ cordis; the venules which convey the blood directly from the myocardium into the auricles.

Thebolactic Acid (*theb-o-lak'-tik*). A variety of lactic acid occurring in opium.

Theca (*the'-kah*) [θήκη, a sheath]. A sheath, especially one of a tendon. **T. cerebri,** the cranium. **T. cordis,** the pericardium. **T. folliculi,** a membranous formation around a graafian vesicle caused by fibrillation of a layer of young connective tissue subsequent to the increased vascularity accompanying the process of maturation. **T. vertebralis,** the membranes of the spinal cord.

Thecal (*the'-kal*) [*theca*]. Pertaining to a sheath.

Thecate (*the'-kāt*) [*theca*]. Contained within a sheath.

Thecitis (*the-si'-tis*) [*theca; itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thein (*the'-in*). See under *Thea*.

Theism (*the'-izm*) [*thea*]. The morbid condition due to the excessive use of tea; it is characterized by headache, palpitation, tremor, insomnia, cachexia, etc.

Thelalgia (*the-lal'-je-ah*) [θηλή, a nipple; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the nipples.

Thele (*the'-le*) [θηλή, a nipple]. The nipple of the female breast.

Thelitis (*the-li'-tis*) [*thele; itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nipples.

Thelium (*the'-le-um*) [*thele*]. A papilla; also, a layer of cells.

Theloncus (*the-long'-kus*) [*thele;* ὄγκος, a tumor]. Tumor of the nipple.

Thelorrhagia (*the-lor-aj'-e-ah*) [*thele;* ῥεῖν, to flow]. Hemorrhage from the nipple.

Thelothism (*the'-lo-thizm*) [*thele;* ὠθέειν, to push]. Projection of the nipple, caused by contraction of the transverse muscular fibers.

Thelyblast (*thel'-e-blast*) [θῆλυς, female; βλαστός, a germ]. The female element of the bisexual nucleus; the ovum after the polar globules have been extruded.

Thenad (*the'-nad*) [*thenar; ad*, toward]. Toward the thenar eminence.

Thenal (*the'-nal*) [*thenar*]. Pertaining to the palm, or the thenar eminence.

Thenar (*the'-nar*) [θέναρ, palm]. 1. The palm of the hand. 2. The fleshy prominence of the palm corresponding to the base of the thumb. **T. Eminence.** See *Thenar* (2).

Theobroma (*the-o-bro'-mah*) [θεός, a god; βρῶμα, food]. A genus of trees of the *Sterculiaceæ*. The seeds of *T. cacao* yield a fixed oil (*oleum theobromatis*, U. S. P.), and contain the alkaloid *theobromin*, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, which is closely related to caffein and xanthin. The seeds are used in the preparation of chocolate and cocoa; the oil (cacao-butter) is employed as an ingredient of cosmetic ointments and for making pills and suppositories. Theobromin acts similarly to caffein.

Theobromin (*the-o-bro'-min*). See under *Theobroma*. **T. Sodiosalicylate.** See *Diuretin*.

Theocin (*the'-o-sin*). Synthetically prepared theophyllin, isomeric with theobromin, and used as a diuretic. Dose 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.

Theomania (*the-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [θεός, a god; μανία, madness]. 1. Religious mania. 2. Insanity in which the individual believes himself to be a divine being.

Theophyllin (*the-o-fil'-in*) [*thea*, tea; φύλλον, leaf], $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. An alkaloid occurring in tea and isomeric with theobromin and with paraxanthin.

Theotherapy (*the-o-ther'-ap-e*) [θεός, a god; *therapy*]. The treatment of disease by prayer and religious exercises.

Therapeusis (*ther-ap-u'-sis*). See *Therapeutics*.

Therapeutic (*ther-ap-u'-tik*) [see *Therapeutics*]. Pertaining to therapeutics; curative. **T. Test,** a method of diagnosis by administering certain remedies known to influence a given disease, *e. g.*, quinin in malaria, potassium iodid and mercury in syphilis.

Therapeutics (*ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [θεραπευτική, the art of medicine]. The branch of medical science dealing with the treatment of disease.

Therapeutist (*ther-ap-u'-tist*) [see *Therapeutics*]. One skilled in therapeutics.

Therapy (*ther'-ap-e*). See *Therapeutics*. **T., Psychic,** treatment of disease by influence of the mind.

Theriaca (*the-ri'-ak-ah*) [θηριακή, from θηρίον, a wild beast, because believed to be an antidote against the poison of animals]. Treacle; molasses. **T. andromachi,** Venice treacle, a compound containing nearly 70 ingredients, and used as an antidote against poisons.

Theriodic (*the-re-od'-ik*) [θηρίον, a wild beast]. Malignant.

Theriomimicry (*ther-e-o-mim'-ik-re*) [*therion;* μίμος, an imitator]. Imitation of the acts of animals.

Theriotherapy (*ther-e-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*therion; therapy*]. Veterinary therapy.

Therm [θέρμη, heat]. The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° C. to 1° C.; it is equal to 1000 calories.

Thermaerotherapy (*ther-mah-e-ro-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutic application of hot air.

Thermal (*ther'-mal*) [see *Therm*]. 1. Pertaining to heat. 2. Hot, as *thermal* spring.

Thermalgesia (*ther-mal-je'-ze-ah*) [*therm;* ἄλγος,

pain]. The condition in which heat causes pain.

Thermanalgesia (*ther-man-al-je'-ze-ah*). See *Thermoanalgesia*.

Thermanesthesia (*ther-man-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Thermoanesthesia*.

Thermesthesia (*ther-mes-the'-ze-ah*) [*therm; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. 1. The heat-sense. 2. Sensitiveness to heat.

Thermic (*ther'-mik*) [*θέρμη*, heat]. Pertaining to heat. **T. Fever,** sunstroke; heat-fever.

Thermin (*ther'-min*), $C_{10}H_{11}.NH_2HCl$. A colorless liquid obtained from a solution of β-naphthylamin in amyl-alcohol by action of metallic sodium. Syn., *Tetrahydro-β-naphthylamin*. **T. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2.HCl$, used to increase body-temperature.

Thermo- (*ther-mo-*) [*θέρμη*, heat]. A prefix meaning heat.

Thermoaerophore (*ther-mo-a-e'-ro-fōr*) [*thermo-; ἀήρ*, air; *φέρειν*, to bear]. An apparatus for the therapeutic local application of hot air.

Thermoanalgesia (*ther-mo-an-al-je'-ze-ah*) [*thermo-; analgesia*]. Insensibility to heat or to contact with heated objects; due to cerebral lesion.

Thermoanesthesia (*ther-mo-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*thermo-; anesthesia*]. Loss of the perception of thermal impressions, a condition sometimes present in syringomyelia.

Thermocauterectomy (*ther-mo-kaw-ter-ek'-to-me*). See *Igniextirpation*.

Thermocautery (*ther-mo-kaw'-ter-e*). See *Cautery, Paquelin's*.

Thermochemistry (*ther-mo-kem'-is-tre*) [*thermo-; chemistry*]. That branch of chemic science embracing the mutual relations of heat and chemic changes.

Thermochroic (*ther-mo-kro'-ik*) [*thermo-; χρόα*, color]. Transmitting some thermal rays and absorbing others.

Thermodin (*ther'-mo-din*) [*θέρμη*, heat], $C_{13}H_{17}NO_4$. An antipyretic derivative of ethyl carbamate.

Thermoelectricity (*ther-mo-e-lek-tris'-it-e*) [*thermo-; electricity*]. Electricity generated by heat.

Thermofuge (*ther'-mo-fūj*). An external antiseptic, emollient, and detergent, said to be a compound of aluminium silicate, glycerol, boric acid, menthol, thymol, oil of eucalyptus, and ammonium iodid.

Thermogen (*ther'-mo-jen*) [see *Thermogenesis*]. An appliance for keeping up the temperature of patients during an operation. It consists of a quilted cushion through which pass wires the temperature of which can be raised by the passage of an electric current.

Thermogenesis (*ther-mo-jen'-es-is*) [*thermo-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The production of heat.

Thermogenetic, Thermogenic, Thermogenous (*ther-mo-jen-et'-ik, ther-mo-jen'-ik, ther-moj'-en-us*) [see *Thermogenesis*]. Pertaining to thermogenesis; producing heat.

Thermograph (*ther'-mo-graf*) [*thermo-; γράφειν*, to write]. A device for registering variations of temperature automatically.

Thermohyperalgesia (*ther-mo-hi-per-al-je'-ze-ah*) [*thermo-; hyperalgesia*]. Painful sensation felt on contact with a hot or cold body.

Thermohyperesthesia (*ther-mo-hi-per-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*thermo-; hyperesthesia*]. Abnormal sensitiveness to the application of hot bodies.

Thermohypesthesia (*ther-mo-hi-pes-the'-ze-ah*) [*thermo-; hypesthesia*]. Abnormal indifference or insensibility to heat or to contact with heated objects.

Thermohypoesthesia (*ther-mo-hi-po-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Thermohypesthesia*.

Thermoinhibitory (*ther-mo-in-hib'-it-o-re*) [*thermo-; inhibitory*]. Inhibiting the production of heat.

Thermol (*ther'-mol*), $C_{14}H_{15}NO_3$. A coal-tar derivative forming as white crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It is analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic. Dose 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) every 3 hours.

Thermolabile (*ther-mo-la'-bil*) [*thermo-; lapsus*, a gliding or falling]. Destroyed or changed by heat.

Thermolusia (*ther-mo-lu'-se-ah*) [*thermo-; λύειν*, to wash]. A hot bath.

Thermolysis (*ther-mol'-is-is*) [*thermo-; λύσις*, a loosening]. 1. Dissipation of animal heat. 2. Chemic decomposition by means of heat.

Thermolytic (*ther-mo-lit'-ik*) [see *Thermolysis*]. Pertaining to thermolysis.

Thermomassage (*ther-mo-mas-ahzh'*). Massage with application of heat.

Thermometer (*ther-mom'-et-er*) [*thermo-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat, consisting of a substance capable of expanding and contracting, and a graduated scale by means of which variations in the volume of the substance can be determined. In the ordinary thermometer the expansive substance is mercury (*mercurial thermometer*), expanding into a vacuous capillary tube, the degree of heat being measured by the length of the column of mercury. **T., Centigrade, T., Celsius,** one in which the freezing-point is at 0° and the boiling-point at 100°. **T., Clinical,** a self-registering thermometer for ascertaining the bodily temperature. **T., Fahrenheit,** one in which the interval between the freezing-point and the boiling-point is divided into 180 equal parts, each called a degree, the zero-point being 32° or divisions below the freezing-point of water. **T., Réaumur,** one in which the freezing-point of water is 0° and the boiling-point 80°. **T., Self-registering,** one that by means of an index shows the highest (*maximum*) or lowest (*minimum*) temperature to which it has been exposed. **T., Surface-,** one for registering the surface-temperature of any portion of the body.

Thermometric (*ther-mo-met'-rik*) [*thermometer*]. Pertaining to a thermometer.

Thermometry (*ther-mom'-et-re*) [*thermometer*]. The measuring of temperature by means of the thermometer.

Thermoneurosis (*ther-mo-nu-ro'-sis*) [*thermo-; neurosis*]. Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.

Thermonosus (*ther-mon-o'-sus*) [*thermo-; νόσος*, disease]. Disease caused by heat.

Thermophilic (*ther-mo-fil'-ik*) [*thermo-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Applied to microorganisms which develop best at relatively high temperatures—50°–55° C. or above.

Thermopile (*ther'-mo-pīl*) [*thermo-; pile*]. A contrivance consisting of a series of connected metallic plates, in which, under the influence of heat, a current of electricity is produced which acts upon a registering index. By means of it very minute amounts of heat can be measured.

Thermoplegia (*ther-mo-ple'-je-ah*). Heat-stroke.

Thermopolypnea (*ther-mo-pol-ip-ne'-ah*) [*thermo-; πολύς*, many; *πνεῖν*, to breathe]. Rapid respiration due to high temperature.

Thermostabile (*ther-mo-sta'-bil*) [*thermo-; stabilis*, firm; steadfast]. Not destroyed nor changed by heat.

Thermostat (*ther'-mo-stat*) [*thermo-; στατός*, standing]. A device for automatically regulating and maintaining a constant temperature.

Thermosystaltic (*ther-mo-sis-tal'-tik*) [*thermo-; συστέλλειν*, to contract]. Contracting under the influence of heat; pertaining to muscular contraction due to heat.

Thermotactic, Thermotaxic (*ther-mo-tak'-tik, ther-mo-taks'-ik*) [see *Thermotaxis*]. Regulating the heat of the body, as a *thermotactic* center.

Thermotaxis (*ther-mo-taks'-is*) [*thermo-; τάξις*, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange]. The regulation of the bodily heat.

Thermotherapy (*ther-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*thermo-; θεραπεία*, cure]. Treatment of disease by heat.

Thermotonometer (*ther-mo-ton-om'-et-er*) [*thermo-; τόνος*, a stretching; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus fur determining the amount of muscular contraction induced by thermic stimuli.

Thermotracheotomy (*ther-mo-tra-ke-ot'-o-me*). Tracheotomy by means of the actual cautery.

Theromorph (*ther'-o-morf*) [*θήρ*, a wild beast; *μορφή*, form]. A monstrosity resembling an animal.

Thialdin (*thi-al'-din*), $C_6H_{13}NS_2$, a crystalline substance obtained by the action of sulfureted hydrogen on aldehyd ammonium; it is used as a heart stimulant.

Thiersch's Method of Skin-grafting. Long, broad strips of skin are removed from the arm or leg and placed on a wound previously deprived of its granulations by means of a sharp curet. **T.'s Solution,** a valuable antiseptic wash for the nose, throat, or stomach, consisting of salicylic acid, 2 parts; boric acid, 12 parts; water, 1000 parts.

Thigenol (*thi'-jen-ol*). The soda salt of a sulfur acid extracted from synthetic sulfur oil. It is used in the treatment of skin diseases in the form of pomades containing 20 parts in 100.

Thigh (*thī*) [AS., *theóh*]. The part of the lower limb extending from pelvis to knee.

Thilanin (*thi'-lan-in*) [*θεῖον*, sulfur; *lanolin*]. A brownish-yellow substance derived from and resembling lanolin. It contains 3% of sulfur and is used in the treatment of eczema and other diseases of the skin.

Thio- (*thi-o-*) [*θεῖον*, sulfur]. A prefix denoting containing sulfur.

Thioacetaldehyd (*thi-o-as-et-al'-de-hīd*). See *Sulfaldehyd.*

Thioacid (*thi-o-as'-id*). One of a group of acids produced by the substitution of sulfur for the oxygen in an oxygen acid.

Thioalcohol (*thi-o-al'-ko-hol*). See *Mercaptan.*

Thiocarbamid (*thi-o-kar'-bam-id*). See *Thiourea.*

Thiochromogen (*thi-o-kro'-mo-jen*). See *Aureolin.*

Thiocol (*thi'-o-kol*). See *Potassium-guaiacol Sulfonate.*

Thiocyanic Acid (*thi-o-si-an'-ik*), CNHS. Sulfocyanic acid, a monobasic acid forming the thiocyanates or sulfocyanates. Potassium thiocyanate, CNKS, occurs in saliva.

Thiodinaphthyloxid (*thi-o-di-naf-thil-oks'-id*). An orange-colored powder used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Thioether (*thi-o-e'-ther*). See *Alkyl-sulfids.*

Thioform (*thi'-o-form*). See *Bismuth Dithiosalicylate.*

Thiogenic (*thi-o-jen'-ik*) [*thio-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Applied to bacteria able to convert sulfureted hydrogen into higher sulfur compounds.

Thiol (*thi'-ol*) [*θεῖον*, sulfur]. A substance prepared from gas-oil by heating with sulfur, and occurring in a dry and a liquid form. It has been used as an application to ulcers and in diseases of the skin.

Thiolin (*thi'-ol-in*). See *Acid, Thiolinic.*

Thionin (*thi'-o-nin*) [*θεῖον*, sulfur], $C_{12}H_9N_3S$. A sulfur compound of the aromatic group, used as a stain in microscopy. Its solutions are of a dark-blue color.

Thiophene (*thi'-o-fēn*) [*thio-; phenol*], C_4H_4S. A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series; a colorless, oily liquid, miscible with water. The iodid, $C_4H_2I_2S$, has been used as a substitute for iodoform. **T. Sodium Sulfonate,** $C_4H_3S.NaSO_3$, a white powder used in prurigo.

Thiophil (*thi'-o-fil*) [*thio-; φιλεῖν*, to love]. Loving sulfur; applied to microorganisms.

Thiopyrin (*thi-o-pi'-rin*). A derivative of antipyrin.

Thioresorcinol (*thi-o-rez-or'-sin-ol*) [*thio-; resorcinol*], $C_6H_4(SO)_2$. A compound of sulfur and resorcinol used as a powder or ointment as a substitute for iodoform.

Thiosapol (*thi-o-sa'-pol*). A sulfureted soap containing 10% of sulfur.

Thiosavonals (*thio-sav'-on-als*). Potash sulfur soaps that contain sulfur in a chemically combined state.

Thiosinamin (*thi-o-sin'-am-in*) [*thio-; sinapis*, mustard], $C_4H_8N_2S$. A crystalline substance prepared from mustard-oil and ammonia. It is used in lupus, glandular enlargements, and night-sweats.

Thiosulfuric Acid (*thi-o-sul-fu'-rik*) [*thio-; sulfuric*], $H_2S_2O_3$. An acid derived from sulfuric acid by the substitution of sulfur for part of the oxygen.

Thiourea (*thi-o-u-re'-ah*) [*thio-; urea*], $CS(NH)_2$. Sulfocarbamid; a derivative of urea in which sulfur replaces the oxygen of the latter.

Third Cranial Nerve. The oculomotor nerve. See *Motor oculi* under *Nerve*.

Thirst (*thurst*) [AS., *thurst*]. A desire for drink.

Thiry's Fistula (*the'-rēz*). A fistula for obtaining the intestinal juice. A piece of intestine about four inches long is separated from the bowel without dividing the mesentery and its blood-vessels. One end of the tube is closed, and the other is stitched to the abdominal wound. The two ends of intestine from which the piece was cut out are then united by sutures. From the excised piece a pure intestinal juice is obtained.

Thiuret (*thi'-u-ret*) [θεῖον, sulfur], $C_3H_7N_3S_2$. A crystalline antiseptic which readily yields its sulfur in a nascent condition. On this property depends its antiseptic action.

Thlipsencephalus (*thlip-sen-sef'-al-us*) [θλίψις, pressure; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A monster in which there is extensive exposure of the base of the brain from nondevelopment of the occipital bone and even of the upper vertebras.

Thliptol (*thlip'-tol*). A proprietary antiseptic and deodorant liquid, said to consist of benzoboric acid combined with oil of eucalyptus, thyme, etc.

Thompson's Line. A red line along the border of the gums, frequently seen in pulmonary tuberculosis. **T.'s Test,** the collection of the morning urine in two glasses to determine whether a gonorrheal process is localized in the anterior portion of the urethra or whether it has extended into the posterior portion.

Thomsen's Disease [after J. *Thomsen*, a German physician]. Myotonia congenita, a disease commonly congenital and occurring in families, and characterized by tonic spasm or rigidity of the muscles, coming on when they are first put in action after a period of rest. As the muscles are used the stiffness gradually wears off.

Thomsonianism (*tom-so'-ne-an-izm*). A system of medicine introduced by Samuel Thomson (1769–1843), of Massachusetts. It insisted on the use of vegetable remedies only.

Thoracalgia (*tho-rak-al'-je-ah*) [*thorax*; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the thorax.

Thoracentesis (*tho-ras-en-te'-sis*) [*thorax*; κέντησις, a piercing]. Puncture of the thorax for the removal of fluid.

Thoracic (*tho-ras'-ik*) [*thorax*]. Pertaining to or situated in the chest or thorax, as the *thoracic* aorta. **T. Duct.** See *Duct, Thoracic.* **T. Index.** See *Index, Thoracic.*

Thoracicoacromialis (*tho-ras-ik-o-ak-ro-mi-a'-lis*). See *Artery, Acromiothoracic.*

Thoracicohumeral (*tho-ras-ik-o-hu'-mer-al*). Relating to the chest and upper arm.

Thoraco- (*tho-rak-o-*) [θώραξ, thorax]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the thorax.

Thoracoacromial (*tho-rak-o-ak-ro'-me-al*). Acromiothoracic, relating to the chest and the shoulder; applied to a group of muscles.

Thoracoceloschisis (*tho-rak-o-se-los'-kis-is*) [*thoraco-; κοιλία*, belly; σχίσις, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the chest and abdomen.

Thoracocentesis (*tho-rak-o-sen-te'-sis*). See *Thoracentesis.*

Thoracocyrtosis (*tho-rak-o-sur-to'-sis*) [*thoraco-; κυρτός*, curved]. Excessive curvature of the thorax.

Thoracodidymus (*tho-rak-o-did'-im-us*) [*thoraco-; δίδυμος*, double]. A double monster joined at the thorax.

Thoracodynia (*tho-rak-o-din'-e-ah*) [*thoraco-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the chest.

Thoracogastrodidymus (*tho-rak-o-gas-tro-did'-im-us*) [*thoraco-; γαστήρ*, belly; *δίδυμος*, double]. A twin monstrosity united by the thorax and abdomen.

Thoracogastroschisis (*tho-rak-o-gas-tros'-kis-is*). See *Thoracoceloschisis.*

Thoracometer (*tho-rak-om'-et-er*) [*thoraco-; μέτρον*, a measure]. A stethometer.

Thoracometry (*tho-rak-om'-et-re*) [see *Thoracometer*]. Measurement of the movement of the walls of the chest.

Thoracopagus (*tho-rak-op'-ag-us*) [*thoraco-; πάγος*, that which is firmly set]. A double monster with portions of the thoraxes coalescent.

Thoracoplasty (*tho-rak'-o-plas-te*) [*thoraco-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the thorax.

Thoracoschisis (*tho-rak-os'-kis-is*) [*thoraco-; σχίσις*, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the thorax.

Thoracoscope (*tho-rak'-o-skōp*) [*thoraco-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A stethoscope.

Thoracoscopy (*tho-rak-os'-ko-pe*) [see *Thoracoscope*]. Examination of the chest, especially by the stethoscope.

Thoracostenosis (*tho-rak-o-sten-o'-sis*) [*thoraco-; stenosis*]. Contraction or compression of the walls of the chest.

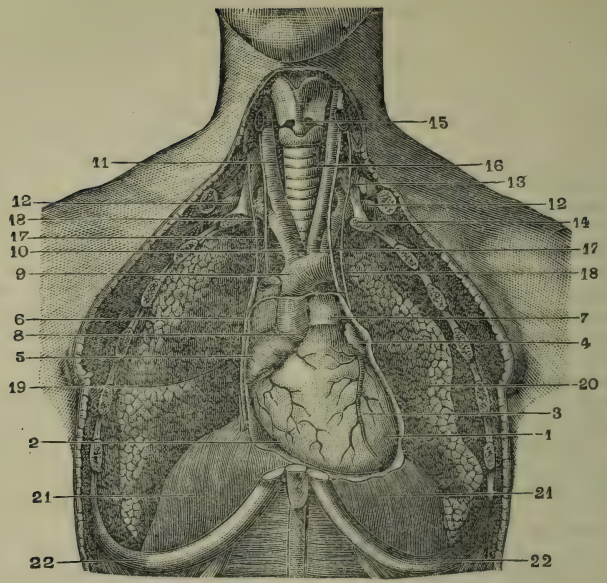
Thoracotomy (*tho-rak-ot'-o-me*) [*thoraco-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the thorax or chest-wall.

Thoradelphus (*tho-rad-el'-fus*) [*thorax; ἀδελφός*, brother]. A double monster united above the umbilicus, with one head, four lower and two upper extremities.

Thorax (*tho'-raks*) [θώραξ, a breastplate]. The chest; the framework of bones and soft tissues bounded by the diaphragm below, the ribs and sternum in front, the ribs and dorsal portion of the vertebral column behind, and above by the structures in the lower part of the neck, and containing the heart inclosed in the pericardium, the lungs invested by the pleura, and the mediastinal structures. **T., Region of.** See *Region, Thoracic.*

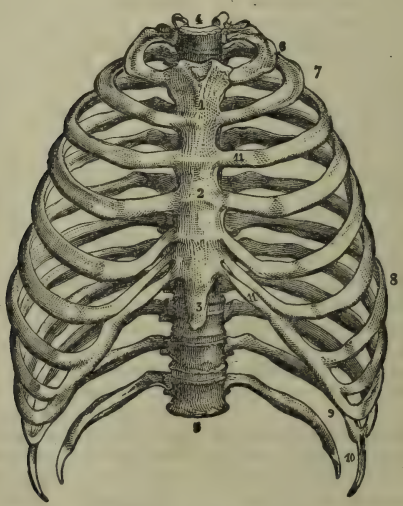
Thorium (*tho'-re-um*) [Icel., *Thōrr*]. A rare metal related chemically to tin. Symbol Th.

Thormaehlen's Test for Melanin in Urine. To the urine to be tested add sodium nitroprussid, caustic potash, and acetic acid. and



Contents of the Thorax, Showing the Diaphragm in its Relations to the Heart and Lungs.—(*Holden.*)

1. Left ventricle. 2. Right ventricle. 3. Anterior coronary artery. 4. Left auricle. 5. Right auricle. 6. Superior vena cava. 7. Pulmonary artery. 8. Origin of aorta. 9. Arch of aorta. 10. Innominate artery. 11. Right carotid. 12, 12. Subclavian arteries. 13. Scalenus anticus. 14. First rib. 15. Larynx. 16. Trachea. 17, 17. Pneumogastrics. 18, 18. Phrenics. 19. Right lung. 20. Left lung. 21, 21. Diaphragm. 22, 22. Seventh pair of ribs.



Thorax (Anterior View).

1. Manubrium sterni. 2. Gladiolus. 3. Ensiform cartilage of xiphoid appendix. 4. Circumference of apex of thorax. 5. Circumference of base. 6. First rib. 7. Second rib. 8, 8. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. 9. Eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs. 10. Eleventh and twelfth ribs. 11, 11. Costal cartilages.

in the presence of melanin a deep-blue coloration will be produced.

Thorn-apple. See *Stramonium.*

Thornton's Sign. Violent pain in the flanks in nephrolithiasis.

Thornwaldt's Disease. Nasolaryngeal stenosis associated with the formation of a cyst-like cavity in the midst of the racemose glands in the pharyngeal mucosa, and containing pus or mucopus.

Thoroughwort. See *Eupatorium.*

Thought-transference. See *Telepathy.*

Threadworm. See *Oxyuris.*

Three-day Fever. Synonym of *Dengue.*

Threpsology (*threp-sol'-o-je*) [θρέψις, nutrition; λόγος, treatise]. The science of nutrition.

Threshold (*thresh'-old*). The lower limit of stimulus capable of producing an impression upon consciousness.

Thrill. A fine vibration felt by the hand. A thrill may be felt on palpation over an aneurysm, over a heart the seat of valvular disease, and over hydatid cysts. **T., Presystolic,** a thrill which can sometimes be felt before the systole when the hand is placed over the apex-beat. **T., Purring,** a thrill resembling that felt when the hand is placed on the back of a cat.

Throat (*thrōt*) [AS., *throte,* throat]. 1. The anterior part of the neck. 2. The pharynx and larynx; the fauces. **T., Sore,** pharyngitis. **T., Sore, Clergyman's,** laryngitis caused by overuse through public speaking.

Throb. A pulsation or beating.

Throbbing (*throb'-ing*). A rhythmic beating. **T. Aorta,** exaggerated pulsation of the abdominal aorta perceptible to the patient.

Thromballosis (*throm-bal-o'-sis*) [*thrombus;* ἀλλοίωσις, a change]. The changed condition caused by coagulation of the venous blood.

Thrombase (*throm'-bās*). Same as *Thrombin.*

Thrombin (*throm'-bin*) [*thrombus*]. The fibrin-ferment, the animal enzym that causes coagulation of shed blood.

Thrombo- (*throm-bo-*) [θρόμβος, a thrombus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a thrombus.

Thromboarteritis (*throm - bo - ar - ter - i' - tis*) [*thrombo-; arteritis*]. Inflammation of an artery associated with thrombosis.

Thrombocystis (*throm-bo-sis'-tis*) [*thrombo-;* κύστις, a bladder]. The sac sometimes enveloping a thrombus.

Thrombogen (*throm'-bo-jen*) [*thrombo-;* γεννᾶν, to produce]. In biology, producing or giving rise to clots.

Thromboid (*throm'-boid*) [*thrombo-;* εἶδος, like]. Resembling a thrombus.

Thrombophlebitis (*throm - bo - fleb - i' - tis*) [*thrombo-; phlebitis*]. Inflammation of a vein associated with thrombosis.

Thrombosin (*throm'-bo-sin*). One of the products of the cleavage of fibrinogen by acetic acid; it is a proteid body which passes into fibrin in the presence of soluble calcium salts.

Thrombosis (*throm-bo'-sis*) [*thrombus*]. The formation of a thrombus. **T., Dilation,** that which results from a slowing of the blood-current next to the vessel-walls, as the result of dilation of a vessel (as in aneurysms, varices) or of the heart.

Thrombotic (*throm-bot'-ik*) [*thrombosis*]. Pertaining to or produced by thrombosis.

Thrombus (*throm'-bus*) [θρόμβος, a clot]. A clot of blood formed within the heart or blood-vessels, due usually to a slowing of the circulation or to alteration of the blood or vessel-walls.

Through-drainage. A method of drainage in which a perforated tube is carried through the cavity to be drained, so that the latter can be flushed through and through by the injection of fluid into one end of the tube.

Through-illumination. Transillumination.

Thrush. A form of stomatitis due to a specific fungus, *Oidium albicans* or *Saccharomyces albicans,* and characterized by the presence of diffuse white patches. It occurs especially in weakly children, but may affect adults depressed by wasting diseases.

Thrypsis (*thrip'-sis*) [θρύψις, a crushing]. A comminuted fracture.

Thuja (*hu'-jah*). A genus of trees of the order *Coniferæ. T. occidentalis* or arbor vitæ has been used in intermittent fever, rheumatism, scurvy, and as an emmenagog.

Thumb (*thum*). The digit on the extreme radial side of the hand, differing from the other digits in having but two phalanges, and in that its metacarpal bone is separately movable.

Thus [L., "incense"]. True frankincense or olibanum.

Thuya (*thu'-yah*). See *Thuja.*

Thylacitis, Thylaciitis (*thi-las-i'-tis, thi-las-e-i'-tis*) [θυλάκιον, a little bag]. Acne rosacea.

Thyma (*thi'-mah*). A corruption of ecthyma and also of thymion.

Thymacetin (*thi-mas'-et-in*) [*thyme; acetum,* vinegar], $C_6H_2(CH_3)(C_3H_7)(OC_2H_5)NH(C_2H_3O)$. A derivative of thymol used as an antineuralgic. Dose 3–15 gr. (0.2–1.0 Gm.).

Thyme (*tīm*) [θύμον, thyme]. The genus *Thymus,* of the order *Labiatæ. Thymus vulgaris* yields a volatile oil in which are found *cymene, thymene,* and *thymol.* **T., Oil of** (*oleum thymi,* U. S. P.), a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and tops of *Thymus vulgaris.* Dose 3 min. (0.2 Cc.).

Thymectomy (*thi-mek'-to-me*) [*thymus;* ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the thymus.

Thymelcosis (*thi-mel-ko'-sis*) [*thymus;* ἕλκωσις, ulceration]. Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thymene (*ti'-mēn* or *thi'-mēn*) [*thyme*]. An eleopten existing in oil of thyme.

Thymic (*thi'-mik,* also for first definition, *ti'-mik*) [*thyme; thymus*]. 1. Pertaining to or contained in thyme. 2. Pertaining to the thymus gland. **T. Asthma,** a form of laryngismus stridulus consisting in a temporary suspension of respiration, attributed to enlargement of the thymus.

Thymin (*thi'-min*), $C_5H_6N_2O_2$. A crystalline body obtained by boiling nucleic acid from

the thymus gland of the calf with dilute sulfuric acid.

Thyminol (*ti'-min-ol*). An antiseptic liquid said to be a solution of thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, *Baptisia*, benzoic, boric, and salicylic acids.

Thymion (*thi'-me-on*) [*Θύμιον*]. A wart; a condyloma.

Thymitis (*thi-mi'-tis*) [*thymus; itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thymoform (*thi'-mo-form*). A reaction-product of thymol and formaldehyd; used as are iodoform and dermatol.

Thymol (*ti'-mol* or *thi'-mol*) [*thyme; oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{13}.HO$. A phenol derived from the volatile oils of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Monarda punctata*, and *Carum ajowan*. It is a crystalline solid, melting at 44° C., very slightly soluble in water, and is used as a local antiseptic and deodorant in ulcers, leukorrhea, and stomatitis, as an intestinal antiseptic, and as an anthelmintic. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). **T. Carbonate,** recommended as preferable to thymol in uncinariasis. Dose 30 gr. (2 Gm.). Syn., *Thymotol*. **T. Salicylate,** $C_{10}H_{13}O \cdot C_7H_5O_3$, an intestinal antiseptic.

Thymotol (*thi'-mo-tol*). See *Thymol Carbonate*.

Thymoxalme (*thi-moks-al'-me*) [*thyme; ὀξύς*, sharp; *ἅλς*, salt]. A mixture of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

Thymozone (*thi'-mo-zōn*). A combination of *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Thymus vulgaris*, and *Pinus sylvestris*, with benzoic, boric, and salicylic acids. A nonirritating compound used as an internal antiseptic and externally as is phenol.

Thymus (*thi'-mus*) [*θύμος*, the sweetbread]. 1. An organ situated in the anterior superior mediastinum. It continues to develop until the second year of life, afterward remains stationary until about the fourteenth, and then undergoes fatty metamorphosis and atrophy. The thymus consists of lobules largely composed of lymphadenoid tissue in which minute concentric bodies, the corpuscles of Hassal, are found. The latter are remnants of epithelial structures. 2. A genus of labiate plants. See *Thyme*. **T. Gland.** Same as *Thymus* (1).

Thyraden (*thi'-ra-den*). See *Thyroidin*.

Thyrein (*thi'-re-in*). See *Iodothyrin*.

Thyreo- (*thi-re-o-*). See *Thyro-*.

Thyro- (*thi-ro-*) [*θυρεός*, a shield, and hence, from similarity of shape and function, the thyroid gland or cartilage]. A prefix signifying relationship to the thyroid gland.

Thyroantitoxin (*thi-ro-an-te-toks'-in*) [*thyro-; antitoxin*]. 1. $C_6H_{11}N_3O_5$. A proteid constituent of the thyroid gland. 2. A preparation of the thyroid gland used in exophthalmic goiter, bronchocele, etc. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.) daily.

Thyroarytenoid (*thi-ro-ar-it'-en-oid*) [*thyro-; arytenoid*]. Pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages, as the *thyroarytenoid* ligaments, *thyroarytenoid* muscle (*thyroarytenoideus*).

Thyrocele (*thi'-ro-sēl*) [*thyro-; κήλη*, a tumor]. A tumor affecting the thyroid gland; goiter.

Thyrochondrotomy (*thi-ro-kon-drot'-o-me*) [*thyro-; χόνδρος*, cartilage; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrocolloid (*thi-ro-kol'-oid*). A proprietary preparation of the thyroid glands of sheep.

Thyroepiglottic (*thi-ro-ep-e-glot'-ik*) [*thyro-; epiglottis*]. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis, as the *thyroepiglottic* muscle (*thyroepiglottideus*).

Thyrogenous (*thi-roj'-en-us*) [*thyro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Originating in the thyroid gland.

Thyroglandin (*thi-ro-gland'-in*). A compound of iodoglobulin and thyroidin, in the form and proportion in which they exist in the thyroid gland. Dose 3–5 gr. (0.19–0.32 Gm.) for myxedema and obesity.

Thyroglobulin (*thi-ro-glob'-u-lin*). The iodin-proteid of the thyroid secreted by it and lodged in the colloid substance.

Thyroglossal (*thi-ro-glos'-al*) [*thyro-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Pertaining to the thyroid and the tongue.

Thyrohyal (*thi-ro-hi'-al*). See *Thyrohyoid*.

Thyrohyoid (*thi-ro-hi'-oid*) [*thyro-; hyoid*]. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone, as the *thyrohyoid* membrane.

Thyroid (*thi'-roid*) [*θυρεός*, shield; *εἶδος*, like]. 1. Shield-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the thyroid gland. 3. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage. 4. Pertaining to the thyroid foramen. 5. The thyroid gland. **T. Cartilage,** the largest of the laryngeal cartilages, united at an angle in front called the pomum adami. **T. Extract.** See under *T. Gland*. **T. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Thyroid*. **T. Gland,** one of the socalled ductless glands, lying in front of the trachea, and consisting of two lateral lobes, connected centrally by an isthmus. The organ is composed of follicles lined by epithelium, producing a peculiar colloid material. The function of the organ is not definitely known, but it is supposed to be the production of some substance necessary to the body—an internal secretion that may counteract poisons produced in the system. Hypertrophy of the gland (goiter) is sometimes associated with a peculiar disease known as exophthalmic goiter; absence of the gland leads to cretinism or myxedema. An extract prepared from the thyroid gland of animals (*thyroid extract*) and other preparations of the gland are used medicinally. See *Organotherapy*.

Thyroidectomy (*thi-roi-dek'-to-me*) [*thyroid; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidin (*thi-roi'-din*) [*thyroid; εἶδος*, like]. A proprietary lactose trituration of dried extract of thyroid gland; one part represents two parts of fresh gland. It is an alterative used in myxedema, struma, and psoriasis. Dose 15–24 gr. (1.0–1.5 Gm.) daily.

Thyroidism (*thi'-roid-izm*). 1. Disturbances produced by hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. 2. A series of phenomena due to continued use of thyroid preparations. 3. Disturbances due to removal of the thyroid.

Thyroiditis (*thi-roi-di'-tis*) [*thyroid; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidotomy (*thi-roi-dot'-o-me*) [*thyroid; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidotoxin (*thi-roid-o-toks'-in*). A substance specifically toxic for the cells of the thyroid gland.

Thyroigenous (*thi-roi'-jen-us*). Originating in disturbances of the thyroid gland.

Thyroiodin (*thi-ro-i'-od-in*). A substance found principally combined with a proteid, but also free in the thyroid gland. Syn., *Iodothyrin*.

Thyrolingual (*thi-ro-lin'-gwal*). Relating to the thyroid and the tongue; thyroglossal.

Thyrophyma (*thi-ro-fi'-mah*) [*thyro-; φύμα*, a tumor]. Enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Thyroprival (*thi-ro-pri'-val*) [*thyro-; privare*, to deprive]. Due to loss of function or removal of the thyroid gland.

Thyroprivus (*thi-ro-pri'-vus*) [*thyroprival*]. 1. Deprived of the thyroid gland. 2. A morbid condition due to loss of the thyroid gland.

Thyroproteid (*thi-ro-pro'-te-id*). An albumin from the thyroid gland.

Thyroptosis (*thi-ro-to'-sis*) [*thyro-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Displacement of a goitrous thyroid so as to be concealed in the thorax.

Thyrotomy (*thi-rot'-o-me*) [*thyro-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision or splitting of the thyroid cartilage.

Tibia (*tib'-e-ah*) [L., "shin"]. The larger of the two bones of the leg, commonly called the shin-bone, articulating with the femur, fibula, and astragalus.

Tibial (*tib'-e-al*) [*tibia*]. Pertaining to or in relation with the tibia, as the *tibial* muscle (*tibialis*), *tibial* artery, *tibial* nerve.

Tibio- (*tib-e-o-*) [*tibia*]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the tibia.

Tibiofemoral (*tib-e-o-fem'-or-al*) [*tibio-; femur*]. Pertaining to the tibia and the femur.

Tibiofibular (*tib-e-o-fib'-u-lar*) [*tibio-; fibula*]. Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

Tibionavicular (*tib-e-o-nav-ik'-u-lar*) [*tibio-; navicula*, a boat]. Relating to the tibia and the scaphoid bone.

Tibiotarsal (*tib-e-o-tar'-sal*) [*tibio-; tarsus*]. Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus.

Tic (*tik*) [Fr.]. A twitching, especially of the facial muscles. **T. convulsif, T., Convulsive,** spasm of the facial muscles. **T. douloureux,** neuralgia of the trifacial nerve. **T., Painless,** the occurrence, at intervals, of sudden rapid involuntary contraction in a muscle or group of muscles.

Tick (*tik*). A name applied to several species of *Acarus*. **T. Fever,** Texas fever.

Tickle (*tik'-l*). To touch so as to cause a peculiar sensation (tickling or titillation), usually associated with laughing and reflex muscular movements.

T. i. d. An abbreviation for *ter in die*, three times a day.

Tidal Air. See under *Respiration*. **T. Wave.** See *Wave, Tidal*.

Tiedemann's Glands. See *Bartholin, Glands of*. **T.'s Nerve,** a plexus of delicate nerve-fibers derived from the ciliary nerves, and surrounding the central artery of the retina.

Tiglic Aldehyd (*tig'-lik al'-de-hid*). See *Croton Aldehyd*.

Tiglium (*tig'-le-um*). A plant, *Croton tiglium*, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. It contains a fixed oil. **Tiglii, Oleum** (U. S. P.), croton oil (*oleum crotonis*, B. P.); a powerful local irritant, and used, locally, as a counterirritant in gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, glandular swellings, etc. It is an active purgative, especially useful when a prompt effect is desired, as in mania, coma, etc. Dose 1 or 2 drops (0.065–0.13 Cc.).

Tigroid (*ti-groid'*) [*τιγροειδής*, spotted]. A term applied to chromophil corpuscles. **T. Masses.** See *Nissl's Bodies*.

Tilia (*til'-e-ah*) [L.]. A genus of exogenous trees—the linden or basswood.

Tillaux-Phocas' Disease. See *Phocas' Disease*.

Tilmus (*til'-mus*) [*τιλμός*, a pulling]. Carphology.

Timbre (*tam'-br*) [Fr.]. The peculiar quality of a tone, other than pitch and intensity, that makes it distinctive. It depends upon the overtones of the vibrating body.

Tin. A silvery-white, metallic, malleable element, having a specific gravity of 7.25, an atomic weight of 118.1, an atomicity of two or four. Symbol Sn, from the Latin *stannum*. **T. Chlorid,** stannous chlorid, $SnCl_2 + 2H_2O$, is used as a reagent. **T., Precipitated** (galvanically), recommended as a vermifuge against tape-worm. Dose 9 gr. (0.5 Gm.) every fifteen minutes until five or six doses have been taken.

Tinctable (*tink'-tab-l*). Tingible.

Tincture (*tingk'-tūr*) [*tinctura*, from *tingere*, to tinge]. 1. A solution of the medicinal principles of a substance in a fluid other than water or glycerol. 2. Specifically, an alcoholic solution of a medicinal substance. **T., Ammoniated,** one made with ammoniated alcohol. **T., Ethereal,** one made with ether. **T.s of Fresh Herbs** (*tincturæ herbarum recentium*, U. S. P.), prepared by macerating fresh herbs with alcohol.

Tinea (*tin'-e-ah*) [L., "a moth; a worm"]. Ringworm; a generic term applied to a class of skin diseases caused by parasitic fungi, formerly applied to many spreading cutaneous diseases. **T. amiantacea, T. asbestina,** seborrhea of the scalp in which the crusts resemble absestos. **T. capitis,** ringworm of the scalp. **T. circinata.** See under *T. trichophytina*. **T. cruris.** See under *T. trichophytina*. **T. decalvans,** alopecia areata. **T. favosa,** favus. **T. furfuracea,** seborrhœa

sicca. **T. imbricata,** a disease occurring in the East Indies, and characterized by the formation of concentric scaly patches and intense itching. Syn., *Bowditch Island ringworm; Tokelau ringworm.* **T. kerion,** a markedly inflammatory form of ringworm of the scalp (*tinea tonsurans*), giving rise to the formation of an edematous, boggy swelling discharging a mucoid secretion. **T. lupinosa.** Same as *T. favosa.* **T. nodosa,** a nodose condition of the hair of the mustache, accompanied by thickening, roughness, and fragility. **T. sycosis.** See under *T. trichophytina.* **T. tarsi,** blepharitis ulcerosa. **T. tonsurans.** See under *T. trichophytina.* **T. trichophytina,** ringworm, a spreading, contagious disease of the skin due to a vegetable fungus, the *Trichophyton.* On the nonhairy parts of the body (*tinea trichophytina corporis, tinea circinata*) it presents itself by spreading, scaly patches, tending to clear in the center. On the thighs and scrotum (*tinea trichophytina cruris*) it is apt to assume the appearance of eczema, hence it is also called *eczema marginatum.* The nails may be affected (*tinea trichophytina unguium*), becoming grayish, opaque, and brittle. On the scalp (*tinea trichophytina capitis, tinea tonsurans*) it forms rounded, grayish, slightly elevated, scaly patches, with brittleness and loss of the hair. Ringworm of the bearded region (*tinea trichophytina barbæ, tinea sycosis,* parasitic sycosis, barber's itch) forms at first rounded, scaly patches, which soon become nodular and lumpy and tend to break down. **T. versicolor,** a disease of the skin due to a vegetable parasite, *Microsporon furfur.* It is characterized by brownish-yellow macules that coalesce to form extensive areas of eruption. There is usually slight itching. C. W. Allen's iodin test is of value for the recognition of suspected areas; it consists in the application of iodin solution, preferably Lugol's (iodin, 5; potassium iodid, 10; water, 100). The diseased portion will stain deep brown or mahogany color, in contrast to the light-yellow coloration of healthy tissue.

Tingible (*tinj'-ib-l*) [*tingere,* to tinge]. Capable of being stained; stainable.

Tinkling (*tink'-ling*). A chinking sound, heard over a pneumothorax or a large pulmonary cavity. Syn., *Metallic tinkling.*

Tinnitus (*tin-i'-tus* or *tin'-it-us*) [*tinnire,* to tinkle]. A subjective ringing, roaring, or hissing sound heard in the ears. Syn., *Tinnitus aurium.*

Tisane (*te-zahn'*). See *Ptisan.*

Tissue (*tish'-u*) [Fr., *tissu,* from L., *texere,* to weave]. An aggregation of similar cells and fibers, forming a distinct structure, and entering as such into the formation of an organ or organism. **T., Adenoid.** See *T., Lymphadenoid.* **T., Adipose,** fatty tissue, a form of connective tissue consisting of fat-cells lodged in the meshes of areolar tissue. **T., Areolar,** a form of connective tissue consisting of cells and delicate, elastic fibers interlacing in every direction. **T., Cancellous,** the spongy tissue of bones. **T., Cartilaginous.** See *Cartilage.* **T., Connective,** a general term for all those tissues of the body that support the essential elements or parenchyma. The most important varieties are adipose tissue, areolar tissue, osseous tissue, cartilaginous tissue, elastic tissue, fibrous tissue, lymphoid tissue. **T., Epithelial.** See *Epithelium.* **T., Erectile,** a spongy tissue that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood. **T., Lymphadenoid, T., Lymphoid,** a form of connective tissue in which reticular meshes contain lymphoid cells; it composes the greater part of the lymphatic glands and is found in the spleen, tonsils, and the alimentary mucosa. **T., Mucous,** a connective tissue such as is present in the umbilical cord of the fetus. **T., Muscular.** See *Muscular Tissue.* **T., Nervous,** the intrinsic substance of a nerve or nerve-fiber. **T., Osseous.** See *Bone.* **T., White Fibrous,** a form of connective tissue consisting of exceedingly fine, inelastic, transparent filaments. This tissue forms the greater part of ligaments, tendons, fascia, sheaths of muscles, periosteum, etc. **T., Yellow Elastic,** a very elastic yellowish tissue predominating in the subflavous ligament, vocal bands, inner coats of blood-vessels, and the longitudinal coats of the trachea and bronchi.

Titanium (*tit-a'-ne-um*) [Τιτάν, Titan]. A metal having a certain relationship to iron, chromium, and tin. It is extremely infusible and will scratch glass. Its medicinal properties are little understood. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Titer, Titre (*te'-ter*). [Fr.]. A standard of fineness or strength.

Titillation (*tit-il-a'-shun*) [*titillare,* to tickle]. The act of tickling; the sensation produced by tickling.

Titration (*tit-ra'-shun*) [Fr., *titre,* standard of fineness]. Volumetric analysis by the aid of standard solutions.

Titubation (*tit-u-ba'-shun*) [*titubare,* to stagger]. A staggering gait seen especially in diseases of the cerebellum.

Tl. Symbol of *thallium.*

Tobacco (*to-bak'-o*) [Sp., *tabaco,* tobacco]. A plant, *Nicotiana tabacum,* of the order *Solanaceæ,* the dried leaves of which (*tabaci folia,* B. P.) contain a liquid alkaloid, *nicotin,* $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, which is also present in the seeds and root. Nicotin is one of the most active poisons known. Tobacco-smoke contains a series of bases, among which are pyridin, picolin, lutidin, parvolin, and others. Tobacco is used as a sedative in nearly all parts of the world, being smoked, chewed, or used as snuff. Its physiologic action is that of a nauseant, antispasmodic, and depressant; it is also a local irritant. In medicine it has been employed as a relaxant in intestinal obstruction, being given in the form of an enema, but it is now rarely used except in asthma and locally in hemorrhoids. Unof.

T.-amblyopia, amblyopia produced by the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. **T.-heart,** an irritable state of the heart, characterized by irregular action and palpitation, produced by excessive indulgence in tobacco. **T., Indian.** See *Lobelia.*

Todd's Ascending Process. See *Scarpa's Fascia.* **T.'s Cirrhosis,** hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver.

Toe [AS., *tá*]. A digit of the foot. **T.-brace,** an appliance for correction of flat-foot and deformed toes. **T.-clonus,** contraction of the great toe on sudden extension of the first phalanx. **T., Flexed, T., Hammer-,** a claw-like permanent distortion of a toe in which it is abnormally flexed at the last joint, allowing the tip to rest on the ground while the first joint is raised above the proper level. **T. Reflex.** See *Reflex, Toe.*

Toilet (*toi'-let*) [OF., *toilette,* a cloth]. In surgery, the cleansing, washing, and dressing of an operative wound.

Tokelau Ringworm. See *Tinea imbricata.*

Tokodynamometer (*tok-o-di-nam-om'-et-er*) [τόκος, birth; *dynamometer*]. An instrument for measuring the force of the expulsive efforts of the uterus in childbirth.

Tokology (*tok-ol'-o-je*) [τόκος, birth; λόγος, science]. The science of obstetrics.

Tokomania (*to-ko-ma'-ne-ah*) [τόκος, birth; μανία, madness]. Puerperal insanity.

Tolerance (*tol'-er-ans*) [*tolerare,* to bear]. The ability of enduring the influence of a drug or poison, particularly when acquired by a continued use of the substance.

Tollen's Reagent for Glucose. An ammoniacal silver solution obtained by precipitating silver nitrate solution with caustic potash and adding just enough ammonia to dissolve the precipitate yielded. This solution is reduced by glucose.

Tolokno (*to-lok'-no*). A food prepared chiefly from oats. Used in Russia for superalimentation in tuberculosis.

Tolu (*to-lu'*) [Santiago de *Tolu,* in the United States of Colombia, where it was first obtained]. Short for *balsam of tolu.* **T., Balsam of** (*balsamum tolutanum,* U. S. P., B. P.), a balsam obtained from *Toluifera balsamum,* an evergreen tree of the order *Leguminosæ.* It is used as a stimulant expectorant. Dose 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **T., Syrup of** (*syrupus tolutanus,* U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 4 dr. (16 Cc.). **T., Tincture of** (*tinctura tolutana,* U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 30 min. (2 Cc.).

Toluene (*tol'-u-ēn*) [*tolu*], C_7H_8. Methylbenzene; a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar and also produced in the dry distillation of tolu balsam and many resins.

Toluidin (*tol-u'-id-in*) [*tolu*], $C_7H_7.NH_2$. A homolog of anilin, prepared from toluene. **T. Blue,** $C_{16}H_{16}N_3SClZnCl$, the double salt of zinc chlorid and dimethyltoluthionin. It occurs as a black powder dissolving in water and alcohol with a fine blue coloration. It acts upon lower organisms as a powerful poison and may be employed as is methylene-blue in infectious conjunctivitis, and also as a substitute for fluorescein in fixing the limits of corneal lesion.

Toluol (*tol'-u-ol*). Same as *Toluene.*

Tolylacetamid (*tol-il-as-et-am'-id*), $C_6H_4(CH_3)$-$NH.(C_2H_3O)$. A derivative of coal-tar; used as an antiseptic. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Tolylantipyrin. See *Tolypyrin.*

Tolypyrin (*tol-e-pi'-rin*), $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. Colorless crystals of an intensely bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol; used as is antipyrin. **T. Salicylate,** $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O.C_7H_6O_3$. Dose, in rheumatism, etc., 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.).

Tolysal (*tol'-is-al*). Tolypyrin salicylate.

Tomaselli's Disease. Quinin fever, produced by large doses of quinin; it is attended with hematuria, dysuria, dyspnea, threatened collapse.

Tomentum (*to-men'-tum*) [L.]. A flock of wool. **T. cerebri,** the network of small blood-vessels of the pia penetrating the cortex of the brain.

Tomes' Fibers. Elongate, branched processes of the odontoblasts of the pulp filling the dentinal tubules of teeth.

Tomomania (*tom-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [τομή, a cutting; μανία, madness]. An excessive desire to perform operations.

Tone (*tōn*) [τόνος, from τείνειν, to stretch]. 1. A distinct sound. 2. The normal state of tension of a part or of the body.

Tonga (*tong'-ah*). A mixture of various barks, probably of *Premna taitensis* and *Raphidophora vitiensis,* brought from the Fiji islands, and used in neuralgia. Dose of a *fluidextract* ½ dr. (2 Cc.).

Tongaline (*ton'-gal-ēn*). A proprietary preparation said to contain tonga (bark of *Premna taitensis*), extract of *Cimicifuga racemosa,* sodium salicylate, pilocarpin salicylate, and colchicin salicylate. It is recommended in gouty diathesis.

Tongue (*tung*). The movable muscular organ attached to the floor of the mouth, and concerned in tasting, masticating, swallowing, and speaking. It consists of a number of muscles, and is covered by mucous membrane from which project numerous papillas, and in which are placed the terminal organs of taste. **T., Black,** a condition in which the dorsal surface of the tongue is covered with a black coating. **T.-depressor,** a spatula for pushing down the tongue during the examination of the mouth and throat. **T., Fern-leaf Pattern,** a name given to a tongue presenting a well-marked central furrow (midrib) with lateral branches. **T., Filmy,** one with whitish, symmetric patches on both sides. **T., Furred,** a coated tongue the papillas of which are prominent, giving the mucous membrane the appearance of a whitish fur. **T., Geographic,** one with localized thickening of the epithelium, giving to the surface the appearance of a geographic chart. **T., Hairy,** one with a hyperplasia of the papillas, giving rise to hair-like projections. **T., Strawberry,**

a hyperemic tongue, the fungiform papillas of which are very prominent; it is seen especially in scarlatina. **T.-swallowing,** a condition in which there is an abnormal mobility of the organ, so that it falls backward, giving rise to danger of suffocation. **T.-tie,** a congenital shortening of the frenum of the tongue, interfering with its mobility. Syn., *Ankyloglossia.* **T., Wooden,** one the seat of actinomycosis.

Tonic (*ton'-ik*) [*tone*]. 1. Pertaining to tone; producing normal tone or tension. 2. Characterized by continuous tension or contraction, as a *tonic* spasm, *tonic* convulsion. 3. An agent or drug producing normal tone of an organ or part. **T., Cardiac,** strengthening the heart-muscle. **T., Intestinal,** one strengthening the tone of the intestine. **T., Nervine,** one increasing the tone of the nervous system. **T., Stomachic,** one increasing the tone of the stomach. **T., Vascular,** one increasing the tone or tension of the blood-vessels.

Tonicity (*ton-is'-it-e*) [*tone*]. The condition of normal tone or tension of organs; a state of tone.

Tonicize (*ton'-is-īz*) [*tone*]. To give tone or tension to anything.

Toninervin (*ton-e-ner'-vin*). A water-soluble salt of quinin said to contain 4.5 % of iron. Dose as antipyretic 2–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 Gm.) every three hours; as tonic ⅘ gr. (0.05 Gm.) twice daily.

Tonitruphobia (*ton-it-ru-fo'-be-ah*) [*tonitru,* thunder; *φόβος,* fear]. Morbid dread of thunder.

Tonka-bean (*tong'-kah-bēn*). The seed of *Dipteryx odorata,* a tree of South America; it contains coumarin, and is used as a flavoring agent.

Tonograph (*ton'-o-graf*) [*τόνος,* tension; *γράφειν,* to write]. A device for recording the tension of the arterial blood-current.

Tonometer (*ton-om'-et-er*) [*τόνος,* tone, tension; *μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument to measure tension, as that of the eyeball. **T., Gärtner's,** one for estimating blood-pressure. **T., Musken's,** one for measuring the tonicity of the achilles tendon.

Tonometry (*ton-om'-et-re*). The measurement of tonicity.

Tonoplasts (*ton'-o-plasts*) [*τόνος,* tension; *πλάσμα,* a thing molded]. Small intracellular bodies which build up strongly osmotic substances within themselves and in this way swell to small vacuoles.

Tonoscope (*ton'-o-skōp*) [*τόνος,* tone; *σκοπεῖν,* to view]. An instrument for examination of the interior of the cranium by means of sound.

Tonsil (*ton'-sil*) [*tonsilla*]. 1. A small, almond-shaped body, situated on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate. It consists of an aggregation of from 10 to 18 lymph-follicles, and is covered by mucous membrane, which dips into certain depressions called crypts. 2. A small lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere, situated on the inferior mesial aspect. **T., Faucial.** See *Tonsil* (1). **T., Lingual,** an accumulation of lymphadenoid tissue at the base of the tongue. **T., Pharyngeal,** a mass of lymphadenoid tissue in the pharynx, between the eustachian tubes.

Tonsillar (*ton'-sil-ar*) [*tonsil*]. 1. Pertaining to the tonsil, as the *tonsillar* artery. 2. Affecting the tonsil, as *tonsillar* abscess.

Tonsillitis (*ton-sil-i'-tis*) [*tonsil; ιτις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of the tonsil. **T., Follicular,** a form in which the follicles are especially involved and project as whitish points from the surface of the tonsil. **T., Herpetic,** a form characterized by an eruption of herpetic vesicles, which soon rupture, leaving small, circular ulcers that coalesce and become covered with a fibrinous exudation. The disease has an acute onset, a continuous fever, and a critical decline, affects those subject to herpes elsewhere, and tends to recur. **T., Lacunar.** Same as *T., Follicular.* **T., Mycotic,** tonsillitis due to fungi. **T., Pustular,** a form characterized by the formation of pustules, as in smallpox. **T., Suppurative.** Synonym of *Quinsy.*

Tonsillolith (*ton-sil'-o-lith*) [*tonsil; λίθος,* a stone]. A concretion within the tonsil.

Tonsillotome (*ton'-sil-o-tom*) [*tonsil; τομή,* a cutting]. An instrument for removing or cutting off the tonsil.



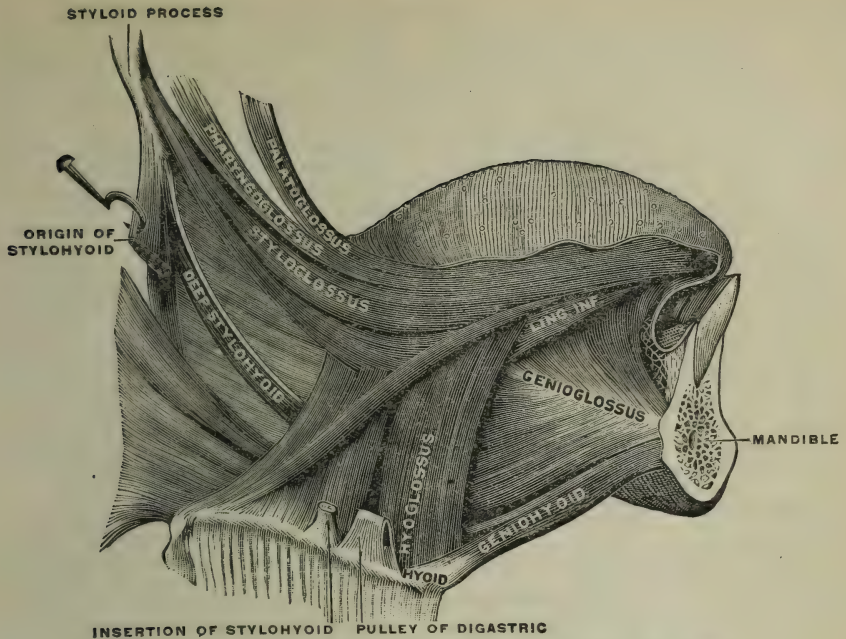
TONSILLOTOME

Tonsillotomy (*ton-sil-ot'-o-me*) [see *Tonsillotome*]. The operation of cutting out the tonsil. **T. Rash.** See *Rash, Amygdalotomy.*

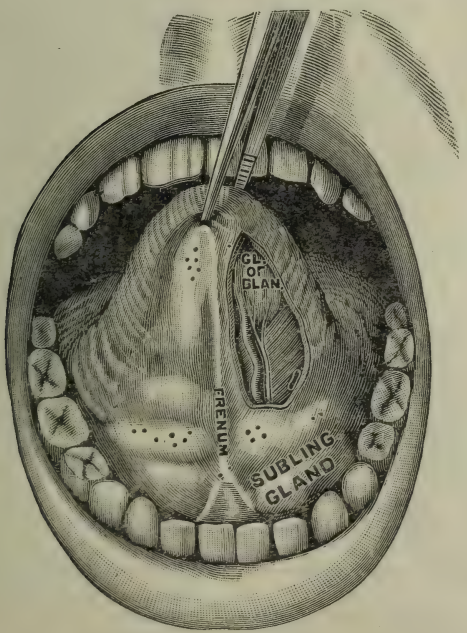
Tonsilsector (*ton-sil-sek'-tor*). A tonsillotome consisting of a pair of circular scissor-blades moving inside a circular guarding ring.

Tonus (*to'-nus*). See *Tone.* **T., Chemic,** the condition of the muscles when at rest and undergoing no mechanic exertion.

Tooth (*tooth*) [AS., *tōth*]. One of the small, bone-like organs occupying the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws, and serving for tearing and comminuting the food. The teeth begin to appear in the human being about the seventh month; by the end of the third year, the eruption of the so-called *temporary, deciduous,* or *milk-teeth,* numbering 20, is completed. The *permanent teeth* begin to replace the deciduous teeth about the seventh year. In the adult, the permanent teeth number 32, or 16 in each jaw, and are divided as follows: 2 *incisors,* 1 *canine,* 2 *bicuspids,* and 3 *molars* in each lateral half of the jaw. Each tooth is composed of a *crown,* the exposed part, a constricted part, called the *neck,* and a part within the alveolus, called



Muscles of the Tongue, Viewed from the Right Side.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)



Under Surface of Tongue and the Sublingual Space, Showing Openings of Salivary Ducts.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)

the *fang* or *root*. In structure a tooth consists of an outer hard substance, the *enamel*, incasing the crown; the *dentin*, within the enamel; and the *pulp*, a soft, vascular tissue filling the pulp-cavity. The dentin of the root is surrounded by the *cement* or *crusta petrosa*. **T., Eye-,** the upper canine tooth. **Teeth, Hutchinson's.** See *Hutchinson's Teeth*. **T., Stomach-,** the lower canine tooth. **T., Wisdom-,** the third molar tooth.

Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. See *Charcot-Marie's Type*.

Topesthesia (*top-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*τόπος*, place; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Local tactile sensibility.

Tophaceous (*to-fa'-shus*) [*tophus*]. Of the nature of tophi; sandy, or gritty.

Tophi (*to'-fi*). Plural of *tophus*.

Tophus (*to'-fus*) [*τόφος*, stone]. 1. The hard, stone-like deposits occurring in gout, especially about the knuckles and the cartilages of the ear, and consisting of sodium urate. 2. The tartar of the teeth.

Topic, Topical (*top'-ik, top'-ik-al*) [*τόπος*, place]. Local.

Topo- (*to-po-*) [*τόπος*, place]. A prefix meaning relating to a locality; localized.

Topoalgia (*top-o-al'-je-ah*) [*topo-; ἄλγος*, pain]. Localized pain, common in neurasthenia, and often appearing suddenly after emotional disturbances.

Topographic (*top-o-graf'-ik*) [see *Topography*]. Pertaining to a locality. **T. Anatomy,** the study of the regions occupied by a part, or in which anything occurs.

Topography (*top-og'-ra-fe*) [*topo-; γράφειν*, to write]. A study of the regions of the body or its parts, as *cerebral topography*.

Topology (*top-ol'-o-je*) [*topo-; λόγος*, science]. Topographic anatomy.

Toponarcosis (*top-o-nar-ko'-sis*) [*topo-; νάρκωσις*, a benumbing]. Local insensibility or anesthesia.

Toponeurosis (*top-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*topo-; neurosis*]. A local neurosis.

Torcular herophili (*tor'-ku-lar her-of'-il-i*) [L., "the wine-press of Herophilus"]. The expanded extremity of the superior longitudinal sinus, placed in a depression on the inner surface of the occipital bone. It receives the blood from the occipital sinus, and from it is derived the lateral sinus of the side to which it is deflected.

Toril (*tor'-il*). An extract of meat containing its albuminoids prepared with the addition of savory herbs.

Tormen (*tor'-men*). See *Tormina*.

Tormina (*tor'-min-ah*) [plural of *tormen*, a racking pain]. Griping pains in the bowel. **T. ventriculi nervosa.** See *Hyperperistalsis*.

Torosity (*to-ros'-it-e*) [*torosus*, brawny; muscular]. Muscular strength.

Torpent (*tor'-pent*) [*torpor*]. 1. Incapable of the active performance of a function. 2. A medicine or agent that reduces or subdues irritative action.

Torpescence (*tor-pes'-ens*) [*torpor*]. Numbness; torpidity.

Torpid (*tor'-pid*) [*torpor*]. Affected with torpor.

Torpidity (*tor-pid'-it-e*). See *Torpor*.

Torpify (*tor'-pe-fi*). To make numb or torpid; to stupefy.

Torpitude (*tor'-pe-tūd*). Torpidity; numbness.

Torpor (*tor'-por*) [L.]. Sluggishness; inactivity. **T. retinæ,** dulled perceptive power of the retina.

Torrefaction, Torrefication (*tor-e-fak'-shun, tor-e-fik-a'-shun*) [*torrefacere*, to dry by heat]. Roasting; drying by means of high heat.

Torricellean Vacuum (*to-re-tshel'-e-an*) [*Torricelli*, an Italian physicist]. The vacuum above the mercury-column of a barometer.

Torsiometer (*tor-se-om'-et-er*) [*torsion; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring ocular torsion.

Torsion (*tor'-shun*) [*torquere*, to twist]. 1. A twisting; also, the rotation of the eye about the visual axis. 2. The tilting of the vertical meridian of the eye.

Torsoclusion (*tor-sok-lu'-zhun*) [*torsion; occlusion*]. A form of acupressure in which the point of the pin is pushed through a portion of the tissue parallel with the course of the vessel to be secured, then carried over its anterior surface, and at the same time swept around until brought to a right angle with the artery, when the point is thrust into the soft parts beyond.

Tort [*torquere*, to turn]. To tilt the vertical meridian of the eye. *Extort*, to tilt the vertical meridian outward. *Intort*, to tilt the vertical meridian inward. *Intorter*, the muscle tilting the vertical meridian of the eye inward.

Torticollis (*tor-te-kol'-is*) [*tort; collum*, neck]. Wry-neck, a contraction of one or more of the cervical muscles, usually of one side, resulting in an abnormal position of the head. **T., Rheumatic,** stiff-neck, a form due to rheumatism of the sternomastoid or other muscle of the neck. **T., Spasmodic,** spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck of one side, especially the sternomastoid, causing a drawing of the head toward the opposite side.

Torula (*tor'-u-lah*) [*torulus*, a small tuft]. 1. A genus of fungi reproducing by budding, many species of which are alcoholic ferments. 2. A chain of spheric bacteria. **T. cerevisiæ.** See *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.

Torulose (*tor'-u-lōz*) [*torula*]. Knobbed.

Torus (*tor'-us*) [L.]. 1. A surface having a regular curvature, with two principal meridians of dissimilar curvature at right angles to each other. 2. An elevation or prominence. 3. The tuber cinereum of the brain. **T. frontalis,** a protuberance in the region of the frontal sinuses, at the root of the nose. **T. palatinus,** a protuberance on the surface of the hard palate, marking the point of junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures.

Touch (*tuch*) [Fr., *toucher*]. 1. The tactile sense. 2. The act of judging by the tactile

sense; palpation, especially palpation of a part with the finger, as rectal *touch*, vaginal *touch*. **T.-corpuscle,** a tactile corpuscle.

Tour de Maître (*toor-d'-mātr*) [Fr., "the master's turn"]. A method of passing a catheter into the bladder in which it is introduced into the urethra with the convexity upward, the shaft lying obliquely across the left thigh of the patient, and as the point enters the bulb, the handle is swept around toward the abdomen, when the beak passes into the membranous urethra, and is carried into the bladder by depressing the shaft between the patient's thighs. A sound may be introduced into the uterus in an analogous manner, by entering the instrument with the convexity upward, and then sweeping the shaft around.

Tourette's Disease [Gilles de la *Tourette*, a French physician]. A convulsive form of tic characterized by motor incoordination with echolalia and coprolalia. **T.'s Sign,** inversion of the ratio existing normally between the earthy phosphates and alkaline phosphates of the urine; it is found in paroxysms of hysteria.

Tourniquet (*toor-nik-et*) [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn]. An instrument for controlling the circulation by means of compression, usually consisting of two metallic plates united by a thumb-screw, and a strap provided with a pad. The strap is fastened about the part, the pad being made to lie over the artery to be occluded. The screw is placed diametrically opposite the pad, and the strap tightened by separating the metallic plates of the screw. **T., Dupuytren's,** one for compressing the abdominal aorta, consisting of a semicircle of metal with a pad at one extremity. **T., Esmarch's,** one consisting of a stout, elastic rubber band applied above the proximal turn of an elastic bandage passing around the part to be rendered bloodless. **T., Field-,** one consisting of a strap and buckle with a pad to be placed over the artery. **T., Horseshoe,** one shaped like a horseshoe, to compress only two points, and thus permit venous return. **T., Provisional,** one applied loosely, so that it may be tightened at once upon the recurrence of hemorrhage. **T., Signorini's.** See *T., Horseshoe.*

Tow. The coarse part of flax or hemp, used as an absorbent.

Tox-, Toxico-, Toxo- (*toks-, toks-ik-o-, toks-o-*) [τοξικόν, poison]. Prefixes signifying poisonous or caused by a poison.

Toxalbumin (*toks-al-bu'-min*) [*tox-; albumin*]. A poisonous proteid. Toxalbumins have been obtained from cultures of bacteria and from certain plants. See *Toxin* (2).

Toxalbumose (*toks-al'-bu-mōz*). A toxic albumose.

Toxanemia (*toks-an-e'-me-ah*) [*tox-; anemia*]. Anemia produced by poison.

Toxemia (*toks-e'-me-ah*) [*tox-; αἷμα*, blood]. Blood-poisoning, a condition in which the blood contains poisonous products, either those produced by the body-cells or those due to the growth of microorganisms.

Toxemic (*toks-em'-ik, toks-e'-mik*) [see *Toxemia*]. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by toxemia.

Toxenzym (*toks'-en-zīm*). A toxic enzym.

Toxic (*toks'-ik*) [*toxin*]. Poisonous; produced by a poison.

Toxicant (*toks'-ik-ant*) [*toxic*]. 1. Poisonous or toxic. 2. A poisonous agent.

Toxichemitosis (*toks-ik-em-it-o'-sis*) [*toxic; αἷμα*, blood]. Blood-poisoning.

Toxicity (*toks-is'-it-e*) [*toxic*]. The quality of being toxic.

Toxicodendron (*toks-ik-o-den'-dron*). See *Rhus.*

Toxicoderma (*toks-ik-o-der'-mah*) [*toxico-; δέρμα*, skin]. Disease of the skin due to poison.

Toxicogenic (*toks-ik-o-jen'-ik*) [*toxico-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing poisons.

Toxicohemia (*toks-ik-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Toxemia.*

Toxicology (*toks-ik-ol'-o-je*) [*toxico-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature and effects of poisons, their detection, and the treatment of their effects.

Toxicomania (*toks-ik-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*toxico-; μανία*, madness]. 1. Morbid desire to consume poison. 2. Toxiphobia.

Toxicomucin (*toks-ik-o-mu'-sin*). See *Toxomucin.*

Toxicopathy (*toks-ik-op'-a-the*) [*toxico-; πάθος*, disease]. Disease of toxic origin.

Toxicosis (*toks-ik-o'-sis*) [*toxin*]. A state of poisoning.

Toxidermitis (*toks-e-der-mi'-tis*). See *Toxicoderma.*

Toxiferous (*toks-if'-er-us*) [*toxin; ferre*, to bear]. Producing or conveying poison.

Toxin [τοξικόν, poison]. 1. Any poisonous nitrogenous compound produced by animal or vegetable cells. 2. Any poisonous substance, proteid in nature, produced by animal or vegetable cells, by immunization with which specific antitoxins may be obtained. Syn., *Toxalbumin.* **T., Animal,** one produced by the metabolic activity of animal cells, as snake-venom. **T., Bacterial,** one produced by the metabolic activity of bacteria, as diphtheria toxin. **T., Extracellular,** a bacterial toxin elaborated by a microorganism and thrown off into the surrounding medium. The majority of the best known toxins are extracellular. **T., Intracellular,** a bacterial toxin contained in the bodies of the bacteria themselves. **T.s, Ponogenic,** toxins such as are characteristic of nerve-tissue waste. **T.-unit,** consists of two parts, a haptophore complex which unites it with the cell receptor (or lateral chain), and the toxophore complex, which is the poisonous element. **T., Vegetable.** 1. Any toxin produced by vegetable cells. 2. Specifically, one produced by higher plants, as ricin (produced by the castor-oil plant), abrin (produced by the jequirity plant).

Toxinemia (*toks-in-e'-me-ah*). See *Toxemia.*

Toxinicide (*toks-in'-is-īd*) [*toxin; cædere*, to kill]. Any substance that destroys a toxin.

Toxiphobia (*toks-e-fo'-be-ah*) [*toxin; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of being poisoned.

Toxiphoric (*toks-if-or'-ik*). See *Toxiferous*. **T. Side-chain,** applied by Ehrlich to atom groups which combine with the toxin of any particular disease-germ.

Toxis (*toks'-is*). See *Toxicosis*.

Toxitherapy (*toks-e-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutic use of antitoxins.

Toxoid (*toks'-oid*) [*toxin; εἶδος*, likeness]. A toxin transformation-product destitute of toxic effect.

Toxomucin (*toks-o-mu'-sin*) [*toxo-; mucus*]. A toxic substance obtained from cultures of tubercle bacilli.

Toxon (*toks'-on*) [*toxin*]. Ehrlich's name for any one of several substances which appear in fresh toxins; they neutralize antitoxin and are feebly poisonous.

Toxonosis (*toks-on-o'-sis*) [*toxo-; νόσος*, disease]. An affection resulting from the action of a poison.

Toxopeptone (*toks-o-pep'-tōn*). A poisonous proteid, resembling peptone in its behavior to heat and reagents, produced in peptone cultures by the comma bacillus.

Toxophore (*toks'-o-fōr*) [*toxo-; φέρειν*, to bear]. That complex of atoms of a toxin-unit which is the poisonous element of a toxin.

Toxophylaxin (*tox-o-fil-aks'-in*). See under *Phylaxin*.

Toxosozin (*toks-o-so'-zin*). See under *Sozin*.

Toynbee's Corpuscles [*Toynbee*, an English otologist]. The corneal corpuscles. **T.'s Experiment,** rarefaction of the air contained in the tympanic cavity by swallowing while the mouth and nose are closed. **T.'s Law.** See *Gull-Toynbee's Law*. **T.'s Ligament,** the tensor ligament; the fibrous sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani.

Trabecula (*tra-bek'-u-lah*) [L., "a small beam"]. Any one of the fibrous bands extending from the capsule into the interior of an organ.

Trabs cerebri (*trabz ser'-eb-ri*) [L.]. The corpus callosum.

Trace (*trās*). A mark. **T., Primitive.** See *Primitive Streak*.

Trachea (*tra'-ke-ah*) [*τραχεῖα*, a windpipe]. The windpipe; the cartilaginous and membranous tube extending from the lower part of the larynx to its division into the two bronchi.

Tracheal (*tra'-ke-al*) [*trachea*]. Pertaining to or produced in the trachea. **T. Tugging,** the downward tugging movement of the larynx, sometimes observed in aneurysm of the aortic arch.

Trachealis Muscle (*trak-e-a'-lis*) [*trachea*]. The intrinsic transverse muscle-fibers found in the trachea.

Tracheitis (*tra-ke-i'-tis*) [*trachea; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachelalis (*trak-el-a'-lis*) [*τράχηλος*, neck]. The trachelomastoid muscle. See under *Muscle*.

Trachelectomopexia (*tra-kel-ek-to-mo-peks'-e-ah*) [*τράχηλος*, neck; *ἐκτομή*, excision; *πῆξις*, a fixing]. Partial excision with fixation of the neck of the uterus.

Trachelectomy (*tra-kel-ek'-to-me*) [*trachelo-; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the neck of the uterus.

Trachelian (*tra-ke'-le-an*) [*τράχηλος*, neck]. Pertaining to the neck, particularly its dorsal part.

Trachelismus (*tra-kel-is'-mus*) [*τράχηλος*, neck]. Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

Trachelitis (*tra-kel-i'-tis*) [*trachelo-; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the neck of the uterus.

Trachelo- (*trak-el-o-*) [*τράχηλος*, neck]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the neck.

Trachelobregmatic (*tra-kel-o-breg-mat'-ik*) [*trachelo-; bregma*]. Relating to the neck and the bregma.

Tracheloclavicular (*tra-kel-o-kla-vik'-u-lar*). Relating to the neck and the collar-bone.

Trachelomastoid (*trak-el-o-mas'-toid*) [*trachelo-; mastoid*]. Pertaining to the neck and the mastoid process.

Trachelooccipital (*tra-kel-o-ok-sip'-it-al*). Relating to the nape of the neck and the occiput.

Trachelopexia (*tra-kel-o-peks'-e-ah*) [*trachelo-; πῆξις*, a fixing]. Fixation of the neck of the uterus.

Tracheloplasty (*trak'-el-o-plas-te*) [*trachelo-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

Trachelorrhaphy (*trak-el-or'-a-fe*) [*trachelo-; ῥαφή*, suture]. Repair of a laceration of the cervix uteri.

Trachelotomy (*trak-el-ot'-o-me*) [*trachelo-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into the cervix uteri.

Tracheo- (*tra-ke-o-*) [*τραχεία*, trachea]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the trachea.

Tracheoaerocele (*tra-ke-o-a'-er-o-sēl*) [*tracheo-; ἀήρ*, air; *κήλη*, tumor]. A diverticulum of the trachea.

Tracheobronchitis (*tra-ke-o-brong-ki'-tis*) [*tracheo-; bronchitis*]. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

Tracheocele (*tra'-ke-o-sēl*) [*tracheo-; κήλη*, tumor]. 1. Protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea. 2. Goiter.

Tracheoesophageal (*tra-ke-o-es-of-aj'-e-al*) [*tracheo-; esophagus*]. Pertaining to the trachea and the esophagus.

Tracheolaryngeal (*tra-ke-o-lar-in'-je-al*) [*tracheo-; larynx*]. Pertaining to the trachea and the larynx.

Tracheoplasty (*tra'-ke-o-plast-e*). Plastic surgery of the trachea.

Tracheoschisis (*tra-ke-os'-kis-is*) [*tracheo-; σχίζειν*, to split]. Fissure of the trachea.

Tracheoscopy (*tra-ke-os'-ko-pe*) [*tracheo-; σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. Inspection of the interior of the trachea by means of a laryngoscopic mirror and reflected light.

Tracheostenosis (*tra-ke-o-sten-o'-sis*) [*tracheo-; stenosis*]. Stenosis of the trachea.

Tracheotome (*tra'-ke-o-tōm*) [*tracheo-; τομή*, a cutting]. A cutting instrument used in tracheotomy.

Tracheotomist (*tra-ke-ot'-om-ist*). One skilled in tracheotomy.

Tracheotomize (*tra-ke-ot'-ōm-īz*). To perform tracheotomy upon.

Tracheotomy (*tra-ke-ot'-o-me*) [see *Tracheotome*]. The operation of cutting into the trachea through the cricothyroid membrane, or through the cricoid cartilage and the upper part of the trachea. **T., Inferior,** one performed below the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T., Superior,** one performed above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T.-tube,** a metal tube placed in the opening made in trâcheotomy, and through which breathing is carried on.

Trachielcosis (*tra-ke-el-ko'-sis*) [*tracheo-; ἕλκος*, an ulcer]. Ulceration of the trachea.

Trachielcus (*tra-ke-el'-kus*). An ulcer of the trachea.

Trachitis (*tra-ki'-tis*). See *Tracheitis.*

Trachoma (*tra-ko'-mah*) [*τραχύς*, rough]. A contagious disease of the eyelids characterized by small, sago-like elevations on the conjunctiva, and later by cicatricial contraction and deformity of the lids. The friction of the elevations (*trachoma-granulations*) against the cornea often produces ulcer or pannus. Syn., *Granular conjunctivitis; Granular lids.* **T. deformans,** a name given to a form of vulvitis at the stage when it results in diffuse scar-tissue. **T., Türck's.** See *Türck's Trachoma.*

Trachomatous (*tra-ko'-mat-us*) [*trachoma*]. Affected with or pertaining to trachoma.

Trachyphonia (*trak-if-o'-ne-ah*) [*τραχύς*, rough; *φωνή*, voice]. Roughness or hoarseness of the voice.

Tract [*tractus*]. 1. A distinct, more or less defined region having considerable length. 2. Any one of the columns of white matter of the spinal cord. 3. A track or course. **T., Alimentary,** the alimentary canal, extending from the mouth to the anus. **T., Cerebellar,** an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the spinal cord. **T., Descending Anterolateral,** a few long fibers scattered in the anterior and lateral ground-bundles of the spinal cord. **T., Digestive,** the alimentary tract. **T., Direct Cerebellar.** See *T., Cerebellar.* **T., Genitourinary,** the genitourinary organs in continuity. **T., Intermediolateral,** a tract of nerve-fibers in the lateral column of the spinal cord, midway between the anterior and posterior gray horns. **T., Motor,** the path for motor impulses from the brain to a muscle. **T., Olfactory.** See *Olfactory Tract.* **T., Optic.** See *Optic Tract.* **T., Pyramidal,** the continuation in the spinal cord of the ventral pyramids of the oblongata. **T., Respiratory,** the respiratory organs in continuity. **T., Sensory,** any tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain. **T., Septomarginal,** a narrow strip of fibers in the posterior column close to the septum as high as the eleventh dorsal segment.

Traction (*trak'-shun*) [*trahere*, to draw]. The act of drawing or pulling. **T.-aneurysm,** an aneurysm due to traction on the aorta by an incompletely atrophied ductus arteriosus. **T., Axis-,** traction in the axis or direction of a channel, as of the pelvis, through which a body is to be drawn. **T., Axis-, Forceps,** an obstetric forceps for performing axis-traction in the delivery of the fetus. **T.-diverticulum,** a circumscribed sacculation of the esophagus from the traction of adhesions. **T., Elastic,** traction by an elastic force.

Tractor (*trak'-tor*) [*traction*]. 1. An instrument for making traction. 2. See *Perkinism.*

Tractoration (*trak-tor-a'-shun*) [*tractor*]. Treatment by metallic tractors. See *Perkinism.*

Tractus (*trak'-tus*). See *Tract.*

Tragacanth (*trag'-a-kanth*) [*τραγάκανθα*, "goat-thorn"]. A gummy exudation from various species of *Astragalus*, of the order *Leguminosæ*, constituting the *tragacantha* of the U. S. P. and B. P. It resembles gum-arabic, and is used as a demulcent, and is added to water to suspend insoluble powders and for making troches. **T., Glycerin of** (*glycerinum tragacanthæ*, B. P.). **T., Mucilage of** (*mucilago tragacanthæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 4 dr. (16 Cc.). **T., Powder of, Compound** (*pulvis tragacanthæ compositus*, B. P.). Dose 30 gr.–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.).

Tragal (*tra'-gal*) [*tragus*]. Pertaining to the tragus.

Tragicus (*traj'-ik-us*). See under *Muscle.*

Tragus (*tra'-gus*) [*τράγος*, goat]. The small prominence of cartilage projecting over the meatus of the external ear.

Trajector (*tra-jek'-tor*) [L., "a piercer"]. An instrument used to determine the approximate location of a bullet in the cranium.

Trance (*trans*) [*transire*, to pass over]. A form of abnormal sleep from which the patient ordinarily cannot be aroused, and which is dependent upon hysteria (*hysteric trance*) or hypnotism.

Trans- [*trans*, across]. A prefix denoting through or across.

Transaudient (*trans-aw'-de-ent*) [*trans-; audire*, to hear]. Allowing the transmission of sound.

Transcortical (*trans-kor'-tik-al*) [*trans-; cortex*]. Across the cortex.

Transection (*trans-ek'-shun*) [*trans-; section*]. A section made across the long axis of a part.

Transfer (*trans'-fer*) [*trans-; ferre*, to carry]. The change of anesthesia or hyperesthesia from one part of the body to another, a phenomenon present in some cases of hysteria.

Transference (*trans-fer'-ens*). 1. See *Transfer.* 2. See *Telepathy.*

Transfix (*trans-fiks'*) [*trans-; figere*, to fix]. To pierce through and through.

Transfixion (*trans-fik'-shun*) [*transfix*]. The act of piercing through and through.

Transforation (*trans-for-a'-shun*) [*trans-; forare*,

to pierce]. The act of perforating, as *transforation* of the fetal skull.

Transformation (*trans-for-ma'-shun*) [*trans-; formare*, to form]. A change of form or constitution; degeneration.

Transfusion (*trans-fu'-zhun*) [*trans-; fundere*, to pour]. The pouring of liquid from one vessel into another; especially the introduction into a vessel of the body of blood or other liquid. **T., Arterial,** transfusion of blood into an artery. **T., Direct, T., Immediate,** the transfusion of blood from one person to another without exposure of the blood to the air. **T., Indirect, T., Mediate,** the introduction of blood that was first drawn into a vessel. **T., Venous,** transfusion into a vein.

Transic (*trans'-ik*) [*trance*]. Relating to a trance.

Transillumination (*trans-il-u-min-a'-shun*) [*trans-; illumination*]. Illumination of the walls of a cavity by a light passed through them.

Translation (*trans-la'-shun*) [L., *translatus*]. A change of location.

Translucent (*trans-lu'-sent*) [*trans-; lucere*, to shine]. Permitting a partial transmission of light; somewhat transparent.

Transmigration (*trans-mi-gra'-shun*) [*trans-; migrare*, to wander]. A wandering across or through; as *transmigration* of the ovum, *transmigration* of the white corpuscles. **T., External,** the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the opposite oviduct without traversing the uterus. **T., Internal,** the passage of the ovum through its proper oviduct into the uterus and across to the opposite oviduct.

Transmission (*trans-mish'-un*) [*trans-; mittere*, to send]. The communication or transfer of anything, especially disease, from one person or place to another.

Transonance (*trans'-o-nans*) [*trans-; sonare*, to sound]. Transmitted resonance; the transmission of sound through an organ, as of the cardiac sounds through the lungs and chest-wall.

Transparent (*trans-pa'-rent*) [*trans-; parere*, to appear]. Having the property of permitting the passage of light-rays without material obstruction, so that objects beyond the body can be seen.

Transperitoneal (*trans-per-it-on-e'-al*). Across the peritoneal cavity.

Transpiration (*trans-pir-a'-shun*) [*trans-; spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The act of exhaling fluid or gas through the skin. 2. The material exhaled.

Transplantation (*trans-plan-ta'-shun*) [*trans-; plantare*, to plant]. The operation of transplanting or of applying to a part of the body tissues taken from another body or from another part of the same body. See *Graft*.

Transposition (*trans-po-zish'-un*) [*trans-; position*]. A change of position. **T. of the Viscera,** a change in the position of the viscera whereby they are placed on the side opposite to that normally occupied.

Transthalamic (*trans-thal'-am-ik*). Across the thalamus.

Transthoracic (*trans-tho-ras'-ik*) [*trans-; thorax*]. Extending across the thorax.

Transthoracotomy (*trans-tho-rak-ot'-o-me*) [*trans-; thorax; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting across the thorax.

Transudate (*trans'-u-dāt*) [*trans-; sudare*, to perspire]. A liquid or other substance produced by transudation.

Transudation (*trans-u-da'-shun*) [*transudate*]. 1. The passing of fluid through a membrane, especially of blood-serum through the vessel-walls. 2. Transudate.

Transversalis (*trans-ver-sa'-lis*) [*trans-; vertere*, to turn]. Transverse; an artery (*transversalis colli*) or a muscle (*transversalis abdominis*) running transversely. See under *Artery* and under *Muscle*. **T. Fascia,** the fascia on the inner surface of the transversalis abdominis between the latter and the peritoneum.

Transverse (*trans-vers'*) [*trans-; vertere*, to turn]. Crosswise; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body. **T. Presentation,** a presentation of the fetus at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the uterus.

Transversectomy (*trans-ver-sek'-to-me*) [*transverse; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Removal of the transverse process of a vertebra.

Transversus (*trans-ver'-sus*) [L.]. Transverse, as *transversus* muscle. See under *Muscle*.

Trapeziometacarpal (*tra-pe-ze-o-met-ah-kar'-pal*) [*trapezium; metacarpal*]. Pertaining to the trapezium and the metacarpus.

Trapezium (*tra-pe'-ze-um*) [*τράπεζα*, a table]. 1. The multangulum majus, the first bone of the second row of carpal bones. 2. A tract of transverse fibers situated in the lower part of the pons, inclosing the superior olivary nucleus, and connected with the accessory auditory nucleus.

Trapezius (*tra-pe'-ze-us*). See under *Muscle*.

Trapezoid (*trap'-ez-oid*) [*τράπεζα*, a table; *εἶδος*, like]. A geometric four-sided figure having two parallel and two diverging sides. **T. Bone,** or simply *trapezoid*, the multangulum minus, the second bone of the second row of the carpus. **T. Ligament.** See *Ligament, Trapezoid*.

Trapp's Formula. The product obtained by doubling the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine roughly indicates the number of grams of solids per 1000 Cc. of urine.

Traube's Corpuscles. Normal red blood-corpuscles appearing as pale yellowish rings. Syn., *Phantom corpuscles*. **T.'s Curves,** large rhythmic undulations seen in a sphygmographic tracing soon after respiration has ceased; they are attributed to stimulation of the vasomotor center in the oblongata. **T.'s Dyspnea,** dyspnea with slow respiratory movements, marked expansion of the thorax during inspiration, and collapse during expiration; it is noted in diabetes mellitus. **T.'s Phenomenon,** a double sound, systolic and diastolic, heard over peripheral arteries, especially the femoral, in aortic insufficiency, occasionally also in mitral stenosis, lead-poison-

ing, etc. **T.'s Plugs.** See *Dittrich's Plugs.* **T.'s Semilunar Space,** the space in which the tympanitic sound of the stomach can be heard within the thorax under normal conditions; it is bounded by the liver, the lower border of the left lung, the spleen, and the arch of the free ribs.

Traube-Hering's Curves. See *Traube's Curves.*

Trauma (*traw'-mah*) [τραῦμα, a wound]. A wound; an injury.

Traumatic (*traw-mat'-ik*) [*trauma*]. Pertaining to or caused by a wound or injury.

Traumaticin (*traw-mat'-is-in*) [*trauma*]. A solution of guttapercha in chloroform used for closing superficial wounds.

Traumatism (*traw'-mat-izm*) [*trauma*]. 1. The condition produced by trauma. 2. Improperly, trauma.

Traumatol (*traw'-mat-ol*) [*trauma*]. Iodocresol, C_7H_7IO, obtained by the action of iodin on cresol. It is an odorless, reddish-violet precipitate containing 54% of iodin, soluble in chloroform and carbon sulfid, insoluble in water, acid, and alcohol. It is a surgical antiseptic, used pure as a dusting-powder and in 5–10% pastes and ointments.

Traumatology (*traw-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*trauma;* λόγος, science]. The science of wounds.

Traumatopnea (*traw-mat-op-ne'-ah*) [*trauma;* πνοή, breath]. The passage of respiratory air through a wound in the chest-wall.

Traumatosis (*traw-mat-o'-sis*) [*trauma*]. Traumatism.

Treacle (*tre'-kl*). The uncrystallized residue remaining after the refining of cane-sugar.

Treatment (*trēt'-ment*) [*tractare*, to treat]. The means employed in effecting the cure of disease; the management of disease or of diseased patients. **T., Calot's,** a method of forcible reduction of angular deformity of the spine.

Trefusia (*tre-ju'-ze-ah*). A red-brown, soluble powder, obtained by drying defibrinated blood. It is used in chlorosis.

Trehalose (*tre-hal'-ōs*), $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A carbohydrate resembling sugar, derived from ergot and from trehala manna.

Treitz's Hernia. Retroperitoneal hernia; duodenojejunal hernia. **T.'s Muscle,** the suspensory muscle of the duodenum; a thin, triangular muscle that arises from the left crus of the diaphragm and the connective tissue surrounding the celiac axis, and is inserted into the duodenojejunal flexure.

Trematode (*trem'-at-ōd*) [τρήμα, hole; εἶδος, like]. A member of the *Trematoda*, a class of worms, some of which are parasitic in man and the lower animals.

Tremograph (*trem'-o-graf*) [*tremor;* γραφή, a writing]. A device for recording tremor.

Tremolo (*trem'-o-lo*). An apparatus for performing massage; a vibrator.

Tremor (*trem'-or*) [*tremere*, to shake]. A trembling of the voluntary muscles. **T., Fibrillary,** tremor caused by consecutive contractions of separate muscle-fibrils. **T., Intention-,** one appearing on voluntary movement. **T. potatorum,** delirium tremens. **T., Purring.** Synonym of *Thrill, Purring.*

Tremulous (*trem'-u-lus*) [*tremor*]. Trembling, quivering, as *tremulous* iris.

Trendelenburg Posture. See *Position, Trendelenburg's.*

Trepan (*tre-pan'*) [τρυπᾶν, bore]. An old form of the word trephine.

Trephination (*tref-in-a'-shun*). See *Trephining.*

Trephine (*tre-fīn'*) [Fr., *trépbine*]. 1. An instrument for cutting out a circular piece of bone, usually from the skull. 2. To operate with the trephine.

Trephining (*tre-fi'-ning*) [*trephine*]. The operation of cutting out a piece of bone with a trephine.

Trepidation (*trep-id-a'-shun*) [*trepidare*, to tremble]. 1. Trembling. 2. A peculiar oscillatory movement at times seen in the muscles after hemiplegia.

Tretrop's Test for Albumin in Urine. Four or 5 Cc. of fresh urine are heated in a test-tube nearly to boiling-point, and a few drops of 40% formalin added after it is removed from the flame. If there is any albumin in the urine, it coagulates like the white of an egg, and accumulates on the surface of the urine and on the walls of the tube.

Treves' Bloodless Fold. The ileoappendicular fold. A quadrilateral fold of the peritoneum attached by its upper border to the ileum, opposite the mesenteric attachment, and by its lower border to the mesoappendix or to the appendix itself. The outer or right border is attached to the inner aspect of the cecum as far down as the appendix, the left or inner concave margin being free.

Tri- [τρεῖς, or *tres*, three]. A prefix denoting three.

Triacid (*tri-as'-id*) [*tri-; acidum*, acid]. Of an alcohol, containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Triad (*tri'-ad*). See under *Quantivalence.*

Triakaidekaphobia (*tri-a-ki-dek-af-o'-be-ah*) [τριακαίδεκα, thirteen; φόβος, fear]. Insane fear of the number thirteen.

Trial-glasses, T.-lenses. A graduated set of concave, convex, cylindric, and prismatic lenses used in testing vision.

Triallylamin (*tri-al-il-am'-in*). A volatile base having the formula $(C_3H_5)_3N$.

Triamin (*tri-am'-in*). A compound derived from three molecules of ammonia in which the hydrogen has in part or wholly been replaced by bases.

Triangle (*tri'-ang-gl*) [*tri-; angulus*, an angle]. A figure having three sides and three angles. **T. of Bryant.** See *T., Iliofemoral.* **T., Carotid, Inferior,** a triangle located in the neck; it is bounded in front by the median line of the neck, behind by the anterior margin of the sternomastoid, and above by the anterior belly of the omohyoid. Its floor is formed by the longus colli below and the scalenus anticus above. The common

carotid artery, internal jugular vein, vagus nerve, superficialis colli nerve, a branch of the communicans noni, the inferior thyroid artery, the recurrent laryngeal nerve, the sympathetic nerve, the trachea, thyroid gland, and larynx are the important structures within it. Syn., *Triangle of necessity.* **T., Carotid, Superior,** a triangle located in the neck; it is bounded behind by the sternomastoid, in front by the anterior belly of the omohyoid, and above by the posterior belly of the digastric. Its floor is formed by the thyrohyoid, hyoglossus, and inferior and middle constrictors of the pharynx. The most important structures contained within it are the common carotid artery and its bifurcation into the external and internal carotids, the superior thyroid artery, the lingual artery, the facial artery, the occipital and ascending laryngeal arteries, the internal jugular vein, and the veins corresponding to the arteries mentioned, the descendens noni, hypoglossal, pneumogastric, sympathetic, spinal accessory, superior laryngeal, and external laryngeal nerves. Syn., *Triangle of election.* **T., Cephalic,** a triangle on the anteroposterior plane of the skull, bounded by lines joining the occiput with the forehead and with the chin and a line joining the latter two. **T., Digastric.** See *T., Submaxillary.* **T. of Elbow,** a triangle lying in front of the elbow with the base directed upward toward the humerus, and bounded externally by the supinator longus and internally by the pronator radii teres. Its floor is formed by the brachialis anticus and supinator brevis. Its contents are the brachial artery and veins, the radial and ulnar arteries, the median and musculospiral nerves, and the tendon of the biceps. **T. of Election.** See *T., Carotid, Superior.* **T., Fascial,** a triangle formed by lines uniting the basion with the alveolar and nasal points and a line joining the latter two. **T., Frontal,** a triangle bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. **T. of Hesselbach.** See *Hesselbach's Triangle.* **T., Hypoglossohyoid,** a triangular space in the lateral subhyoid region, limited above by the hypoglossal nerve, in front by the posterior border of the mylohyoid muscle, behind and below by the tendon of the digastric muscle. The area is occupied by the hyoglossal muscle, which covers the lingual artery. **T., Iliofemoral,** a triangle located at the hip. Its hypothenuse is formed by Nélaton's line, a second side by the continuation outward of a line drawn through the two superior iliac spines, and the third by a line drawn at right angles to this from the summit of the greater trochanter. **T., Inferior Occipital,** a triangle having the bimastoid diameter for its base and the inion for its apex. **T., Infraclavicular,** a triangle situated below the clavicle; it is bounded above by the clavicle, below and to the inner side by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle, and to the outer side by the anterior border of the deltoid. It contains the axillary artery. **T., Inguinal.** Same as *T., Scarpa's.* **T. of Lesser,** a triangle located in the neck. Its boundaries are as follows: at its upper border, the hypoglossal nerve; the two sides are formed by the anterior and posterior bellies of the digastric muscle. It is covered by the skin, superficial and deep fascias, and apex of the submaxillary gland. The floor is formed by the hyoglossus muscle. It contains the ranine vein and hypoglossal nerve. **T., Lumbocostoabdominal,** a triangle bounded anteriorly by the external oblique, superiorly by the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the twelfth rib, posteriorly by the outer edge of the erector spinæ, and inferiorly by the internal oblique. **T., Malgaigne's.** See *T., Carotid, Superior.* **T., Mylohyoid,** the space bounded by the mylohyoid and the two bellies of the digastric. **T. of Necessity.** Same as *T., Carotid, Inferior.* **T. of the Neck, Anterior,** a triangle bounded anteriorly by a line extending from the chin to the sternum, posteriorly by the anterior margin of the sternomastoid, the base being formed by the lower border of the body of the inferior maxilla and a continuation of this line to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is subdivided into three smaller triangles by the digastric muscle above and the anterior belly of the omohyoid below. These are named from below upward the *inferior carotid*, the *superior carotid*, and the *submaxillary.* **T. of the Neck, Posterior,** a triangle bounded anteriorly by the sternomastoid muscle, posteriorly by the anterior margin of the trapezius; the base is formed by the upper border of the clavicle; the apex corresponds to the occiput. It is divided by the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle into two triangles, the *occipital* or *upper*, and the *subclavian* or *lower.* **T., Occipital,** a triangle with the following boundaries: anteriorly, the sternomastoid muscle; posteriorly, the trapezius; and below, the omohyoid muscle. Its important contents are the spinal accessory nerve, the ascending and descending branches of the cervical plexus, and the transversalis colli artery and vein. **T. of Petit.** See *Petit's Triangle.* **T., Scarpa's,** a triangle located in the proximal third of the thigh. The boundaries are, externally, the sartorius muscle; internally, the adductor longus muscle, and above, Poupart's ligament. Its important contents are the femoral artery and vein, the anterior crural nerve, and the crural branch of the genitocrural nerve. **T., Subclavian,** a triangle bounded above by the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle, below by the upper border of the clavicle. Its base is formed by the sternomastoid muscle. It contains the subclavian artery and occasionally the vein, the brachial plexus of nerves, the suprascapular vessels, the transversalis colli artery and vein, and the external jugular vein. **T., Submaxillary,** a triangle

formed above by the lower border of the body of the inferior maxilla and a continuation of this line to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, below by the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid muscle, and anteriorly by the middle line of the neck. It contains the submaxillary gland, the facial artery and vein, the submental artery, the mylohyoid artery and nerve, and the stylomaxillary ligament, behind which is the external carotid artery. **T., Suboccipital,** a triangle in the posterior part of the neck, formed by the rectus capitis posticus major and superior and inferior oblique muscles, and containing the vertebral artery. **T., Suprameatal.** See *Macewen's Triangle.*

Triangular (*tri-ang'-gu-lar*) [*triangle*]. Having three sides or angles, as the *triangular* ligament.

Triangularis (*tri-ang-gu-la'-ris*). A triangular muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Triatomic (*tri-at-om'-ik*) [*tri-; atom*]. 1. Consisting of three atoms. 2. Having three atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tribadism (*trib'-ad-izm*) [τρίβειν, to rub]. Sexual intercourse between women produced by friction of the genitals.

Tribasic (*tri-ba'-sik*) [*tri-; basis*, a base]. Having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases.

Tribromid (*tri-brōm'-id*) [*tri-; bromid*]. A compound of bromin containing three atoms of bromin to one of the base.

Tribrommethane (*tri-brōm-meth'-ān*) [*tri-; bromin; methane*]. Bromoform.

Tribromosalol, Tribromsalol (*tri-bro-mo-sa'-lol, tri-brōm-sa'-lol*), $C_6H_5.C_7H_2Br_3O_3$. A crystalline substance used as an intestinal antiseptic and hypnotic.

Tribromphenol (*tri-brōm-fe'-nol*) [*tri-; βρῶμος*, stench; *phenol*], C_6H_2BrOH. A substance produced by the reaction of phenol with bromin. It is antiseptic, especially for the intestinal tract. Dose 1–4 gr. (0.06–0.26 Gm.).

Tricalcic (*tri-kal'-sik*) [*tri-; calcium*]. Containing three atoms of calcium.

Tricaudalis (*tri-kaw-da'-lis*) [*tri-; cauda*, a tail]. The retrahens aurem muscle; so called because it is composed of three slips.

Triceps (*tri'-seps*) [*tri-; caput*, head]. Three-headed; a muscle having three heads. See under *Muscle.*

Trich-, Tricho- (*trik-, trik-o-*) [θρίξ, a hair]. A prefix signifying pertaining to a hair.

Trichangeia (*trik-an-je'-ah*) [*trich-; ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel]. The capillary blood-vessels.

Trichangeiectasis (*trik-an-je-ek-ta'-sis*) [*trich-angeia; ἔκτασις*, extension]. Dilation of the capillaries.

Trichauxis (*trik-awks'-is*) [*trich-; αὐχήσις*, increase]. Hypertrichiasis.

Trichesthesia (*trik-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*trich-; αἴσθησις*, sensibility]. 1. A peculiar form of tactile sensibility in regions covered with hairs. 2. See *Trichoesthesia.*

Trichiasis (*trik-i'-as-is*) [θρίξ, a hair]. A state of abnormal position of the eyelashes, so that they produce irritation by friction upon the globe. **T. of the Anus,** an incurvation of the hairs about the anus, so that they irritate the mucous membrane.

Trichina (*trik-i'-nah*) [θρίξ, a hair]. A genus of nematode worms, of which one species, *T. spiralis*, is parasitic in the hog and at times in man. See *Trichinosis.*

Trichiniasis (*trik-in-i'-as-is*). See *Trichinosis.*

Trichinoscope (*trik-i'-no-skōp*). A microscope for the detection of *Trichina spiralis.*

Trichinosis (*trik-in-o'-sis*) [*trichina*]. A disease produced by the ingestion of pork containing *Trichina spiralis.* It is characterized by nausea, vertigo, fever, diarrhea, prostration, stiffness and painful swelling of the muscles, edema of the face, and in some cases perspiration, insomnia, and delirium.

Trichinous (*trik'-in-us*) [*trichina*]. Infested with or containing trichinæ.

Trichismus (*trik-iz'-mus*) [θρίξ, a hair]. 1. A scarcely perceptible fracture. 2. A capillary fissure or crack.

Trichitis (*trik-i'-tis*) [*trich-; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.

Trichloracetic Acid (*tri-klor-as-e'-tik*). See *Acid, Trichloracetic.*

Trichlorhydrin (*tri-klor-hi'-drin*), $C_3H_5Cl_3$. A colorless oily liquid with odor of alcohol.

Trichlorid (*tri-klor'-id*) [*tri-; chlorid*]. A compound containing chlorin in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Trichloroquinone (*tri-klo-ro-kin'-ōn*), $C_6HCl_3O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from a sulfuric-acid solution of phenol by action of potassium chlorate with HCl.

Trichlorphenol (*tri-klōr-fe'-nol*) [*tri-; χλωρός*, green; *phenol*], $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$. A derivative of phenol used as a disinfectant.

Trichobacteria (*trik-o-bak-te'-re-ah*). 1. Flagellate bacteria. 2. Filamentous bacteria.

Trichobezoar (*trik-o-be'-zo-ar*) [*tricho-; bezoar*]. See *Egagropilus.*

Trichocardia (*trik-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*tricho-; καρδία*, heart]. Inflammation of the pericardium with pseudomembranous elevations.

Trichocephaliasis (*trik-o-sef-al-i'-as-is*) [*trichocephalus*]. The diseased condition produced by threadworms.

Trichocephalus (*trik-o-sef'-al-us*) [*tricho-; κεφαλή*, head]. A genus of nematode worms, the threadworms. **T. dispar,** a variety parasitic in the intestine, especially the large intestine.

Trichocirsus (*trik-o-sir'-sus*) [*tricho-; κιρσός*, a varix]. Abnormal capillary dilation.

Trichoclasia (*trik-o-kla'-ze-ah*). See *Trichorrhexis nodosa.*

Trichoepithelioma (*trik-o-ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*) [*tricho-; epithelioma*]. A skin-tumor originating in the hair-follicles.

Trichoesthesia (*trik-o-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*tricho-; αἴσθεσις*, sensibility]. The sensation perceived when a hair is touched.

Trichoglossia (*trik-o-glos'-e-ah*) [*tricho-; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Hairy tongue, a thickening of the papillas, producing an appearance as if the tongue were covered with hair.

Trichoid (*trik'-oid*) [*tricho-; εἶδος*, like]. Resembling hair.

Trichology (*trik-ol'-o-je*) [*tricho-; λόγος*, science]. The science of the hair.

Trichomatose (*trik-o'-mat-ōs*) [*τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair]. Matted together.

Trichomatosis (*trik-o-mat-o'-sis*) [see *Trichomatose*]. An affection of the hair characterized by a matted condition due to fungoid growths. See *Plica polonica*.

Trichomonas (*trik-om'-o-nas*) [*tricho-; μονάς*, a monad]. A genus of infusorians. **T. vaginalis,** a species occasionally found in the vagina.

Trichomycosis (*trik-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*tricho-; mycosis*]. A disease of the hair produced by a vegetable parasite.

Trichonosis, Trichonosus (*trik-on-o'-sis, -sus*). See *Trichopathy*.

Trichopathy (*trik-op'-ath-e*) [*tricho-; πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the hair.

Trichophagy, Trichophagia (*trik-of'-aj-e, trik-o-fa'-je-ah*). The eating of hair.

Trichophytic (*trik-o-fit'-ik*). 1. Relating to the genus *Trichophyton*. 2. [*φύειν*, to grow.] Promoting the growth of hair. 3. An agent promoting the growth of hair.

Trichophyton (*tri-kof'-it-on*) [*tricho-; φυτόν*, a plant]. A fungus parasitic upon the hair, and causing tinea trichophytina, or ring-worm.

Trichorrhexis (*trik-or-eks'-is*) [*tricho-; ῥῆξις*, a breaking]. Brittleness of the hair. **T. nodosa,** an atrophic condition of the hair, affecting more often the male beard, and characterized by irregular thickenings resembling nodes on the hair-shaft, the hairs often breaking with a "green-stick fracture" immediately through a node.

Trichosis (*trik-o'-sis*). See *Trichonosis*.

Trichotillomania (*trik-o-til-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*tricho-; τίλλειν*, to pluck out; *μανία*, madness]. An uncontrollable impulse to pull out one's hair.

Trichotoxicon (*trik-o-toks'-i-kon*) [*tricho-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A supposed toxin, existing in respired air, which, when introduced into the blood, exerts a poisonous action upon the hair, thus causing alopecia.

Trichotoxin (*trik-o-toks'-in*). A cytotoxin obtained by E. Metchnikoff from the capillary epithelia.

Trichroic (*tri-kro'-ik*) [*trichroism*]. Possessing trichroism.

Trichroism (*tri'-kro-izm*) [*tri-; χρόα*, color]. The property of exhibiting three different colors when viewed under three different aspects.

Trichromat (*tri-kro'-mat*) [*τρεῖς*, three; *χρῶμα*, color]. Persons for whom the end regions of the spectrum are of constant hue and differ only in intensity. Just inside of each end region there is an intermediate region in which any color can be produced by mixtures of the end color with the color of the intermediate region. Between these intermediate regions lies the middle region, which requires the presence of some third color in addition to colors from the end regions. Most all women and about 96% of men belong to this class. Cf. *Dichromat; Monochromat.*

Tricipital (*tri-sip'-it-al*) [*triceps*, three-headed]. 1. Three-headed. 2. Pertaining to the triceps.

Tricornis (*tri-kor'-nis*) [*tri-; cornu*, horn]. Having three horns.

Tricresol (*tri-kre'-sol*). A refined mixture of metacresol, 40%; paracresol, 33%; orthocresol, 27%; soluble in 40 parts of water. It has three times the germicidal value of phenol.

Tricresolamin (*tri-kres-ol-am'-in*). A solution containing 2% each of ethylenediamin and tricresol; it is a clear, colorless, alkaline liquid turning yellow on exposure. It is stronger and less irritating than tricresol.

Tricrotic (*tri-krot'-ik*) [*tri-; κρότος*, stroke]. Having three waves corresponding to one pulse-beat.

Tricrotism (*tri'-krot-izm*) [see *Tricrotic*]. The quality of being tricrotic.

Tricuspid (*tri-kus'-pid*) [*tri-; cuspis*, a point]. 1. Having three cusps, as the *tricuspid* valve. 2. Affecting or produced at the tricuspid valve.

Triethylamin (*tri-eth-il-am'-in*) [*tri-; ethyl; amin*], $C_6H_{15}N$. A ptomain obtained from putrid haddock. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Trifacial Nerve (*tri-fa'-shal*) [*tri-; facies*, face]. The fifth cranial nerve, so called because it divides into three main branches that supply the face.

Triferrin (*tri-fer'-in*). See *Iron Paranucleinate.*

Trifolium (*tri-fo'-le-um*) [*tri-; folium*, leaf]. Clover.

Triformal (*tri-form'-al*). See *Formalin.*

Trigemin (*tri-jem'-in*). A substance obtained from pyramidon by action of butyl-chloral hydrate, forming white needles soluble in water; antineuralgic. Dose 8–20 gr. (0.5–1.3 Gm.).

Trigeminal (*tri-jem'-in-al*) [*tri-; geminus*, twin-born]. 1. Triple; dividing into three parts, as the *trigeminal* nerve. 2. Pertaining to the *trigeminal* nerve. See *Trifacial.*

Trigeminus (*tri-jem'-in-us*) [see *Trigeminal*]. The trifacial nerve.

Trigger-finger. A condition in which flexion or extension of a finger is at first impeded, but finally accomplished with a jerk.

Trigone, Trigonum (*tri'-gōn, tri-go'-num*) [*tri-; γωνία*, angle]. Triangle. **T. of the Bladder,** a smooth triangular space on the inside of the bladder, immediately behind the orifice of the urethra. **Trigonum lumbale.** See *Petit's Triangle.* **T., Olfactory,** the gray root of origin of the olfactory tract. **Trigonum vesicæ.** See *T. of the Bladder.*

Trihydrate (*tri-hi'-drāt*) [*tri-; hydrate*]. A compound containing the hydroxyl-radicle in the proportion of three to one atom of the base.

Trihydric (*tri-hi'-drik*) [*tri-; hydric*]. Containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases.

Trihydroxid (*tri-hi-droks'-id*). See *Trihydrate.*

Triiodid (*tri-i'-o-did*) [*tri-; iodid*]. A compound containing iodin in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Triiodocresol (*tri-i-o-do-kre'-sol*). See *Losophan.*

Trikresol (*tri-kre'-sol*). See *Tricresol.*

Trilabe (*tri'-lāb*) [*tri-; λαμβάνειν*, to grasp]. A three-pronged instrument for withdrawing small calculi through the urethral passage.

Trilateral (*tri-lat'-er-al*) [*tri-; latus*, a side]. Having three sides.

Trimethylamin (*tri-meth-il-am'-in*) [*tri-; methyl; amin*]. A colorless liquid ptomain obtained from herring-brine and various animal and vegetable substances. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Trimethylenediamin (*tri-meth-il-ēn-di-am'-in*) [*tri-; methylene; diamin*]. A ptomain obtained from cultures of the comma bacillus on beef-broth. It causes convulsions and muscle-tremor. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Trimethylxanthin (*tri-meth-il-zan'-thin*). See *Caffein.*

Trineuric (*tri-nu'-rik*) [*tri-; νεῦρον*, nerve]. Applied to a nerve-cell provided with three neuraxons.

Trinitrate (*tri-ni'-trāt*) [*tri-; nitrate*]. A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicles.

Trinitrin (*tri-ni'-trin*). See *Nitroglycerin.*

Trinitrocellulose (*tri-ni-tro-sel'-u-lōs*). See *Pyroxylin.*

Trinitrocresol (*tri-ni-tro-kre'-sol*), $C_7H_5N_3O_7$. Antiseptic crystals, obtained from nitration of coal-tar cresol; antiseptic.

Trinitrophenol (*tri-ni-tro-fe'-nol*). Picric acid.

Trinophenon (*tri-no-fe'-non*). A remedy for burns said to be an aqueous solution of picric acid.

Triocephalus (*tri-o-sef'-al-us*) [*tri-; κεφαλή*, head]. A monster characterized by an absence of the ocular, nasal, and buccal apparatus, the head being merely a small spheroid mass.

Triolein (*tri-o'-le-in*). See *Olein.*

Trional (*tri'-on-al*) [*τρεῖς*, three], C_2H_5-CH_3—C—$(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$. Diethylsulfonemethylmethane, a hypnotic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

Triorchid (*tri-or'-kid*) [*tri-; ὄρχις*, a testicle]. 1. Having three testicles. 2. An individual having three testicles.

Trioxid (*tri-oks'-id*) [*tri-; oxid*]. A compound containing oxygen in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Tripalmitin (*tri-pal'-mit-in*). See *Palmitin.*

Tripara (*trip'-ar-ah*) [*tri-; parere*, to bear]. A woman who has borne three children.

Triphasic (*tri-fa'-sik*). Having three phases or variations.

Triphenamin (*tri-fen'-am-in*). A mixture of phenocoll, phenocoll salicylate, and phenocoll acetate; recommended in rheumatic complaints.

Triphenetolguanidin Hydrochlorate (*tri-fen-et-ol-gwan'-id-in*). A local anesthetic in 0.1% solution in treatment of eyes.

Triphenin (*tri-fen'-in*). Propionyl-phenetidin, $C_6H_4OC_2H_5NHC_2H_5CO$, obtained by boiling paraphenetidin with propionic acid. It is used as an antipyretic and sedative. Daily dose 46 gr. (3 Gm.); single dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.). Syn., *Methylphenacetin.*

Triphenyl Albumin (*tri-fen'-il*). A culture-medium made by heating dry egg-albumen with phenol. It is odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, and potassa solution, but soluble in phenol.

Tripier's Amputation. One differing from Chopart's only in that the portion of the os calcis below the sustentaculum tali is removed.

Triple (*trip'-l*) [L., *triplus*]. Threefold. **T. Phosphate,** ammoniomagnesium phosphate, a phosphate occurring in urine and in phosphatic calculi.

Triplet (*trip'-let*) [*triple*]. 1. One of three children born at one birth. 2. In optics, a system consisting of three lenses.

Triplex (*trip'-leks*) [L.]. Triple. **T. Pills,** *pilulæ triplices*, pills containing three principal ingredients.

Triploblastic (*trip-lo-blas'-tik*) [*triple; βλαστός*, a germ]. Possessing three blastodermic membranes.

Triplopia (*trip-lo'-pe-ah*) [*triple; ὤψ*, eye]. A disturbance of vision in which three images of a single object are seen.

Triquetrous (*tri-kwet'-rus*) [*triquetrum*]. Three-cornered, as the *triquetrous* bone (*os triquetrum*), a wormian bone. See *Triquetrum.*

Triquetrum (*tri-kwet'-rum*) [*triquetrus*, three-cornered]. 1. Any one of the wormian bones. 2. The cuneiform bone of the carpus.

Triradial, Triradiate (*tri-ra'-de-al, tri-ra'-de-āt*) [see *Triradius*]. Radiating in three directions.

Triradius (*tri-ra'-de-us*) [*tres*, three; *radius*, ray; pl., *triradii*]. In the impression of the palmar surface in the Galton system a triangular area composed of transverse ridges at the base of each of the four fingers; used in the classification of palmar impressions.

Trismoid (*triz'-moid*) [*trismus*]. A form of trismus neonatorum thought to be due to pressure on the occipital bone during labor.

Trismus (*triz'-mus*) [*τρισμός*, from *τρίζειν*, to gnash]. Lockjaw, a tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication. **T. nascentium, T. neonatorum,** a form of trismus occurring in newborn infants, and supposed to be due to septic infection of the umbilical stump.

Trisplanchnic (*tri-splangk'-nik*) [*tri-; σπλάγχνον*, viscus]. Distributed to the viscera of the three largest cavities of the body, as the *trisplanchnic* nerve (the sympathetic nerve).

Tristearin (*tri-ste'-ar-in*) [*tri-; στέαρ*, fat], C_3H_5-$(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$. See *Stearin.*

Trisubstituted (*tri-sub'-sti-tu-ted*) [*tri-; substituere*, to substitute]. Having three atoms or radicles substituted by other atoms or radicles.

Trisulfid (*tri-sul'-fid*) [*tri-; sulfur*]. A compound containing sulfur in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Triticeoglossus (*trit-is-e-o-glos'-us*) [*triticum; γλῶσσα*, tongue]. An anomalous muscle having its origin from the arytenoid cartilage and its insertion in the side of the tongue.

Triticeous (*trit-ish'-us*) [*triticum*]. Having the shape of a grain of wheat. **T. Nodule,** corpus triticeum, a small cartilaginous nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.

Triticum (*trit'-ik-um*) [L.]. A genus of the *Gramineæ*. *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*) is wheat. Triticum is official in the U. S. P. in the form of the rhizome of *Agropyron repens*, and is used in cystitis and irritable bladder. **T., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum tritici*, U. S. P.). Dose 3–6 dr. (12–24 Cc.).

Tritipalm (*trit'-e-pahm*). A proprietary genitourinary tonic said to consist of the fluidextract of saw palmetto, *Serenoa serrulata*, and couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*.

Tritol (*tri'-tol*). Any emulsion of oil, 4 parts, and diastasic extract of malt, 1 part.

Tritopin (*tri'-to-pin*), $C_{42}H_{54}N_2O_7$. An alkaloid from opium.

Tritorium, Triturium (*tri-to'-re-um, tri-tu'-re-um*) [*tritus*, a rubbing]. A vessel used in separating liquids of different density.

Tritotoxin (*tri-to-toks'-in*) [τρίτος, third; τοξικόν, poison]. One of the third group into which Ehrlich classifies toxins, according to the avidity with which they combine with antitoxins, tritotoxin combining least readily.

Tritoxid (*tri-toks'-id*) [τρίτος, third; ὀξύς, acid]. Same as *Trioxid*.

Triturate (*trit'-u-rāt*) [*triturare*, from *terere*, to rub]. 1. To reduce to a fine powder. 2. A finely divided powder. In the U. S. P. a medicinal substance rubbed up with milk-sugar. **T., Tablet-,** a triturate compressed into tablet form.

Trituration (*trit-u-ra'-shun*) [*triturate*]. The process of reducing a solid substance to a powder by rubbing.

Trivalent (*triv'-al-ent*) [*tri-; valere*, to be worth]. Combining with or equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen.

Trivalve (*tri'-valv*) [*tri-; valva*, door]. Having three valves.

Trocar (*tro'-kar*) [Fr., *trois-quarts*, from its triangular point]. An instrument for piercing the wall of a cavity in paracentesis.

Trochanter (*tro-kan'-ter*) [τροχαντήρ, from τροχός, a wheel or pulley]. One of two processes on the upper extremity of the femur below the neck. The *greater trochanter* is situated on the outer, and the *lesser trochanter* on the inner, side of the bone.

Trochanteric (*tro-kan-ter'-ik*) [*trochanter*]. Pertaining to a trochanter.

Trochantin (*tro-kan'-tin*) [*trochanter*]. The lesser trochanter.

Troche (*tro'-ke*) [τροχός, a wheel]. A lozenge. **T.s, Tannic Acid** (*trochisci acidi tannici* U. S. P), each contains 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.) of tannic acid.

Trochin, Trochinus (*tro'-kin, trok'-in-us*) [τροχός, a wheel]. The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus.

Trochiscus (*tro-kis'-kus*). See *Troche*.

Trochlea (*trok'-le-ah*) [τροχιλία, pulley]. A part having the nature of a pulley. **T. of the Humerus,** a surface acting as a pulley at the lower extremity of the humerus. **T. of the Orbit, T. of the Superior Oblique,** the ligamentous ring or pulley attached to the upper margin of the orbit, which transmits the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochlear (*trok'-le-ar*) [see *Trochlea*]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a pulley. 2. Pertaining to the trochlear muscle. 3. Pertaining to the trochlear nerve.

Trochlearis (*trok-le-a'-ris*) [see *Trochlea*]. Pulley-shaped, as the *trochlearis* muscle or simply *trochlearis*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochoides (*tro-koi'-dēz*) [τροχός, a wheel]. A pivot-joint or pulley-joint, such as the atloaxoid joint.

(von) Troeltsch's Corpuscles. Spindle-shaped connective-tissue corpuscles, stellate on transverse section, found between the middle fibrous and inner circular layers of the membrana tympani. **v. T.'s Spaces,** two small pockets formed in the upper part of the attic of the middle ear by folds of mucous membrane.

Troisier's Ganglion, T.'s Sign. Enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph-glands, an indication of malignant disease of the intraabdominal region.

Trolard's Vein. The anastomotic vein that extends from the superior longitudinal sinus to the superior petrosal or the cavernous sinus.

Trommer's Test for Glucose. To the liquid rendered alkaline by caustic soda a fairly strong solution of cupric sulfate is added drop by drop until a little of the copper hydrate formed remains undissolved on shaking. On warming in the presence of glucose, a yellow reduction of hydrated suboxid of copper is first formed, and then red suboxid separates, even below the boiling-point. If not enough copper salt has been used, the reaction will be yellowish-brown in color; but if the copper salt is in excess, the excess of hydrate is changed by boiling into a dark-brown hydrate, which interferes with the test.

Tropacocain (*tro-pa-ko'-ka-in*) [*atropin; cocain*]. An alkaloid obtained from a small-leaved coca-plant of Java. **T. Hydrochlorid,** $C_8H_{14}NO.C_6H_5CO.HCl$, in 2 to 3 % solutions, is preferred to cocain hydrochlorid as a local anesthetic, as being less toxic and more reliable.

Tropæolin. See *Tropeolin*.

Tropein (*tro'-pe-in*). A salt of tropin and an organic acid.

Tropeinism (*tro'-pe-in-izm*). Poisoning by any of the tropeins or by plants (*Solanaceæ*) containing tropeins. It is characterized in light cases by dryness of the mouth, dysphagia, and acceleration of the pulse; in severer cases by dilation of the pupils, ataxia, clonic spasms, psychic disturbances with excessive excitement; the severest cases are marked by loss of consciousness, anesthesia, paralysis of the sphincters, and cardiac and respiratory paralysis.

Tropeolin (*tro-pe'-o-lin*). One of a group of orange anilin dyes, so called from the resemblance of their colors to those of the flowers of *Tropæolum*, the garden nasturtium. Its solutions are turned brown by free acids, and are used as a test for such acids.

Tropesis (*tro-pe'-sis*) [τροπή, a turn]. Inclination.

Trophesy (*trof'-es-e*) [τροφή, nourishment]. Same as *Trophoneurosis*.

Trophic (*trof'-ik*) [τροφή, nourishment]. Pertaining to nutrition. **T. Center,** a collection of ganglion-cells regulating the nutrition of a nerve and through it that of the part supplied.

Tropho- (*trof-o-*) [τροφή, nourishment]. A prefix denoting relation to nutrition or to nourishment.

Trophoedema (*trof-o-e-de'-mah*) [*tropho-; edema*]. A condition marked by localized permanent edemas. **T., Chronic,** a condition, frequently hereditary, marked by hard, white, painless swellings on the legs, lasting through life without material injury to health.

Trophology (*trof-ol'-o-je*)[*tropho-; λόγος*, science]. The science of nutrition.

Trophoneurosis (*trof-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [*tropho-; neurosis*]. Any disease of a part due to disturbance of the nerves or nerve-centers with which it is connected.

Trophoneurotic (*trof-o-nu-rot'-ik*) [*trophoneurosis*]. Pertaining to or caused by a trophoneurosis.

Trophonine (*trof'-on-ēn*). A proprietary food said to consist of beef, nucleoalbumin, gluten of wheat, and enzyms of the digestive gland.

Trophopathy (*trof-op'-ath-e*) [*tropho-; πάθος*, disease]. A disorder of nutrition.

Trophoplasm (*trof'-o-plazm*) [*tropho-; πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The vital substance of the cell; the formative plasm.

Trophoplast (*trof'-o-plast*) [see *Trophoplasm*]. A mass of formative plasm.

Trophotonos (*trof-ot'-on-os*) [*tropho-; τόνος*, tension]. Rigidity of contractile tissue due to trophic disturbances.

Trophotropism (*trof-ot'-ro-pizm*) [*tropho-; τρέπειν*, to turn]. The attraction and repulsion exhibited by certain organic cells to various nutritive solutions.

Tropic Acid (*trop'-ik*) [*atropin*], $C_9H_{10}O_3$. An acid produced by treating atropin with baryta-water, alkalis, or acids.

Tropidin (*trop'-id-in*) [*atropin*], $C_8H_{13}N$. A substance resulting from the decomposition of atropin in the presence of hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids; it is an oily fluid having an odor like that of conin.

Tropin (*trop'-in*) [*atropin*], $C_8H_{15}NO$. A crystalline base obtained in the decomposition of atropin.

Tropism (*tro'-pizm*) [τροπή, a turn]. The striving of living cells after light and darkness, heat or cold, etc.

Tropococain. See *Tropacocain.*

Tropometer (*trop-om'-et-er*) [τροπή, turn; μέτρον, a measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the various rotations of the eyeball. 2. An apparatus for estimating the amount of torsion in long bones.

Tropon (*tro'-pon*) [τροφή, nourishment]. An albuminous substance obtained from animal and vegetable sources, containing 90% of albumin. It is a light brown, nonhygroscopic powder, intended as a nutrient for convalescents. One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful is given with each meal in cocoa, soup, etc.

Trousseau's Disease. Stomachal vertigo. **T.'s Marks,** "taches cérébrales," circumscribed spots produced by mechanic irritation in tuberculous meningitis and other diseases seriously affecting the nutrition of the nervous system. **T.'s Points apophysaires,** points sensitive to pressure over the dorsal and lumbar vertebras in intercostal and lumboabdominal neuralgias. See *Valleix's Points douloureux.* **T.'s Roseola,** rubeola; rötheln. **T.'s Symptom,** the production of paroxysms of tetany by pressure upon the principal nerve-trunks or blood-vessels of the parts affected; it is observed in tetany. **T.'s Test for Bile-pigments.** See *Smith's Reaction.*

Troy Ounce. A unit in troy weight, equal to 480 grains. **T. Weight.** See *Weights and Measures.*

True. Real; not false. **T. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm, True.* **T. Corpus luteum,** the corpus luteum of pregnancy. **T. Pelvis,** that part of the pelvic cavity situated below the iliopectineal line. **T. Rib.** See *Rib, True.* **T. Skin,** the corium. **T. Vocal Bands,** the inferior bands, or those concerned in the production of the voice.

Truncal (*trung'-kal*) [*trunk*]. Pertaining to a trunk.

Truncated (*trung'-ka-ted*) [*trunk*]. Deprived of limbs or accessory parts.

Trunecek's Method. See under *Serum, Trunecek's.*

Trunk [*truncus*, a trunk]. 1. The body except the head and limbs. 2. The main stem of a nerve or artery.

Truss (*trus*) [Fr., *trousse*]. An apparatus for maintaining a hernia in place after reduction.

Trypanosoma (*tri-pan-o-so'-mah*) [*τρύπανον*, a borer; *σῶμα*, body]. A genus of *Hematozoa.* **T. brucei,** the cause of tsetse-fly disease. **T. evansi,** the cause of the infectious disease called surra, a grave pernicious anemia occurring among horses, camels, etc., in tropical countries.

Trypanosme (*tri'-pan-o-sōm*). One of any species of *Trypanosoma.*

Trypanosomiasis (*tri-pan-o-so-mi'-a-sis*) [*Trypanosoma*]. Any of the several diseases due to infection with the various species of *Trypanosoma.*

Trypesis (*trip-e'-sis*) [τρυπᾶν, to bore]. The operation of trephining.

Trypsase (*trip'-sāz*). See *Trypsin.*

Trypsin (*trip'-sin*) [τρίψις, a rubbing]. The proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, which in an alkaline medium converts pro-

teids into peptones. It has lately been advocated for curative use in cancer.

Trypsinogen (*trip-sin'-o-jen*) [*trypsin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The zymogen from which trypsin is formed.

Tryptic (*trip'-tik*) [*trypsin*]. Pertaining to or caused by trypsin.

Tryptolytic (*trip-tol-it'-ik*) [*trypsin; λύειν*, to loose]. Of or pertaining to the peculiar cleavage properties of trypsin.

Tryptone (*trip'-tōn*) [*trypsin*]. Peptone formed by the action of trypsin.

Tryptonemia (*trip-to-ne'-me-ah*). See *Peptonemia.*

Tsetse-fly (*tset'-se*). *Glossina morsitans*, a dipterous insect of South Africa, which carries the parasite of tsetse-fly disease. **T. Disease.** See *Disease, Tsetse-fly.*

Tsuga (*tsu'-gah*). A genus of *Coniferæ*, a species of which, *T. canadensis*, yields Canada pitch.

Tubal (*tu'-bal*) [*tube*]. Pertaining to a tube, especially the fallopian tube or the renal tubules.

Tube (*tūb*) [*tuba*, a tube]. A hollow, cylindric structure, especially the fallopian tube or the eustachian tube. **T.-casts,** casts of the renal tubules; they indicate disease of the kidneys. **T., Crookes', T., Geissler's, T., Hittorf's.** See under *Rays, Roentgen-.* **T., Drainage-,** a hollow tube of glass, rubber, or other material inserted into a wound or cavity to allow of the escape of fluids. **T., Sediment,** a glass cylinder constricted to a fine point at one end and both ends open; it is used in precipitating urine. **T., Vacuum-,** a sealed glass tube out of which the air has been pumped and which has at each end a piece of platinum wire passed through the glass and entering the tube.

Tuber (*tu'-ber*) [L., "a bump or swelling"]. 1. A thickened portion of an underground stem. 2. Any rounded swelling. **T. cinereum,** a tract of gray matter extending from the optic chiasm to the corpora albicantia, and forming part of the floor of the third ventricle.

Tubercle (*tu'-ber-kl*) [*tuberculum*, a tubercle]. 1. A small nodule. 2. A rounded prominence on a bone. 3. The specific lesion produced by the tubercle bacillus, consisting of a collection of round-cells and epithelioid cells, with at times giant-cells. **T., Acoustic,** the nucleus of the dorsal cochlear nerve, a leaf-like mass of cinerea wrapped about the dorsolateral surface of the restis. **T., Adductor,** a slight protuberance at the lower end of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, giving attachment to the tendon of the adductor magnus. **T., Amygdaloid,** a prominence on the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. **T., Anatomic,** a wart-like tuberculous growth sometimes appearing on the hands of dissectors. **T., Anterior,** a tubercle at the anterior part of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebras. **T. Bacillus.** See under *Bacteria.* **T., Carotid,** a prominence of the sixth cervical vertebra on the anterior part of its transverse process. **T., Conoid,** a broad projection of the clavicle on its posterior border at the union of its middle and outer thirds, to which the conoid ligament is attached. **T., Deltoid,** a projection on the anterior border of the clavicle, giving origin to a part of the deltoideus. **T., Dissection,** anatomic tubercle. **T., Fibrous,** a tubercle which has been modified by the formation of connective tissue within its structure. **T., Genial,** one of the tubercles on each side of the middle line on the inner surface of the lower maxilla. **T., Genital,** the rudimentary penis or clitoris in the urogenital region of the embryo in front of the cloaca. **T., Gray.** See *Tubercle* (3). **T. of Lower,** a small eminence on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the venæ cavæ. **T., Lymphoid,** a tubercle consisting chiefly of round or lymphoid cells. **T., Mammillary.** See *Corpora albicantia.* **T., Miliary.** See *Tubercle* (3). **T., Olfactory.** See *Bulb, Olfactory.* **T., Painful,** a painful nodule in the subcutaneous tissue in the region of the joints. **T., Posterior,** a tubercle at the posterior end of the lumbar and several of the thoracic vertebras. **T., Postglenoid,** a process of the temporal bone that descends behind the condyle of the jaw and prevents backward displacement during mastication. **T., Prostatic,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **T., Pterygoid,** a tubercle on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla; it gives attachment to the internal pterygoid muscle. **T. of Rolando,** one of the rounded masses close under the surface of the lateral columns of the medulla oblongata, formed by the enlarged dorsal horns of the gray matter. **T., Scalene-,** a tubercle on the first rib, giving attachment to the anterior scalene muscle. **T. of the Vagina,** a prominence on the anterior wall of the vagina.

Tubercular (*tu-ber'-ku-lar*) [*tubercle*]. 1. Presenting the appearance of a tubercle. 2. Provided with tubercles.

Tuberculid (*tu-ber'-ku-lid*). Any cutaneous manifestation due to the toxins of the tubercle bacilli.

Tuberculin (*tu-ber'-ku-lin*) [*tubercle*]. A glycerol extract of cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis. It is a brownish, neutral liquid, soluble in water, and is used as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis, especially in the domestic animals; when injected into tuberculous individuals, a reaction is produced which differs from that given by healthy individuals. Syn., *Paratoloid.* **T. A,** the result of extracting the bacilli with a 10% normal caustic soda solution and filtering and neutralizing the product. **T., New,** an unsterilized, unfiltered, glycerol-water semisolution of living, dried, pulverized, and washed bacilli. **T., Purified,** the resultant redissolved precipitate of the tuberculin original with 60% of alcohol.

Tuberculitis (*tu-ber-ku-li'-tis*) [*tubercle; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation in the tissues surrounding a tuberculous node.

Tuberculocidin (*tu-ber-ku-lo-si'-din*) [*tubercle; cædere*, to kill]. An albumose obtained from tuberculin by precipitation with platinum chlorid. It is said to possess the beneficial effects of tuberculin without producing an injurious reaction.

Tuberculoderma (*tu-ber-ku-lo-der'-mah*). A cutaneous manifestation of the action of tubercle bacilli, a tuberculid.

Tuberculofibroid (*tu-ber-ku-lo-fi'-broid*). Relating to a tubercle that has undergone fibroid degeneration.

Tuberculoma (*tu-ber-ku-lo'-mah*). A tuberculous tumor.

Tuberculoplasmin (*tu-ber-ku-lo-plaz'-min*). The filtered watery solution of the protoplasm of moist living bacilli, extracted by crushing with hydraulic pressure.

Tuberculosis (*tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis*) [*tubercle*]. An infectious disease due to *Bacillus tuberculosis*, discovered by Koch. The lesion produced by the growth of the bacillus is the tubercle (miliary or gray tubercle or nodule), a small, grayish, translucent nodule, from $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 mm. in diameter, firmly embedded in the surrounding tissues. By the coalescence of neighboring tubercles larges masses, the socalled tuberculous infiltrations, are produced. The tendency of tuberculous lesions is to undergo cheesy necrosis. For this degeneration two factors are responsible: the absence of blood-vessels and the action of peculiar poisons elaborated by the bacillus. The breaking down of tuberculous areas in the interior of organs gives rise to cavities, which may be seen in muscles, bones, brain, lymphatic glands, and elsewhere, but are most pronounced in the lungs. On surfaces—skin and mucous membranes—tuberculosis often leads to the formation of ulcers. The most frequent seats of tuberculosis are the lung, the intestinal tract, the lymphatic glands, the serous membranes, the bones, the skin, the testicle, the epididymis, the brain, the fallopian tubes, the uterus, the spleen. The symptoms of tuberculosis vary with the localization of the disease. A few general phenomena are common to nearly all forms, viz., emaciation, loss of strength, anemia, fever, and sweats. **T., Acute Miliary,** an acute febrile disease, characterized by the formation of minute tubercles in great numbers in various parts of the body. It is due to the discharge into the circulatory stream of tubercle bacilli. Three forms are usually described: (1) a general or typhoid form; (2) one with marked pulmonary symptoms; (3) one in which cerebral symptoms predominate. **T., Avian,** tuberculosis affecting birds. **T., Bovine,** tuberculosis occurring in cattle. Syn., *Pearl disease*. **T., General Miliary.** See *T., Acute Miliary*. **T., Laryngeal,** tuberculosis of the larynx, usually secondary to tuberculosis of the lungs, but in rare cases primary. **T., Miliary,** tuberculosis characterized by the formation deposit of miliary tubercles. **T., Surgical,** tuberculosis of parts amenable to surgical treatment, as the bones and joints.

Tuberculotoxin (*tu-ber-ku-lo-toks'-in*). A toxin generated by the tubercle bacillus.

Tuberculous (*tu-ber'-ku-lus*) [*tubercle*]. Affected with or caused by tuberculosis.

Tuberculum (*tu-ber'-ku-lum*) [L.]. See *Tubercle*.

Tuberose (*tu'-ber-ōs*) [*tuber*]. Resembling a tuber.

Tuberosity (*tu-ber-os'-it-e*) [*tuber*]. A protuberance on a bone. **T., Greater,** a rough projection on the outer side of the head of the humerus. **T. of the Ischium,** a thick, downward projection of the ischium, on which the body rests in sitting. **T., Lesser,** a small tuberosity in front of the head and on the inner side of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

Tuberous (*tu'-ber-us*) [*tuber*]. Like a tuber, as *tuberous* angioma.

Tübingen Heart. A disease of the heart, first observed at Tübingen, marked by cardiac dilation and hypertrophy and believed to be due to overindulgence in alcoholic drinks.

Tubo- (*tu-bo-*) [*tube*]. A prefix meaning relating to a tube.

Tuboabdominal (*tu-bo-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*tubo-; abdomen*]. Pertaining to a fallopian tube and to the abdomen.

Tuboadnexopexy, Tuboadnexopexie (*tu-bo-ad-neks'-o-peks-e*). Surgical fixation of the uterine adnexa.

Tuboligamentous (*tu-bo-lig-ah-ment'-us*). Relating to the oviduct and the broad ligament.

Tuboovarian (*tu-bo-o-va'-re-an*) [*tubo-; ovary*]. Pertaining to the fallopian tube and the ovary.

Tuboperitoneal (*tu-bo-per-it-on-e'-al*). Relating to the oviduct and the peritoneum.

Tubouterine [*tubo-; uterus*]. Pertaining to the fallopian tube and the uterus.

Tubular (*tu'-bu-lar*) [*tubulus*, a small tube]. 1. Shaped like a tube. 2. Pertaining to or affecting tubules, as *tubular* nephritis. 3. Produced in a tube, as *tubular* breathing. **T. Breathing.** See *Breath-sounds, Table of*. **T. Membrane.** See *Neurilemma*.

Tubulature (*tu'-bu-la-tūr*) [*tubule*]. The short tube of a retort or receiver.

Tubule (*tu'-būl*) [*tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube]. A small tube. **T., Seminiferous,** any one of the tubules of the testicles. **T., Uriniferous,** one of the numerous winding tubules of the kidney.

Tubulus (*tu'-bu-lus*) [L.]. A tubule.

Tuerck. See *Türck*.

Tuffier's Inferior Ligament. Mesentericoparietal fold; that portion of the enteric mesentery which is inserted into the iliac fossa. **T.'s Syndrome,** a congenital state of general tissue debility, resulting in relaxation and displacement of various organs, such

as splanchnoptosis, varicocele, uterine displacements, etc.

Tuffnell's, Method T.'s Treatment. A treatment for aneurysm, consisting in absolute rest, dry diet, and the administration of potassium iodid.

Tuft, Malpighian. See *Malpighian Body.*

Tugging, Tracheal. See *Tracheal Tugging.*

Tully's Powder. A powder containing morphin sulfate, 1 part; camphor, licorice, and calcium carbonate, each, 20 parts.

Tulpius' Valve. The ileocecal valve.

Tumefacient (*tu-me-fa'-shent*) [*tumefaction*]. Swelling; swollen.

Tumefaction (*tu-me-fak'-shun*) [*tumere*, to swell; *facere*, to make]. A swelling.

Tumenol (*tu'-men-ol*) [*bitumen; oleum*, oil]. A thick, dark-brown liquid prepared from certain bituminous oils; it is used in skin-diseases.

Tumescence (*tu-mes'-ens*) [*tumescere*, to swell]. The condition of growing tumid; a swelling.

Tumid (*tu'-mid*) [see *Tumescence*]. Swollen.

Tumor (*tu'-mor*) [*tumere*, to swell]. 1. A swelling. 2. A newgrowth not the result of inflammation. The appended classification is based, at least as regards classes A and B, on the blastodermic origin of the dominant tissue of the tumor. 3. A mass of cells, tissues, or organs, resembling those normally present in the body, but arranged atypically, growing at the expense of the body, but subserving no useful purpose therein. **T. albus,** white swelling; tuberculous enlargement of a joint. **T., Benign,** one which does not give rise to metastasis nor recur after removal. **T., Gubler's,** a prominence on the back of the wrist seen in wrist-drop. **T., Gummy,** a syphilitic gumma. **T., Heterologous,** one composed of tissue differing from that in which it grows. **T., Homologous,** one composed of tissue resembling that from which it grows. **T., Malignant,** one which gives metastasis or recurs, or does both, and eventually destroys life. **T., Phantom.** See *Phantom-tumor.* **T., Splenic,** a term sometimes applied to an enlarged spleen.

A. Mesodermic Tumors.

1. Sarcoma.
   - Round-cell.
     - Large.
     - Small.
     - Lympho-sarcoma.
   - Spindle-cell.
     - Large.
     - Small.
   - Giant-cell.
   - Melanotic.
   - Alveolar.
   - Endothelioma.
   - Angiosarcoma.
   - Cylindroma.
   - Chloroma.
   - Psammoma.
2. Fibroma.
   - Hard.
   - Soft.
3. Myxoma.
4. Lipoma.
5. Chondroma.
   - Hyaline.
   - Fibrous.
6. Osteoma.
   - O. durum or O. eburneum.
   - O. spongiosum, O. medullare.
7. Hemangioma.
   - Telangiectatic.
   - Cavernous.
8. Lymphangioma.
   - Simple.
   - Cystic.
9. Myoma.
   - Liomyoma.
   - Rhabdomyoma.

B. Ectodermic and Entodermic Tumors.

1. Glioma.
2. Neuroma.
   - N. myelinicum.
   - N. amyelinicum.
3. Epithelioma.
   - Adenoma.
     - Tubular.
     - Racemose.
   - Carcinoma.
     - Squamous.
     - Cylindric.
     - Glandular.
   - Epithelial cystoma.
     - C. simplex.
     - C. papilliferum.

C. Teratoid Tumors or Teratomas.

1. Dermoid cyst.
2. Cholesteatoma.

Tumultus (*tu-mul'-tus*) [L.]. Tumult. **T. cordis,** irregular heart-action. **T. sermonis,** a stuttering manner of reading, from pathologic cause.

Tungstate (*tung'-stāt*). See under *Tungsten.*

Tungsten (*tung'-sten*) [Swed., "heavy stone"]. A metallic element having a specific gravity of 19.26, an atomic weight of 182.6. Symbol W (from the German name *Wolfram*). It forms *tungstic acid*, H_2Wo_4, the latter combining with bases to form *tungstates*, which are used as reagents. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Tungstic Acid (*tung'-stik*). See under *Tungsten.*

Tunic (*tu'-nik*) [*tunica*]. A coat or membrane.

Tunica (*tu'-nik-ah*) [L.]. A tunic. **T. adventitia,** the outer coat of an artery. **T. albuginea oculi,** the sclerotic coat of the eye. **T. albuginea ovarii,** the compact connective tissue immediately under the epithelium of the cortex of the ovary. **T. albuginea testis,** the fibrous covering of the testis. **T. intima,** the inner coat of an artery. **T. media,** the middle coat of an artery. **T. ruyschiana,** the layer of capillary vessels of the choroid coat of the eye. **T. vaginalis,** the serous covering of the testis derived from the peritoneum. **T. vasculosa,** the vascular layer of the testis, called also the pia mater of the testis.

Tunicin (*tu'-nis-in*), ($C_2H_{10}O_5$). A substance obtained from the mantles of ascidians; considered by some as identical with vegetable cellulose, by some as identical with animal cellulose, and by others as a distinct body convertible into sugar.

Tunnel-anemia. See *Ankylostomiasis.*

Tunnel-disease. See *Caisson-disease.*

Tupelo (*tu'-pel-o*). The *Nyssa grandidentata*, of the order *Cornaceæ*. Its root has been used for making tents (*tupelo-tent*).

Turbinal (*tur'-bin-al*) [*turbo*, top]. 1. Turbinated. 2. A turbinated bone.

Turbinated (*tur'-bin-a-ted*) [*turbinal*]. Top-shaped; scroll-shaped. **T. Bone,** one of the three (superior, middle, and inferior) bony projections upon the outer wall of each nasal fossa. They are covered by an erectile vascular mucous membrane.

Turbinectomy (*tur-bin-ek'-to-me*) [*turbinal; ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of a turbinated bone.

Turbinotome (*tur'-bin-ot-ōm*). An instrument used in turbinotomy.

Turbinotomy (*tur-bin-ot'-o-me*) [*turbinal; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into a turbinated bone.

Türck's Bundle. A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the cortex of the temporosphenoid lobe through the outer portion of the crusta of the cerebral peduncle and the pons into the internal geniculate body. **T.'s Column.** See *Column of Türck.* **T.'s Degeneration.** See *Degeneration, Türck's.* **T.'s Hemianesthesia,** anesthesia affecting the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side, at times also those of the nerves of special sense. It is caused by lesions of the posterior portion of the capsula and the contiguous region of the corona radiata. **T.'s Trachoma,** granular laryngitis affecting the posterointernal wall of the larynx. Syn., *Laryngitis sicca.*

Turgescence (*tur-jes'-ens*) [*turgid*]. Swelling.

Turgid (*tur'-jid*) [*turgidus*, swollen]. Swollen; congested.

Turgor (*tur'-gor*) [L., "a swelling"]. Active hyperemia; turgescence.

Turmeric (*tur'-mer-ik*). See *Curcuma.*

Turning (*turn'-ing*). See *Version.*

Turpentine (*tur'-pen-tīn*) [*τερέβινθος*, terebinth]. A concrete or liquid oleoresin obtained from various species of *Coniferæ.* The ordinary or *white turpentine* (*terebinthina*, U. S. P.; *thus americanum*, B. P.), derived from *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus*, contains a volatile oil, oil or spirits of turpentine. **T.-camphor,** terpene hydrochlorate. **T., Canada** (*terebinthina canadensis*, U. S. P., B. P.), is obtained from *Pinus balsamea*, and under the name of Canada balsam is used as a mounting medium in microscopy. **T., Chian,** collected on the island of Chios, from *Pistacia terebinthus*, was formerly used in cancer. **T., Common European, T., Bordeaux,** is obtained from several species of pine; chiefly *Pinus sylvestris* and *Pinus maritima.* It yields large quantities of oil of turpentine. **T., Confection of** (*confectio terebinthinæ*, B. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Gm.). **T., Enema of** (*enema terebinthinæ*, B. P.), oil of turpentine, 1 oz.; mucilage of starch, 15 oz. **T. Liniment** (*linimentum terebinthinæ*, U. S. P., B. P.), resin cerate and oil of turpentine. **T., Liniment of, and Acetic Acid** (*linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum*, B. P.), oil of turpentine, acetic acid, liniment of camphor, of each, 1 oz. **T., Oil of** (*oleum terebinthinæ*, U. S. P., B. P.), a volatile oil, recently distilled from turpentine. When pure, it consists only of carbon and hydrogen, but on exposure absorbs oxygen. Oil of turpentine is stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic; in large doses it acts as a cathartic; locally it is a rubefacient. In overdoses it acts as an irritant, especially to the kidneys, producing bloody urine and strangury. It is used as a stimulant in typhoid and other low fevers; in tympanites; as a hemostatic; in chronic renal diseases, dysentery, and whooping-cough; as an inhalation in bronchitis; as a cathartic in the form of enema, and as a teniafuge. Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **T., Oil of, Emulsion of** (*emulsum olei terebinthinæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **T., Oil of, Rectified** (*oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum*, U. S. P.). Dose 5–30 min. (0.32–2.0 Cc.). **T., Ointment of** (*unguentum terebinthinæ*, B. P.), used on burns. **T., Strasburg,** a variety derived from *Abies picea.* **T., Venice,** a variety obtained from *Larix europæa;* it yields oil of turpentine.

Turpeth (*tur'-peth*) [Pers., *turbad*, a purgative root]. The *Ipomœa turpethum*, a purgative plant resembling jalap, found in Asia. **T. Mineral,** subsulfate of mercury, used as an emetic. See *Mercury Subsulfate.*

Turpethin (*tur'-peth-in*), $C_{34}H_{56}O_{13}$. A glucosid obtained from the root of *Ipomœa turpethum.*

Tussal (*tus'-al*) [*tussis*, cough]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cough.

Tussedo (*tus-e'-do*). Tussis.

Tussicular (*tus-ik'-u-lar*) [*tussicula*, a slight cough]. Characterized by a slight cough.

Tussiculation (*tus-ik-u-la'-shun*). A hacking cough.

Tussilago (*tus-il-a'-go*). A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* The leaves of *T. farfara*, coltsfoot, and also other parts of the plant are used as a demulcent in pulmonary affections associated with cough.

Tussis (*tus'-is*) [L.]. A cough. **T. convulsiva,** whooping-cough.

Tussive (*tus'-iv*) [*tussis*]. Pertaining to or caused by cough.

Tussol (*tus'-ol*). Antipyrin mandelate.

Tutamina oculi (*tu-tam'-in-ah ok'-u-li*). The appendages of the eyes.

Tutty (*tut'-e*) [Tamul word, *tutum*]. Impure oxid of zinc deposited as an incrustation on the chimneys of furnaces during the smelting of lead ores containing zinc; used as an external desiccant when pulverized.

Tween-brain (*twēn'-brān*). See *Diencephalon.*

Twelfth Cranial Nerve. The hypoglossal nerve. See under *Nerve.*

Twin. One of two individuals born at the same birth.

Twixt-brain (*twikst'-brān*). See *Diencephalon.*

Tyle (*tī'-le*) [*τύλος*, a knob]. A callus.

Tylion (*til'-e-on*) [*tyle*]. A craniometric point on the anterior border of the optic groove in the mesal line.

Tyloma (*ti-lo'-mah*) [*tyle*]. A callus.

Tylosis (*ti-lo'-sis*) [*tyle*]. 1. A state characterized by the formation of callus. 2. A form of blepharitis with thickening and hardening of the edge of the lid.

Tympanectomy (*tim-pan-ek'-to-me*) [*tympanum*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the tympanic membrane.

Tympanic (*tim-pan'-ik*) [*tympanum*]. Pertaining to the tympanum. **T. Bone, T. Plate,** the thin plate of bone separating the tympanum from the cranial cavity. **T. Membrane.** See *Membrane, Tympanic.* **T. Ring,** an osseous ring forming part of the temporal bone at the time of birth and which develops into the tympanic plate. **T. Tegmen,** the bony plate forming the roof of the tympanum.

Tympanism (*tim'-pan-izm*) [*tympanum*]. Distention with gas; tympanites.

Tympanites (*tim-pan-i'-tēz*) [*tympanum*]. A distention of the abdominal walls from accumulation of gas in the intestine or peritoneal cavity.

Tympanitic (*tim-pan-it'-ik*) [*tympanites*]. Caused by or of the nature of tympanites. **T. Resonance,** the note obtained on percussing a cavity distended with gas.

Tympanitis (*tim-pan-i'-tis*) [*tympanum*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tympanum; otitis media.

Tympanoeustachian (*tim-pan-o-u-sta'-ke-an*) [*tympanum; eustachian*]. Pertaining to the tympanum and the eustachian tube.

Tympanohyal (*tim-pan-o-hi'-al*) [*tympanum; hyoid*]. A small cartilage of the human fetus subsequently fusing with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Tympanomastoiditis (*tim-pan-o-mas-toid-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tympanum and mastoid cells.

Tympanophony (*tim-pan-of'-o-ne*). See *Autophony* (2).

Tympanosis (*tim-pan-o'-sis*). Tympanites.

Tympanotomy (*tim-pan-ot'-o-me*) [*tympanum*; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the membrana tympani.

Tympanous (*tim'-pan-us*). Distended with gas; relating to tympanism.

Tympanum (*tim'-pan-um*) [τύμπανον, drum]. The middle ear.

Tympany (*tim'-pan-e*). 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanitic percussion-note.

Typewriter's Cramp. See under *Spasms, Fatigue.*

Typhase (*ti'-fāz*). The special bacteriolytic enzym of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis.*

Typhemia (*ti-fe'-me-ah*) [τῦφος, smoke; αἷμα, blood]. An impoverished condition of the blood following typhus.

Typhlenteritis (*tif-len-ter-i'-tis*) [τυφλόν, cecum; ἔντερον, bowel; ιτις, inflammation]. A proposed substitute for the word appendicitis.

Typhlitis (*tif-li'-tis*) [τυφλόν, cecum; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cecum.

Typhlo- (*tif-lo-*) [τυφλόν, cecum]. A prefix signifying relating to the cecum.

Typhlocele (*tif'-lo-sēl*). See *Cecocele.*

Typhlodicliditis (*tif-lo-di-kli-di'-tis*) [*typhlo-*; δικλίς, a folding door; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ileocecal valve.

Typhloempyema (*tif-lo-em-pi-e'-mah*) [*typhlo-*; *empyema*]. Abscess attending typhlitis.

Typhloid (*tif'-loid*) [τυφλός, blind]. Having defective vision.

Typhlolithiasis (*tif-lo-lith-i'-as-is*) [*typhlo-*; *lithiasis*]. The formation of calculi in the cecum.

Typhlosis (*tif-lo'-sis*) [τυφλός, blind]. Blindness.

Typhlosole (*tif'-lo-sōl*) [*typhlo-*; σωλήν, tube]. A tube lying in the dorsal middle line of the intestine of certain worms (*Lumbricidæ*).

Typhlostenosis (*tif-lo-sten-o'-sis*) [*typhlo-*; *stenosis*]. Stenosis of the cecum.

Typhlotomy (*tif-lot'-o-me*) [*typhlo-*; τομή, a cutting]. Division or section of the cecum.

Typho- (*ti-fo-*) [*typhoid*]. A prefix meaning relating to typhoid or of a typhoid character.

Typhobacillosis (*ti-fo-bas-il-o'-sis*) [*typho-*; *bacillus*]. The systemic poisoning produced by the toxins formed by the typhoid bacillus.

Typhoid (*ti'-foid*) [τῦφος, stupor; εἶδος, like]. Resembling typhus. **T., Abenteric,** typhoid fever involving other organs than those of the intestinal tract. **T., Afebrile,** typhoid fever with the usual symptoms, positive diazo and Widal reaction, presence of rose-spots, but absence of increased temperature. **T. Fever,** enteric fever, abdominal typhus, ileotyphus. An infectious disease caused by *Bacillus typhosus* discovered by Eberth. It is introduced into the body with the food and drinking-water, and is found in the intestine, the spleen, and the fecal discharges, but may also occur in the various complicating lesions. The principal lesions of typhoid fever are an enlargement and necrosis of Peyer's patches, and enlargement of the spleen and the mesenteric glands. The mucous membrane of the intestine is also the seat of a catarrhal inflammation. After a period of incubation of from two to three weeks the disease sets in with weakness, headache, vague pains, a tendency to diarrhea, and nose-bleed. The temperature gradually rises, being higher each evening than the previous evening, and reaches its maximum (104°–105° F.) in from one to two weeks. It then remains at this level for from one to two weeks, and finally sinks by lysis. The pulse is soft and dicrotic, but often not so rapid as would be expected from the high temperature. The tongue is at first coated on the dorsum and red at the tip and edges, but soon becomes dry, brown, and tremulous, and, like the teeth and lips, covered with sordes. There is usually complete anorexia, the bowels are loose, and the stools have a peculiar "pea-soup" color. At times constipation exists. Slight congestion of the lungs with cough is usually present. On the seventh, eighth, or ninth day the peculiar eruption appears—it consists of small, slightly elevated, rose-colored spots, disappearing on pressure, and coming out in successive crops. Nervous symptoms are prominent in typhoid fever, and are headache, slight deafness,

stupor, muttering delirium, carphology, subsultus tendinum, and coma vigil. Complications are frequent, the most important being intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the bowel, peritonitis, pneumonia, and nephritis. Relapses are fairly common, although second attacks are rare. *Abortive typhoid* is characterized by an abrupt onset of symptoms, which subside quickly, convalescence following in a few days. *Walking typhoid* is a variety in which the symptoms are so mild that the patient disregards them and walks about. Grave accidents may in such a case develop suddenly. **T. State,** the condition of stupor and hebetude, with dry, brown tongue, sordes on the teeth, rapid, feeble pulse, incontinence of feces and urine, and rapid wasting, seen in typhoid fever and other continued fevers.

Typhoin (*ti'-fo-in*). A preparation of dead typhoid bacilli used by injection in the treatment of typhoid fever.

Typhomalarial (*ti-fo-mal-a'-re-al*) [*typho-; malaria*]. Exhibiting symptoms of both typhoid and malarial fevers. **T. Fever,** a fever exhibiting symptoms both of typhoid and of malarial fever, but probably malarial in nature.

Typhomania (*ti-fo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*typho-; μανία*, madness]. The lethargic state, with delirium, sometimes observed in typhus, typhoid, and other low fevers.

Typhopaludism (*ti-fo-pal'-u-dizm*) [*typho-; paluda*, a marsh]. Fever of malarial origin accompanied by symptoms of typhoid.

Typhopneumonia (*ti-fo-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [*typho-; pneumonia*]. Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid fever.

Typhosepsis (*ti-fo-sep'-sis*). See *Typhemia.*

Typhosis (*ti-fo'-sis*). See *Typhoid State.* **T., Syphilitic,** a form of intestinal neuralgia associated with secondary syphilis.

Typhotoxin (*ti-fo-toks'-in*) [*typho-; τοξικόν*, poison]. A ptomain produced by the typhoid bacillus. It is isomeric with the base $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, obtained from putrefying horseflesh, and induces lethargy, paralysis, and death.

Typhous (*ti'-fus*) [*typhus*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of typhus.

Typhus (*ti'-fus*) [*τῦφος*, stupor]. An acute contagious disease chiefly characterized by a petechial rash, marked nervous symptoms, and a high fever, ending by crisis in from 10 to 14 days. The only peculiar lesions noted postmortem are a dark fluid state of the blood and a staining of the endocardium and intima of the blood-vessels. After a period of incubation of from a few hours to two weeks, the disease sets in abruptly with pains in the head, back, and limbs, the fever rising rapidly to 104° or 105° F. The nervous symptoms resemble those of typhoid fever. The eruption appears on the fourth or fifth day as rose-colored spots scattered over all the body, and quickly becoming hemorrhagic. It does not disappear on pressure. The chief complications are hyperpyrexia, pneumonia, and nephritis. Syn., *Jail-fever; Ship-fever.* **T. icterodes.** Synonym of *Yellow fever.*

Typoscope (*ti'-po-skōp*) [*τύπος*, a stamp; *σκοπεῖν*, to look]. A small device to exclude extraneous light, for the use of cataract patients and amblyopes in reading.

Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. A proprietary preparation said to contain alum, sodium biborate, eucalyptus, phenol, thymol, wintergreen, and peppermint; it is recommended for leukorrheal and purulent discharges.

Tyrein (*ti'-re-in*) [*τυρός*, cheese]. Coagulated casein.

Tyremesis (*ti-rem'-es-is*) [*τυρός*, cheese; *ἔμεσις*, a vomiting]. The vomiting of caseous matter; an ailment common among nursing infants.

Tyro- (*ti-ro-*) [*τυρός*, cheese]. A prefix meaning cheese or cheese-like.

Tyroid (*ti'-roid*) [*tyro-; εἶδος*, like]. Cheese-like.

Tyroma (*ti-ro'-mah*) [*tyro-; ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. A caseous mass. 2. A tuberculous tumor.

Tyrosal (*ti'-ro-sal*). See *Salipyrin.*

Tyrosin (*ti'-ro-sin*) [*τυρός*, cheese], $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. A crystalline amidoacid, a decomposition product of proteids. **T., Tests for.** See *Hoffmann, Piria, Scherer, (von) Udransky, Wurster.*

Tyrosinase (*ti-ro'-sin-āz*) [*tyrosin*]. An oxidizing enzym found in many fungi, and in dahlia and beet-root. It acts upon all the cresols.

Tyrosis (*ti-ro'-sis*) [*τυρός*, cheese]. Caseation.

Tyrotoxicon (*ti-ro-toks'-ik-on*) [*tyro-; τοξικόν*, a poison]. A ptomain obtained from poisonous cheese, milk, ice-cream, etc. It induces vertigo, nausea, vomiting, chills, rigors, severe pains in the epigastric region, dilation of the pupils, griping and purging, a sensation of numbness or of pins and needles, especially in the limbs, and marked prostration or even death. The poison is thought to be the cause of many cases of summer diarrhea of infants. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Tyrotoxin (*ti-ro-toks'-in*) [see *Tyrotoxicon*]. A curara-like poison from poisonous cheese; it is not identical with tyrotoxicon.

Tyrotoxism (*ti-ro-toks'-izm*). Cheese-poisoning.

Tyrrell's Fascia. See *Dénonvillier's Fascia.*

Tyson's Glands. The sebaceous glands of the corona glandis and the inner layer of the prepuce, secreting the smegma.

U

Uarthritis (*u-ar-thri'-tis*). See *Arthritis urica.*

Uberty (*u'-ber-te*) [*uber*, udder]. Fertility; productiveness.

Ucambin, Ukambin (*u-kam'-bin*). An African arrow-poison with the effects of strophanthin, but more powerful.

(von) Udransky's Test for Bile Acids. To 1 Cc. of a watery or alcoholic solution of the substance add one drop of a 0.1% watery solution of furfurol, and underlay with 1 Cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid; then cool. In the presence of bile acids a red color with a shade of blue will be produced. **v. U.'s Test for Tyrosin,** to 1 Cc. of a solution of the substance add one drop of a 0.5% watery solution of furfurol, and underlay with 1 Cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid. The mixture becomes pink. The mixture should not rise above 50° C.

Uffelmann's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach. Strips of filter-paper saturated in an extract of bilberries in amylic alcohol and dried, when dipped into the contents of a stomach containing HCl, will be turned pink. **U.'s Test for Lactic Acid in the Contents of the Stomach,** make a mixture of 10 Cc. of a 4% solution of phenol, 20 Cc. of water, and a few drops of ferric chlorid solution; this will have a blue coloration. Add the liquid to be tested, and in the presence of lactic acid a yellow coloration will result.

Uhthoff's Sign. The nystagmus of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

Ulatrophia (*oo-lat-ro'-fe-ah*) [*οὖλον*, gum; *ἀτροφία*, atrophy]. A shrinkage of the gums.

Ulcer (*ul'-ser*) [*ulcus*, ulcer]. A loss of substance occurring on the skin or mucous membranes, and due to a gradual necrosis of the tissues. **U., Atheromatous,** a loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium, due to the breaking down of an atheromatous patch. **U., Catarrhal,** a form of intestinal ulcer due to a superficial loss of epithelial cells. **U., Chancroidal.** See *Chancre.* **U., Curling's,** an ulcer of the duodenum observed after severe burns of the body. **U., Follicular,** a small ulcer on a mucous membrane having its origin in a lymph-follicle. **U., Fungous,** one covered by fungous granulations. **U., Gastric,** perforating ulcer of the lining membrane of the stomach. **U., Indolent,** one with an indurated, elevated edge and a nongranulating floor, usually occurring on the leg. **U., Inflamed,** one surrounded by marked inflammation. **U., Jacob's.** See *U., Rodent.* **U., Marjolin's,** an ulcer having for its seat an old cicatrix. **U., Peptic.** See *Peptic Ulcer.* **U., Perforating,** an ulcer that perforates the tissues of a part, particularly the foot or the stomach. **U., Phagedenic,** one which rapidly eats away the tissues. **U., Phlegmonous.** Synonym of *U., Inflamed.* **U., Rodent,** a form of ulcer, probably epitheliomatous, which gradually involves and eats away soft tissues and bones. **U., Round,** the peptic ulcer of the stomach. **U., Serpiginous,** one healing in one place while spreading in another. **U., Tuberculous,** one due to the tubercle bacillus. **U., Varicose,** an ulcer due to varicose veins.

Ulcerate (*ul'-ser-āt*) [*ulcer*]. To become converted into or affected with an ulcer.

Ulceration (*ul-ser-a'-shun*) [*ulcer*]. The formation of an ulcer; a process of liquefaction-necrosis or molecular death on a free surface.

Ulcerative (*ul'-ser-a-tiv*) [*ulcer*]. Pertaining to ulceration; characterized by ulceration.

Ulcerous (*ul'-ser-us*) [*ulcer*]. Exhibiting ulceration; having the character of an ulcer.

Ulcus (*ul'-kus*) [L.]. An ulcer.

Ule (*u'-le*) [*οὐλή*, a scar]. A cicatrix.

Ulegyria (*u-le-ji'-re-ah*) [*ule; γῦρος*, a circle]. Convolutions in the cortex of the brain, made irregular by scar-formation.

Ulemorrhagia (*u-lem-or-aj'-e-ah*) [*ule; αἷμα*, blood; *ῥεῖν*, to flow]. 1. Hemorrhage from a cicatrix. 2. [*οὖλον*, the gum.] Bleeding of the gums.

Ulerythema (*u-ler-ith-e'-mah*) [*ule; erythema*]. An erythematous disease marked by the formation of cicatrices.

Uletic (*u-let'-ik*) [*ulon*]. Pertaining to the gums.

Ulexin (*u-leks'-in*) [*ulex*, a shrub], $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$. An alkaloid from the seed of *Ulex europæus*, the common gorse of Europe. It is a local anesthetic and powerful diuretic.

Ulitis (*u-li'-tis*) [*ulon; ῖτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gums.

Ulmarene (*ul'-mar-ēn*). A mixture of definite quantities of salicylic ether and aliphatic alcohols; recommended as an external application in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Ulmus (*ul'-mus*) [L.]. Slippery elm. The *ulmus* of the U. S. P. is the dried bark of *Ulmus fulva*, or elm, of the order *Urticaceæ.* It is used as a demulcent in diarrhea, dysentery, and diseases of the urinary tract; as a poultice in inflammations, and in the form of tents for dilating the os uteri. **Ulmi, Mucilago** (U. S. P.), mucilage of elm.

Ulna (*ul'-nah*) [L., "a cubit"]. The bone on the inner side of the forearm, articulating with the humerus and the head of the radius above and with the radius below.

Ulnad (*ul'-nad*) [*ulna*]. Toward the ulnar aspect.

Ulnar (*ul'-nar*) [*ulna*]. 1. Pertaining to or in relation with the ulna, as the *ulnar* artery, *ulnar* nerve. 2. Pertaining to the ulnar artery or ulnar nerve.

Ulnaris (*ul-na'-ris*) [L.]. 1. Ulnar. 2. The ulnar muscle, a muscle on the ulnar side of the forearm.

Ulnocarpal (*ul-no-kar'-pal*) [*ulna; carpus*]. Pertaining to the ulna and the carpus.

Ulnoradial (*ul-no-ra'-de-al*) [*ulna; radius*]. Pertaining to the ulna and the radius.

Ulocarcinoma (*u-lo-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*ulon; carcinoma*]. Carcinoma of the gums.

Ulodermitis (*u-lo-der-mi'-tis*) [*ule; dermitis*]. Inflammation of the skin with formation of cicatrices.

Uloid (*u'-loid*) [*ule;* εἶδος, like]. Scar-like.

Ulon (*u'-lon*) [οὖλον, gum]. The gums.

Uloncus (*u-long'-kus*) [*ulon;* ὄγκος, a tumor]. A tumor or swelling of the gums.

Ulorrhagia (*ul-or-a'-je-ah*) [*ulon;* ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth]. Bleeding from the gums.

Ulosis (*u-lo'-sis*) [*ule*]. Cicatrization.

Ulotic (*u-lot'-ik*) [*ulosis*]. Pertaining to or tending toward cicatrization.

Ulotrichous (*u-lot'-rik-us*) [οὖλος, woolly; θρίξ, hair]. Having woolly hair.

Ultimate (*ul'-tim-āt*) [*ultimus*, superl. of *ultra*, beyond]. Farthest; most remote; last; final. **U. Principle.** See *Principle, Ultimate.*

Ultimum (*ul'-tim-um*) [L.]. Last. **U. moriens.** 1. The right auricle; so called from the belief that it is the last part of the heart to cease its contractions. 2. The upper part of the trapezius muscle which usually escapes in progressive muscular atrophy.

Ultramicroscope (*ul-trah-mi'-kro-skōp*) [*ultra*, beyond; *microscope*]. A microscope whereby it is possible to recognize objects measuring but the millionth part of a millimeter in diameter.

Ultratoxon (*ul-trah-toks'-on*) [*ultra; toxon*]. A toxin of a low degree of avidity.

Ultraviolet Rays. See *Rays, Ultraviolet.*

Ultzmann's Reaction for Bile-pigments. To 10 Cc. of the liquid add 3 or 4 Cc. of a caustic potash solution (1:3) and then an excess of hydrochloric acid. In the presence of bile-pigments the solution will become emerald green.

Ulyptol (*u-lip'-tol*). See *Eulyptol.*

Umbelliferon (*um-bel-if'-er-on*) [*umbella*, umbel; *ferre*, to bear], $C_9H_6O_3$. Oxycoumarin. Fine needles, sparingly soluble in hot water and ether. Found in the bark of *Daphne mezereum;* it is obtained by distilling different resins, such as galbanum, asafetida, etc.

Umbellularia (*um-bel-u-la'-re-ah*) [*umbellula*, a little umbel]. A genus of the *Laurineæ*. The principal species, *U. californica*, California laurel or spice tree, contains in its seeds a pungent volatile oil recommended for inhalation in nasal catarrh; the leaves are used in neuralgic headache, colic, and atonic diarrhea. Dose of *fluidextract* 10–30 min. (0.65–2 Cc.).

Umbilical (*um-bil'-ik-al*) [*umbilicus*]. 1. Pertaining to the umbilicus, as the *umbilical* cord, *umbilical* vessels. 2. Pertaining to the umbilical cord or umbilical vessels. **U. Cord.** See *Cord* (2). **U. Region,** the central of the regions into which the abdomen is divided for purposes of physical diagnosis. **U. Ring,** the aperture, closed in the adult, through which the umbilical vessels pass in fetal life. **U. Souffle,** the peculiar sound heard occasionally over the umbilical cord of the fetus. **U. Vesicle,** the part of the yolk-sac remaining outside of the embryo and supplying nutriment to it through the omphalomesaraic duct. **U. Vessels,** the umbilical arteries and veins.

Umbilicated (*um-bil'-ik-a-ted*) [*umbilicus*]. Having a depression like that of the navel.

Umbilication (*um-bil-ik-a'-shun*) [*umbilicus*]. 1. A depression like that of the navel. 2. The state of being umbilicated.

Umbilicus (*um-bil-i'-kus*) [L.]. The navel; the round, depressed cicatrix in the median line of the abdomen, marking the site of the aperture which in fetal life gave passage to the umbilical vessels.

Umbo (*um'-bo*) [L.]. A boss or bosselation; any central convex eminence, as, the *umbo* of the membrana tympani.

Umbonation (*um-bon-a'-shun*) [*umbo*]. The formation of a low, rounded projection.

Umbrascopy (*um-bras'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy.*

Unavoidable Hemorrhage. See *Hemorrhage, Unavoidable.*

Unazotized (*un-az'-o-tīzd*) [*un*, not; *azotum*, nitrogen]. Deprived of nitrogen.

Uncia (*un'-se-ah*) [L.]. An ounce.

Unciform (*un'-se-form*) [*uncus; forma*, form]. Hook-shaped. **U. Bone,** a hook-shaped bone in the second row of the carpus. **U. Process,** a hook-shaped process on the ethmoid and other bones.

Unciforme (*un-se-form'-e*). The unciform bone.

Uncinal (*un'-sin-al*). 1. Uncinate. 2. Furnished with hooks.

Uncinaria (*un-sin-a'-re-ah*) [*uncinus*, a hook]. A genus of parasitic nematode worms.

Uncinariasis (*un-sin-a-ri'-a-sis*). Disease produced by parasites of the genus *Uncinaria*. Syn., *Ankylostomiasis; Dochmiasis; Hookworm Disease.*

Uncinate (*un'-sin-āt*) [*uncus*]. Hooked. **U. Convolution, U. Gyrus,** the continuation of the hippocampal convolution, or fornicate convolution, ending in a hook-like process near the end of the temporal lobe.

Uncinatum (*un-sin-a'-tum*) [*uncinatus*, hooked]. The unciform bone.

Uncipressure (*un'-sip-resh-ur*) [*uncus; pressure*]. A method of arresting hemorrhage by the use of two hooks dug into the sides of the wound so as to compress the vessel.

Unction (*unk'-shun*) [*uncture*]. 1. The act of anointing. 2. An ointment.

Unctuous (*unk'-tu-us*) [*uncture*]. Greasy; oily.

Uncture (*unk'-tūr*) [*unguent*]. An unguent.

Uncus (*ung'-kus*) [L.]. 1. A hook. 2. The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinate gyrus of the brain.

Undulant (*un'-du-lant*) [*unda*, a wave]. Characterized by fluctuations. **U. Fever.** See *Fever, Mediterranean.*

Undulation (*un-du-la'-shun*) [see *Undulant*]. A wave-like motion.

Undulatory (*un'-du-lat-or-e*) [see *Undulant*]. Moving like waves; vibratory.

Ungual (*un'-gwal*) [*unguis*]. 1. Pertaining to a nail. 2. Resembling a nail in size, as the *ungual* bone (the lacrimal bone).

Unguent (*un'-gwent*). See *Unguentum*.

Unguentine (*un'-gwen-tēn*). An alum and petroleum ointment containing 2% of phenol and 5% of ichthyol.

Unguentum (*un-gwen'-tum*) [L.]. 1. An ointment. 2. See *U. simplex*. **U. acidi tannici,** ointment of tannic acid; tannic acid, 20 Gm.; glycerol, 20 Gm.; unguentum, 60 Gm. **U. Credé,** soluble silver 15 %, incorporated in lard and 10% of wax added. It is scented with benzoinated ether; used in treatment of septic diseases. **U. durum,** an ointment base consisting of paraffin (solid), 4 parts; wool-fat, 1 part; liquid paraffin, 5 parts; used for ointments containing liquid antiseptics. **U. hydrargyri.** See *Mercurial Ointment*. **U. hydrargyri dilutum,** blue ointment; mercurial ointment, 670 Gm., with petrolatum, 330 Gm. **U. iodi,** iodin ointment; iodin, 4 Gm.; potassium iodid, 4 Gm.; glycerol, 12 Gm.; benzoinated lard, 80 Gm. **U. molle,** an ointment base consisting of solid paraffin, 11 parts; lanolin, 5 parts; and liquid paraffin, 34 parts. **U. potassii iodidi,** ointment of potassium iodid; potassium iodid, 10 Gm.; potassium carbonate, 0.6 Gm.; water, 10 Gm.; benzoinated lard, 80 Gm. **U. simplex** (*unguentum*, U. S. P.) consists of lard, 80 parts, and wax 20 parts. **U. stramonii.** See *Stramonium Ointment*.

Unguiculate (*un-gwik'-u-lāt*) [*unguis*]. Having nails or claws.

Unguinal (*un'-gwin-al*) [*unguis*]. Pertaining to a nail or to the nails.

Unguis (*un'-gwis*) [L.]. 1. A nail. 2. The lacrimal bone.

Ungula (*un'-gu-lah*) [L., "a claw"]. An instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the uterus.

Uni- (*u-ne-*) [*unus*, one]. A prefix denoting one.

Uniaxial (*u-ne-aks'-e-al*) [*uni-; axis*]. Having but one axis.

Unicamerate (*u-ne-kam'-er-āt*) [*uni-; camera*, chamber]. Having but one cavity; unilocular.

Unicellular (*u-ne-sel'-u-lar*) [*uni-; cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell]. Composed of but one cell.

Uniceptor (*u'-ne-sep-tor*) [*uni-; capere*, to receive]. An antitoxin or receptor which has only one uniting arm (viz., the haptophore group).

Unicorn (*u'-ne-korn*) [*uni-; cornu*, horn]. Having a single horn.

Unifilar (*u-ne-fe'-lar*) [*uni-; filum-*, a thread]. Connected by one thread; furnished with one filament.

Uniforate (*u-nif'-o-rāt*) [*uni-; foratus*, pierced]. Having one opening.

Unilaminar, Unilaminate (*u-ne-lam'-in-ar, -āt*) [*uni-; lamina*, a layer]. Occurring in a single layer.

Unilateral (*u-ne-lat'-er-al*) [*uni-; latus*, side]. Pertaining to or affecting but one side.

Unilobar, Unilobed (*u-ne-lo'-bar, u'-ne-lōbd*). Furnished with one lobe.

Unilocular (*u-ne-lok'-u-lar*) [*uni-; loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place]. Having but one loculus or cavity.

Uninuclear, Uninucleated (*u-ne-nu'-kle-ar, u-ne-nu'-kle-a-ted*) [*uni-; nucleus*]. Having but a single nucleus.

Uniocular (*u-ne-ok'-u-lar*) [*uni-; oculus*, eye]. Pertaining to or performed with one eye.

Union (*ūn'-yun*). See under *Healing*.

Unipara (*u-nip'-ar-ah*) [*uni-; parere*, to bear]. A woman who has borne but one child.

Uniparous (*u-nip'-ar-us*) [*unipara*]. Having borne but one child.

Unipolar (*u-ne-po'-lar*) [*uni-; polus*, a pole]. 1. Having but one pole or process. 2. Pertaining to one pole.

Unisexual (*u-ne-seks'-u-al*) [*uni-; sexus*, sex]. Provided with the sexual organs of one sex only.

Unit (*u'-nit*) [*unus*, one]. 1. A single thing; a group considered as a whole or as forming one of many similar groups composing a more complex body. 2. A quantity with which others are compared. **U.s, Electric,** *unit of capacity*, the farad; *unit of current*, the ampere; *unit of electromotive force*, the volt; *unit of power*, the watt; *unit of quantity*, the coulomb; *unit of resistance*, the ohm. **U. of Force,** the dyne. **U. of Heat,** the calory. **U. of Length U., of Volume, U. of Weight.** See under *Weights and Measures*. **U. of Light,** the light of a standard candle, *i. e.*, a spermaceti candle burning 120 grains an hour. **U., Physiologic,** a term used by Herbert Spencer to express a unit between the chemic and the morphologic units in complexity, and of an aggregation of which units the body is composed, and which represents the character of the species. **U., Serum-, U., Immunizing,** according to Behring, 1 Cc. of an antitoxic blood-serum, of which 0.1 Cc. protects a guineapig of 500 grams against ten times the fatal dose of diphtheria toxin. **U. of Work,** the erg.

Unitary (*u'-nit-a-re*) [*unit*]. 1. Pertaining to or having the qualities of a unit. 2. Pertaining to monsters having the organs of a single individual.

Univalent (*u-niv'-al-ent*) [*uni-; valere*, to be worth]. Having a valence of one; capable of replacing a single hydrogen atom in combination.

Unna's Dermatosis. Seborrhea. **U.s Layer.** See *Langerhans' Granular Layer*. **U.'s Papillary Hair,** a complete hair and hair-follicle. **U.'s Plasma-cells.** See *Cells, Plasma* (1).

Unorganized (*un-or'-gan-īzd*). Without organs; not arranged in the form of an organ or organs.

Unpolarized (*un-po'-lar-īzd*). Not polarized.

Unschuld's Sign. A tendency to cramps in the calf of the leg; it is an early sign in diabetes.

Unsex (*un-seks'*). To spay or castrate.

Unstriated (*un-stri'-a-ted*). Not striated, as *unstriated* muscle.

Ununited (*un-u-ni'-ted*). Not united, as an *ununited* fracture.

Unwell. 1. Ill; sick. 2. Menstruating.

Urachus (*u'-ra-kus*) [οὖρον, urine; ἔχειν, to hold]. The allantoic stalk connecting in the fetus the bladder with the allantois, in after-life represented by a fibrous cord passing from the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus. **U., Patent,** a condition in which the urachus of the embryo does not become obliterated, but persists to adult life.

Uracrasia (*u-rah-kra'-ze-ah*). See *Enuresis.*

Ural, Uralium (*u'-ral, u-ra'-le-um*) [οὖρον, urine]. Chloral-urethane, $CCl_3CH{:}OH.NH{-}CO_2C_2H_5$, a hypnotic. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.).

Uranalysis (*u-ran-al'-is-is*). See *Urinalysis.*

Urane (*u'-rān*). Uranium oxid; it is used to give a yellow fluorescence to glass.

Uranic (*u-ran'-ik*). Containing uranium as a hexad radicle. **U. Acid,** uranium trioxid.

Uranin (*u'-ran-in*). See *Fluorescein-sodium.*

Uraninite (*u-ran'-in-īt*). Pitch-blende.

Uraniscoritis (*u-ran-is-ko-ni'-tis*) [*uraniscus; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uraniscus, or palate.

Uraniscoplasty (*u-ran-is'-ko-plas-te*) [*uraniscus; πλάσσειν*, to form]. A plastic operation for the repair of cleft palate.

Uraniscorrhaphy (*u-ran-is-kor'-a-fe*) [*uraniscus; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of a palatal cleft; staphylorrhaphy.

Uraniscus (*u-ran-is'-kus*) [*οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth]. The palate.

Uranism (*u'-ran-izm*) [*Οὐρανός*, the Greek personification of heaven]. Sexual perversion in which the desire is for individuals of the same sex.

Uranium (*u-ra'-ne-um*) [*Uranus*]. A heavy white metal. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.* Its phosphate and nitrate are used as tests for phosphoric acid. The salts are very poisonous. **U. Acetate,** $(UO_2)(C_2H_3O_2)_2+2H_2O$; recommended in coryza in solution as nasal douche. **U. Ammonium Fluorid,** $UO_2.F_2.4NH_4.H_2O$, a greenish-yellow, crystalline powder, used for the detection of roentgen-rays. **U. Nitrate,** $(HNO_3)_2UO_2.6H_2O$, used in diabetes. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{3}{8}$ gr. (0.014–0.026 Gm.) twice daily in aqueous solution with saccharin. **U. Oxid, Red, U. Trioxid,** UO_3, a reddish powder. Syn., *Uranic acid.* **U. X,** a radioactive precipitate obtained from uranium nitrate by means of ammonium carbonate.

Uranoplasty (*u'-ran-o-plas-te*). Same as *Uraniscoplasty.*

Uranoschism (*u'-ran-o-skizm*) [*uraniscus; σχίσμα*, a cleft]. Cleft palate.

Uranostaphyloplasty (*u-ran-o-staf'-il-o-plas-te*). See *Uraniscoplasty.*

Uranyl (*u'-ran-il*). See *Uranium.* **U.-ammonium Fluorid.** See *Uranium-ammonium Fluorid.*

Urare, Urari (*u-rah'-re*). See *Curara.*

Urarize (*u'-ra-rīz*). To bring under the influence of *curara;* curarize.

Urase (*u'-rāz*). An insoluble enzym associated with the bacteria which ferment urea; it is very plentiful in the urine in catarrh of the bladder.

Urasol (*u'-rah-sol*). Acetylmethylene-disalicylic acid; an antiseptic, diaphoretic, and uric-acid solvent.

Urate (*u'-rāt*) [οὖρον, urine]. A salt of uric acid.

Uratic (*u-rat'-ik*) [*urate*]. Pertaining to or characterized by urates. **U. Diathesis,** a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates in the joints and elsewhere; a tendency to gout.

Uratolytic (*u-rat-o-lit'-ik*) [*urate; λύειν*, to loose]. Capable of dissolving urates.

Uratoma (*u-ra-to'-mah*) [*urate; ὄμα*, tumor]. A concretion composed of urates, and occurring chiefly about the joints; a tophus.

Uratosis (*u-rat-o'-sis*) [*urate*]. A morbid condition marked by the deposit of urates.

Uraturia (*u-rat-u'-re-ah*) [*urate; οὖρον*, urine]. A condition marked by an excess of urates in the urine.

Urea (*u-re'-ah*) [οὖρον, urine], $CO(NH_2)_2$. The chief nitrogenous constituent of urine, and principal end-product of tissue metamorphosis; it occurs also in the blood, the lymph, and the liver. See *Biuret, Schiff, Schroeder.* **U. Quinate,** a combination of urea and quinic acid; used in the treatment of gout and uric concrements in the kidneys. Daily dose 30–80 gr. (2–5 Gm.) in 400 Cc. of hot water. **U. Salicylate,** recommended as a substitute for sodium salicylate. Dose 7 gr. (0.45 Gm.) one to four times daily.

Ureal (*u'-re-al*) [*urea*]. Pertaining to or containing urea.

Ureameter (*u-re-am'-e-ter*) [*urea; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for determining the amount of urea contained in a liquid.

Ureametry (*u-re-am'-et-re*) [*ureameter*]. The determination of the amount of urea in a liquid.

Urease (*u'-re-āz*). See *Urase.*

Urechysis (*u-rek'-is-is*) [οὖρον, urine; ἔκχυσις, an effusion]. An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.

Urecidin (*u-re-si'-din*). A proprietary preparation of lemon-juice and lithia citrate for use in gout and uric-acid diathesis.

Uredema (*u-re-de'-mah*) [οὖρον, urine; *edema*]. Distention of tissues from extravasation of urine.

Uredo (*u-re'-do*) [*uredo*, a blight]. 1. A genus of fungi. 2. Urticaria.

Ureid (*u'-re-id*) [*urea*]. A compound of urea and an acid radicle.

Urelcosis (*u-rel-ko'-sis*) [οὖρον, urine; ἕλκωσις, ulceration]. Ulceration of the urethra or urinary organs.

Uremia (*u-re'-me-ah*) [οὖρον, urine; αἷμα, blood]. The symptoms due to the retention in the blood of excrementitious substances normally excreted by the kidneys; it is characterized by headache, vertigo, vomiting, amaurosis, convulsions, coma, sometimes hemiplegia, and a urinous odor of the breath.

Uremic (*u-rem'-ik, u-re'-mik*) [*uremia*]. Due to or characterized by uremia.

Ureometer (*u-re-om'-et-er*). See *Ureameter.*

Ureometry (*u-re-om'-et-re*). See *Ureametry.*

Urerythrin. See *Uroerythrin.*

Uresiesthesis (*u-res-e-es'-the-sis*) [*uresis; αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Constant desire to urinate.

Uresin (*u'-re-sin*). A citrourotropin dilithic salt, useful as a uric-acid solvent.

Uresis (*u-re'-sis*) [*οὔρησις*]. Same as *Urination.*

-uret (*u-ret*). A suffix denoting a binary compound of carbon, sulfur, etc., with another element; in modern chemistry the suffix *-id* is used.

Ureter (*u-re'-ter*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter]. The long, narrow tube conveying the urine from the pelvis of the kidney to the bladder.

Ureteral (*u-re'-ter-al*) [*ureter*]. Pertaining to the ureter.

Ureteralgia (*u-re-ter-al'-je-ah*) [*ureter; ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the ureter.

Ureterectomy (*u-re-ter-ek'-to-mē*) [*ureter; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a ureter.

Ureteric (*u-re-ter'-ik*) [*ureter*]. Pertaining to the ureter.

Ureteritis (*u-re-ter-i'-tis*) [*ureter; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a ureter.

Uretero- (*u-re-ter-o-* [*ureter*]. A prefix denoting relating to the ureter.

Ureterocervical (*u-re-ter-o-ser'-vik-al*). Relating to or connecting the ureter and the cervix uteri.

Ureterocystoneostomy (*u-re-ter-o-sist-o-ne-os'-to-me*). See *Ureterocystostomy.*

Ureterocystoscope (*u-re-ter-o-sist'-o-skōp*). An electric cystoscope holding in its grooved wall a catheter for insertion into the ureter.

Ureterocystostomy (*u-re-ter-o-sis-tos'-to-me*) [*uretero-; κύστις*, bladder; *στόμα*, mouth]. The surgical formation of a communication between a ureter and the bladder.

Ureteroenterostomy (*u-re-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*uretero-; ἔντερον*, bowel; *στόμα*, mouth]. Surgical formation of a passage from a ureter to the intestine.

Ureterolith (*u-re'-ter-o-lith*) [*uretero-; λίθος*, stone]. Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterolithotomy (*u-re-ter-o-lith-ot'-o-me*). Incision of the ureter for removal of a calculus.

Ureteroneocystostomy (*u-re-ter-o-ne-o-sist-os'-to-me*). See *Ureterocystostomy.*

Ureteroneopyelostomy (*u-re-ter-o-ne-o-pi-el-os'-to-me*) [*uretero-; νέος*, new; *πύελος*, trough; *στόμα*, mouth]. Excision of part of a ureter and implantation into a new aperture made into the pelvis of the kidney, of the corresponding orifice of the ureteral end.

Ureteronephrectomy (*u-re-ter-o-nef-rek'-to-me*) [*uretero-; νεφρός*, kidney; *τομή*, cutting]. Removal of the kidney and its ureter.

Ureteroproctostomy (*u-re-ter-o-prok-tos'-to-me*) [*uretero-; πρωκτός*, anus; *στόμα*, mouth]. The surgical formation of a passage from the ureter to the anus.

Ureteropyelitis (*u-re-ter-o-pi-el-i'-tis*) [*uretero-; pyelitis*]. Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of a kidney.

Ureteropyeloneostomy (*u-re-ter-o-pi-el-o-ne-os'-to-me*). See *Ureteroneopyelostomy.*

Ureteropyelonephritis (*u-re-ter-o-pi-el-o-nef-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the ureter and of the kidney and its pelvis.

Ureteropyosis (*u-re-ter-o-pi-o'-sis*) [*uretero-; pyosis*]. Purulent inflammation of the ureter.

Ureterorrhagia (*u-re-ter-or-a'-je-ah*) [*uretero-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the ureter.

Ureterorrhaphy (*u-re-ter-or'-af-e*) [*uretero-; ῥάφη*, suture]. Suture of the ureter.

Ureterostegnosis (*u-re-ter-o-steg-no'-sis*) [*uretero-; στέγνωσις*, stenosis]. Stenosis or constriction of the ureter.

Ureterostenosis (*u-re-ter-o-sten-o'-sis*). See *Ureterostegnosis.*

Ureterostoma (*u-re-ter-o-sto'-mah*) [*uretero-; στόμα*, a mouth]. The renal or the cystic opening or mouth of the ureter.

Ureterostomatic (*u-re-ter-o-sto-mat'-ik*). Relating to the ureteral orifice.

Ureterostomy (*u-re-ter-os'-to-me*) [see *Ureterostoma*]. The formation of a ureteral fistula.

Ureterotomy (*u-re-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*uretero-; τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the ureter.

Ureteroureteral (*u-re-ter-o-u-re'-ter-al*) [*ureter*]. Pertaining to both ureters, or to two parts of one ureter. **U. Anastomosis.** See *Ureteroureterostomy.*

Ureteroureterostomy (*u-re-ter-o-u-re-ter-os'-to-me*) [*uretero-; ureterostomy*]. Surgical formation of a passage between the ureters or between different parts of the same ureter.

Ureterouterine (*u-re-ter-o-u'-ter-in*) [*uretero-; uterus*]. Pertaining to the ureter and the uterus.

Ureterovaginal (*u-re-ter-o-vaj'-in-al*) [*uretero-; vagina*]. Pertaining to the ureter and the vagina.

Urethane (*u'-reth-ān*) [*urea; ether*]. 1. $C_2H_5CH_2NO_2$, ethyl carbamate. A hypnotic. Dose 20–40 gr. (1.3–2.6 Gm.). 2. In a wider sense, any ester of carbamic acid is called a urethane. **U., Ethyl.** See *Urethane* (1).

Urethra (*u-re'-thrah*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra]. The canal through which the urine is discharged, extending from the neck of the bladder to the meatus urinarius. It is divided in the man into the *prostatic portion*, the *membranous portion*, and the *spongy* or *penile portion*, and is from 8 to 9 inches long. In the woman it is about 1½ inches in length.

Urethral (*u-re'-thral*) [*urethra*]. Pertaining to the urethra; produced in or arising from the urethra, as *urethral* fever. **U. Arthritis,** gonorrheal rheumatism.

Urethralgia (*u-re-thral'-je-ah*) [*urethra; ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the urethra.

Urethrectomy (*u-re-threk'-to-me*) [*urethra; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a urethra or a portion of it.

Urethremphraxis (*u-re-threm-frak'-sis*). See *Urethrophraxis.*

Urethreurynter (*u-re-thru-rin'-ter*) [*urethra; εὐρύνειν*, to dilate]. An appliance for dilating the urethra.

Urethrism (*u'-re-thrizm*) [*urethra*]. Urethral irritability.

Urethritis (*u-re-thri'-tis*) [*urethra; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the urethra. **U., Anterior,** inflammation of the part situated anterior to the anterior layer of the triangular ligament. **U., Posterior,** inflammation of the prostatic and membranous portions. **U., Simple,** a nonspecific inflammation of the urethra. **U., Specific,** that due to the gonococcus; gonorrhea.

Urethro- (*u-re-thro-*) [*οὐρήθρα, urethra*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the urethra.

Urethrobulbar (*u-re-thro-bul'-bar*). Relating to the urethra and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

Urethrocele (*u-re'-thro-sēl*) [*urethro-; κήλη*, a hernia]. A protrusion of the wall of the female urethra.

Urethrocystitis (*u-re-thro-sis-ti'-tis*) [*urethro-; cystitis*]. Inflammation of the urethra and bladder.

Urethrometer (*u-re-throm'-et-er*) [*urethro-; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the caliber of the urethra or for measuring the lumen of a stricture.

Urethropenile (*u-re-thro-pe'-nil*). Relating to the urethra and the penis.

Urethroperineal (*u-re-thro-per-in-e'-al*). Relating to the urethra and the perineum.

Urethroperineoscrotal (*u-re-thro-per-in-e-o-skro'-tal*). Relating to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

Urethrophraxis (*u-re-thro-fraks'-is*) [*urethro-; φράξις*, a blocking]. Urethral obstruction.

Urethroplasty (*u-re'-thro-plas-te*) [*urethro-; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the urethra.

Urethrorectal (*u-re-thro-rek'-tal*). Relating to the urethra and the rectum.

Urethrorrhagia (*u-re-thror-a'-je-ah*) [*urethro-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Urethrorrhaphy (*u-re-thror'-af-e*) [*urethro-; ῥάφη*, suture]. Suturing of an abnormal opening into the urethra.

Urethrorrhea (*u-re-thror-e'-ah*) [*urethro-; ῥοία*, a flow]. A morbid discharge from the urethra.

Urethroscope (*u-re'-thro-skōp*) [*urethro-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the urethra.

Urethroscopy (*u-re-thros'-ko-pe*) [see *Urethroscope*]. Inspection of the urethra.

Urethrospasm (*u-re'-thro-spazm*) [*urethro-; σπασμός*, spasm]. A spasmodic stricture of the urethra.

Urethrostenosis (*u-re-thro-sten-o'-sis*) [*urethro-; στένωσις*, a constriction]. Stricture of the urethra.

Urethrostomy (*u-re-thros'-to-me*) [*urethro-; στόμα*, a mouth]. Perineal section with permanent fixation of the membranous urethra in the perineum.

Urethrotome (*u-re'-thro-tōm*) [*urethro-; τομη*, a cutting]. An instrument used for performing urethrotomy.

Urethrotomy (*u-re-throt'-o-me*) [see *Urethrotome*]. The operation of cutting a stricture of the urethra. **U., External,** division of a stricture by an incision from without. **U., Internal,** division of a urethral stricture from within the urethra.

Urethroureteral (*u-re-thro-u-re'-ter-al*) [*urethro-; ureter*]. Relating to the urethra and the ureter.

Urethrovaginal (*u-re-thro-vaj'-in-al*) [*urethro-; vagina*]. Pertaining to the urethra and the vagina.

Urethrovesical (*u-re-thro-ves'-ik-al*) [*urethro-; vesica*, bladder]. Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder.

Uretic (*u-ret'-ik*) [*οὐρητικός*]. 1. Pertaining to urine; stimulating the flow of urine. 2. An agent or medicine that stimulates the flow of urine.

Urgens' Reaction for Sulfocyanates in Saliva. Add to the saliva a saturated solution of hydriodic acid 1 part and starch-paste 5 parts; if sulfocyanates are present, a blue tint appears. The sulfocyanates of potassium and sodium normally present in saliva are usually absent in chronic suppurative conditions of the middle ear, and the progress of the disease can be estimated by the presence and extent of the reaction.

Uric Acid (*u'-rik*) [*οὖρον*, urine], $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. A dibasic acid; one of the nitrogenous end-products of metabolism. It is found in the urine and in the spleen. Its accumulation in the blood (lithemia, uricacidemia) is associated with marked disturbances, and, according to some writers, produces the phenomena of gout. It may also form urinary calculi. See *Denigè, Dietrich, Garrod, v. Jaksch, Murexid, Schiff.*

Uricacidemia (*u-rik-as-id-e'-me-ah*) [*uric acid; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of an excess of uric acid in the blood; also the condition associated with an excess of uric acid in the blood, and characterized by various nervous symptoms, and perhaps also responsible for the phenomena of gout.

Uricedin (*u-ris-e'-din*) [*uric acid*]. A proprietary remedy for gout, consisting of sodium sulfate, sodium chlorid, sodium citrate, and small quantities of the citrates and phosphates of potassium and calcium.

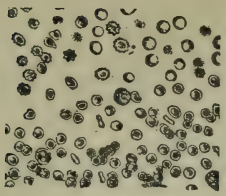
Uricemia (*u-re-se'-me-ah*). See *Uricacidemia.*

Uricometer (*u-rik-om'-et-er*) [*uric acid; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for the quick quantitative estimation of uric acid in urine.

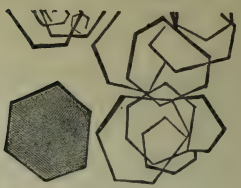
Uridrosis (*u-rid-ro'-sis*) [*urine; ἵδρως*, sweat]. The secretion of a sweat containing urea, uric acid, or other urinary constituents which may be deposited in crystalline form upon the skin (*uridrosis crystallina*).

Urina (*u-ri'-nah*) [L.]. Urine.

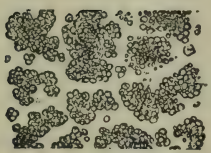
Urinaccelerator (*u-rin-ak-sel'-er-a-tor*) [*urine; accelerare*, to accelerate]. The accelerator urinæ. See under *Muscle.*



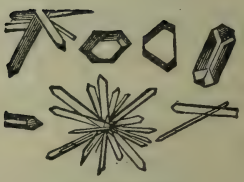
Blood.



Cystin.



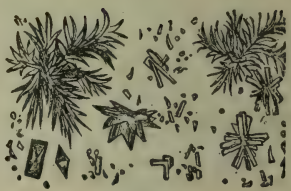
Calcium Carbonate.



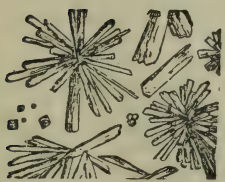
Hippuric Acid.



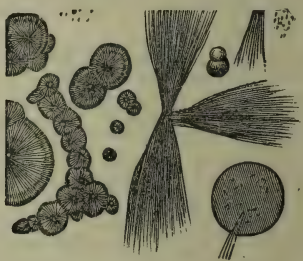
Calcium Oxalate.



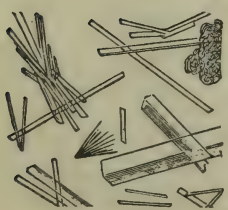
Indigo.



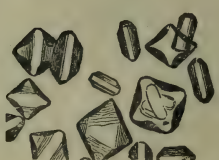
Calcium Phosphate.



Leucin and Tyrosin.



Calcium Sulfate.

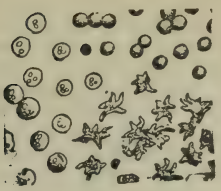


Magnesium Phosphate.

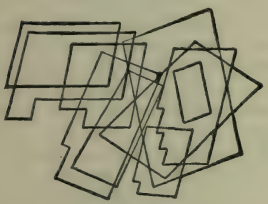
URINARY SEDIMENTS.—(*After Tyson, Holland, Casselman, Landois, Beale, and v. Jaksch.*)



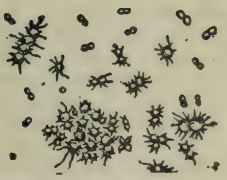
Phosphates, Triple. Ammonio-magnesium Phosphate.



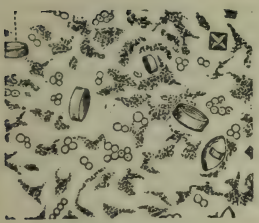
Pus.



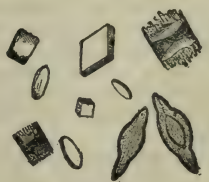
Cholesterin.



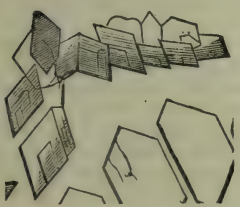
Urates of Sodium Ammonium, and Potassium.



Acid Fermentation.



Uric Acid.



Urea.



Blood-cast.



Epithelium.



Hyaline Casts.

URINARY SEDIMENTS.—(*After Tyson, Holland, Casselman, Landois, Beale, and v. Jaksch.*)

Urinal (*u'-rin-al*) [*urine*]. A vessel for receiving urine.

Urinalysis (*u-rin-al'-is-is*) [*urine; λύσις*, a loosening]. Analysis of the urine.

Urinary (*u'-rin-a-re*) [*urine*]. Pertaining to the urine. **U. Organs,** the organs concerned in the secretion and excretion of the urine, including the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. **U. Sediment,** the deposit formed after urine has been allowed to stand for some hours in a vessel.

Urinate (*u'-rin-āt*) [*urine*]. To discharge urine from the bladder.

Urination (*u-rin-a'-shun*) [*urine*]. The act of voiding urine.

Urine (*u'-rin*) [*urina*, urine]. The fluid excreted by the kidneys. In health urine has an amber color, a slightly acid reaction, a faint odor, a saline taste, and a specific gravity of about 1018. The average quantity excreted in 24 hours is about 1200 Cc. or 40 oz., of which about 62.5 Gm. are solids. Among the solids, urea is the most important, of which 35 Gm. are excreted in the day. Other solid constituents are uric acid (0.75 Gm. in the day), hippuric acid, creatinin, and other extractives, sodium chlorid, phosphates and sulfates of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. The most important abnormal constituents present in disease are albumin, sugar, blood, pus, acetone, diacetic acid, fat, chyle, tube-casts, various cells, and bacteria.

Urinemia (*u-rin-e'-me-ah*) [*urine; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of urinary constituents in the blood; uremia.

Uriniferous (*u-rin-if'-er-us*) [*urine; ferre*, to bear]. Carrying or conveying urine, as *uriniferous* tubule.

Uriniparous (*u-rin-ip'-ar-us*) [*urine; parere*, to produce]. Secreting urine.

Urino- (*u-rin-o-*) [*urine*]. A prefix denoting relation to the urine.

Urinocryoscopy (*u-rin-o-kri-os'-ko-pe*) [*urino-; κρύος*, cold; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Cryoscopy applied to urine.

Urinogenital (*u-rin-o-jen'-it-al*) [*urino-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Urogenital.

Urinoglucosometer (*u-rin-o-glu-ko-som'-et-er*). An apparatus for quantitative estimation of glucose in the urine.

Urinology (*u-rin-ol'-o-je*). See *Urology.*

Urinometer (*u-rin-om'-et-er*) [*urino-; μέτρον*, a measure]. A hydrometer for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.

Urinometry (*u-rin-om'-et-re*) [see *Urinometer*]. The determination of the specific gravity of the urine by means of the urinometer.

Urinoscopy (*u-rin-os'-ko-pe*). See *Uroscopy.*

Urinose, Urinous (*u'-rin-ōs, u'-rin-us*) [*urine*]. Having the characters of urine, as a *urinose* odor.

Urisolvin (*u-re-sol'-vin*). A compound of urea and lithium citrate, a uric-acid solvent and diuretic.

Urnism (*urn'-izm*). See *Uranism.*

Uro- (*u-ro-*) [*οὖρον*, urine]. A prefix denoting pertaining to urine or uric acid.

Uroammoniac (*u-ro-am-o'-ne-ak*). Relating to or containing uric acid and ammonia.

Uroazotometer (*u-ro-az-ot-om'-et-er*). An apparatus for quantitative estimation of the nitrogenous substances in urine.

Urobacillus (*u ro-bas-il'-us*) [*uro-; bacillus*]. A bacillus occurring in urine. See under *Bacteria.*

Urobilin (*u-ro-bil'-in*) [*uro-; bile*], $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$. A yellowish-brown, amorphous pigment derived from bilirubin. It is the principal pigment of the urine, and is increased in febrile and other conditions. See *Gerhardt, Grinbert.* **U.-jaundice,** a jaundice supposed to be due to the presence of urobilin in the blood.

Urobilinogen (*u-ro-bil-in'-o-jen*). The substance from which urobilin is formed by oxidation when urine is allowed to stand.

Urobilinuria (*u-ro-bil-in-u'-re-ah*) [*urobilin; urine*]. The presence of an excess of urobilin in the urine.

Urobromohematin (*u-ro-bro-mo-hem'-at-in*), $C_{68}H_{94}N_8Fe_2O_{26}$. A coloring matter found in the urine of leprous patients; it is closely allied to the coloring-matter of the blood.

Urocanin (*u-ro-kan'-in*). See under *Urocaninic Acid.*

Urocaninic Acid (*u-ro-kan-in'-ik*) [*uro-; canis*, a dog], $C_6H_6N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$. An acid found in the urine of dogs when there is a diminution in the amount of urea. By heating it is decomposed into carbonic acid, water, and a base, *urocanin*, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$.

Urocele (*u'-ro-sēl*) [*uro-; κήλη*, a tumor]. A swelling of the scrotum from extravasation of urine.

Urocheras (*u-rok'-er-as*) [*uro-; χεράς*, sand]. The sandy substance deposited from standing urine.

Urochesia (*u-ro-ke'-ze-ah*) [*uro-; χέζειν*, to defecate]. Discharge of urine through the anus.

Urochrome (*u'-ro-krōm*) [*uro-; χρώμα*, color]. A yellow coloring-matter found in urine.

Uroclepsia (*u-ro-klep'-se-ah*) [*uro-; κλεψία*, theft]. Unconscious discharge of urine.

Urocrisis (*u-rok'-ris-is*) [*uro-; crisis*]. 1. A disease crisis attended with excessive urination. 2. Diagnosis by examination of the urine.

Urocriterion (*u-ro-kri-te'-re-on*). In diagnosis by inspection of urine, the indication which determines the diagnosis.

Urocyanin (*u-ro-si'-an-in*).. See *Uroglaucin.*

Urocyanogen (*u-ro-si-an'-o-jen*) [*uro-; κύανος*, blue]. A blue pigment found in urine.

Urocyanose (*u-ro-si'-an-ōs*). See *Urocyanogen.*

Urocyanosis (*u-ro-si-an-o'-sis*) [*uro-; κύανος*, blue]. Blue discoloration of the urine from the presence of indican.

Urocyst, Urocystis (*u'-ro-sist, u-ro-sist'-is*) [*uro-; κύστις*, bladder]. The urinary bladder.

Urodialysis (*u-ro-di-al'-is-is*) [*uro-; διάλυσις*, a cessation]. Partial and temporary cessation of the secretion of urine.

Urodochium (*u-ro-do-ki'-um*) [*uro-; δοχεῖον*, receptacle]. A urinal.

Urodynia (*u-ro-din'-e-ah*) [*uro-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Painful micturition.

Uroerythrin (*u-ro-er'-ith-rin*) [*uro-; ἐρυθρός*, red]. An amorphous, reddish pigment with an acid reaction, occurring in the urine in rheumatic and other diseases.

Urofuscohematin (*u-ro-fus-ko-hem'-at-in*) [*uro-; fuscus*, dark; *hematin*]. A red pigment derived from hematin, occurring in the urine.

Urogaster (*u'-ro-gas-ter*) [*uro-; γαστήρ*, stomach]. The urinary intestine or urinary passages collectively.

Urogenital (*u-ro-jen'-it-al*) [*uro-; genital*]. Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs. **U. Ducts.** See *Ducts of Müller*. **U. Sinus,** the anterior part of the cloaca, into which the urogenital ducts open.

Urogenous (*u-roj'-en-us*)) [*uro-; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing urine.

Uroglaucin (*u-ro-glaw'-sin*) [*uro-; γλαυκός*, green]. A blue pigment, at times occurring in urine, as in scarlatina, and supposed to result from the oxidation of a chromogen.

Uroglycosis (*u-ro-gli-ko'-sis*) [*uro-; γλυκύς*, sweet]. Diabetes mellitus.

Urogravimeter (*u-ro-grav-im'-et-er*). See *Urinometer*.

Urohematin (*u-ro-hem'-at-in*) [*uro-; hematin*]. Altered hematin in the urine.

Urohematoporphyrin (*u-ro-hem-at-o-por'-firin*) [*urohematin; πόρφυρος*, purple]. Urohematin; a urinary pigment occasionally occurring in the urine in certain pathologic states.

Urol (*u'-rol*). See *Urea Quinate*.

Urolith (*u'-ro-lith*) [*uro-; λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus occurring in the urine.

Urolithiasis (*u-ro-lith-i'-a-sis*) [*uro-; lithiasis*]. The presence of or a condition associated with urinary calculi.

Urolithology (*u-ro-lith-ol'-o-je*) [*urolith; λόγος*, science]. The science of urinary calculi.

Urology (*u-rol'-o-je*) [*uro-; λόγος*, science]. The study of the urine.

Urolutein (*u-ro-lu'-te-in*) [*uro-; luteus*, yellow]. A yellow pigment sometimes found in urine.

Urolytic (*u-ro-lit'-ik*) [*uro-; λύειν*, to loose]. Capable of dissolving urinary calculi.

Uromelanin (*u-ro-mel'-an-in*) [*uro-; melanin*]. A black pigment sometimes found in the urine, derived from the decomposition of urochrome.

Uromelus (*u-rom'-e-lus*) [*οὐρά*, tail; *μέλος*, a limb]. A monster in which there is more or less complete fusion of the limbs, with but a single foot.

Urometer (*u-rom'-et-er*). See *Urinometer*.

Uromphalus (*u-rom'-fal-us*) [*urachus; ὀμφαλός*, navel]. Protrusion of the navel caused by infiltration of urine due to a patent urachus.

Uroncus (*u-rong'-kus*) [*uro-; ὄγκος*, tumor]. A tumor containing urine.

Urophan (*u'-ro-fan*) [*uro-; φαίνειν*, to appear]. A generic name for substances which, taken into the body, appear again unchanged chemically in the urine.

Urophanic (*u-ro-fan'-ik*) [see *Urophan*]. Appearing in the urine.

Urophein (*u-ro-fe'-in*) [*uro-; φαιός*, gray]. A pigment body to which the characteristic odor of the urine has been ascribed.

Uropherin (*u-roj'-er-in*). Lithiotheobromin salicylate; a white powder, soluble in water, used as a diuretic. Dose 15 gr. (1 Gm..) Syn., *Lithium diuretin*. **U. Benzoate,** $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2 + LiC_6H_5CO_2$, theobromin and lithium benzoate, a fine white powder containing 50% of theobromin; it is a diuretic and nerve stimulant. **U. Salicylate,** $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2 + LiC_7H_5O_3$, theobromin and lithium salicylate, a white powder used as the benzoate.

Uropittin (*u-ro-pit'-in*) [*uro-; πίττα*, pitch], $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$. A nitrogenous derivative of urochrome.

Uroplania (*u-ro-pla'-ne-ah*) [*uro-; πλάνη*, a wandering]. The presence of urine in other localities than the urinary organs; the discharge of urine from an abnormal orifice.

Uropoiesis (*u-ro-poi-e'-sis*) [*uro-; ποιέειν*, to make]. The secretion of the urine by the kidneys.

Uropoietic (*u-ro-poi-et'-ik*) [see *Uropoiesis*]. Concerned in uropoiesis.

Uropsammus (*u-rop-sam'-us*) [*uro-; ψάμμος*, sand]. Urinary gravel.

Urorhodin (*u-ro-ro'-din*) [*uro-; ῥόδον*, rose]. A red pigment found in urine and derived from uroxanthin.

Urorosein (*u-ro-ro'-ze-in*) [*uro-; rosa*, rose]. A rose-colored pigment found in the urine in various diseases.

Urorrhagia (*u-ror-a'-je-ah*) [*uro-; ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Excessive secretion and discharge of urine.

Urorrhea (*u-ror-e'-ah*) [*uro-; ῥοία*, a flow]. 1. The normal flow of urine. 2. Involuntary passage of urine.

Urorubin (*u-ro-ru'-bin*) [*uro-; ruber*, red]. A red pigment obtained by treating urine with hydrochloric acid, and also in the preparation of uropittin.

Urorubrohematin (*u-ro-ru-bro-hem'-at-in*). See *Urobromohematin*.

Urosacin (*u-ro'-sas-in*). See *Urorhodin*.

Uroscheocele (*u-ros'-ke-o-sēl*). See *Urocele*.

Uroschesis (*u-ros'-kes-is*) [*uro-; σχέσις*, retention]. Suppression of urine.

Uroscopist (*u-ros'-ko-pist*) [see *Uroscopy*]. One who makes a specialty of urinary examinations.

Uroscopy (*u-ros'-ko-pe*) [*uro-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. Examination of the urine.

Urosepsis (*u-ro-sep'-sis*) [*uro-; σῆψις*, sepsis]. The condition of intoxication due to the extravasation of urine.

Uroseptic (*u-ro-sep'-tik*) [see *Urosepsis*]. Relating to or characterized by urosepsis.

Urosin (*u'-ro-sin*). Lithium quinate, a uric-acid solvent. Dose 7½ gr. (0.48 Gm.) 6 to 10 times daily.

Urosis (*u-ro'-sis*) [*uro-; νόσος*, disease]. Any disease of the urinary organs.

Urospasm (*u'-ro-spazm*) [*uro-; σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasm of some part of the urinary tract.

Urospectrin (*u-ro-spek'-trin*). A pigment similar to hematoporphyrin obtained from normal urine by shaking the urine with acetic ether.

Urostealith (*u-ro-ste'-al-ith*) [*uro-; στέαρ*, fat; *λίθος*, stone]. A fat-like substance occurring in some urinary calculi.

Urosteatoma (*u-ro-ste-at-o'-mah*). See *Urostealith.*

Urotheobromin (*u-ro-the-o-bro'-min*). See *Paraxanthin.*

Urotoxic (*u-ro-toks'-ik*) [*uro-; τοξικόν*, poison]. 1. Pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine. 2. Pertaining to poisoning by urine or some of its constituents. **U. Coefficient,** the number of urotoxies formed in 24 hours by one kilogram of an individual. The normal urotoxic coefficient in man is about 0.4, *i. e.*, a man produces for each kilogram of body-weight 0.4 urotoxies, or sufficient poison to kill 400 Gm. of animal.

Urotoxicity (*u-ro-toks-is'-it-e*). The toxic quality of urine.

Urotoxy (*u'-ro-toks-e*) [see *Urotoxic;* pl., *urotoxies*]. The unit of toxicity of urine—the amount necessary to kill a kilogram of living substance.

Urotropin (*u-rot'-ro-pin*), $(CH_2)_6N_4$, hexamethylentetramin; obtained by action of formaldehyd on ammonia. A uric-acid solvent. Daily dose 8–30 gr. (0.5–2.0 Gm.). **U. Quinate,** used in gout and as a uric-acid solvent.

Uroxanthin (*u-ro-zan'-thin*) [*uro-; ξανθός*, yellow]. A yellow pigment occurring in human urine and yielding indigo-blue on oxidation.

Uroxin (*u-roks'-in*). Same as *Alloxantin.*

Urozemia (*u-ro-ze'-me-ah*) [*uro-; ζημία*, loss]. Diabetes. **U. albuminosa,** Bright's disease. **U. mellita,** diabetes mellitus.

Urrhodin (*u'-rod-in*). See *Urorhodin.*

Ursal (*ur'-sal*). See *Urea Salicylate.*

Ursin (*ur'-sin*). See *Arbutin.*

Urtica (*ur'-tik-ah*) [L.]. Nettle. 1. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ. U. dioica,* the common nettle, and *U. urens,* the dwarf nettle, are used as diuretics, local irritants, and hemostatics. 2. A wheal.

Urticaria (*ur-tik-a'-re-ah*) [*urtica*]. A disease of the skin characterized by the development of wheals, which give rise to sensations of burning and itching. They appear suddenly in large or small numbers, remain for from a few minutes to several hours, and disappear suddenly. The disease may be acute or chronic, and is due to agencies acting upon the vasomotor system, such as gastrointestinal disorders, the ingestion of certain foods, as shell-fish, strawberries, etc. Syn., *Hives; Nettlerash.* **U. bullosa,** a form characterized by the formation of bullas. **U. evanida,** a form marked by sudden vanishing and reappearance of the symptoms. **U. factitia, U., Factitious,** the form produced in individuals with an irritable skin by any slight external irritation. Syn., *Dermographia; Dermographism.* **U., Giant, U. gigans.** See *U. œdematosa.* **U. hæmorrhagica,** purpura urticans, a variety characterized by hemorrhage into the wheals from rupture of the extremely congested capillaries; it is regarded as a variety of erythema multiforme. **U. medicamentosa,** a variety due to the use of certain drugs. **U. œdematosa,** giant urticaria, a variety characterized by the sudden appearance of large, soft, edematous swellings of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may measure several inches in diameter. **U. papulosa,** a form occurring in children, in which, as a result of the inflammatory effusion, a small, solid papule remains after the subsidence of the wheal. Syn., *Lichen urticatus.* **U. pigmentosa,** a rare type which begins within the first few months of life and consists of large, reddish, wheal-like tubercles that eventually change to a brownish-red or yellowish color. **U. tuberosa,** a form in which the wheals assume a tuberous form and become very large—as big as a walnut, hen's egg, or even larger. **U. vesiculosa,** urticaria characterized by the presence of vesicles.

Urticarial, Urticarious (*ur-tik-a'-re-al, ur-tik-a'-re-us*) [*urticaria*]. Pertaining to urticaria.

Urtication (*ur-tik-a'-shun*) [*urtica*]. 1. Flagellation with nettles, a method of treatment formerly employed in paralysis and to produce local irritation. 2. A sensation as if one had been stung by nettles.

Uskow's Pillars. In the embryo, two folds or ridges which grow from the dorsolateral region of the body-wall and unite with the septum transversum to form the diaphragm.

Ustilago (*us-til-a'-go*) [L.]. A genus of parasitic fungi—the smuts. **U. maydis,** corn-smut, is a fungus parasitic upon maize or Indian corn. In properties it resembles ergot of rye.

Ustion (*us'-chun*) [*ustio; urere,* to burn]. A burning. In chemistry, incineration. In surgery, cauterization.

Ustulation (*us-tu-la'-shun*) [L., *ustulatio*]. The act of roasting, drying, or parching.

Ustus (*us'-tus*) [*urere,* to burn]. Calcined; burned.

Usure (*u'-zhur*) [*uti,* to use]. Circumscribed atrophy of a part or organ through pressure of neoplasms which have developed from it, of aneurysms, or through primary fatty degeneration.

Utend. (*u'-tend*). Abbreviation of *utendus,* to be used.

Uteralgia (*u-ter-al'-je-ah*) [*uterus; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the uterus.

Uterine (*u'-ter-in*) [*uterus*]. Pertaining to the uterus.

Uterism (*u'-ter-izm*). Uteralgia.

Uteritis (*u-ter-i'-tis*). See *Metritis.*

Utero- (*u-ter-o-*) [*uterus*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the uterus.

Uteroabdominal (*u-ter-o-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*uterus; abdomen*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen.

Uterocervical (*u-ter-o-ser'-vik-al*). Relating to the uterus and the cervix of the uterus.

Uterocolic (*u-ter-o-kol'-ik*). Relating to the uterus and the colon.

Uterofixation (*u-ter-o-fiks-a'-shun*). See *Hysteropexy*.

Uterogastric (*u-ter-o-gas'-trik*). Relating to the uterus and the stomach.

Uterogestation (*u-ter-o-jes-ta'-shun*) [*utero-; gestatio*, gestation]. Gestation within the cavity of the uterus.

Uterointestinal (*u-ter-o-in-tes'-tin-al*). Relating to the uterus and the intestine.

Uteroovarian (*u-ter-o-o-va'-re-an*) [*utero-; ovary*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovaries.

Uteropexia, Uteropexy (*u-ter-o-peks'-e-ah, u'-ter-o-peks-e*). See *Hysteropexy*.

Uteroplacental (*u-ter-o-pla-sen'-tal*) [*utero-; placenta*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta.

Uterorectal (*u-ter-o-rek'-tal*). Relating to the uterus and the rectum.

Uterosacral (*u-ter-o-sa'-kral*) [*utero-; sacrum*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum.

Uterotomy (*u-ter-ot'-o-me*). See *Hysterotomy*.

Uterotonic (*u-ter-o-ton'-ik*). Supplying muscular tone to the uterus.

Uterotractor (*u-ter-o-trak'-tor*) [*utero-; trahere*, to draw]. A variety of forceps having several teeth on each blade employed in making traction on the cervix uteri.

Uterovaginal (*u-ter-o-vaj'-in-al*). Relating to the uterus and vagina.

Uteroventral (*u-ter-o-vent'-ral*) [*utero-; venter*, the belly]. Relating to the uterus and the abdomen.

Uterovesical (*u-ter-o-ves'-ik-al*). Relating to the uterus and the bladder.

Uterus (*u'-ter-us*) [L.]. The womb; the organ of gestation, receiving the ovum in its cavity, retaining and supporting it during the development of the fetus, and becoming the principal agent in its expulsion during parturition. It is a pear-shaped, muscular organ, three inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, and is divided into three portions—the *fundus*, the *body*, and the *cervix*. The *fundus* is the upper and broad portion; the *body* gradually narrows to the *neck*, which is the contracted portion. The orifice, *os uteri*, communicates with the vagina. The inner surface is covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the vagina. The outer surface of the fundus and body is covered with peritoneum. The whole organ is suspended in the pelvis by means of the broad ligaments. The fallopian tubes enter, one on each side of the fundus, at the cornua of the organ. **U. bicornis,** a uterus divided into two horns or compartments on account of an arrest of development. **U., Bifid.** See *U. septus*. **U. biforis,** one in which the external os is divided anteroposteriorly by a septum. **U. biloc-ularis, U., Bipartite.** See *U. septus*. **U. cordiformis,** a heart-shaped uterus, a form due to faulty development. **U. didelphys.** See *U. duplex*. **U. duplex,** a uterus that is double from failure of the müllerian ducts to unite. **U., Fetal,** one of defective development, in which the length of the cervical canal exceeds the length of the cavity of the body. **U., Gravid,** a pregnant uterus. **U. masculinus,** a small culdesac situated at the middle of the highest portion of the crest of the urethra. It is the analog of the uterus of the female. Syn, *Prostatic vesicle; Sinus pocularis; Utricle*. **U. septus,** a uterus divided internally by a septum into two halves, more or less complete, anteroposteriorly. **U. unicornis,** a uterus having but a single lateral half with usually only one fallopian tube; it is the result of faulty development.

Utricle (*u'-trik-l*) [*utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, a small bag]. 1. A delicate membranous sac communicating with the semicircular canals of the ear. 2. The uterus masculinus.

Utricular (*u-trik'-u-lar*) [*utricle*]. 1. Pertaining to the utricle. 2. Shaped like a bladder.

Utriculitis (*u-trik-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the utricle.

Utriculus (*u-trik'-u-lus*). See *Utricle*. **U. hominis.** See *Uterus masculinus*.

Utriform (*u'-tre-form*) [*uter*, bag; *forme*, form]. Bladder-shaped.

Uva (*u'-vah*) [L.]. A grape. **U. ursi,** the *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, or bearberry, of the order *Ericaceæ*. Its leaves (*uva ursi*, U. S. P.; *uvæ ursi folia*, B. P.) contain a bitter, crystalline glucosid, arbutin, $C_{12}H_{15}O_7$, splitting up into glucose and hydroquinone, $C_6H_6O_2$. Uva ursi is astringent and tonic, and is used in chronic nephritis, pyelitis, cystitis, incontinence of urine, gleet, leukorrhea, etc. Dose 20 gr.–1 dr. (1.3–4.0 Gm.). **U. ursi, Extract of.** Unof. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 Gm.). **U. ursi, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum uvæ ursi*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **U. ursi, Infusion of** (*infusum uvæ ursi*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.).

Uvea (*u'-ve-ah*) [*uva*]. The pigmented layer of the eye, comprising the iris, ciliary body, and choroid.

Uveal (*u'-ve-al*) [*uvea*]. Pertaining to the uvea.

Uveitis (*u-ve-i'-tis*) [*uvea; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvea.

Uvula (*ūv'-u-lah*) [L.]. The conic appendix hanging from the free edge of the soft palate and formed by muscles (azygos uvulæ, levator and tensor palati), mucous membrane, and connective tissue. **U. of the Cerebellum,** a small lobule of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum, forming the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. **U., Vesical,** a prominence at the internal orifice of the urethra.

Uvulaptosis, Uvuloptosis (*ūv-u-la-to'-sis, ūv-u-lo-to'-sis*) [*uvula; πτῶσις*, falling]. A relaxed and pendulous condition of the uvula.

Uvular (*ūv'-u-lar*) [*uvula*]. Pertaining to the uvula.

Uvularis (*ūv-u-la'-ris*) [*uvula*]. The azygos uvulæ muscle. See under *Muscle*.

Uvulatome (*ūv'-u-lat-ōm*) [see *Uvulatomy*]. An instrument used in performing uvulatomy.

Uvulatomy (*ūv-u-lat'-o-me*) [*uvula; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting off the uvula.

Uvulitis (*ūv-u-li'-tis*) [*uvula; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvula.

V

V. 1. Abbreviation of *vision* or *acuity of vision*. 2. The symbol of *vanadium*.

Vaccigenous (*vak-sij'-en-us*) [*vaccine*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing or cultivating vaccine virus.

Vaccina (*vak-si'-nah*). See *Vaccinia*.

Vaccinal (*vak'-sin-al*) [*vaccine*]. Pertaining to vaccination or to vaccine.

Vaccinate (*vak'-sin-āt*) [*vaccine*]. 1. To inoculate with the virus of vaccinia. 2. To inoculate with any virus in order to produce immunity against an infectious disease.

Vaccination (*vak-sin-a'-shun*) [*vaccinate*]. 1. Inoculation with the virus of cowpox in order to protect against smallpox. 2. Inoculation with any virus to produce immunity against an infectious disease.

Vaccinator (*vak'-sin-a-tor*) [*vaccinate*]. One who vaccinates.

Vaccine (*vak'-sēn*) [*vacca*, a cow]. 1. The virus used in performing vaccination. 2. Any substance used for preventive inoculation. **V., Bovine,** that derived from the cow. **V., Humanized,** that from vaccinal vesicles of man. **V. Lymph, V. Virus.** See *Vaccine*.

Vaccinella (*vak-sin-el'-ah*) [*vaccinia*]. Spurious vaccinia.

Vaccinia (*vak-sin'-e-ah*) [*vacca*, a cow]. Cowpox, a contagious disease of cows transmissible to man by vaccination and conferring immunity against smallpox. In the human subject inoculated with cowpox a small papule appears at the site of inoculation in from one to three days, which becomes a vesicle about the fifth day, and at the end of the first week is pustular, umbilicated, and surrounded by a red areola. Desiccation begins in the second week and a scab forms, which soon falls off, leaving a white, pitted cicatrix.

Vacciniola (*vak-sin-i'-o-lah*) [dim. of *vaccinia*]. A secondary eruption, sometimes following vaccinia, and resembling the eruption of smallpox.

Vaccinism (*vak'-sin-izm*). The theory of the efficacy of vaccination.

Vaccinium (*vak-sin'-e-um*) [L., "blueberry"]. A genus of plants to which belong the cranberry, blueberry, bilberry, etc., of many species. *V. crassifolium* is used in catarrhal inflammations of the urinary tract. *V. myrtillus*, the bilberry, is indigenous to Europe, and yields fruits which are dried for use in decoction for diarrhea and leukoplakia; the leaves are used in diabetes. An extract, *extractum myrtilli winternitzi*, is a specific for stomatitis and a prominent remedy for affections of the mouth and tongue. Paint the affected parts every hour.

Vaccinophobia (*vak-sin-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*vaccine*; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of vaccination.

Vaccinosyphilis (*vak-sin-o-sif'-il-is*) [*vaccine*; *syphilis*]. Syphilis conveyed by vaccination with contaminated virus.

Vacuolar (*vak'-u-o-lar*) [*vacuole*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a vacuole.

Vacuolated (*vak'-u-o-la-ted*). Of a cell, containing one or more vacuoles.

Vacuolation (*vak-u-o-la'-shun*) [*vacuole*]. The formation of vacuoles; the state of being vacuolated.

Vacuole (*vak'-u-ōl*) [*vacuus*, empty]. A clear space filled with air or fluid in the interior of a cell.

Vacuum (*vak'-u-um*) [L.]. A space from which the air has been exhausted.

Vagabond's Disease. Parasitic melanoderma, a pigmentation of the skin from chronic irritation by pediculi.

Vagal (*va'-gal*) [*vagare*, to wander]. Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

Vagina (*va-ji'-nah*) [L.]. 1. A sheath. 2. The musculomembranous canal extending from the vulvar opening to the cervix uteri, insheathing the latter and the penis during copulation. **V. cordis,** the pericardium. **V. femoris,** the fascia lata.

Vaginal (*vaj'-in-al*) [*vagina*]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a sheath, as the *vaginal* tunic (tunica vaginalis of the testicle). 2. Pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginalectomy (*vaj-in-al-ek'-to-me*). See *Vaginectomy* (2).

Vaginalis (*vaj-in-a'-lis*) [*vagina*]. Vaginal.

Vaginalitis (*vaj-in-al-i'-tis*) [*vaginalis*, of a sheath; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Vaginant (*vaj'-in-ant*) [*vaginare*, to sheath]. Sheathing; vaginal.

Vaginate (*vaj'-in-āt*) [see *Vaginant*]. Sheathed.

Vaginectomy (*vaj-in-ek'-to-me*) [*vagina*; ἐκτομή, excision]. 1. Excision of the vagina. 2. Excision of the tunica vaginalis.

Vaginigluteus (*vaj-in-i-glu-te'-us*) [*vagina*; *gluteus*]. The tensor vaginæ femoris. See under *Muscle*.

Vaginismus (*vaj-in-iz'-mus*) [*vagina*]. Painful spasm of the vagina.

Vaginitis (*vaj-in-i'-tis*) [*vagina*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

Vagino- (*vaj-in-o-*) [*vagina*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginodynia (*vaj-in-o-din'-e-ah*) [*vagino-*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the vagina.

Vaginofixation (*vaj-in-o-fiks-a'-shun*) [*vagino-*; *fixation*]. An operation whereby the vagina is rendered immovable.

Vaginomycosis (*vaj-in-o-mi-ko'-sis*). Mycosis affecting the vagina.

Vaginoperitoneal (*vaj-in-o-per-it-o-ne'-al*). Relating to the vagina and the peritoneum.

Vaginopexy (*vaj'-in-o-peks-e*) [*vagino-*; πῆξις, a fixing]. The preservation of the tunica vaginalis which results from extraserous

transplantation of the testicle in cases of varicocele.

Vaginoscope (*vaj'-in-o-skōp*) [*vagino-; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A vaginal speculum.

Vaginoscopy (*vaj-in-os'-ko-pe*). Inspection of the vagina.

Vaginotomy (*vaj-in-ot'-o-me*) [*vagino-; τομή*, section]. Incision of the vagina.

Vaginovesical (*vaj-in-o-ves'-ik-al*). See *Vesicovaginal.*

Vaginovulvar (*vaj-in-o-vul'-var*). See *Vulvovaginal.*

Vagitus (*va-ji'-tus*) [*vagire*, to cry]. The cry of an infant. **V. uterinus,** the cry of a child while still in the uterus.

Vagoaccessorius (*va-go-ak-ses-o'-re-us*). The vagus and accessorius nerves considered as one.

Vagotomized (*va-got'-om-īzd*). Applied to an animal in which the vagi nerves have been severed intentionally.

Vagotomy (*va-got'-o-me*) [*vagus; τομή*, a cutting]. Division of the vagus nerve.

Vagus (*va'-gus*) [*vagare*, to wander]. The pneumogastric nerve. See under *Nerve.* **V.-pneumonia,** pneumonia following section of the vagi in the lower animals, and due to the aspiration of food into the air-passages.

Valence, Valency (*va'-lens, va'-len-se*) [*valere*, to be worth]. The relative combining capacity of an atom compared with that of the atom of hydrogen.

Valentin's Ganglion. See *Ganglion, Valentin's.* **V.'s Limiting Membrane.** See *Schwann, Sheath of.*

Valentine's Reaction for Fuchsin. Upon shaking ether with a solution containing fuchsin the ether does not dissolve the coloring-matter, but upon adding ferrous iodid the ether is colored violet.

Valerian (*val-e'-re-an*). A plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The root of *Valeriana officinalis* (*valeriana*, U. S. P.; *valerianæ rhizoma*, B. P.) contains a volatile oil, from which valeric acid is obtained. Valerian is employed as a mild nervous stimulant in hysteria, migraine, low fevers, etc. Dose 30 gr. (2 Gm.). **V., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum valerianæ*, U. S. P.). Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **V., Infusion of** (*infusum valerianæ*, B. P.). Dose 1–2 oz. (32–64 Cc.). **V., Oil of** (*oleum valerianæ*, B. P.). Dose 4–5 min. (0.26–0.32 Cc.). **V., Tincture of** (*tinctura valerianæ*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1–3 dr. (4–12 Cc.). **V., Tincture of, Ammoniated** (*tinctura valerianæ ammoniata*, U. S. P., B. P.). Dose 1–3 dr. (4–12 Cc.).

Valerianate (*val-e'-re-an-āt*). A salt of valerianic acid; those of ammonium, iron, quinin, and zinc are official.

Valeric Acid, Valerianic Acid (*va-le'-rik, val-e-re-an'-ik*). See *Acid, Valeric.*

Valeridin (*val-er'-id-in*). See *Valeryl-phenetidin.*

Valeryl (*val'-er-il*). The compound C_5H_9O. **V.-phenetidin,** $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.C_5H_9O$; it is sedative and antineuralgic. Dose 8–15 gr. (0.5–1.0 Gm.).

Valetudinarian (*val-et-u-din-a'-re-an*) [*valetudinarius; valetudo*, health]. An invalid.

Valgoid (*val'-goid*) [*valgus; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling valgus.

Valgus (*val'-gus*) [L., "bow-legged"]. 1. Bow-legged. 2. A condition in which the arch of the foot is depressed so that the inner side of the sole rests upon the ground. Syn., *Genu varum; Splay-foot; Talipes valgus.*

Validol (*val'-id-ol*) [*valerian; menthol*]. The chemically pure combination of menthol and valeric acid with the addition of 30% free menthol. It is a colorless, somewhat viscous fluid, with a pleasant odor and cooling taste. It is claimed to have powerful analeptic and carminative properties, and is an excellent solvent and vehicle for menthol. It is also employed as an antispasmodic; in migraine; as a specific in alcoholic intoxication; as a prophylactic against sea-sickness, etc. Dose 10–15 drops daily on sugar. **V., Camphorated,** validol containing 10 % of camphor, used in scotoma scintillans. Dose 10–15 drops.

Vallate (*val'-āt*) [*vallum*, rampart]. Surrounded with a walled depression; cupped.

Vallecula (*val-ek'-u-lah*) [*vallis*, a valley]. A shallow groove or depression. **V. cerebelli,** the depression between the cerebellar hemispheres.

Valleix's Aphthæ. See *Aphthæ, Bednar's,* under *Aphtha.* **V.'s Points douloureux,** painful points found in peripheral neuralgias where the nerves pass through openings in fascia or issue from bony canals.

Vallet's Mass. Ferrous sulfate, 100; sodium carbonate, 110; honey, 38; sugar, 25; syrup and distilled water, of each, enough to make 100 parts.

Valley of the Cerebellum. See *Vallecula cerebelli.*

Valli-Ritter's Law. See *Ritter-Valli's Law.*

Vallis (*val'-is*). See *Vallecula cerebelli.*

Vallum (*val'-um*) [L.]. The supercilium or eyebrow.

Valsalva's Experiment. Strong expiratory efforts made while the mouth and nose are closed cause at first an increase, and when continued, finally a diminution, of blood-pressure. The phenomenon is due to reflex actions of the vasomotor center through the pulmonary nerves. **V.'s Ligaments,** the extrinsic ligaments of the pinna of the ear. **V.'s Liquor.** See *Scarpa's Liquor.* **V.'s Sinus,** the aortic sinus. **V.'s Test,** inflation of the tympanic cavity with air by means of forcible expiratory efforts made while the nose and mouth are tightly closed. Perforation of the tympanic membrane may be detected by this test.

Valsol (*val'-sol*). An ointment-vehicle consisting of a mixture of oxygenized hydrocarbons, which forms an emulsionized mass with water and readily dissolves iodin, iodoform, ichthyol, etc.

Valsuani's Disease. Pernicious progressive anemia occurring in pregnancy.

Value, Globular. A fraction of which the numerator is the percentage of hemoglobin and the denominator the percentage of red corpuscles. It indicates the percentage of hemoglobin in a corpuscle. Syn., *Valeur globulaire.*

Valve (*valv*) [*valva*, a door]. 1. A device placed in a tube or canal so as to permit free passage one way, but not in the opposite direction. 2. A fold of membrane acting as a valve, as *valve* of the heart. **V., Aortic,** the valve consisting of three semilunar segments, situated at the junction of the aorta with the heart. **V.s, Auriculoventricular,** the mitral and tricuspid valves. **V., Bauhin's,** the ileocecal valve. **V., Bicuspid.** See *V., Mitral.* **V., Coronary,** the valve protecting the orifice of the coronary sinus and preventing regurgitation of blood during the contraction of the right auricle. **V., Eustachian,** that between the inferior vena cava and the right auricle of the fetus. **V. of Hasner,** an imperfect valve at the inferior meatus of the nose. **V., Heister's,** a fold of mucous membrane at the neck of the gallbladder. **V., Ileocecal,** the folds of mucous membrane at the junction of the ileum and cecum. **V. of Kerkring,** any one of the valvulæ conniventes (*q. v.*). **V.s, Laryngeal,** a term applied to the superior or false vocal bands because of their supposed use in holding the breath. **V., Mitral,** the valve that controls the opening from the left auricle to the left ventricle; it is constituted of two leaflets. **V., Pulmonary, V., Pulmonic,** the valve composed of three semilunar leaflets, and situated at the junction of the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle. **V.'s, Rectal,** semilunar folds fixed to the rectum by their convex borders, occupying in their attachments from one-third to one-half the circumference of the gut. They are composed of a duplicature of the mucous membrane inclosing some cellular tissue and a few circular muscular fibers. The margins and diameters of these pass each other when the rectum is empty and present an additional barrier to the involuntary evacuation of the feces, retarding downward movement. **V.s, Semilunar,** the three valves guarding the orifice of the pulmonary artery and aorta. **V.s, Sigmoid.** See *V.s, Semilunar.* **V.-test, Azoulay's,** auscultation of the heart while the patient is lying with the arms raised perpendicularly and the legs lifted obliquely. **V. of Thebesius,** the coronary valve or fold of the endocardium of the right auricle which protects the coronary sinus. **V., Tricuspid,** that which controls the opening from the right auricle to the right ventricle; it consists of three segments. **V. of Varolius,** the ileocecal valve. **V. of Vieussens,** a thin leaf of medullary substance forming the roof of the anterior portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Valvula (*val'-vu-lah*) [dim. of *valva*, a valve]. A small valve. **Valvulæ conniventes,** the transverse folds of mucous membrane of the small intestine. Syn., *Valves of Kerkring.* **Valvulæ cuspidales,** the mitral and tricuspid valves.

Valvular (*val'-vu-lar*) [*valve*]. Pertaining to or originating at a valve.

Valvulitis (*val-vu-li'-tis*) [*valve; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a valve, especially of a cardiac valve.

Valyl (*val'-il*), $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$, valerianic-acid diethylamid; a colorless, limpid fluid, used in nervous diseases. Dose 2 gr. (0.125 Gm.) in capsule three times daily.

Vanadin (*van'-ad-in*). A remedy recommended in pulmonary tuberculosis, said to consist of a solution of a vanadium salt with sodium chlorid.

Vanadium (*van-a'-de-um*) [*Vanadis*, a goddess of Scandinavian mythology]. A rare metallic element. See *Elements, Table of Chemic.*

Van Buren's Disease. Chronic circumscribed infiltration of the corpus cavernosum, one of the erectile bodies of the penis.

Van Deen's Test for Blood in the Urine. The addition of 2 Cc. of tincture of guaiac and 2 Cc. of old oil of turpentine produces a blue color in the presence of blood or pus.

Van der Kolk's Law. See *Kolk's Law.*

Vanilla (*van-il'-ah*) [L.]. A genus of plants of the order *Orchideæ.* The fruit of *V. planifolia* is the vanilla of the U. S. P. It contains from 1 to 3% of vanillin (*q. v.*). Vanilla is used as a flavoring agent, and as an ingredient of a test-solution for hydrochloric acid. **V., Tincture of** (*tinctura vanillæ*, U. S. P.), vanilla, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Vanillin (*van-il'-in*). *Vanillinum* (U. S. P.), $C_8H_8O_3$, an aromatic crystalline principle, the methyl ether of protocatechuic aldehyd. Dose ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.). **V.-paraphenetidin,** a crystalline condensation-product of vanillin with paraphenetidin; it is hypnotic, antineuralgic, and styptic. Dose 24–30 gr. (1.5–2.0 Gm.).

Vanillism (*van-il'-izm*) [*vanilla*]. A form of dermatitis characterized by marked itching, occurring among vanilla workers.

Van Swieten's Liquor, Van S.'s Solution. A solution of mercuric chlorid 2 gr., alcohol 3 dr., distilled water sufficient to make 4 oz.

Vapocauterization (*va-po-kaw-ter-iz-a'-shun*). See *Atmocausis.*

Vapor (*va'-por*) [L.]. A gas, especially the gaseous form of a substance which at ordinary temperatures is liquid or solid.

Vaporarium (*va-por-a'-re-um*) [L.]. A vapor-bath; an establishment for giving vapor-baths.

Vapores uterini. Synonym of *Hysteria.*

Vaporization (*va-por-i-za'-shun*) [*vapor*]. The conversion of a solid or liquid into a vapor.

Vaporize (*va'-por-īz*) [*vapor*]. To convert into vapor.

Vaporole (*va'-por-ōl*) [*vapor*]. A friable glass capsule containing a drug for inhalation.

Varicella (*var-is-el'-ah*) [dim. of *variola*, smallpox]. Chickenpox; an acute, contagious disease of childhood, characterized by an eruption of transparent vesicles which appear in successive crops on different parts of the body. The incubation period is about

two weeks. The disease is usually mild, and runs its course in two or three days. In rare cases complications, such as nephritis, develop.

Varicelliform (*var-is-el'-e-form*). Characterized by vesicles resembling those of varicella.

Varicelloid (*var-is-el'-oid*) [*varicella*; εἶδος, like]. Resembling varicella.

Varices (*var'-is-ēz*) [L.]. Plural of *varix*.

Variciform (*var-is'-i-form*) [*varix*; *forma*, a form]. Having the form of a varix.

Varicocele (*var'-ik-o-sēl*) [*varix*; κήλη, a tumor]. Dilation of the veins of the spermatic cord, forming a soft, elastic swelling.

Varicocelectomy (*var-ik-o-se-lek'-to-me*) [*varicocele*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a varicocele.

Varicomphalus (*var-ik-om'-fal-us*) [*varix*; ὀμφαλός, navel]. A varicosity at the navel.

Varicose (*var'-ik-ōs*) [*varix*]. 1. Of blood-vessels, swollen, knotted, and tortuous. 2. Due to varicose veins, as *varicose* ulcer. **V. Aneurysm.** See under *Aneurysm, Arteriovenous.*



Varicose Veins.—(*Moullin.*)

Varicosis (*var-ik-o'-sis*) [*varicose*]. An abnormal dilation of the veins.

Varicosity (*var-ik-os'-it-e*) [*varicose*]. The condition of being varicose; a varicose portion of a vein.

Varicotomy (*var-ik-ot'-o-me*). See *Cirsotomy.*

Varicula (*var-ik'-u-lah*) [dim. of *varix*]. A varix of the conjunctiva.

Variform (*var'-e-form*) [*varius*, various; *forma*, form]. Having diversity of form.

Variola (*va-ri'-o-lah*) [*varius*, variegated; spotted]. Smallpox, a contagious infectious disease ushered in with severe febrile symptoms, which, in the course of two or three days, are followed by a papular eruption spreading over all parts of the body. During the succeeding two weeks the eruption passes through the stage of vesicles and pustules, the latter going on to the formation of crusts. The falling off of the crusts leaves a pitted appearance of the skin (pock-marks). The period of incubation is about thirteen days. **V., Confluent, V. confluens,** a severe form in which the pustules spread and run together. **V., Discrete,** a form in which the pustules preserve their distinct individuality. **V., Hemorrhagic,** smallpox in which hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles, which gives them a blackish appearance. **V., Malignant,** black smallpox, a severe and very fatal form of the hemorrhagic type. **V., Mitigated, V., Modified.** See *Varioloid.*

Variolate (*var'-e-o-lāt*) [*variola*]. 1. Having small pustules like those of variola. 2. To inoculate with smallpox.

Variolation, Variolization (*var-e-o-la'-shun, var-e-o-li-za'-shun*) [*variola*]. The inoculation of smallpox.

Varioliform (*var-i'-o-lif-orm*) [*variola*; *forma*, form]. Resembling variola.

Varioloid (*var'-e-o-loid*) [*variola*; εἶδος, like]. A mild form of variola occurring in persons that have been vaccinated or inoculated with smallpox virus.

Variolus (*var-i'-o-lus*) [*variola*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of variola.

Varix (*va'-riks*) [*varus*, crooked; pl., *varices*]. A dilated and tortuous vein. **V., Aneurysmal.** See *Aneurysmal Varix* under *Aneurysm, Arteriovenous.* **V. lymphaticus,** dilation of the lymphatic vessels, especially that due to the *Filaria sanguinis-hominis.*

Varolian (*var-o'-le-an*) [*Varioli*, Italian anatomist, 1542–1575]. Relating to the pons varolii.

Varolii, Pons. The mesencephalon; that part of the brain which connects the oblongata with the cerebral peduncles and the cerebellum. See under *Pons.*

Varus (*va'-rus*). A condition in which the foot is turned inward. See *Talipes varus.*

Vas (*vas*) [L.; pl., *vasa*]. A vessel. **V. aberrans,** a blind tube projecting from the lower part of the epididymis. **Vasa afferentia,** the branches of a lymphatic or lacteal vessel entering a lymphatic gland. **Vasa brevia,** the gastric branches of the splenic artery. **Vasa centralia retinæ,** the central artery and veins of the retina. **Vasa ciliaria,** the ciliary arteries and veins. **V. deferens,** the excretory duct of the testis. **Vasa efferentia.** 1. The terminal ducts of the rete testis. 2. The efferent vessels of lymphatic glands. **Vasa intestini tenuis,** small vessels arising from the superior mesenteric artery and distributed to the jejunum and ileum. **Vasa recta,** the tubules of the rete testis. **Vasa vasorum,** the vessels supplying the arteries and veins with blood. **Vasa vorticosa.** See *Venæ vorticosæ.*

Vasal (*va'-zal*) [*vas*, a vessel]. Pertaining to a vessel or to vessels; vascular.

Vasalium (*vaz-a'-le-um*) [*vas*; pl., *vasalia*]. Tissue peculiar to vascular or closed cavities.

Vascular (*vas'-ku-lar*) [*vasculum*]. Consisting of, pertaining to, or provided with vessels.

Vascularity (*vas-ku-lar'-it-e*) [*vascular*]. The quality of being vascular.

Vascularization (*vas-ku-lar-i-za'-shun*) [*vascular*]. The process of becoming vascular.

Vasculitis (*vas-ku-li'-tis*). See *Angiitis.*

Vasculum (*vas'-ku-lum*) [L.]. A small vessel. **V. aberrans.** See *Vas aberrans.*

Vasectomy (*vas-ek'-to-me*) [*vas*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Resection of the vas deferens.

Vaselin (*vaz'-el-in*). See *Petrolatum.*

Vaselon (*vas'-el-on*). An ointment-base consisting of a mixture of palmitone and stearone dissolved in mineral oil.

Vasicin (*vas'-is-in*). An alkaloid from *Adhatoda vasica;* it is used in bronchial affections and as an insecticide.

Vasifactive (*vaz-if-ak'-tiv*) [*vas*; *facere*, to make]. Giving rise to new blood-vessels.

Vasiform (*vaz'-if-orm*) [*vas; forma*, form]. Resembling a vessel or duct.

Vaso- (*va-zo-*) [*vas*, a vessel]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vessel.

Vasoconstriction (*va-zo-kon-strik'-shun*) [*vaso-; constringere*, to bind]. The constriction of blood-vessels.

Vasoconstrictive (*va-zo-kon-strik'-tiv*) [see *Vasoconstriction*]. Promoting or stimulating constriction of blood-vessels.

Vasoconstrictor (*va-zo-kon-strik'-tor*). 1. Causing a constriction of the blood-vessels. 2. A nerve or a drug that causes constriction of blood-vessels.

Vasocorona (*va-zo-ko-ro'-nah*) [*vaso-; corona*, crown]. The system of arterioles that supply the periphery of the spinal cord.

Vasodentin (*va-zo-den'-tin*) [*vaso-; dentin*]. Dentin possessing blood-vessels.

Vasodilator (*va-zo-di-la'-tor*). 1. Pertaining to the dilating motility of the nonstriped muscles of the vascular system. 2. A nerve-element or a drug that causes dilation of blood-vessels.

Vasofactive (*va-zo-fak'-tiv*). See *Vasifactive*.

Vasoformative (*va-zo-for'-mat-iv*) [*vaso-; formare*, to form]. Forming or producing vessels.

Vasoganglion (*va-zo-gang'-le-on*) [*vaso-; γάγγλιον*, ganglion]. A knot or rete of blood-vessels.

Vasogen (*va'-zo-jen*) [*vaselin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Oxygenated vaselin.

Vasohypertonic (*va-zo-hi-per-ton'-ik*). See *Vasoconstrictor*.

Vasohypotonic (*va-zo-hi-po-ton'-ik*). See *Vasodilator* (1).

Vasoinhibitor (*va-zo-in-hib'-it-or*) [*vaso-; inhibere*, to inhibit]. A drug or agent tending to inhibit the action of the vasomotor nerves.

Vasoinhibitory (*va-zo-in-hib'-it-o-re*) [see *Vasoinhibitor*]. Inhibiting vasomotor action, especially vasoconstrictor action.

Vasol (*va'-zol*). A mixture of liquid petrolatum with ammonium oleate. **V., Iodized,** vasol containing 7% of iodin.

Vasomotion (*va-zo-mo'-shun*) [*vaso-; motio*, motion]. Increase or decrease of the caliber of a blood-vessel.

Vasomotor (*va-zo-mo'-tor*) [*vaso-; motor*, from *movere*, to move]. Regulating the tension of blood-vessels. **V. Ataxia,** instability of the circulatory mechanism characterized by abnormal readiness of disturbance of the equilibrium of the cardiovascular apparatus, with tardiness of restoration. Dermographia is an essential feature and in most cases factitious urticaria can be induced; mottlings of the skin and stigmata are common; there are cardiac disturbances and usually a hemorrhagic tendency. **V. Centers,** centers situated in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, and governing the caliber of the blood-vessels. **V. Nerves,** the nerves passing to the blood-vessels; they are of two kinds, the *vasoconstrictor* (*vasohypertonic*) nerves, or those stimulation of which causes contraction of the blood-vessels, and the *vasodilator* (*vasohypotonic*) nerves, stimulation of which causes dilation of the vessels.

Vasoparesis (*va-zo-par'-e-sis*) [*vaso-; paresis*]. Paresis affecting the vasomotor nerves.

Vasosection (*va-zo-sek'-shun*) [*vaso-; sectio*, a cutting]. Severing of the vas deferens.

Vasosensory (*va-zo-sen'-so-re*) [*vaso-; sensory*] Serving as a sensory apparatus for the vessels.

Vasospastic (*va-zo-spas'-tik*). Angiospastic.

Vasothion (*va-zo-thi'-on*). A compound of vasogen and sulfur, 10%; it is used in chronic skin diseases.

Vasotonic (*va-zo-ton'-ik*) [*vaso-; tonic*]. Pertaining to the normal tone or tension of the blood-vessels.

Vasotribe (*va'-zo-trīb*) [*vaso-; τρίβειν*, to grind]. An instrument for controlling hemorrhages; an angiotribe.

Vasotrophic (*va-zo-trof'-ik*) [*vaso-; τροφή*, nourishment]. Concerned in the nutrition of vessels.

Vastus (*vas'-tus*) [L.]. 1. Large; extensive. 2. A large muscle of the thigh. See under *Muscle*.

Vater's Ampulla. See *Ampulla of Vater*. **V.'s Corpuscles.** See *Pacinian Corpuscles*. **V.'s Fold,** a vertical fold of mucous membrane at the lower angle of Vater's ampulla.

Vater-Pacini's Corpuscles. See *Corpuscles, Pacinian*.

Vectis (*vek'-tis*) [*vehere*, to carry]. An instrument similar to the single blade of a forceps, used in hastening the delivery of the fetal head in labor.

Vegetable (*vej'-et-ab-l*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. 1. A plant, especially one used as food. 2. See *Vegetal*. **V. Albumin.** See *Phytalbumose*. **V. Proteids.** See under *Proteid*. **V. Sulfur.** See *Lycopodium*.

Vegetal (*vej'-et-al*) [see *Vegetable*]. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants.

Vegetarian (*vej-et-a'-re-an*) [see *Vegetable*]. One who lives on vegetable food alone.

Vegetarianism (*vej-et-a'-re-an-izm*) [see *Vegetable*]. 1. The doctrine that vegetable food is the only kind proper for man. 2. The practice of living only on vegetable food.

Vegetation (*vej-et-a'-shun*) [see *Vegetable*]. An outgrowth resembling a plant in outline, as the fibrinous projections on the cardiac valves in endocarditis, papillomas, polypoid growths, etc. **V.s, Adenoid,** growths of lymphoid tissue in the nasopharyngeal cavity.

Vegetative (*vej'-et-a-tiv*) [see *Vegetable*]. Having the power of growth, like a plant.

Vehicle (*ve'-hik-l*) [*vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry]. An excipient or substance serving as a medium of administration of medicines.

Vein (*vān*) [*vena*]. A blood-vessel carrying blood from the tissues to the heart. Veins, like arteries, have three coats, but less well developed; many also possess valves. **V., Angular,** a continuation of the frontal vein downward to become the facial at the lower margin of the orbit. **V., Anterior Internal Maxillary.** Same as *V., Facial, Deep*. **V.,**

Auricular (*anterior* and *posterior*). 1. The vein of the ear. 2. A vein from the cardiac auricles. **V., Axillary,** a large vein formed by the junction of the brachial veins **V.s, Azygos,** three veins situated in front of the bodies of the thoracic vertebras; they are a means of communication between the superior and inferior venæ cavæ. **V., Basilar,** a large vein passing back over the crus cerebri to unite with the veins of Galen. **V., Basilic,** a vein on the inner side of the arm. **V.s, Brachial,** the veins accompanying the brachial artery. **V., Brachiocephalic.** See *V.s, Innominate.* **V.s of Breschet,** the veins of the diploe. **V., Cardiac, Great.** See *V., Coronary* (1). **V., Cephalic,** a large vein of the arm, formed by the union of the median cephalic and superficial radial, and opening into the axillary vein. **V.s, Cerebral,** veins coming from the cerebrum; they are cortical and central. **V., Coronary.** 1. The great cardiac vein, a vein opening into the coronary sinus of the heart. 2. See *V., Gastric.* **V.s, Emissary,** small veins passing through the cranial foramens and connecting the cerebral sinuses with external veins. **V., Facial,** a continuation of the angular vein; it joins the internal jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. **V., Facial, Deep,** one joining the facial vein below the malar bone; it receives the blood from the pterygoid plexus. **V., Femoral, Common,** a short thick trunk, corresponding to the femoral artery; it becomes the external iliac at Poupart's ligament. **V., Femoral, Deep,** a vein accompanying the femoral artery; it empties into the superficial femoral. **V., Femoral, Superficial,** a name given to the femoral vein before it is joined by the deep femoral vein to form the common femoral vein. **V., Frontal,** the anterior vein of the scalp as it crosses the frontal bone. **V.s of Galen,** two large veins of the brain, continuations of the internal cerebral veins, and opening into the straight sinus. **V., Gastric,** a vein accompanying the artery of the same name. **V.s, Hemiazygos,** small, accessory veins of the azygos veins. **V.s, Hemorrhoidal,** a plexus of veins surrounding the rectum. **V., Iliac, Common,** a vein formed opposite the sacroiliac synchondrosis by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins. **V., Iliac, External,** a continuation upward of the common femoral; it extends from the lower border of Poupart's ligament to the lower border of the sacroiliac synchondrosis. **V., Iliac, Internal,** a short trunk extending from the great sacroiliac synchondrosis. **V.s, Innominate,** two large valveless veins returning the blood from the head, neck, and upper extremity. **V., Jugular, Anterior,** a vein beginning at the level of the chin and ending at the clavicle in the external jugular vein. **V., Jugular, External,** a vein formed at the angle of the lower jaw by the union of the posterior auricular and temporomaxillary veins; it empties into the subclavian. **V., Jugular, Internal,** a continuation of the lateral sinus, beginning at the jugular fossa, accompanying the internal and common carotid arteries, and joining the subclavian vein to form the innominate. **V. of Marshall.** See *V., Oblique.* **V., Maxillary Anterior,** a small vein of the anterior portion of the face. **V., Maxillary, Internal,** one accompanying the first part of the internal maxillary artery. **V., Median Basilic,** a vein uniting with the ulnar to form the basilic. **V., Median Cephalic,** a vein uniting with the superficial radial to form the cephalic. **V., Median, Deep,** a vein formed by the union of the outer vena comes of the ulnar artery and the muscular and radial recurrent veins. **V., Median, Superficial,** one starting at the anterior plexus of the wrist and uniting with the deep median to form the median. **V., Mesenteric, Inferior,** one that accompanies the inferior mesenteric artery and joins the splenic vein behind the pancreas. **V., Mesenteric, Superior,** one that accompanies the superior mesenteric artery and joins the splenic vein to form the portal. **V., Oblique, of Marshall,** a vein crossing the dorsal portion of the left auricle of the heart. It is the remnant of the left duct of Cuvier. **V.s, Omphalomesenteric,** several venous trunks of the primitive embryonic circulation which carry the blood from the terminal sinus to the meatus venosus, a short vitelline vein. **V., Ophthalmic,** a short trunk carrying the blood from the eye and emptying into the cavernous sinus. **V.s, Plantar,** veins accompanying the plantar arteries. **V., Popliteal,** one formed by the union of the venæ comites of the anterior and posterior tibial arteries; it accompanies the popliteal artery, and becomes the femoral vein at the junction of the lower with the middle third of the thigh. **V., Portal,** a short trunk entering the liver at the transverse fissure and formed by the junction of the superior mesenteric and splenic veins. **V.s, Pulmonary,** four veins, two from each lung, returning the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart. **V., Radial, Superficial,** a vein accompanying the musculocutaneous nerve up the radial side of the forearm. **V., Ranine,** the chief vein conveying blood from the tongue. It originates near the tip beneath the mucosa, accompanies the hypoglossal nerve across the hypoglossus muscle, and empties into the internal jugular vein. **V., Renal,** a vein accompanying the renal artery. **V., Saphenous, Long or Internal,** a long superficial vein running up the inner aspect of the leg and thigh, terminating in the femoral vein below Poupart's ligament. **V., Saphenous, Short or External,** a superficial vein running up the outer aspect of the foot, leg, and back of the calf, and emptying into the popliteal vein. **V., Spermatic,** one returning the blood from the testicle; on the right side it terminates in the inferior vena cava and on the left in the left renal vein. **V., Splenic,** one returning the blood from the

spleen, and forming the portal vein by its union with the superior mesenteric vein. **V., Subclavian,** a continuation of the axillary vein, uniting with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein at the sternoclavicular articulation. **V.s, Temporal,** veins returning the blood from the temporomaxillary region of the head; they join the internal maxillary vein to form the temporomaxillary vein. **V., Temporomaxillary,** one formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins in the parotid gland; it teminates in the external jugular. **V. of Trolard,** a vein of the cerebrum passing along the posterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius, and emptying into the superior petrosal sinus. **V., Ulnar,** one running from the wrist up the anterior and inner surface of the forearm. **V., Umbilical,** a vein conveying the blood from the placenta to the fetus. **V., Vesalius'.** See *Vesalius's Vein.* **V.s, Vitelline.** See *Vitelline Veins.*

Velamen (*ve-la'-men*) [L.]. A veil or envelop.

Velamentous (*vel-am-en'-tus*) [*velamen*]. Resembling a veil.

Velar (*ve'-lar*) [*velum*]. Pertaining to a velum, especially the velum palati.

Veld Sore. A lesion common among troops during the Boer war; a running sore probably due to the sting of a fly.

Vella's Fistula. An intestinal fistula for obtaining gastric juice.

Vellication (*vel-ik-a'-shun*) [*vellicare,* to twitch]. Spasmodic twitching of muscular fibers.

Vellolin (*vel'-o-lin*). A purified wool-fat.

Vellosin (*vel-o'-sin*), $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid contained in Paopereira bark, *Geissospermum vellosii;* it resembles brucin in physiologic action.

Velosynthesis (*ve-lo-sin'-thes-is*). See *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Velpeau's Bandage (*vel'-pōz*) [*Velpeau,* a French surgeon]. A bandage for the shoulder.

V.'s Hernia, femoral hernia anterior to the blood-vessels.

Velum (*ve'-lum*) [L., "a veil; a sail"]. A veil or veil-like structure. **V., Anterior Medullary.** See *Valve of Vieussens.* **V. interpositum,** the membranous roof of the third ventricle. **V. palati,** the soft palate. **V., Posterior Medullary,** the commissure of the flocculus of the cerebellum.

Vena (*ve'-nah*) [L.]. A vein. See *Vein.* **V. cava inferior,** a vein formed by the junction of the two common iliac veins and emptying into the right auricle of the heart. It receives the lumbar, right spermatic, renal, suprarenal, phrenic, and hepatic veins. **V. cava superior,** a vein formed by the union of the innominate veins, and conveying the blood from the upper half of the body to the right auricle. **V. comes, Venæ comites,** a vein or veins accompanying an artery in its course. **V. corporis striati,** a vein which helps to form the internal cerebral vein and returns the blood from the corpus striatum. **Venæ galeni,** the two trunks formed by the union of the vein of the corpus striatum and that of the choroid plexus; they empty into the straight sinus. **Venæ minimæ cordis,** the smallest of the cardiac veins emptying into the cavities of the heart. **Venæ thebesii.** See *Venæ minimæ cordis.* **Venæ vorticosæ,** the venous network and trunks of the choroid coat of the eye.

Venenation (*ven-en-a'-shun*) [*venenum,* a poison]. The condition of a poisoning.

Venenatus (*ven-en-a'-tus*) [see *Venenation*]. Poisonous.

Venenosalivary (*ven-en-o-sal'-iv-a-re*). See *Venomosalivary.*

Venenose, Venenous (*ven'-en-ōz, ven'-en-us*) [*venenosus*]. Toxic; poisonous.

Venenosity (*ven-en-os'-it-e*). The condition of being toxic.

Venereal (*ven-e'-re-al*) [*Venus,* the goddess of love]. Pertaining to or produced by sexual intercourse. **V. Diseases,** gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancroid.

Venerismus pyorrhoicus. Gonorrhea.

Venery (*ven'-er-e*) [see *Venereal*]. Sexual intercourse.

Venesection (*ven-e-sek'-shun*). See *Bloodletting.*

Venesuture (*ven-e-su'-tūr*) [*vena; sutura,* suture]. The suturing of a vein.

Veniplex (*ven'-ip-leks*) [*vena; plexus*]. A plexus of veins.

Venipuncture (*ven'-e-punk-chur*). Puncture of a vein.

Venisuture (*ven-i-su'-tūr*). See *Venesuture.*

Venom (*ven'-om*) [*venenum,* poison]. Poison, especially a poison secreted by certain reptiles and insects.

Venomosalivary (*ven-om-o-sal'-iv-a-re*). Secreting a toxic saliva.

Venomotor (*ven-o-mo'-tor*) [*vena; movere,* to move]. Causing the veins to contract or dilate.

Venomous (*ven'-om-us*) [*venom*]. Poisonous; secreting venom.

Venosclerosis (*ven-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*vena; σκληρός,* hard]. Induration of the veins.

Venosity (*ven-os'-it-e*) [*venous*]. A condition in which the arterial blood shows venous qualities.

Venous (*ve'-nus*) [*venosus*]. Pertaining to or produced in a vein. **V. Hum,** the murmur or rushing sound heard in auscultation of a vein.

Venter (*ven'-ter*) [L.]. 1. The belly or abdomen. 2. The belly of a muscle. 3. The cavity of the abdomen. 4. The concavity of any expanded part, as the *venter* of the scapula, *venter* of the ilium.

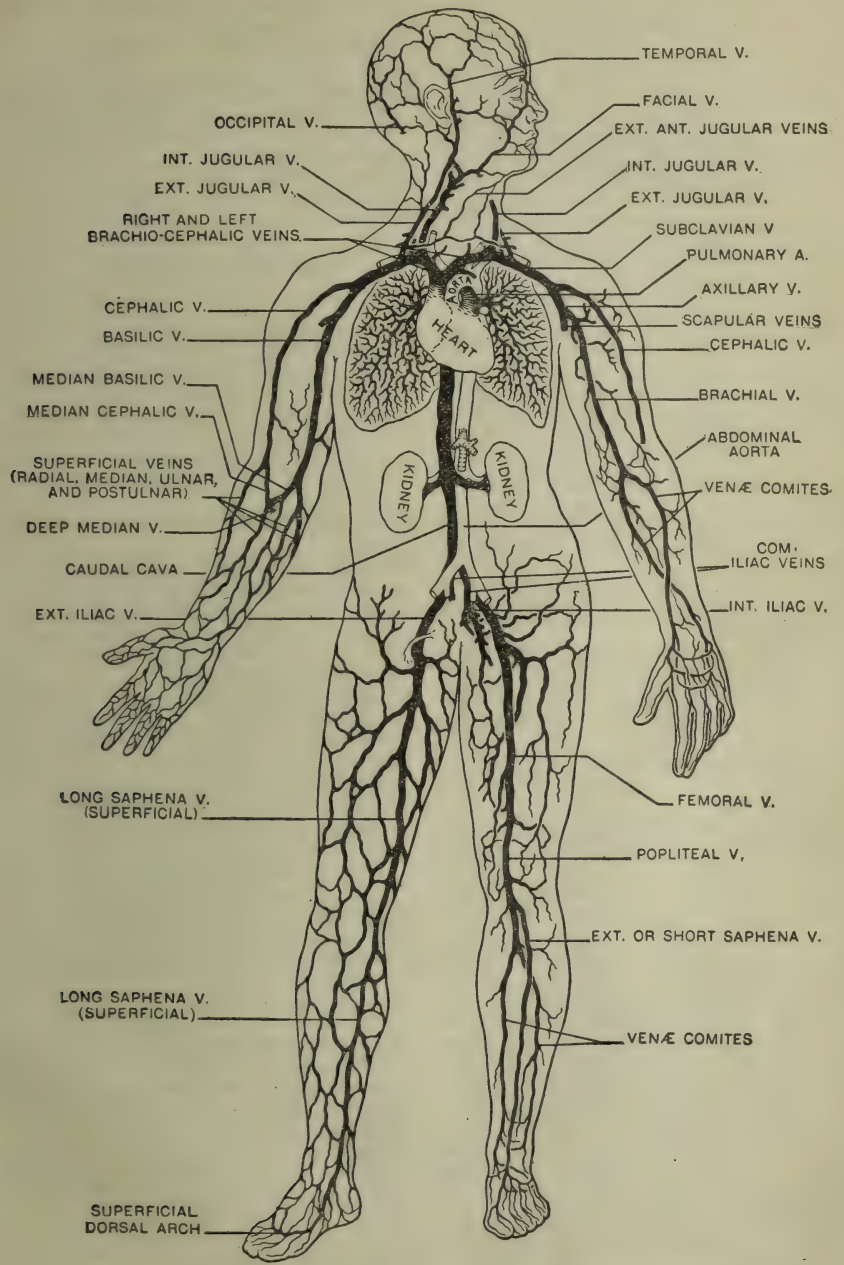
Ventilation (*ven-til-a'-shun*) [*ventilare,* to fan]. The act or process of supplying fresh air; the act or process of purifying the air of a place.

Ventose (*ven'-tōz*) [*ventosa,* a cupping-glass]. 1. A cupping-glass. 2. [*ventosus,* windy.] Flatulent.

Ventosity (*ven-tos'-it-e*). Flatulence.

Ventrad (*ven'-trad*) [*venter; ad,* toward]. Toward the ventral aspect.

Ventricle (*ven'-trik-l*) [*ventriculus,* dim. of *venter,* a belly]. A small cavity or pouch.



Scheme of Veins.—(*Hewson.*)

Ventral (*ven'-tral*) [*venter*]. Pertaining to the belly.

V. of Arantius, a culdesac at the lower end of the fourth ventricle. **V.s of the Brain,**

cavities in the interior of the brain, comprising the two lateral ventricles, the third, fourth, and fifth ventricles. **V. of Cord,** the central canal of the spinal cord. **V., Fifth,** the cavity between the laminas of the septum lucidum. **V., Fourth,** the space between the oblongata and pons in front, and the cerebellum behind. **V. of Larynx,** a depression between the true and false vocal bands. **V.s, Lateral,** serous cavities, one in each cerebral hemisphere, and communicating with the third ventricle through the foramen of Monro. Each ventricle consists of a triangular central cavity or body and three smaller cavities or cornua. The corpus callosum forms the roof of the body, the septum lucidum the mesal boundary and the floor is formed by the corpus striatum, tænia semicircularis, thalamus, choroid plexus, corpus fimbriatum, and fornix. **V., Left, of Heart,** that upon the dorsal and left side of the heart, and which, through the aorta, forces the blood throughout the body. **V., Right, of Heart,** that forcing the blood through the pulmonary artery into the lungs. **V., Third,** an open space between the optic thalami and extending to the base of the brain.

Ventricornu (*ven-tri-kor'-nu*) [*venter; cornu*]. The anterior horn of the gray matter of the myelon.

Ventricular (*ven-trik'-u-lar*) [*ventricle*]. Pertaining to a ventricle. **V. Aqueduct.** See *Aquæductus sylvii.*

Ventricularis (*ven-trik-u-la'-ris*). The thyro-epiglottideus muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Ventricumbent (*ven-trik-um'-bent*) [*venter; cubere,* to lie]. Lying with the ventral surface down.

Ventriduction (*ven-tre-duk'-shun*) [*venter; ducere,* to lead]. The act of drawing a part toward the belly.

Ventrimeson (*ven-trim-e'-zon*) [*venter; μέσον,* middle]. The mesial line on the ventral aspect of the body.

Ventripyramid (*ven-trip-ir'-am-id*) [*venter; pyramid*]. An anterior pyramid of the oblongata.

Ventro- (*ven-tro-*) [*venter,* the belly]. A prefix signifying relation to the belly.

Ventrocystorrhaphy (*ven-tro-sis-tor'-a-fe*) [*ventro-; κύστις,* cyst; *ῥαφή,* suture]. Suture of an opened cyst-wall to the wall of the abdomen so as to provide a free discharge of its contents.

Ventrofixation (*ven-tro-fiks-a'-shun*) [*ventro-; fixation*]. The stitching of a displaced uterus to the abdominal wall.

Ventrohysteropexy (*ven-tro-his'-ter-o-peks-e*) [*ventro-; ὑστέρα,* womb; *πῆξις,* a fixing]. Ventrofixation.

Ventroinguinal (*ven-tro-in'-gwin-al*) [*ventro-; inguinal*]. Pertaining to the abdomen and the groin.

Ventrolateral (*ven-tro-lat'-er-al*). Relating to the ventral and lateral aspects of a part.

Ventroptosis (*ven-tro-to'-sis*). See *Gastroptosis.*

Ventroscopy (*ven-tros'-ko-pe*) [*ventro-; σκοπεῖν,* to view]. Direct examination of the abdominal and pelvic cavities by means of an apparatus resembling the cystoscope.

Ventrosuspension (*ven-tro-sus-pen'-shun*). See *Ventrofixation.*

Ventrotomy (*ven-trot'-o-me*) [*ventro-; τομή,* a cut]. Celiotomy.

Ventrovesicofixation (*ven-tro-ves-ik-o-fiks-a'-shun*) [*ventro-; vesica,* bladder; *fixation*]. The suturing of the uterus to the bladder and abdominal wall.

Venule, Venula (*ven'-ūl, ven'-u-lah*) [*venula,* dim. of *vena,* a vein]. A small vein.

Veratrin (*ver-at'-rin*). *Veratrina* (U. S. P.), a mixture of alkaloids obtained from the seeds of *Asagræa officinalis* (sabadilla), of the order *Liliaceæ.* It is a local irritant, and produces tetanic convulsions followed by paralysis; it first stimulates, then paralyzes, the vasomotor center. It is used externally in the form of an ointment in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia. **V. Ointment** (*unguentum veratrinæ,* U. S. P.), an ointment composed of veratrin, expressed oil of almond, and benzoinated lard. **V., Oleate of** (*oleatum veratrinæ,* U. S. P.), veratrin, oleic acid, and olive-oil.

Veratroidin (*ver-at-roi'-din*). See under *Veratrum.*

Veratrol (*ver-at'-rol*), $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A colorless oil with aromatic odor obtained from veratric acid by action of baryta with heat; it is used as an antiseptic by inhalation and by application in 1% solution; less poisonous than guaiacol but more caustic.

Veratrum (*ver-at'-rum*). A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.* The rhizome and roots of *V. viride,* American hellebore, or *V. album,* white hellebore (*veratrum,* U. S. P.; *veratri viridis rhizoma,* B. P.), contain the alkaloids jervin and veratroidin. The former is a depressant to the vasomotor centers and the motor centers of the spinal cord. In toxic doses it produces slowness of the pulse, fall in blood-pressure, relaxation, epileptiform convulsions, paralysis, and death from failure of the respiration. *Veratroidin* is irritant and produces vomiting and purging; it is also a depressant to the motor centers of the spinal cord and to the pulse. When veratrum is administered the combined action of the alkaloids is obtained, and consists chiefly in slowing of the pulse and lessening of blood-pressure, with vomiting in the case of large doses. It is employed in sthenic inflammations, as pneumonia, peritonitis, in puerperal eclampsia, and in excessive cardiac hypertrophy. **V., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum veratri,* U. S. P.). Dose 1–3 min. (0.065–0.2 Cc.). **V., Tincture of** (*tinctura veratri,* U. S. P.). Dose 1–3 min. (0.065–0.2 Cc.).

Verbascum (*ver-bas'-kum*) [L.]. Mullen, a genus of plants of the order *Scrophularineæ.* The leaves and flowers of *V. thapsus* have been used as demulcent in catarrhal inflammation of mucous membranes and as an application to hemorrhoids.

Verbigeration (*ver-bij-er-a'-shun*) [*verbigere*, to talk]. The frequent and uncontrollable repetition of the same word, sentence, or sound without reference to its meaning.

Verdigris (*ver'-dig-ris*) [Fr., *verd de gris*, probably from L., *viridis*, green; *æs*, copper]. Copper acetate.

Verga's Lacrimal Groove. A more or less pronounced groove extending downward from the lower orifice of the nasal duct. **V.'s Ventricle,** the fifth ventricle.

Vergences (*ver'-jen-sēz*) [*vergere*, to bend]. A term applied to associated disjunctive movements of the eyes, *e. g.*, convergence, divergence.

Vergens (*ver'-jens*) [L.]. Inclining. **V. deorsum,** inclining downward, as of the axis of vision in one eye in strabismus. **V. sursum,** upward inclination.

Verheijn's Stars. See *Verheyen, Stars of.*

Verheyen, Stars of. Venous plexuses of stellate form situated on the surface of the kidney, beneath its capsule.

Vermiceous (*ver-mish'-us*) [*vermis*]. Relating to worms.

Vermicide (*ver'-mis-īd*) [*vermis; cædere*, to kill]. An agent that destroys intestinal worms.

Vermicular (*ver-mik'-u-lar*) [*vermis*]. Worm-like.

Vermiculation (*ver-mik-u-la'-shun*) [*vermis*]. A worm-like motion; peristaltic motion.

Vermicule (*ver'-mik-ūl*) [*vermis*]. The sexually produced embryo of the malarial parasite.

Vermiform (*ver'-mif-orm*) [*vermis; forma*, a form]. Worm-shaped. **V. Appendix.** See *Appendix, Vermiform.* **V. Process, Inferior and Superior,** the inferior and superior surfaces of the middle lobe of the cerebellum.

Vermifugal (*ver-mif'-u-gal*) [*vermifuge*]. Having the qualities of a vermifuge; expelling worms.

Vermifuge (*ver'-mif-ūj*) [*vermis; fugare*, to expel]. An agent that expels intestinal worms.

Vermilingual, Vermilinguial (*ver-me-lin'-gwal, -gwe-al*) [*vermis; lingua*, tongue]. Having a worm-shaped tongue.

Vermilion (*ver-mil'-yun*). Red mercury sulfid.

Verminal (*ver'-min-al*). Relating to or due to worms.

Vermination (*ver-min-a'-shun*) [*vermis*]. Infestation with worms.

Verminous (*ver'-min-us*) [*vermis*]. Infested with worms.

Vermis (*ver'-mis*) [L.]. 1. A worm. 2. The middle lobe of the cerebellum. **V., Inferior,** of the cerebellum. See *Process, Superior Vermiform.* **V., Superior,** of the cerebellum. See *Process, Superior Vermiform.*

Vernal (*ver'-nal*) [*vernalis*, of the spring]. Pertaining to the spring. **V. Conjunctivitis,** a form of conjunctivitis recurring each spring or summer, and disappearing with frost.

Vernin (*ver'-nin*), $C_{16}H_{20}N_8O_8$. A leukomain base found in young vetch, clover, ergot, etc., and yielding guanin on heating with hydrochloric acid.

Vernix caseosa [L., "cheesy varnish"]. A sebaceous deposit covering the surface of the fetus.

Veronal (*ver'-on-al*). Diethylmalonylurea, a white, crystalline substance used as a hypnotic. Dose 7–20 gr. (0.5–1.3 Gm.).

Verruca (*ver-u'-kah*) [L.]. Wart. **V. necrogenica,** a warty excrescence found on the fingers of those who frequently handle the tissues of tuberculous subjects. Syn., *Anatomic tubercle; Dissection tubercle.*

Verrucose, Verrucous (*ver'-u-kōs, ver'-u-kus*) [*verruca*]. Warty; covered with or having warts.

Verruga (*ver-u'-gah*) [Sp.]. 1. See *Verruca.* 2. *Verruga peruana.* **V. peruana,** an endemic specific disease of the skin, occurring in the western Andes in Peru. It is characterized by the development of small raised spots which become conic, cylindric, or hemispheric tumors, in size from a pea to an orange. There may be hundreds of the tumors, which ulcerate and fungate. Severe febrile symptoms precede the eruption and death usually results from profound anemia. Syn., *Carrion's Disease; Peruvian Wart.*

Verruges (*ver-u'-gahs*). See *Verruga peruana.*

Version (*ver'-zhun*) [*vertere*, to turn]. Turning; an operation whereby one part of the fetus is made to replace another at the mouth of the uterus. **V., Bipolar,** version by acting upon both poles of the fetus. **V., Cephalic,** turning of the fetus so as to bring the head to present. **V., Combined,** bipolar version consisting of a combination of external and internal version. **V., External,** that effected by external manipulation. **V., Internal,** that performed by entering the hand within the uterus. **V., Podalic,** that in which one or both feet are brought to the mouth of the uterus. **V., Spontaneous,** the process whereby without external influence, a transverse position is changed into a longitudinal one.

Verstraeten's Bruit. See *Bruit, Verstraeten's.*

Vertebra (*ver'-teb-rah*) [L., "a joint; a bone of the spine"]. One of the bones forming the spinal or vertebral column. There are 33 vertebras, divided into 7 cervical, 12 thoracic or dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral (the sacrum), 4 coccygeal (the coccyx). A typical vertebra consists of a body and an arch, the latter being formed by 2 pedicles and 2 laminas. The arch supports 7 processes: 4 articular, 2 transverse, and 1 spinous. **V., Basilar,** the last lumbar vertebra. **V. dentata,** the axis. **V. prominens,** the seventh cervical vertebra.

Vertebradymia (*ver-te-brah-dim'-e-ah*). See *Spondylodidymia.*

Vertebral (*ver'-teb-ral*) [*vertebra*]. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vertebra; made up of or possessing vertebras. 2. Pertaining to the vertebral artery. **V. Artery.** See *Artery, Vertebral.*

Vertebralis (*ver-te-bra'-lis*). The vertebral artery.

Vertebrarterial (*ver-teb-rar-te'-re-al*) [*vertebra; artery*]. Giving passage to the vertebral ar-

tery, as the *vertebrarterial* foramens in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebras.

Vertebrate, Vertebrated (*ver'-teb-rāt, ver'-teb-ra-ted*) [*vertebra*]. 1. Having a vertebral column. 2. Resembling a vertebral column in flexibility, as a *vertebrate* catheter.

Vertebrectomy (*ver-te-brek'-to-me*) [*vertebra; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a portion of a vertebra.

Vertebro- (*ver-teb-ro-*) [*vertebra*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vertebra.

Vertebrochondral (*ver-teb-ro-kon'-dral*) [*vertebro-; χονδρός*, cartilage]. Connecting the costal cartilages with the vertebras.

Vertebrocostal (*ver-teb-ro-kos'-tal*) [*vertebro-; costa*, a rib]. Pertaining to the vertebras and the ribs.

Vertebroiliac (*ver-teb-ro-il'-e-ak*) [*vertebro-; ilium*]. Pertaining to the vertebras and the ilium.

Vertebrosacral (*ver-teb-ro-sa'-kral*) [*vertebro-; sacrum*]. Pertaining to the vertebras and the sacrum.

Vertebrosternal (*ver-teb-ro-ster'-nal*) [*vertebro-; sternum*]. Extending from the spinal column to the sternum. **V. Ribs,** the true ribs.

Vertex (*ver'-teks*) [L.]. The crown or top of the head. **V. Presentation,** a presentation of the vertex of the fetal skull.

Vertical (*ver'-tik-al*) [*vertex*]. 1. Pertaining to the vertex. 2. Perpendicular.

Verticomental (*ver-tik-o-men'-tal*) [*vertex; mentum*, the chin]. Pertaining to the vertex and the chin.

Vertiginous (*ver-tij'-in-us*) [*vertigo*]. Resembling or affected with vertigo.

Vertigo (*ver'-tig-o*) [L., from *vertere*, to turn]. Giddiness, dizziness; a sensation of lack of equilibrium. It may be due to disease of the ears (*auditory* or *aural vertigo*), the eyes (*ocular vertigo*), the brain (*cerebral vertigo*), the stomach (*gastric vertigo*), the blood etc. **V., Aural.** See *Ménière's Disease.* **V., Epileptic,** vertigo associated with or preceding an attack of epilepsy. **V., Essential,** one not due to any discoverable cause. **V., Intestinal.** 1. That caused by intestinal disorder. 2. That caused by pressure on the terminal portions of the intestine by gas or feces, or even when the finger is introduced into the rectum and irritates the intestinal wall. It is thought to be due to pressure on the hemorrhoidal plexus of the sympathetic system. **V., Labyrinthine.** See *Ménière's Disease.* **V., Objective,** one in which objects seem to the patient to move. **V., Paralyzing.** See *Gerlier's Disease.* **V., Stomachal,** gastric vertigo, caused by disorder of the stomach. **V., Subjective,** one in which the patient has a sensation as if he himself were moving.

Verumontanum (*ver-u-mon-ta'-num*) [*veru*, a spit; *mons*, a mountain]. The caput gallinaginis, a longitudinal ridge on the floor of the prostatic urethra.

Vesalius' Foramen. An inconstant foramen in the base of the skull, anterointernal to the foramen ovale; it transmits an emissary vein.

V.'s Glands, the bronchial and pulmonary glands. **V.'s Ligament.** See *Ligament, Poupart's.* **V.'s Sesamoid Bones,** fibrocartilaginous or osseous bodies often found in the tendons of the gastrocnemius. **V.'s Vein,** a small vein through which the pterygoid plexus communicates with the cavernous sinus.

Vesanic (*ves-an'-ik*) [*vesania*, unsoundness of mind]. Relating to insanity.

Vesica (*ves'-ik-ah*) [L.]. The bladder.

Vesical (*ves'-ik-al*) [*vesica*]. Pertaining to the bladder. **V. Calculus,** a stone in the bladder. **V. Crisis,** severe paroxysmal pain in the bladder occurring in locomotor ataxia.

Vesicant (*ves'-ik-ant*) [*vesicare*, to blister]. 1. Blistering. 2. A blistering agent.

Vesication (*ves-ik-a'-shun*) [see *Vesicant*]. The formation of a blister; a blister.

Vesicatory (*ves'-ik-at-o-re*) [see *Vesicant*]. 1. Blistering. 2. A blistering agent.

Vesicle (*ves'-ik-l*) [*vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder]. 1. A small bladder; especially a small sac containing fluid. 2. A small blister on the skin, as a *herpetic* or *smallpox vesicle.* **V., Allantoic,** the internal hollow portion of the allantois. **V., Auditory,** an ectodermic sac, a part of the cerebral vesicle, from which the internal ear is formed. **V., Blastodermic.** See *Blastoderm.* **V.s, Cerebral,** divisions of the anterior extremity of the neural tube of the embryo, subsequently forming the segments of the brain. **V., Germinal,** the nucleus of the ovum. **V., Graafian.** See *Follicle, Graafian.* **V., Optic,** a hollow process of the cerebral vesicle forming the essential part of the eye. **V., Otic.** See *V., Auditory.* **V., Prostatic.** See *Uterus masculinus.* **V., Seminal,** one of the two little sacs situated at the base of the bladder and serving as reservoirs for the semen. **V., Umbilical.** See *Yolk-sac.*

Vesico- (*ves-ik-o-*) [*vesica*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the bladder.

Vesicoabdominal (*ves-ik-o-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*vesico-; abdomen*]. Pertaining to the abdomen and the urinary bladder.

Vesicocele (*ves'-ik-o-sēl*) [*vesico-; κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the bladder.

Vesicocervical (*ves-ik-o-ser'-vik-al*) [*vesico-; cervix*]. Pertaining to the cervix uteri and the urinary bladder.

Vesicofixation (*ves-ik-o-fiks-a'-shun*) [*vesico-; fixation*]. 1. The operation of suturing the bladder to the abdominal wall. 2. The surgical attachment of the uterus to the bladder.

Vesicoprostatic (*ves-ik-o-pros-tat'-ik*) [*vesico-; prostate*]. Pertaining to the prostate gland and the urinary bladder.

Vesicopubic (*ves-ik-o-pu'-bik*) [*vesico-; pubis*]. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the pubes.

Vesicorectal (*ves-ik-o-rek'-tal*) [*vesico-; rectum*]. Pertaining to the bladder and the rectum.

Vesicospinal (*ves-ik-o-spi'-nal*) [*vesico-; spina*,

spine]. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the spinal cord.

Vesicotomy (*ves-ik-ot'-o-me*) [*vesico-; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the bladder.

Vesicoumbilical (*ves-ik-o-um-bil'-ik-al*) [*vesico-; umbilicus*]. Pertaining to the umbilicus and the urinary bladder.

Vesicourachal (*ves-ik-o-u'-rak-al*). Relating to the bladder and the urachus.

Vesicouterine (*ves-ik-o-u'-ter-in*) [*vesico-; uterus*]. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the uterus.

Vesicouterovaginal (*ves-ik-o-u-ter-o-vaj'-in-al*). Relating to the bladder, uterus, and vagina.

Vesicovaginal (*ves-ik-o-vaj'-in-al*) [*vesico-; vagina*]. Pertaining to the bladder and the vagina.

Vesicula (*ves-ik'-u-lah*) [dim. of *vesica*, a bladder]. A vesicle. **V. graafiana.** See *Follicle, Graafian.* **Vesiculæ nabothii.** See *Ovule* (2). **V. prostatica,** the sinus pocularis. **Vesiculæ seminales.** See *Vesicle, Seminal.*

Vesicular (*ves-ik'-u-lar*) [*vesicle*]. 1. Pertaining to or composed of vesicles. 2. Produced in vesicles, as *vesicular* breathing, *vesicular* murmur. **V. Column,** a column of ganglion-cells at the base of the posterior horn of the spinal cord. **V. Column, Posterior.** See *Column of Clarke.* **V. Eczema,** eczema attended with the formation of vesicles. **V. Rale,** the crepitant rale.

Vesiculated (*ves-ik'-u-la-ted*) [*vesicle*]. Composed of vesicles.

Vesiculation (*ves-ik-u-la'-shun*) [*vesicle*]. The formation of vesicles; the state of becoming vesiculated.

Vesiculiferous (*ves-ik-u-lif'-er-us*) [*vesicle; ferre*, to bear]. Bearing or having vesicles.

Vesiculitis (*ves-ik-u-li'-tis*) [*vesicle; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Vesiculobronchial (*ves-ik-u-lo-brong'-ke-al*) [*vesicle; bronchus*]. Both vesicular and bronchial.

Vesiculocavernous (*ves-ik-u-lo-kav'-er-nus*) [*vesicle; cavernous*]. Both vesicular and cavernous.

Vesiculotympanitic (*ves-ik-u-lo-tim-pan-it'-ik*) [*vesicle; tympanum*]. Both vesicular and tympanitic.

Vespajus (*ves-pa'-jus*) [*vespa*, a wasp]. A follicular, suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.

Vessel (*ves'-el*) [Fr., from *vasculum*, a vessel]. A receptacle for fluids, especially a tube or canal for conveying blood or lymph.

Vestibular (*ves-tib'-u-lar*) [*vestibule*]. Pertaining to a vestibule.

Vestibule (*ves'-tib-ūl*) [*vestibulum*, a porch]. An approach; an antechamber. **V. of the Ear,** the oval cavity of the internal ear, which forms the entrance to the cochlea. **V. of the Nose,** the anterior part of the nostrils. **V. of the Vagina, V. of the Vulva,** a triangular space below the clitoris and between the nymphas.

Vestibulourethral (*ves-tib-u-lo-u-re'-thral*). Relating to the bulbi vestibuli and to the urethra.

Vestibulum (*ves-tib'-u-lum*). See *Vestibule.* Generally applied to the vestibule of the ear.

Vestige (*ves'-tij*) [*vestigium*, footprint]. A trace or remnant of something formerly present or more fully developed.

Vestigial (*ves-tij'-e-al*) [*vestige*]. Of the nature of a vestige or trace; rudimentary. **V. Fold,** a fibrous band of the pericardium representing the obliterated left innominate vein.

Vesuvin (*ves-u'-vin*) [*Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples]. Bismarck-brown, triamidobenzol; a stain used in microscopy.

Veterinarian (*vet-er-in-a'-re-an*) [see *Veterinary*]. One who practises veterinary medicine.

Veterinary (*vet'-er-in-a-re*) [*veterinarius*, from *veterina*, a beast of burden]. Pertaining to domestic animals. **V. Medicine,** medicine as applied to the domestic animals.

Via (*vi'-ah*) [L.]. A way. **Viæ naturales,** the natural passages. See *Primæ viæ.*

Viability (*vi-ab-il'-it-e*) [*viable*]. The state of being viable.

Viable (*vi'-ab-l*) [*viabilis*, viable]. Capable of living; likely to live; applied to a fetus capable of living outside of the uterus.

Vial (*vi'-al*) [*φιάλη*, a shallow cup]. A small bottle.

Vibex (*vi'-beks*) [L.; pl., *vibices*]. A linear ecchymosis.

Vibrate (*vi'-brāt*) [*vibrare*, to shake]. To move to and fro.

Vibratile (*vi'-bra-til*) [see *Vibrate*]. Moving to and from; vibrating.

Vibration (*vi-bra'-shun*) [see *Vibrate*]. The act of moving to and fro.

Vibrator (*vi'-bra-tor*) [see *Vibrate*]. A device for conveying mechanic vibration to a part.

Vibrio (*vib'-re-o*) [see *Vibrate*]. A genus of *Schizomycetes.* See under *Bacteria.*

Vibrissa (*vib-ris'-ah*) [L.]. One of the hairs near the opening of the anterior nares.

Vibromassage (*vi-bro-mas-ahzh'*). 1. See *Massage, Vibratory.* 2. A form of pneumomassage for the ear.

Vibrometer (*vi-brom'-et-er*) [*vibrate; μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for the treatment of deafness, by which rapid vibrations of the membrana tympani are induced.

Vibrophone (*vi'-bro-fōn*) [*vibrate; φωνή*, sound]. A device for applying sound massage to the membrana tympani in treatment of deafness.

Vibrotherapeutics (*vi-bro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*). The therapeutic application of vibration.

Viburnum (*vi-bur'-num*). A genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ.* The dried bark of *V. opulus,* cranberry-tree, cramp-bark, is official in the U. S. P., and is used in dysmenorrhea, scurvy, asthma, etc. The dried bark of the root of *V. prunifolium* or of *V. lentago* is official in the U. S. P., and is used in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion, menorrhagia, etc. **V. opulus, Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum viburni opuli*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.). **V. prunifolium, Fluidextract of**

(*fluidextractum viburni prunifolii*, U. S. P.). Dose 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.).

Vicarious (*vi-ka'-re-us*) [*vices*, changes]. Taking the place of something else; of a habitual discharge occurring in an abnormal situation, as *vicarious* menstruation.

Vice (*vīs*) [L., *vitium*]. 1. A physical defect, as a *vice* of conformation. 2. A moral defect; a bad habit.

Vichy Water (*ve-she*). A mildly laxative and antacid mineral water obtained from Vichy, in France, and used in rheumatic and gouty conditions and in disorders of the liver.

Vicq d'Azyr's Band, V. d'A.'s Stripe (*vik-dah-zēr*). See *Baillarger's Layer*. **V. d'A.'s Bundle,** a tract of nerve-fibers passing from the corpus albicans to the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus. **V. d'A.'s Foramen,** the foramen cæcum at the upper end of the median groove of the anterior surface of the oblongata.

Vidian Artery. A branch of the internal maxillary artery; it passes through the vidian canal and is distributed to the pharynx and eustachian tube. **V. Canal,** a canal of the sphenoid bone at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa, and posteriorly into the lacerated foramen. It transmits the vidian nerve and vessels. **V. Nerve,** a branch given off from the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Vieiria (*vi-e'-ir-in*). A principle from the bark of *Remijia vellosii*, one of the cuprea-barks. It is an amorphous white substance with an aromatic odor and bitter taste. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, and is used as a febrifuge instead of quinin. Dose 1–4 gr. (0.065–0.25 Gm.) several times daily.

Vienna Paste (*ve-en'-ah*). See *Paste, Vienna*.

Vieussens' Annulus. A small nerve passing between the middle and lower cervical, or first dorsal, ganglions and forming a loop around the subclavian artery. Syn., *Ansa subclavia*. **V.'s Centrum ovale.** See *Centrum ovale vieussenii*. **V.'s Ganglion,** the solar plexus. **V.'s Isthmus, V.'s Ring,** the annulus ovalis. **V.'s Valve.** See *Valve of Vieussens*. **V.'s Ventricle,** the fifth ventricle.

Vigil (*vij'-il*) [L.]. Watchful wakefulness. **V., Coma.** See *Coma Vigil*.

Vigilambulism (*vij-il-am'-bu-lizm*) [*vigil; ambulare*, to walk]. Ambulatory automatism in the waking state.

Vigintinormal (*vij-in-te-nor'-mal*) [*viginti*, twenty; *norma*, rule]. Possessing one-twentieth of what is normal.

Vignal's Cells. Embryonic connective-tissue (mesenchymatous) cells lying upon the axis-cylinders of which the fetal nerve-fibers are made up. At first globular, these cells elongate and gradually fuse until they form a complete sheath around the axis-cylinder.

Vigoral (*vig'-o-ral*). A proprietary preparation of beef.

Vigouroux's Sign (*vig-oo-roo*). See *Sign, Vigouroux's*.

Villatte's Liquor. A preparation used for injecting into carious bones, consisting of zinc sulfate and copper sulfate, each, 15 gr.; lead subacetate solution, ½ dr., and dilute acetic acid, 3½ dr.

Villi (*vil'-i*). Plural of *villus*.

Villiferous (*vil-if'-er-us*) [*villus; ferre*, to bear]. Furnished with tufts of hairs or villi.

Villose, Villous (*vil'-ōz, vil'-us*) [*villus*]. Pertaining to a villus; covered with villi; characterized by the formation of villus-like projections.

Villosity (*vil-os'-it-e*) [*villus*]. 1. The state of being villous. 2. A proliferation of a membranous surface.

Villus (*vil'-us*) [L., "a tuft of hair"; pl., *villi*]. 1. One of the minute club-shaped projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, consisting of a lacteal vessel, an arteriole, and a vein, inclosed in a layer of epithelium. 2. One of the vascular tufts of the chorion.

Vinasse (*ve-nas*) [Fr.]. Potash obtained from the residue of the wine-press.

Vinca (*ving'-kah*) [L., "periwinkle"]. A genus of plants, periwinkle. *V. major* and *V. minor* are astringent, vulnerary, and antigalactic.

Vincent's Angina. Diphtheroid angina due to the bacillus of pseudodiphtheria. Syn., *Ulceromembranous angina*. **V.'s Sign.** See *Argyll Robertson Pupil*.

Vincetoxicum (*vin-se-toks'-ik-um*) [*vincere*, to subdue; *toxicum*, poison]. A genus of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The root of *V. officinale*, swallowwort, indigenous to Europe, is used as an emetic and in menstrual disorders.

Vinculum (*vin'-ku-lum*) [L.]. A band. **Vincula accessoria tendinum,** the slender tendinous filaments which connect the phalanges with the flexor tendons.

Vinegar (*vin'-e-gar*) [Fr., *vin*, wine; *aigre*, sour]. 1. An impure solution of acetic acid, obtained by acetous fermentation of wine, beer, cider, etc., or by the dry distillation of wood. It is used as a condiment. 2. A solution of a medicinal substance in vinegar or acetic acid. Only two vinegars are official in the U. S. P.: vinegar of opium (*acetum opii*, U. S. P.) and vinegar of squill (*acetum scillæ*, U. S. P.).

Vinic (*vi'-nik*) [*vinum*]. Pertaining to wine; obtained from wine.

Vinous (*vi'-nus*) [*vinum*]. Having the nature of wine; containing wine.

Vinum (*vi'-num*) [L.]. A wine. See *Wine*.

Vioform (*vi'-o-form*). See *Iodochloroxyquinolin*.

Viola (*vi'-o-lah*) [L., "violet"]. A genus of plants of the *Violarieæ*, including *V. tricolor*, heart's-ease, *V. odorata*, *V. cucullata*. *V. odorata*, as well as other species, is used in bronchitis.

Violet (*vi'-o-let*) [*viola*]. 1. One of the colors of the spectrum, very closely resembling the purple of violets and possessing the greatest refrangibility of the spectral colors. 2. A violet dyestuff. **V., Gentian-,** a violet anilin dye used for staining in histologic

and bacteriologic work. **V., Methyl-.** See *Methyl-violet.*

Violin (*vi'-o-lin*) [*viola*]. An emetocathartic alkaloid from *Viola tricolor.*

Violinist's Cramp, Violin-player's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in violin-players, and characterized by spasm of the fingers used in playing.

Viraginity (*vir-aj-in'-it-e*) [*virago*, a bold woman]. A form of sexual perversion in which the female individual is essentially male in her feelings and tastes.

Virchow's Bone-cells. The cells found in lacunas of bone. **V.'s Corpuscles.** See *Toynbee's Corpuscles.* **V.'s Crystals.** See *Crystals, Virchow's.* **V.'s Degeneration,** amyloid degeneration. **V.'s Disease,** leontiasis ossea. **V.'s Gland,** the jugular gland; a lymphatic gland situated behind the clavicular insertion of the sternomastoid. **V.'s Granulations,** granulations consisting principally of ependymal and neuroglia fibers, commonly found in the walls of the ventricles of the brain in progressive general paralysis. **V.'s Law,** the cellular elements of a tumor are derived from preexisting tissue-cells.

Virchow-Hassall's Bodies. See *Hassall's Bodies.*

Virchow-Robin's Space. An adventitious lymph-space found between the adventitia and media of the blood-vessels of the brain and communicating with the subarachnoid space.

Virgin (*vur'-jin*) [*virgo*, a maid]. A woman who has never had sexual intercourse.

Virginal (*vur'-jin-al*) [*virgin*]. Pertaining to virginity.

Virginity (*vur-jin'-it-e*) [*virgin*]. The condition of being a virgin.

Virile (*vir'-il*) [*virilis*, from *vir*, a man]. Pertaining to or characteristic of the man. **V. Member,** the penis.

Virility (*vir-il'-it-e*) [*virile*]. The condition of being virile; procreative power.

Viripotent (*vir-ip'-o-tent*) [*vir*, a man; *potens*, able]. Marriageable.

Virola-tallow. An oil or fat from the seeds of *Myristica sebifera;* a remedy for rheumatism.

Virose, Virous (*vi'-rōz, vi'-rus*) [*virosus*, poisonous]. Poisonous; having a poisonous taste or smell.

Virtual Focus (*vur'-tu-al fo'-kus*). See *Focus, Negative.*

Virulence (*vir'-u-lens*) [*virus*]. Malignity; noxiousness; infectiousness.

Virulent (*vir'-u-lent*) [*virus*]. Having the nature of a poison.

Virus (*vi'-rus*) [L.]. The poison of an infectious disease, especially one found in the secretion or tissues of an individual or animal suffering from an infectious disease. **V., Humanized,** vaccine-lymph taken from the vaccine pustule of a human subject.

Vis [L.]. Force; energy; power. **V. à fronte,** a force that attracts. **V. à tergo,** a force that pushes something before it. **V. formativa,** energy manifesting itself in the formation of new tissue to replace that which has been destroyed. **V. medicatrix naturæ,** the healing power of nature apart from medicinal treatment.

Viscera (*vis'-er-ah*). Plural of *viscus.*

Visceral (*vis'-er-al*) [*viscera*]. Pertaining to a viscus. **V. Cleft.** See *Cleft, Visceral.*

Visceralgia (*vis-er-al'-je-ah*) [*viscera; ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in a viscus.

Viscerimotor (*vis-er-im-o'-tor*) [*viscera; motor*]. Conveying motor impulses to a viscus.

Visceripericardial (*vis-er ip-er-ik-ar'-de-al*) [*viscera; pericardium*]. Common to the pericardium and the viscera.

Viscero- (*vis-er-o-*) [*viscera*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the viscera.

Visceroinhibitory (*vis-er-o-in-hib'-it-o-re*). Inhibiting the movements of viscera.

Visceroptosis (*vis-er-o-to'-sis*) [*viscero-; πτῶσις*, a falling]. Abdominal ptosis; Glénard's disease.

Visceросomatic (*vis-er-o-so-mat'-ik*) [*viscero-; σῶμα*, body]. Relating to the viscera and the body.

Viscid (*vis'-id*) [*viscidus*, sticky]. Sticky; adhesive; glutinous.

Viscidity (*vis-id'-it-e*) [*viscid*]. The state of being viscid. Same as *Viscosity.*

Viscin (*vis'-in*) [*viscum*]. A mucilaginous extract of mistletoe.

Viscose (*vis'-kōs*) [*viscum*]. 1. See *Viscous.* 2. A gummy product of viscous fermentation.

Viscosity (*vis-kos'-it-e*). The state of being viscous.

Viscous (*vis'-kus*). Viscid.

Viscum (*vis'-kum*) [L.]. A genus of plants, including the mistletoe, of the order *Loranthaceæ*, growing as parasites upon trees. *V. album*, European mistletoe, and *V. flavescens*, or *Phoradendron flavescens*, American mistletoe, contain a viscid principle, *viscin*, which is the chief constituent.

Viscus (*vis'-kus*) [L.]. Any one of the organs inclosed within one of the four great cavities, the cranium, thorax, abdominal cavity, or pelvis; especially one within the abdominal cavity.

Visibility (*viz-ib-il'-it-e*). The state of being visible.

Visible (*viz'-ib-l*) [*vision*]. Capable of being seen.

Vision (*vizh'-un*) [*videre*, to see]. The act of seeing; sight. **V., Binocular.** See *Binocular Vision.* **V., Central,** vision with the macula lutea. **V., Direct.** See *V., Central.* **V., Double.** See *Diplopia.* **V., Indirect,** vision with other parts of the retina than the macula. **V., Solid, V., Stereoscopic,** the perception of relief or depth of objects obtained by binocular vision.

Visual (*vizh'-u-al*) [*vision*]. Pertaining to vision. **V. Purple,** a pigmentary substance in the retina reacting to light in a peculiar manner, and thought to be intimately connected with vision. See *Rhodopsin.*

Visuoauditory (*viz-u-o-aw'-dit-o-re*) [*vision; audire*, to hear]. Pertaining to hearing and seeing; of nerve-fibers, connecting the visual and auditory centers.

Visuometer (*viz-u-om'-et-er*) [*vision; μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for determining range of vision.

Vital (*vi'-tal*) [*vita*, life]. Pertaining to life. **V. Capacity,** the volume of air that can be expelled from the lungs after a full inspiration. **V. Statistics,** statistics of births, deaths, marriages, and diseases in a community.

Vitalism (*vi'-tal-izm*) [see *Vital*]. The doctrine that ascribes the phenomena exhibited by living organisms to the action of a vital force distinct from mechanic or chemic force.

Vitalist (*vi'-tal-ist*) [see *Vital*]. A believer in vitalism.

Vitalli's Test for Bile-pigments. Add to the liquid a few drops of a potassium nitrite solution and then some dilute sulfuric acid. A beautiful green color will be produced, changing to red or blue, and finally to yellow.

Vitals (*vi'-talz*) [see *Vital*]. A vulgar term for the organs essential to life.

Vitellary (*vit'-el-a-re*) [*vitellus*]. Pertaining to the vitellus.

Vitellin (*vit-el'-in*) [*vitellus*]. A globulin found in egg-yolk.

Vitelline (*vit-el'-in* or *vit'-el-in*) [*vitellus*]. Pertaining to the vitellus or yolk. **V. Artery,** an artery passing from the yolk-sac to the primitive aorta of the embryo. **V. Duct,** the omphalomesaraic duct. **V. Membrane,** the true membrane of the ovum, lying inside of the zona pellucida. **V. Veins,** veins returning the blood from the yolk-sac to the primitive heart of the embryo.

Vitellus (*vit-el'-us*) [L.]. A yolk; specifically, the yolk of the egg of the common fowl, *Gallus domesticus*.

Vitiligines. The lineæ albicantes.

Vitiligo (*vit-il-i'-go*) [L.]. Piebald skin, a disease of the skin characterized by a disappearance of the natural pigment, occurring in patches and leaving whitish areas.

Vitiligoid (*vit-il'-ig-oid*). Resembling vitiligo.

Vitiligoidea (*vit-il-ig-oi'-de-ah*) [*vitiligo; εἶδος*, like]. Xanthoma.

Vitodynamic (*vi-to-di-nam'-ik*) [*vita*, life; *δύναμις*, energy]. Relating to vital forces.

Vitreocapsulitis (*vit-re-o-kap-su-li'-tis*). See *Hyalitis*.

Vitreous (*vit'-re-us*) [*vitrum*]. Glassy. The vitreous humor (*q. v.*). **V. Chamber,** the portion of the globe of the eye posterior to the crystalline lens. **V. Degeneration,** hyaline degeneration. **V. Humor, V. Body,** the transparent, jelly-like substance filling the posterior chamber of the eye. **V. Table,** the hard, brittle, inner table of the skull.

Vitrescence (*vit-res'-ens*) [*vitrum*]. The condition of becoming hard and transparent like glass.

Vitric (*vit'-rik*). Relating to glass or any vitreous substance.

Vitriol (*vit'-re-ol*) [*vitrum*]. 1. Sulfuric acid, more commonly called oil of vitriol. 2. Any crystalline salt of sulfuric acid. **V., Blue,** copper sulfate. **V., Green,** ferrous sulfate or copperas. **V., White,** zinc sulfate.

Vitriolated (*vit'-re-ol-a-ted*). Containing vitriol; containing sulfur or sulfuric acid.

Vitriolation (*vit-re-o-la'-shun*). Conversion into glass or into a hyaloid structure.

Vitrum (*vit'-rum*) [L.]. Glass.

Vivification (*viv-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*vivus*, living; *facere*, to make]. The act of making alive or of converting into living tissue.

Viviparity (*viv-ip-ar'-it-e*) [*vivus*, living; *parere*, to bring forth]. The bringing forth of living offspring; the state of being viviparous.

Viviparous (*viv-ip'-ar-us*) [see *Viviparity*]. Bringing forth the young alive—distinguished from *oviparous*.

Viviperception (*viv-ip-er-sep'-shun*) [*vivus*, living; *percipere*, to perceive]. The study of physiologic processes without dissection or vivisection.

Vivisection (*viv-is-ek'-shun*) [*vivus*, living; *secare*, to cut]. The dissection of a living animal; experimentation upon an animal while still alive.

Vivisectionist (*viv-is-ek'-shun-ist*) [see *Vivisection*]. A practiser or defender of vivisection; a vivisector.

Vivisector (*viv-is-ek'-tor*) [see *Vivisection*]. One who practises vivisection.

Vlemingkx's Solution. An application used in Austria and Germany for treating acne. It consists of lime, 1; sulfur, 2; water, 20. Slake the lime, add the sulfur, and boil to 12 parts.

Vocal (*vo'-kal*) [*vox*, voice]. Pertaining to the voice; pertaining to the organs producing the voice. **V. Bands, V. Cords.** See under *Larynx*. **V. Fremitus,** the thrill conveyed to the hand when applied to the chest during speaking. **V. Resonance,** the resonance produced by the voice as heard on auscultating the lung.

Vogt's Point. The point selected by Vogt for trephining in cases of traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. It is found at the intersection of a horizontal line two fingerbreadths above the zygomatic arch, with a vertical line a thumb's breadth behind the ascending sphenofrontal process of the zygoma.

Vohsen-Davidsohn's Sign. See *Davidsohn's Sign*.

Voice (*vois*) [*vox*, a voice]. The sounds, especially articulate sounds, produced by the vibration of the vocal bands and modified by the resonance organs.

Void [ME., *voiden*, to void]. To evacuate.

Voigt's Boundary-lines. The lines which divide the regions of distribution of two peripheral nerve-trunks.

Voillemier's Point. A point on the linea alba 6 to 7 cm. below a line drawn between the two anterior superior spines of the ilium; suprapubic puncture of the bladder is made at this point in fat or edematous subjects.

Voit's Nucleus. An accessory nucleus of the corpus dentatum in the cerebellum.

Vola (*vo'-lah*) [L.]. The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Volar (*vo'-lar*) [*vola*]. Pertaining to the palm or the sole.

Volatile (*vol'-at-il*) [*volatilis*, from *volare*, to

fly]. Passing into vapor at ordinary temperatures; evaporating. **V. Oils.** See *Essential Oils.*

Volatilization (*vol-at-il-i-za'-shun*) [see *Volatile*]. The act of volatilizing.

Volatilize (*vol'-at-il-īz*) [see *Volatile*]. To convert into vapor by means of heat; to pass into vapor.

Volkmann's Canals. See *Canals, Volkmann's.* **V.'s Deformity.** See *Deformation, Volkmann's.*

Volley (*vol'-e*) [*volare*, to fly]. A series of artificially induced muscle-twitches.

Volsella (*vol-sel'-ah*) [*vellere*, to pluck]. A forceps having one or more hooks at the end of each blade.

Volt (*vōlt*) [from *Volta*, an Italian scientist]. The unit of electromotive force, or the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm. **V.-ampere,** the amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampere having an electromotive force of one volt. Syn., *Watt.*

Voltage (*vōlt'-āj*). Electromotive strength measured in volts.

Voltagram (*vōlt'-ah-gram*). A faradic battery so arranged as to produce an almost continuous current.

Voltaic (*vōl-ta'-ik*). Described by or named after Volta, an Italian scientist. **V. Electricity,** galvanism.

Voltaism (*vōl'-ta-izm*). See *Galvanism.*

Voltameter (*vōl-tam'-et-er*) [*volt; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for ascertaining absolute quantities of electricity by electrolytic decomposition.

Voltmeter (*vōlt'-me-ter*) [see *Voltameter*]. An instrument for measuring the voltage of an electric current.

Voltolini's Disease (*vōl-to-le'-nē*). Primary labyrinthitis: an affection of childhood, characterized by meningitic symptoms, followed by deafness, deaf-mutism, and a staggering gait.

Voltolini-Heryng's Sign. See *Heryng's Sign.*

Volumetric (*vol-u-met'-rik*) [*volumen*, a roll; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Pertaining to measurement by volume. **V. Analysis.** See *Analysis, Volumetric.*

Volumometer (*vol-u-mom'-e-ter*) [see *Volumetric*]. An apparatus used for the purpose of measuring changes in volume.

Voluntary (*vol'-un-ta-re*) [*voluntarius*, willing]. Under the control of the will; performed by an exercise of the will. **V. Muscle,** striped muscle.

Voluntomotory (*vol-un-to-mo'-to-re*) [*voluntary; motor*]. Pertaining to voluntary motion.

Volution (*vol-u'-shun*) [*voluta*, a spiral scroll]. A convolution; a gyrus.

Volvulus (*vol'-vu-lus*) [*volvere*, to roll]. A twisting of the bowel so as to occlude the lumen, occurring most frequently in the sigmoid flexure.

Vomer (*vo'-mer*) [L., "a plowshare"]. The thin plate of bone situated vertically between the nasal fossas, and forming the posterior portion of the septum of the nose.

Vomerine (*vo'-mer-in*) [*vomer*]. Pertaining to the vomer.

Vomerobasilar (*vo-mer-o-bas'-il-ar*). Relating to the vomer and to the basal part of the cranium.

Vomica (*vom'-ik-ah*) [*vomicus*, ulcerous]. A cavity formed by the breaking down of tissue; especially a cavity in the lung.

Vomicose (*vom'-ik-ōz*) [see *Vomica*]. Purulent; ulcerative.

Vomit (*vom'-it*) [*vomere*, to vomit]. 1. To expel from the stomach by vomiting. 2. Vomited matter. **V., Bilious,** vomit stained with bile. **V., Black,** the characteristic vomit of yellow fever, a dark fluid consisting of blood and the contents of the stomach. **V., Coffee-ground,** vomit consisting of broken-down blood and the contents of the stomach; it is frequently seen in carcinoma of the stomach.

Vomiting (*vom'-it-ing*) [*vomit*]. The forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth. **V., Cyclic,** vomiting recurring at regular periods. **V., Pernicious,** a variety of vomiting occasionally seen in pregnancy and becoming at times so excessive as to threaten life. **V., Stercoraceous,** the ejection of fecal matter in the vomit, usually due to intestinal obstruction.

Vomito nigro (*vo-me'-to ne'-gro*). Yellow fever.

Vomitory (*vom'-it-or-e*) [*vomit*]. 1. Any agent that induces emesis. 2. A vessel to receive ejecta.

Vomiturition (*vom-it-u-rish'-un*) [*vomit*]. Ineffectual attempt at vomiting; retching.

Vomitus (*vom'-it-us*) [*vomit*]. 1. Vomited matter. 2. The act of vomiting. **V. cruentus,** bloody vomit. **V. niger,** black vomit.

Von. For names with this prefix see the name itself.

Von den Velden's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach. Filter-paper dipped into a watery or alcoholic solution of tropeolin oo turns ruby red or brownish red on the application of free hydrochloric acid.

Voracious (*vor-a'-shus*) [*vorare*, to devour]. Having an insatiable appetite or desire for food.

Vorticose (*vor'-tik-ōz*) [*vortex*]. Whirling. **V. Veins.** See *Venæ vorticosæ.*

Vox (*voks*) [L.]. The voice.

Vuerometer (*vu-er-om'-et-er*). An apparatus for determining the distance of the eyes from each other.

Vulcanite (*vul'-kan-īt*) [*Vulcan*, the god of fire]. Vulcanized caoutchouc.

Vulcanize (*vul'-kan-īz*) [see *Vulcanite*]. To subject rubber to the process of vulcanization, a process wherein it is treated with sulfur at a high temperature, and thereby rendered either flexible or very hard (*vulcanite*).

Vulneral (*vul'-ner-al*). A proprietary salve for wounds and ulcers.

Vulnerary (*vul'-ner-a-re*) [*vulnus*]. 1. Pertaining to wounds; healing wounds. 2. An agent useful in healing wounds.

Vulnus (*vul'-nus*) [L.]. A wound.

Vulpian-Prévost's Law. See *Prévost's Symptom.*

Vulsella, Vulsellum (*vul-sel'-ah, vul-sel'-um*). See *Volsella.*

Vulva (*vul'-vah*) [*volvere*, to roll up]. The external organs of generation in the woman.

Vulval, Vulvar (*vul'-val, vul'-var*) [*vulva*]. Pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvitis (*vul-vi'-tis*) [*vulva; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvo- (*vul-vo-*) [*vulva*]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvouterine (*vul-vo-u'-ter-in*). Relating to the vulva and the uterus considered together.

Vulvovaginal (*vul-vo-vaj'-in-al*) [*vulvo-; vagina*]. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. **V. Gland,** a small gland situated on each side of the vulva near the vagina. Syn., *Gland of Bartholin.*

Vulvovaginitis (*vul-vo-vaj-in-i'-tis*) [*vulvo-; vagina; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva and of the vagina existing at the same time.

Vutrin (*vu'-trin*). A concentrated powdered meat-extract.

W

W. The symbol of *tungsten* (*wolframium*).

Wachendorff's Membrane. The pupillary membrane which covers the pupil during fetal life.

Wachsmuth's Mixture. An anesthetic mixture of oil of turpentine 1 part, chloroform 5 parts.

Wade's Balsam. A compound tincture of benzoin.

Wafer (*wa'-fer*). A thin layer composed of moistened flour, and used to inclose powders that are taken internally.

Wagner's Corpuscles. See *Meissner's Corpuscles.* **W.'s Spot,** the germinal spot of the germinal vesicle.

Wagstaffe's Fracture. Separation of the internal malleolus.

(von) Wahl's Sign. 1. Distention of the bowel (local meteorism) above the point at which there exists an obstruction. 2. A scraping or blowing sound, synchronous with the cardiac impulse, heard over an arterial trunk immediately after the partial division, through injury, of the vessel.

Wahoo (*wa-hoo'*). See *Euonymus.*

Walcher's Position. A dorsal posture with the hips at the edge of the table and lower extremities hanging.

Waldenberg's Apparatus (*wahl'-den-berg*). An apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer, and used for compressing or rarefying air, which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldeyer's Fossa. Mesentericoparietal fossa. See *Broesike's Fossa.* **W.'s Germinal Epithelium,** the single layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the free surface of the ovary. **W.'s Glands.** See *Glands, Waldeyer's.* **W.'s Plasma-cells.** See *Cells, Plasma-* (2). **W.'s Sulcus,** the sulcus spiralis of the cochlea. **W.'s Tonsillar Ring,** the ring formed by the two faucial tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil, and smaller groups of adenoid follicles at the base of the tongue and behind the posterior pillars of the fauces. **W.'s Vascular Layer,** the internal or vascular layer of the ovary.

Wall-diseases. Those due to the presence of saltpeter by the penetration into the body of the walls of houses of the bacilli of nitrification, making the houses cold and unwholesome, especially in damp localities.

Wallerian Degeneration (*wal-le'-re-an*) [from *Waller*, an English physician]. Degeneration of a nerve consecutive upon its section, the process consisting essentially in segmentation of the myelin and subsequent disappearance of the latter, together with the axis-cylinder. **W. Law,** a nerve-fiber undergoes degenerative changes when it is separated from its trophic cells.

Walleye. A colloquial name for leukoma of the cornea or for divergent strabismus.

Walther's Arteriosonervous Plexus. The cavernous plexus. **W.'s Ducts.** See *Ducts, Walther's.* **W.'s Ganglion,** the ganglion impar or coccygeal ganglion. **W.'s Oblique Ligament,** the ligamentous band extending from the external malleolus inward to the posterior surface of the astragalus.

Wandering (*wan'-der-ing*). 1. Moving about, as *wandering* cells. 2. Abnormally movable, as *wandering* spleen.

Warburg's Tincture. An antiperiodic and diaphoretic mixture used in pernicious forms of malaria, consisting of: Aqueous extract of aloes, 28 gr.; rhubarb and angelica seed, each, 448 gr.; elecampane, saffron, and fennel, each, 224 gr.; gentian, zedoary root, cubeb, white agaric, camphor, and myrrh, each, 112 gr.; quinin sulfate, 1280 gr.; dilute alcohol, sufficient to make 8 pints.

Ward's Paste. Confection of black pepper.

Wardrop's Disease. Onychia maligna. **W.'s Operation.** See *Operation, Wardrop's.*

Warehouseman's Itch. Palmar eczema occurring among the workmen in warehouses.

Warm-blooded. A term applied to animals that maintain a uniform temperature whatever the changes in the surrounding medium.

Warming Plaster. See *Plaster, Warming.*

Warren's Fat-columns. Slender columns

of fatty tissue passing from the subcutaneous adipose tissue to the base of the hair-follicles. They are well developed over the dorsum of the body, particularly near the median line.

Wart [AS., *wearte*]. A hyperplasia of the papillas of the skin, forming a small projection. See *Verruca*. **W., Anatomic, W., Postmortem.** See *Tubercle, Anatomic.*

Warthin's Sign. Accentuation of the pulmonary sound in acute pericarditis.

Warty. Resembling a wart; covered with warts.

Wash. See *Lotion*. **W., Black,** lotio hydrargyri nigra; mild mercuric chlorid in water and lime-water. **W., Yellow,** lotio hydrargyri flava, mercuric chlorid in lime-water.

Washerwoman's Itch. Eczema of the hands occurring in washerwomen.

Washing Soda. Sodium carbonate.

Washleather-skin. A condition of the skin in which certain metals, especially silver, mark it with a black line.

Wasmann's Glands. The peptic glands.

Wasting Palsy. See *Progressive Muscular Atrophy.*

Watchmaker's Cramp. An occupation neurosis occurring in watchmakers, and characterized by painful cramps of the muscles of the hands.

Water (*waw'-ter*). 1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid, boiling at 212° F. (100° C.), and freezing at 32° F. (0° C.). Chemically it is hydrogen monoxid, H_2O. 2. A mineral water. 3. A solution of a medicinal substance in water, as *ammonia-water* (*aqua ammoniæ* U. S. P.), *chlorin-water* (*aqua chlori*, U. S. P.), etc. **W.-bag,** a rubber bag in which water of varying degrees of temperature can be introduced for topical application. **W.-bed.** See *Bed, Water-*. **W.-borne,** of a disease, produced by contaminated drinking-water. **W. on the Brain,** hydrocephalus. **W.-brash.** See *Pyrosis*. **W.-cress,** the plant *Nasturtium officinale*. It is said to be a specific remedy for beriberi. **W. of Crystallization,** the water contained in certain crystals, to which their crystalline structure is due. **W.- cure.** See *Hydrotherapeutics*. **W.-glass,** a solution of sodium silicate. **W.-hammer Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse*. **W., Hard,** water containing soluble calcium salts and not readily forming a lather with soap. **W., Javelle,** a solution of potassium hypochlorite, KClO. **W., Mineral,** a natural water containing mineral substances in solution. **W. of Pagliari,** a preparation employed in France as a hemostatic, consisting of crystallized alum, 15 gr.; gum benzoin, 75 gr.; distilled water, 3 oz.

Watt (*wot*). See *Volt-ampere*.

Wave (*wāv*) [AS., *wafian*, to waver in mind]. 1. A movement in a body which is propagated with a continuous motion, each particle of the body vibrating through a fixed path, usually a closed curve. 2. One of the curves in a series of curves representing a wave-like motion. **W.-length,** the distance between corresponding points, usually the crests, of two adjacent waves. **W., Tidal,** in the sphygmogram, the wave succeeding the percussion wave, and due to the volume of blood poured out from the heart reaching the arteries.

Wavy Respiration. Cog-wheel respiration, a type of breathing in which inspiration or expiration is not continuous, but jerky and interrupted.

Wax (*waks*). See *Cera*.

Waxing (*waks'-ing*) [ME., *waxen*, to increase]. Increasing in size. **W.-kernels,** enlarged inguinal and submaxillary lymph-glands in children.

Waxy (*waks'-e*). Pertaining to or resembling wax. **W. Cast,** a tube-cast composed of amyloid or similar material. **W. Degeneration,** amyloid degeneration. **W. Kidney, W. Liver,** amyloid kidney or liver.

Wean (*wēn*) [AS., *wenian*, to accustom]. To cease to give suck to an infant by accustoming it to take food from sources other than the mother's breast.

Webbed Fingers, W. Toes. Union of adjacent fingers or toes by a thin band of tissue.

Weber (*web'-er*). Same as *Coulomb*.

Weber's Glands. Racemose glands situated in the posterior portion of the tongue and opening by several orifices on its border. **W.'s Law,** the increase of stimulus necessary to produce the smallest perceptible change in a sensation is proportionate to the strength of the stimulus already acting. **W.'s Orbicular Zone,** that portion of the iliofemoral ligament which forms a loop around the neck of the femur. **W.'s Organ, W.'s Vesicle,** the sinus pocularis of the male urethra. **W.'s Paradox,** a muscle when so loaded as to be unable to contract may elongate. **W.'s Suture,** a fine groove or suture on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. **W.'s Symptom, W.'s Syndrome,** paralysis of the motor ocu nerve on the side of the lesion and of the facial and hypoglossal nerves and extremities on the opposite side; it corresponds anatomically to a lesion in the pedunculopontine or upper pontine region. **W.'s Test.** 1. When a vibrating tuning-fork is placed upon the vertex or the middle of the forehead, the sound is perceived equally by both ears. If it is heard only in one ear, a lesion exists in this. 2. For sensation: Determination of the smallest distance at which the two points of a pair of compasses, applied simultaneously and lightly to the skin, can be recognized as two separate objects. **W.'s Test for Indican in Urine,** heat to boiling 30 Cc. of the urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid and 1 to 3 drops of dilute nitric acid; when cold, shake the solution with ether. The ether will assume a red or violet color with a blue foam on it.

Wedl's Vesicular Cells. Large vesicular cells commonly found in the crystalline lens in cases of cataract, especially the senile and diabetic varieties.

Weeping Eczema. Moist eczema. **W. Sinew.** See *Ganglion* (2).

Wegner's Disease of Bone. Epiphyseal osteochondritis occurring in infants affected with hereditary syphilis. **W.'s Sign,** in fetal syphilis the dividing-line between the epiphysis and diaphysis of long bones, which under normal conditions is delicate and rectilinear, appears as a broad, irregular, yellowish line.

Weidel's Reaction for Xanthin Bodies. Evaporate to dryness on the water-bath a little of the substance dissolved in fresh chlorin-water containing nitric acid. Treat the residue to ammonia vapors under a bell-jar, and a red or violet coloration will be produced in the presence of xanthin bodies.

Weigert's Fibrin-stain (*wi'-gert*) [*Weigert*, a German pathologist]. A stain for fibrin, consisting in the application of a solution of gentian-violet, then one of iodin in potassium iodid, followed by one of anilin oil and xylol. Fibrin is stained blue. **W.'s Method.** 1. A method of staining the myelin of nerve-

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TROY WEIGHT.

Grains.
24 = 1 dwt.
480 = 20 " = 1 oz.
5760 = 240 " = 12 " = 1 lb. = 22.816 cu. in. of distilled water at 62° F.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Drams.	Ounces.			
16 =	1 =	437.5 grains troy.		
256 =	16 =	1 lb. =	1.2153 lb. troy.	
6,400 =	400 =	25 " =	1 quarter.	
25,600 =	1,600 =	100 " =	4 quarters =	1 cwt.
512,000 =	32,000 =	2000 " =	80 " =	20 " = 1 ton.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grains.
20 = 1 scruple.
60 = 3 scruples = 1 dram.
480 = 24 " = 8 drams = 1 oz.
5760 = 288 " = 96 " = 12 oz. = 1 lb.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 minims = 1 fluidram.
8 fluidrams = 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.

LIQUID OR WINE MEASURE.

Gills.
1 = 7.2187 cu. in.
4 = 1 pint = 28.875 cu. in.
8 = 2 pints = 1 quart = 55.75 cu. in.
32 = 8 " = 4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2016 = 504 " = 252 " = 63 gallons = 1 hogshead.
4032 = 1008 " = 504 " = 126 " = 2 hogsheads = 1 pipe.
8064 = 2016 pints = 1008 " = 252 " = 4 " = 2 pipes = 1 tun.

SQUARE MEASURE.

Sq. Inches.	Sq. Feet.			
144 =	1			
1296 =	9 =	1 sq. yard.		
39,204 =	272.25 =	30.25 sq. yards =	1 perch.	
1,568,160 =	10,890 =	1210 " " =	40 perches =	1 rood.
6,272,640 =	43,560 =	4840 " " =	160 " =	4 roods = 1 acre.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Inches.
12 = 1 foot.
36 = 3 feet = 1 yard.
72 = 6 " = 2 yards = 1 fathom.
198 = 16.5 " = 5.5 " = 2.75 fathoms = 1 perch.
7,920 = 660 " = 220 " = 110 " = 40 perches = 1 furlong.
63,360 = 5280 " = 1760 " = 880 " = 320 " = 8 furlongs = 1 mile.

SOLID MEASURE.

Cu. in.
1,728 = 1 cubic foot.
46,656 = 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

DRY MEASURE.

Pints.
1 = 36.6 cubic inches.
2 = 1 quart = 67.2 cubic inches.
8 = 4 quarts = 1 gallon = 268.8 cubic inches.
16 = 8 " = 2 gallons = 1 peck = 537.6 cubic in.
64 = 52 " = 8 " = 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

	Gram.	Troy Gr.	Avoir. Oz.	Avoir. Lb.
Milligram =	.001 =	.01543		
Centigram =	.01 =	.15432		
Decigram =	.1 =	1.54323		
Gram =	1 =	15.43235 =	.03528 =	.0022047
Decagram =	10	=	.3528 =	.022047
Hectogram =	100	=	3.52758 =	.2204737
Kilogram =	1000	=	35.2758 =	2.204737
Myriogram =	10,000	=	=	22.04737
Quintal =	100,000	=	=	220.4737
Tonneau =	1,000,000	=	=	2204.737

METRIC DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

	Lit.	U. S. Cu. In.		U. S.	
Milliliter =	.001	= .061	= Liquid	.00845	gill.
			Dry	.0018	pint.
Centiliter =	.01	= .61	= Liquid	.0845	gill.
			Dry	.018	pint.
Deciliter =	.1	= 6.1	= Liquid	.845	gill = 0.2113 pint.
			Dry	.18	pint.
Liter =	1	= 61.02	= Liquid	2.113	pints = 1.057 quarts.
			Dry	1.8	pints = .908 quart.
Decaliter =	10	= 610.16	= Liquid	2.641	gallons.
		U. S. Cu. Ft.	Dry	9.08	quarts = 1.135 pints.
Hectoliter =	100	= 3.531	= Liquid	26.414	gallons.
			Dry	2.837	bushels.
Kiloliter =	1000	= 35.31	= Liquid	264.141	gallons.
			Dry	28.374	bushels.
Myrialiter =	10,000	= 353.1	= Liquid	2641.4	gallons.
			Dry	283.7	bushels.

METRIC LINEAR MEASURE.

	Meter.	U. S. In.	Ft.	Yd.	Mile.
Millimeter* =	.001	= .03937 =	.00328		
Centimeter† =	.01	= .3937 =	.0328	Yd.	
Decimeter =	.1	= 3.937 =	.32807 =	.10936	
Meter =	1	= 39.3685 =	3.2807 =	1.0936	
Decameter =	10	= =	32.807 =	10.936	Mile.
Hectometer =	100	= =	328.07 =	109.36 =	.0621347
Kilometer =	1000	= =	3,280.7 =	1093.6 =	.6213466
Myriameter =	10,000	= =	32,807 =	10,936 =	6 213466

*Nearly the $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch. †Full $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

METRIC SQUARE MEASURE.

	Sq. Meter.	U. S. Sq. In.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Yd.	Acre.
Sq. centimeter =	.01	= .155 =	.10763 =	.01196	
Sq. decimeter =	.1	= 15.5 =	10.763 =	1.196 =	.00025
Centiare =	1	= 1549.88 =	107.63 =	11.96 =	.0247
Are =	10	= 154,988 =	1076.3 =	119.6 =	.0247
Hectare =	100	= =	107,630 =	11,959 =	2.47
Sq. kilometer =	.38607 Sq. Mile.			=	247
Sq. myriameter =	38.607 "			=	24,708

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS INTO TROY WEIGHTS.

Grams.	Exact Equivalents in Grains.	Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weights. Ounce.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.	Grams.	Exact Equivalents in Grains.	Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weights. Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.	Grams.	Exact Equivalents in Grains.	Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weights. Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
0.01	0.1543	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{1}{6}$	3.0	46.297	. .	. .	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	23.0	354.944	. .	5	2	5
0.02	0.3086	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{1}{3}$	4 0	61.729	. .	1	. .	$12\frac{3}{4}$	24.0	370.376	. .	6	. .	$10\frac{5}{8}$
0.03	0.4630	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{6}{13}$	5.0	77.162	. .	1	. .	$17\frac{1}{6}$	25.0	385.809	. .	6	1	$5\frac{3}{8}$
0.04	0.6173	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{7}{11}$	6.0	92.594	. .	1	1	$12\frac{3}{8}$	26 0	401.241	. .	6	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
0.05	0.7717	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{3}{4}$	7.0	108.026	. .	1	2	8	27 0	416.673	. .	6	2	$16\frac{3}{4}$
0.06	0.9260	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{9}{10}$	8.0	123.459	. .	2	. .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	28 0	432.106	. .	7	. .	$12\frac{1}{10}$
0.07	1.0803	. .	. .	. .	1	9.0	138.891	. .	2	. .	$18\frac{9}{10}$	29.0	447.538	. .	7	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
0.08	1.2347	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10.0	154.323	. .	2	1	$14\frac{1}{2}$	30.0	462.970	. .	7	2	3
0.09	1.3890	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{3}$	11.0	169.756	. .	2	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	31.0	478.403	. .	7	2	$18\frac{5}{8}$
0.1	1.543	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12.0	185.188	. .	3	. .	$5\frac{1}{2}$	32.0	493.835	1	. .	. .	$13\frac{3}{8}$
0.2	3.086	. .	. .	. .	3	13.0	200.621	. .	3	1	$\frac{3}{8}$	40 0	617.294	1	2	. .	$17\frac{3}{10}$
0.3	4.630	. .	. .	. .	$4\frac{2}{3}$	14.0	216.053	. .	3	1	16	45.0	694.456	1	3	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
0.4	6.173	. .	. .	. .	$6\frac{1}{3}$	15.0	231.485	. .	3	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$	50.0	771.617	1	4	2	$11\frac{5}{8}$
0.5	7.716	. .	. .	. .	$7\frac{3}{4}$	16.0	246.918	. .	4	. .	$6\frac{9}{10}$	60.0	925.941	1	7	1	6
0.6	9.259	. .	. .	. .	$9\frac{1}{2}$	17.0	262.350	. .	4	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	70.0	1080.264	2	2	. .	$\frac{1}{4}$
0.7	10.803	. .	. .	. .	$10\frac{3}{4}$	18.0	277.782	. .	4	1	$17\frac{4}{5}$	80.0	1234.588	2	4	1	$14\frac{3}{8}$
0.8	12.346	. .	. .	. .	$12\frac{1}{3}$	19.0	293.215	. .	4	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$	90.0	1388.911	2	7	. .	9
0.9	13.889	. .	. .	. .	14	20.0	308.647	. .	5	. .	$8\frac{2}{3}$	100.0	1543.235	3	1	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1.0	15.432	. .	. .	. .	$15\frac{1}{2}$	21.0	324.079	. .	5	1	$4\frac{1}{10}$						
2.0	30.865	. .	. .	. .	$10\frac{5}{8}$	22.0	339.512	. .	5	1	$19\frac{1}{2}$						

TABLE FOR CONVERTING TROY WEIGHTS INTO METRIC WEIGHTS.

Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.
1	0.9648	16	1.037	31	2.009	46	2.980	61	3.952	76	4.924	91	5.896	300	19.440
2	0.1296	17	1.102	32	2.073	47	3.045	62	4.017	77	4.989	92	5.961	360	23.328
3	0.1944	18	1.166	33	2.138	48	3.110	63	4.082	78	5.054	93	6.026	400	25.920
4	0.2592	19	1.231	34	2.203	49	3.175	64	4.147	79	5.118	94	6.090	480	31.103
5	0.3240	20	1.296	35	2.268	50	3.234	65	4.211	80	5.183	95	6.155	500	32.396
6	0.3888	21	1.361	36	2.332	51	3.304	66	4.276	81	5.248	96	6.220	600	38.875
7	0.4536	22	1.426	37	2.397	52	3.369	67	4.341	82	5.313	97	6.285	700	45.354
8	0.5184	23	1.490	38	2.462	53	3.434	68	4.406	83	5.378	98	6.350	800	51.833
9	0.5832	24	1.555	39	2.527	54	3.499	69	4.471	84	5.442	99	6.414	900	58.313
10	0.6480	25	1.620	40	2.592	55	3.564	70	4.535	85	5.507	100	6.479	960	62.207
11	0.7130	26	1.685	41	2.656	56	3.628	71	4.600	86	5.572	120	7.776	1000	64.792
12	0.7776	27	1.749	42	2.721	57	3.693	72	4.665	87	5.637	150	9.719		
13	0.8424	28	1.814	43	2.786	58	3.758	73	4.730	88	5.702	180	11.664		
14	0.9072	29	1.869	44	2.851	59	3.823	74	4.795	89	5.766	200	12.958		
15	0.9720	30	1.944	45	2.916	60	3.888	75	4.859	90	5.831	240	15.552		

fibers with hematoxylin. 2. A method of staining the neuroglia according to a modified Weigert's fibrin-method, after the tissue has been fixed in formalin, subjected to a mordant of copper acetate, acetic acid, and chromealum, and a reducing agent composed of potassium permanganate and a solution of sodium sulfite containing a chromogen derived from naphthalin.

Weight (*wāt*). The force with which bodies tend to approach the earth's center. **W., Atomic.** See *Atomic Weight.* **W.s and Measures,** the U. S. standard unit of weight is the troy pound; the standard unit of liquid measure is the Winchester wine gallon, containing 231 cubic inches. The imperial gallon, adopted by Great Britain, contains 277.274 cubic inches. The standard unit of the U. S. and British linear measure is the yard. The actual standard of length of the U. S. is a brass scale 82 inches long in the U. S. Treasury Department. The yard is between the twenty-seventh and the sixty-third inch of this scale. See *Tables,* pages 1030, 1031. **W., Molecular.** See *Molecular Weight.*

Weil's Disease (*wil*). An infectious disease somewhat resembling typhoid fever, accompanied by muscular pain and grave disturbance of the digestive organs. **W.'s Syndrome,** unilateral hyperesthesia of the muscles, nerve-trunks, and bones, sometimes seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Weiland's Test. For the determination of binocular fixation: A vertical bar is interposed between the eyes and the letters to be read.

Weir Mitchell's Disease. See *Mitchell's Disease.* **W. M.'s Treatment.** See under *Mitchell.*

Weiss' Reflex. A curvilinear reflex on the nasal side of the optic disc, regarded as a prodromal sign of myopia. **W.'s Sign,** contraction of the facial muscles upon light percussion; it is noticed in tetany, neurasthenia, hysteria, and exophthalmic goiter. Syn., *Facialis phenomenon.*

Weitbrecht's Cartilage. A fibrocartilaginous lamella frequently found interposed between the articular surfaces of the acromioclavicular joint. **W.'s Foramen.** See *Foramen, Weitbrecht's.* **W.'s Ligament,** a rounded, fibrous bundle, extending from the outer portion of the coronoid process to the inner border of the radius, above the bicipital tuberosity. **W.'s Retinacula,** flat bands lying on the neck of the femur and formed by the deeper fibers of the capsular ligament, which are reflected upward along the neck to be attached nearer to the head.

Wells' Facies. The facies of ovarian disease.

Welt. See *Wheal.*

Wen. A sebaceous cyst.

Wender's Test for Glucose. Make a solution of 1 part methylene-blue in 3000 parts of distilled water. On rendering this solution alkaline with potassium hydroxid and heating with a glucose solution it becomes decolorized.

Werlhof's Disease [P. G. *Werlhof,* a German physician]. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Wernekink's Commissure. See *Commissure, Wernekink's.*

Wernicke's Aphasia. Cortical sensory aphasia. **W.'s Center,** the auditory word-center in the posterior third of the first temporosphenoid convolution. **W.'s Convolution,** the first temporosphenoid convolution. **W.'s Disease,** polioencephalitis acuta hæmorrhagica; acute superior encephalitis. **W.'s Fibers.** See *Gratiolet's Optic Radiation.* **W.'s Field.** See *W.'s Triangle.* **W.'s Fissure,** a nearly vertical fissure sometimes seen to divide the parietal and temporal lobes from the occipital lobe. **W.'s Reaction, W.'s Sign.** See *Reaction, Hemianopic Pupillary.* **W.'s Triangle,** a triangular area formed by the decussation, at various angles, of the radiating fibers of Gratiolet with the fibers proceeding from the external geniculate

body and pulvinar; it occupies the extreme posterior segment of the capsula.

Westphal's Nucleus. See *Nucleus, Westphal's.* **W.'s Paradoxic Contraction,** tonic contraction of the anterior muscles of the leg (especially the tibialis anticus) on passive flexion of the foot; it is occasionally seen in multiple sclerosis, paralysis agitans, tabes, alcoholism, and hysteria. **W.'s Sign,** absence of the patellar reflex; it occurs in lesions of the spinal cord at the level of the reflex center (*e. g.*, tabes dorsalis, paretic dementia), neuritis, certain cases of cerebellar disease, etc. **W.'s Zone,** a zone in the posterior column of the lumbar spinal cord, which is bounded externally by the inner side of the posterior horn, internally by an imaginary anteroposterior line drawn through the point at which the posterior horn turns inward, and posteriorly by the periphery of the cord. It contains the afferent fibers concerned in the patellar reflex mechanism.

Westphal-Erb's Sign. See *Westphal's Sign.*

Westphal-Piltz's Reflex. See *Gifford's Reflex.*

Wet-pack. See *Pack, Wet.*

Wetzel's Test for CO in Blood. Add to the blood 4 volumes of water and treat with 3 volumes of a 1% tannic acid solution. In the presence of carbon monoxid the blood becomes carmin red; normal blood gradually becomes gray.

Weyl's Reaction for Creatinin. Add to the creatinin solution a few drops of a dilute solution of sodium nitroprussid, and then, drop by drop, a few drops of sodium hydroxid. A ruby-red coloration results, quickly changing to yellow again.

Wharton's Duct. The duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s Jelly,** the gelatinous embryonic connective tissue of the umbilical cord.

Wheal (*hwēl*) [AS., *hwēle*]. A whitish or pinkish elevation, developing suddenly upon the skin, and lasting usually but a short time. Wheals are produced by urticaria, the bites of insects, or the sting of a nettle. Syn., *Pomphus; Urtica.*

Wheat (*hwēt*). See *Triticum.*

Wheelhouse's Operation. A perineal incision through the urethra for stricture.

Wheeze (*hwēz*). To breathe hard; to breathe with difficulty and with an audible whistling sound.

Whey (*hwā*). The liquid part of milk separating from the curd. **W.-cure,** the administration of whey as a method of treating certain diseases.

Whiff (*hwif*) [origin obscure]. A puff of air. **W., Oral,** a peculiar sound heard during expiration from the open mouth, principally in cases of thoracic aneurysm.

Whip-worm (*hwip'-wurm*). The *Trichocephalus dispar.*

Whirl (*hwurl*) [ME., *whirlen,* to whirl]. To revolve rapidly. **W.-bone.** 1. The head of the femur. 2. The patella.

Whisky, Whiskey (*hwis'-ke*). See *Spiritus frumenti.* **W.-nose.** See *Acne rosacea.*

Whisper (*hwis'-per*). A low, soft, sibilant sound produced by the passage of the breath through the glottis without throwing the vocal cords into vibration.

Whispering Pectoriloquy. See *Pectoriloquy, Whispering.*

White (*hwīt*) [AS., *hwīt*]. 1. Having a color produced by reflection of all the rays of the spectrum; opposed to black. 2. Any white substance, as *white* of egg. **W. Cell, W. Corpuscle,** the leukocyte. **W. Commissure,** the anterior commissure of the spinal cord. **W. Lead,** basic lead carbonate. **W. Leg.** See *Phlegmasia alba dolens.* **W. Leprosy,** vitiligo. **W. Line,** the linea alba. **W. Matter,** the part of the brain and spinal cord consisting of medullated nerve-fibers, and having a white color. **W. Mustard,** sinapis alba. See under *Mustard.* **W., Pearl-,** bismuth subnitrate. **W. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia, White.* **W. Precipitate,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. See *Mercury, Ammoniated.* **W. Softening,** softening of nerve-substance in which the affected area presents a whitish color, due to fatty degeneration following anemia. **W. Substance of Schwann,** the myelin sheath of medullated nerve-fibers. **W. Swelling.** See *Swelling, White.* **W. Vitriol,** zinc sulfate.

White's Disease. Keratosis follicularis. **W.'s Operation,** castration for cure of enlarged prostate.

Whites (*hwīts*). See *Leukorrhea.*

Whitlow (*hwit'-lo*). See *Paronychia.* **W., Melanotic,** a form of melanotic sarcoma simulating whitlow in appearance. **W., Painless.** See *Morvan's Disease.*

Whooping-cough (*hoo'-ping-kawf*). An infectious disease characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the air-passages and peculiar paroxysms of cough ending in a loud whooping inspiration. It is most frequent in children, and is probably due to a specific microorganism. The disease begins with symptoms of coryza and bronchitis, which in from one to two weeks are followed by the socalled paroxysmal stage, characterized by a violent cough, at the close of which occurs a loud whoop and often vomiting. This stage lasts from three to four weeks and is succeeded by the stage of decline. Complications, such as catarrhal pneumonia, emphysema, atelectasis, hernia, cerebral hemorrhage, and others, may occur.

Whytt's Disease. Hydrocephalus internus: a collection of fluid in the cerebral ventricles.

Wichmann's Asthma. Laryngismus stridulus.

Wickersheimer's Fluid (*wik'-ers-hi-mer*). A fluid employed for the preservation of anatomic specimens, consisting of arsenic trioxid, sodium chlorid, potassium sulfate, carbonate, and nitrate, dissolved in a mixture of glycerol, methyl-alcohol, and water.

Wicking (*wik'-ing*). Loosely twisted unspun cotton or wool; it is employed in packing cavities.

Widal's Reaction. The addition of a few drops of a culture of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis* (Eberth) to the serum of a typhoid-fever patient causes an agglutination and loss of movement of the bacilli.

Wilde's Cords. The transverse fibers of the callosum. **W.'s Incision.** See *Operation, Wilde's.* **W.'s Luminous Triangle.** See *Politzer's Luminous Cone.*

Wildermuth's Ear. A congenital deformity of the ear consisting in a prominence of the anthelix, the helix being turned downward.

Wilkinson's Disease. Paralysis agitans.

Wilks' Disease. Chronic parenchymatous nephritis. **W.'s Kidney,** the large white kidney. **W.'s Symptom-complex.** See *Erb's Disease.*

Willan's Leprosy. Psoriasis. **W.'s Lupus,** lupus vulgaris.

Willard's Disease. See *Lupus vulgaris.*

Williams' Sign. Diminished inspiratory expansion on the left side in adherent pericardium. **W.'s Tracheal Sound,** the peculiar resonance sometimes found in the second intercostal space in cases of very large pleural effusion. It is a dull tympanitic resonance, becoming higher on opening the mouth, and arising from the vibrations of air in a large bronchus surrounded by compressed lung.

Williamson's Blood-test for Diabetes. Place in a narrow test-tube 40 Cmm. of water and 20 Cmm. of blood; add 1 Cc. of an aqueous solution of methylene-blue (1:6000) and 40 Cmm. of solution of potassium hydroxid. Place the tube in a water-pot, which is kept boiling. From the blood of a diabetic patient the blue color disappears in four minutes and becomes yellow. In blood that is not diabetic the blue color remains.

Willis' Accessory Nerve. The spinal accessory nerve. **W.'s Arteries,** the anterior and posterior communicating arteries of the brain. **W.'s Circle.** See *Circle of Willis.* **W.'s Cords.** 1. Fibrous trabeculas stretching across the lower angle of the superior longitudinal sinus. 2. See *Wilde's Cords.* **W.'s Disease,** diabetes mellitus. **W.'s Glands,** the corpora albicantia. **W.'s Ophthalmic Branch,** the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerve. **W.'s Paracusis,** increased hearing power in the presence of a loud noise. **W.'s Valve.** See *Valve of Vieussens.*

Willow (*wil'-o*) [AS., *welig*]. *Salix,* a genus of trees of the order *Salicaceæ,* the bark and leaves of which contain salicin. *Salix alba* and *Salix nigra* have been used in spermatorrhea, neuralgia, and malaria.

Wilson's Disease. General exfoliative dermatitis. **W.'s Lichen,** lichen planus. **W.'s Muscle,** a nonconstant fasciculus of the compressor urethræ which is attached to the body of the pubis, near the symphysis.

Wilson-Brocq's Disease. See *Wilson's Disease.*

Winckel's Disease. An epidemic disease of children, characterized by cyanosis, jaundice, and hemoglobinuria.

Windage (*win'-dāj*). The compression of air said to be produced by the passage of a ball close to the body, and to give rise to an injury called *wind-contusion.*

Windlass, Spanish. A form of tourniquet consisting of a handkerchief tied about a part and twisted by means of a stick.

Window (*win'-do*). 1. An aperture in a wall for the admission of light and air. 2. A small aperture in a bone. See *Fenestra.*

Windpipe (*wind'-pīp*). See *Trachea.*

Wine (*wīn*) [L., *vinum*]. 1. The fermented juice of the grape. 2. A solution of a medicinal substance in wine. Wines consist chiefly of water and alcohol, the latter varying from 6 to 22% (from 10 to 14% in the official wines). In addition they contain volatile oil, enanthic ether, grape-sugar, traces of glycerol, coloring-matter, tannic, malic, phosphoric, carbonic, and acetic acids, potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate. Wine is used as a beverage in most civilized countries, and in medicine as a stimulant like alcohol. **W., Red** (*vinum rubrum,* U. S. P.), the fermented juice of fresh colored grapes. The most important varieties are claret, Bordeaux, and port. **W., White** (*vinum album,* U. S. P.), the fermented juice of grapes freed from seeds, stems, and skins. The most important varieties are sherry (*vinum xericum*), Madeira, Catawba, etc.

Wineglass. A measure holding nearly two ounces.

Wing. See *Ala.*

Winkler's Test for Free HCl in the Gastric Juice. Mix a few drops of the filtered gastric juice in a porcelain capsule with a few drops of a 5% alcoholic solution of alphanaphthol to which 0.5 to 1% of glucose has been added. On heating gently a bluish-violet zone appears, which darkens rapidly.

Winslow's Foramen. See *Foramen of Winslow.* **W.'s Ligament,** the ligamentum posticum winslowii, the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. **W.'s Pancreas,** the lesser pancreas. **W.'s Pouch,** the gastrohepatic omentum. **W.'s Stars,** capillary whorls which form the beginning of the vorticose veins of the choroid.

Wintergreen. See *Gaultheria.*

Winter-itch. See *Pruritus hiemalis.*

Wintrich's Change of Pitch. The tympanitic sound of pneumothorax and of cavities communicating freely with a bronchus becomes higher in pitch when the mouth is opened and lower when the mouth is closed.

Wirsung, Canal of (*wēr'-soong*). The excretory duct of the pancreas.

Wisdom-tooth. The last molar tooth, which is the last of all the teeth to appear.

Wistar's Pyramids. See *Bertin, Bones of.*

Witch-hazel. See *Hamamelis.*

Witz's Test for HCl in the Contents of the Stomach. An aqueous solution of methyl-violet (strength 0.025%) is first colored blue, then green, and finally decolorized by dilute inorganic acids.

Woehler's Rings. See *Meyer's Rings.*

Woillez's Disease. Acute idiopathic congestion of the lungs.

Wolff's Law. Every change in the static relations of a bone leads not only to a corresponding change of internal structure, but also to a change of external form and physiologic function.

Wolffian Body. The mesonephron, an organ of embryonic life situated on each side of the vertebral column and consisting of a series of convoluted tubes opening into a lateral duct, which is connected with the common cloaca of the alimentary and genitourinary tracts. It disappears toward the end of the second month, leaving as a vestige the parovarium. **W. Cyst,** a cyst of the broad ligament of the uterus, believed to be developed from vestiges of the wolffian body. **W. Duct,** the mesonephric duct; an embryonic duct of the mesonephron formed by longitudinal fission of part of the segmental duct. In the male it becomes the vas deferens; in the female it almost entirely disappears. **W. Tubules,** small tubes joining the wolffian duct at right angles.

Wolf-flaps. Whole skin-flaps without pedicles.

Womb (*woom*) [ME., *woombe*]. The uterus.

Wood. The hard part of trees; the part within the bark. **W.-alcohol,** methyl-alcohol. **W.-oil.** See *Gurjun Balsam.* **W.-sorrel,** *Oxalis acetosella,* a low, tender pubescent herb of North America, Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It contains potassium binoxalate, which is sometimes obtained from it and sold as salt of sorrel. It has refrigerant and antiscorbutic qualities. **W.-spirit,** methyl-alcohol. **W.-vinegar,** vinegar obtained by the dry distillation of wood.

Wooden Tongue. See *Actinomycosis.*

Wool-fat. See *Lanolin.*

Woolsorter's Disease. Anthrax.

Woorara (*woo-rar'-ah*). See *Curara.*

Word-blindness. See under *Aphasia.*

Word-deafness. See *Deafness, Psychic.*

Working Distance. In a microscope the distance between the object and the objective.

Worm (*wurm*). A member of the class *Vermes,* of the division *Invertebrata,* especially one parasitic in man or animals. **W., Bladder-,** the *Tænia echinococcus.* See *Tapeworm, Dog.* **W., Guinea-, W., Medina-,** the *Filaria medinensis.* See under *Filaria.* **W., Pin-, W., Seat-, W., Thread-.** See *Oxyuris.* **W., Whip-,** the *Trichocephalus dispar.*

Wormian Bone (*wur'-me-an*) [Olaus *Worm,* a Danish physician, 1588–1654]. Any one of the small supernumerary bones found in the sutures of the skull.

Worm-Müller's Test for Sugar. A mixture of a 1.5 to 2.5% solution of cupric sulfate and an alkaline solution of rochelle salt is added to the urine; on boiling, a yellowish precipitate of copper suboxid is formed.

Wormseed (*wurm'-sēd*). 1. See *Chenopodium.* 2. See *Santonica.*

Wormwood (*wurm'-wūd*). See *Absinthium.*

Worsted Test. See *Holmgren's Test.*

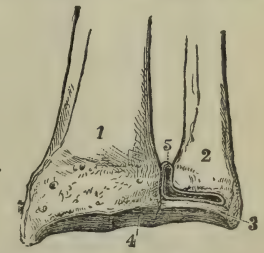
Woulfe's Bottles. An apparatus consisting of a series of three necked bottles connected by suitable tubes and used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith.

Wound (*woond* or *wownd*) [AS., *wund*]. A solution of continuity of an external or internal surface of the body. **W., Contused,** one produced by a blunt body. **W., Incised,** one caused by a cutting instrument. **W., Lacerated,** one in which the tissues are torn. **W., Open,** one having a free external opening. **W., Penetrating,** one that pierces the walls of a cavity or enters into an organ. **W., Poisoned,** one in which septic materials are introduced. **W., Punctured,** one made by a pointed instrument. **W., Subcutaneous,** one with a very small external opening in the skin.

Wrightin (*ri'-tin*), $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$. An astringent and anthelmintic alkaloid from conessi bark, *Wrightia zeylanica.*

Wrisberg's Ansa memorabilis. A loop formed by the right semilunar ganglion and the anastomosis of the right pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. **W.'s Cartilages.** See *Cartilages of Wrisberg.* **W.'s Ganglion.** 1. A ganglion frequently found in the superficial cardiac plexus at the point of union of the lower cervical cardiac branch of the left pneumogastric with the upper cardiac nerve of the sympathetic of the left side. 2. Intumescentia semilunaris. See *Ganglion, Gasserian.* **W.'s Lingula,** the filaments connecting the sensory and motor roots of the trigeminus. **W.'s Nerve.** 1. A small branch of the brachial plexus supplying the skin of the arm. See *Cutaneous, Lesser Internal,* under *Nerve.* 2. A small nerve arising from the medulla oblongata and coursing between the facial and auditory nerves. **W.'s Pars intermedia.** See *W.'s Nerve* (2).

Wrist (*rist*) [AS.]. The part joining the forearm and the hand. See *Carpus.* **W.-clonus.** See *Reflex, Wrist.* **W.-drop,** a paral-



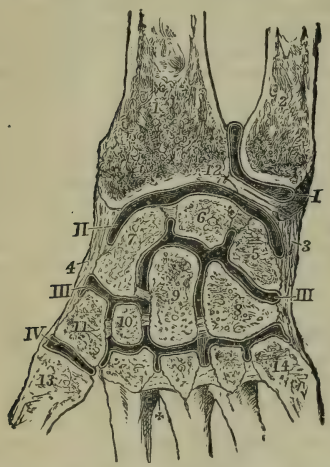
Lower End of Radius and Ulna, with Triangular Fibrocartilage.—(*Wilson.*)

1. Radius. 2. Ulna. 3. Interarticular fibrocartilage. 4. Articular surface of radius. 5. Membrana sacciformis.

ysis of the extensor muscles of the wrist and fingers causing a dropping of the hand.

W.-joint, the articulation between the forearm and the hand.

Writer's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write a great deal, and characterized by painful spasm of the fingers when an effort at writing is made.



Sections Showing the Disposition of the Chief Synovial Membranes of the Wrist-joint.—(*Wilson.*) (The reflection of the membranes over the articular cartilages is erroneous. It should cover only the ligamentous structures.)

I. Sacciform membrane. II. Second synovial membrane. III. Third or large synovial membrane. IV. Synovial membrane between the trapezium and metacarpal bone of thumb. That of the pisiform bone is not visible in this view. V. Synovial membrane between unciform and two inner metacarpals. 1. Radius. 2. Ulna. 3. Internal lateral ligament. 4. External lateral ligament. 5. Cuneiform bone. 6. Semilunar. 7. Scaphoid. 8. Unciform. 9. Os magnum. 10. Trapezoid. 11. Trapezium. 12. Interarticular fibrocartilage. 13. Metacarpal bone of thumb. 14. Metacarpal bone of little finger. *. Interosseous metacarpal ligaments. Interosseous ligaments are also seen connecting the bones of each row of the carpus.

Writing Hand. A peculiar position assumed by the hand in paralysis agitans.

Wry-neck (*ri'-nek*). See *Torticollis.*

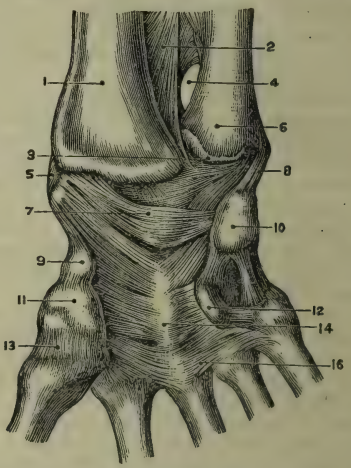
Wunderlich's Law. The ascending oscillations of the temperature-curve in typhoid fever.

Wundt's Tetanus. A prolonged tetanic contraction induced in a frog's muscle by injury or the passage of a strong current.

Wurali (*wu-ra'-le*). Same as *Curara.*

Wurster's Test for Hydrogen Dioxid. Paper saturated with a solution of tetramethylparaphenylendiamin turns blue-violet with hydrogen dioxid.

W.'s Test for Tyrosin. 1.



Ligaments of the Anterior Aspect of the Wrist and Hand.—(*Sappey.*)

1. Radius. 2. Interosseous membrane. 3. Articulation between the lower end of ulna and triangular fibrocartilage opened. 4. Space for anterior interosseous artery. 5. External lateral ligament of wrist. 6. Lower end of ulna. 7. Anterior ligament of wrist. 8. Internal lateral ligament of wrist. 9. Tubercle of scaphoid. 10. Pisiform bone. 11. Trapezium. 12. Hook of unciform. 13. Articulation between trapezium and first metacarpal. 14. Anterior ligament of carpus. 16. Ligaments uniting metacarpals with one another and with carpus.

Treat a boiling aqueous solution of tyrosin drop by drop with a 1% acetic acid and a sodium nitrite solution. A red coloration results. 2. Add some dry quinon to a hot aqueous solution of tyrosin. A deep ruby-red coloration results, lasting for 24 hours, and then changing to brown.

Wyman's Strap. An arrangement of straps for holding a violently insane person in bed.

X

Xanthalin (*zan'-thal-in*) [ξανθός, yellow], $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid from opium; a white, crystalline substance forming yellow salts.

Xanthelasma (*zan-thel-az'-mah*). See *Xanthoma.*

Xanthematin (*zan-them'-at-in*) [ξανθός, yellow; *hematin*]. A bitter yellow substance obtained by dissolving hematin in dilute nitric acid.

Xanthic (*zan'-thik*) [*xanthin*]. 1. Yellow. 2. Pertaining to xanthin.

Xanthin (*zan'-thin*) [ξανθός, yellow], $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. A leukomain found in nearly all the tissues and liquids of the animal economy, and also in many plants; it occurs in minute quantities in urine, also in guano. It is formed in the decomposition of nuclein by dilute acids.

It is a colorless powder, almost insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in dilute acids and alkalis, and acts as a muscle-stimulant, especially to the heart. See *Hoppe-Seyler* and *Weidel.*

Xanthinuria (*zan-thin-u'-re-ah*) [*xanthin; urine*]. The presence of xanthin in excess in the urine.

Xantho- (*zan-tho-*) [ξανθός, yellow]. A prefix meaning yellow.

Xanthochromia (*zan-tho-kro'-me-ah*) [*xantho-; χρῶμα*, a color]. 1. A yellowish discoloration of the skin. 2. The yellow hemorrhagic discoloration of the cerebrospinal fluid, diagnostic of hemorrhage of the spinal cord.

Xanthocreatinin (*zan-tho-kre-at'-in-in*) [*xantho-; creatinin*], $C_5H_{10}N_4O$. A leukomain found in muscle, crystallizing in yellow crystals and resembling creatinin. It produces depression, somnolence, fatigue, frequent defecation, and vomiting.

Xanthocroous (*zan-tho-kro'-us*) [*xantho-; χρόα*, skin]. Yellow-skinned.

Xanthocyanopia, Xanthocyanopsia (*zan-tho-si-an-o'-pe-ah, zan-tho-si-an-op'-se-ah*) [*xantho-; κύανος*, blue; ὄψις, sight]. A defect of color-vision in which yellow and blue are perceived, while red is imperceptible.

Xanthocyte (*zan'-tho-sīt*) [*xantho-; κύτος*, a cell]. A cell secreting a yellow pigment.

Xanthoderma, Xanthodermia (*zan-tho-der'-mah, zan-tho-der'-me-ah*) [*xantho-; δέρμα*, skin]. A yellow discoloration of the skin.

Xanthodontous (*zan-tho-don'-tus*) [*xantho-; ὀδούς*, tooth]. Having yellow teeth.

Xanthoma (*zan-tho'-mah*) [*xantho-; ὄμα*, tumor]. Xanthelasma; a newgrowth of the skin occurring as flat or slightly raised patches or nodules from a pin-head to a bean in size, and of a yellowish color. The flat lesions (*xanthoma planum*) usually occur about the eyelids; the elevated or tubercular variety (*xanthoma tuberculatum; xanthoma tuberosum*) on the neck, trunk, and extremities. Histologically the lesions consist of connective tissue undergoing a partial fatty degeneration. **X. diabeticorum,** a rare disease of the skin associated with diabetes mellitus, the lesions of which are denser and firmer than those of true xanthoma, and are dull red, discrete, and solid, with a yellowish point at the apex.

Xanthopathy (*zan-thop'-ath-e*). See *Xanthoderma.*

Xanthophane (*zan'-tho-fān*) [*xantho-; φαίνειν*, to show]. A yellow pigment found in the retinal cones.

Xanthoproteic (*zan-tho-pro'-te-ik*) [*xanthoprotein*]. Derived from or related to xanthoprotein. **X. Reaction,** the deep-orange color obtained by the addition of ammonia to proteids that have been heated with strong nitric acid.

Xanthoprotein (*zan-tho-pro'-te-in*) [*xantho-; protein*]. A yellowish substance formed from proteids by the action of nitric acid.

Xanthopsia (*zan-thop'-se-ah*) [*xantho-; ὄψις*, vision]. Yellow vision; the condition in which objects look yellow.

Xanthosis (*zan-tho'-sis*) [ξανθός, yellow]. The yellow pigmentation sometimes observed in carcinoma.

Xanthoxylum (*zan-thoks'-il-um*) [*xantho-; ξύλον*, wood]. Prickly ash, a genus of trees of the order *Rutaceæ.* The dried bark of *X. americanum* or of *Fagara clava-herculis* yields the *xanthoxylum* of the U. S. P.; it contains a crystalline principle, *xanthoxylin,* and is irritant, stimulant, and slightly diaphoretic. It is used in chronic rheumatism and as an emmenagog. Dose 10 gr.–½ dr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **X., Fluidextract of** (*fluidextractum xanthoxyli,* U. S. P.). Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.).

Xeno- (*zen-o-*) [ξένος, strange]. A prefix meaning strange.

Xenogenesis (*zen-o-jen'-es-is*). See *Heterogenesis.*

Xenomenia (*zen-o-me'-ne-ah*) [*xeno-; μηνιαῖα*, menses]. Vicarious menstruation.

Xenophthalmia (*zen-of-thal'-me-ah*) [*xeno-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Conjunctivitis due to injury.

Xenosite (*zen'-o-sīt*) [*xeno-; σῖτος*, food]. A parasite in an intermediate condition, organ, or host.

Xeransis (*zer-an'-sis*) [ξήρανσις, a drying up]. The drying up or desiccation of a part or of a drug.

Xerantic (*zer-an'-tik*) [see *Xeransis*]. Having desiccative properties; drying.

Xerasia (*zer-a'-ze-ah*) [ξηρός, dry]. A disease of the hair marked by cessation of growth and excessive dryness.

Xero- (*zer-o-*) [ξηρός, dry]. A prefix meaning dry.

Xerocollyrium (*zer-o-kol-ir'-e-um*) [*xero-; κολλούριον*, collyrium]. A dry collyrium; an eye-salve.

Xeroderma, Xerodermia (*zer-o-der'-mah, zer-o-der'-me-ah*) [*xero-; δέρμα*, skin]. 1. An abnormal dryness of the skin. 2. A disease characterized by dryness and harshness of the skin, discoloration, and a fine scaly desquamation; by some it is considered a mild form of ichthyosis. **X. pigmentosum,** a rare disease of the skin usually beginning in childhood, and characterized by disseminated pigment-spots, telangiectasis, atrophy of muscles, and contraction of the skin, generally followed by the development of ulcers, and ending in death. Syn., *Angioma pigmentosum atrophicum; Atrophoderma pigmentosum; Kaposi's disease; Melanosis lenticularis progressiva.*

Xeroform (*zer'-o-form*). Tribromphenol-bismuth: an odorless, neutral powder containing 49.5% of bismuth oxid and 50% of tribromphenol. It is an internal antiseptic, and is recommended as a specific against Asiatic cholera. Dose 7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.).

Xeroma (*zer-o'-mah*). See *Xerophthalmia.*

Xerophthalmia (*zer-of-thal'-me-ah*) [*xero-; ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva, sometimes following chronic conjunctivitis or disease of the lacrimal apparatus.

Xerosis (*zer-o'-sis*) [*ξηρός*, dry]. A state of dryness, especially of the skin (see *Xeroderma*) or of the conjunctiva (see *Xerophthalmia*). **X. epithelialis, X. infantilis, X. triangularis,** xerophthalmia marked by a lusterless, grayish-white, foamy, greasy, very persistent deposit on the conjunctiva.

Xerostomia (*zer-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*xero-; στόμα*, mouth]. Dry mouth, a peculiar condition characterized by suppression of the secretion of the salivary and buccal glands.

Xerotes (*zer-o'-tēz*) [*ξηρότης*, dryness]. Dryness; a dry habit of the body.

Xerotic (*zer-ot'-ik*). Characterized by xerosis; dry.

Xerotripsis (*zer-o-trip'-sis*) [*xero-; τρίβειν*, to rub]. Dry friction.

Xiphi-, Xipho- (*zif-i-, zif-o-*) [*ξίφος*, sword]. Prefixes signifying relating to the xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphicostal. See *Xiphocostal.*

Xiphisternum (*zif-is-ter'-num*) [*xiphi-; sternum*]. The xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphocostal (*zif-o-kos'-tal*) [*xipho-; costa*, a rib]. Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage and to the ribs.

Xiphodymus (*zif-od'-im-us*) [*xipho-; δίδυμος*, double]. A double monster with united pelvic and thoracic cavities, two legs, and occasionally with a rudimentary third leg.

Xiphodynia (*zif-o-din'-e-ah*) [*xipho-; ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the ensiform cartilage.

Xiphoid (*zif'-oid*) [*ξίφος*, sword; *εἶδος*, like]. Sword-shaped; ensiform. **X. Appendix, X. Cartilage, X. Process,** the third piece, or ensiform process, of the sternum; it becomes osseous in mature age.

Xiphopagus (*zif-op'-ag-us*) [*xipho-; πάγος*, fixed]. A double monster united by the xiphoid cartilages.

X-ray Photography. Synonym of *Skiagraphy.*

X-rays. See *Rays, Roentgen-.*

Xylene (*zi'-lēn*). See *Xylol.*

Xylenin, Xylenobacillin (*zi'-len-in, zi-len-o-bas'-il-in*). See *Zylenin.*

Xylo- (*zi-lo-*) [*ξύλον*, wood]. A prefix meaning pertaining to or derived from wood.

Xylochloral (*zi-lo-klo'-ral*). A crystalline compound of xylose and chloral, prepared by heating with hydrochloric acid; used as a hypnotic.

Xyloidin (*zi-loi'-din*) [*xylo-; εἶδος*, like], $C_6H_9NO_7$. A white, inflammable substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon starch or various forms of woody fiber.

Xylol (*zi'-lol*) [*xylo-; oleum*, oil], C_8H_{10}. Dimethylbenzene, a volatile hydrocarbon used in microscopy as a clearing-agent and as a solvent for canada balsam.

Xylose (*zi'-lōz*) [*ξύλον*, wood], $C_5H_{10}O_5$. A glucose obtained by boiling wood gum (beechwood, jute, etc.) with dilute acids.

Xysma (*ziz'-mah*) [*ξῦσμα*, scrapings]. The flocculent pseudomembrane sometimes seen in the stools in diarrhea.

Xyster (*zis'-ter*) [*ξυστήρ*, a rasp]. A surgeon's rasp or scraping instrument.

Y

Y. The symbol of *yttrium.*

Y-ligament. The iliofemoral ligament.

Yard. A measure used in the United States and in England, equal to three feet.

Yarrow (*ya'-ro*). See *Achillea.*

Yawning (*yaw'-ning*) [AS., *gānian*, to yawn]. An involuntary stretching of the muscles accompanied by a deep inspiration, occurring during the drowsy state preceding the onset of sleep.

Yaws (*yawz*). See *Frambesia.*

Yeast (*yēst*) [AS., *gist*]. The name applied to various species of *Saccharomyces.* Yeast acts as a ferment, producing the alcoholic fermentation. **Y., Beer-, Y., Brewer's,** the *cerevisiæ fermentum* of the B. P., produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* It is used as a stimulant and locally as a poultice and deodorant to gangrenous ulcers. **Y.-poultice** (*cataplasma fermenti*, B. P.), a poultice containing yeast.

Yellow (*yel'-o*) [AS., *geolo*]. Of a color like that of gold; producing such a color. **Y. Fever,** an acute infectious disease of tropical and subtropical regions of America, and due to a specific organism disseminated by the *Stegomyia fasciata.* After a period of incubation varying from a few hours to several days the disease begins with a chill and pain in the head, back, and limbs. The temperature rises rapidly to from 103° to 105° F., vomiting occurs, the bowels are constipated, the urine scanty and albuminous. A remission follows, after which, in severe cases, the temperature rises to its original height, jaundice develops, and the vomited material becomes dark from the presence of blood (*black vomit*). Hemorrhages may occur from the intestinal mucous membrane. The disease is very fatal, death occurring in the typhoid state or from uremia. **Y. Precipitate,** yellow oxid of mercury. **Y.-root.** See *Hydrastis.* **Y. Spot,** the macula lutea. **Y. Wash.** See *Wash, Yellow.*

Yerba Santa (*yar'-bah san'-tah*). See *Eriodictyon.*

Yohimbé Bark. The bark of *Corynanthe yohimbé*, a tree of the Cameroon region.

Yohimbin (*yo-him'-bin*). A mixture of alkaloids from the bark of *Corynanthe yohimbé*, used as an aphrodisiac. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.0032–

0.01 Gm.) 3 times daily and as a local anesthetic in 1% solution.

Yolk [AS., *geolca*]. 1. The nutritive part of an ovum, consisting chiefly of *yolk-cells* or *yolk-granules*. 2. The yellow portion of the egg of birds. **Y.-cells, Y.-granules.** See *Sphere, Vitelline*. **Y.-sac,** the umbilical vesicle, the sac containing the food of the embryo.

Young's Rule. A rule of dosage in children. The dose is obtained by adding 12 to the age and dividing the result by the age, and making the quotient the denominator of a fraction the numerator of which is 1. The fraction represents the proportion of the adult dose to be given to the child.

Young-Helmholtz Theory of Color-vision. Color-vision depends upon the presence in the retina of three different sets of fibers, which respond to stimulation by a sensation of red, green, or violet respectively. All other colors are simply combinations of the three primary colors. The excitation of any one set is a matter of wave-length. The longest waves excite the red, the shortest the violet, and those of intermediate length the green fibers.

Yttrium (*it'-re-um*) [*Ytterby*, in Sweden]. A rare metallic element. Symbol, Y. See *Elements, Table of Chemic*.

Yucca (*yuk'-ah*) [Am. Ind.]. A genus of liliaceous plants. *Y. filamentosa*, Adam's needle, of the southern United States, is diuretic; its tincture is employed in urethritis.

Yvon's Coefficient. The ratio existing between the amount of urea and the phosphates in the urine, represented by $\frac{1}{8}$.

Z

Zaglas' Ligament. The portion of the posterior sacroiliac ligament that extends from the posterior superior spinous process of the ilium downward to the side of the sacrum.

Zahn's Ribs. The whitish, transverse markings often formed on the surface of a thrombus by the extremities of the columns of blood-platelets and leukocytes.

Zakavaska. The name given in Russia to the grains used as a ferment to produce kephir or kumiss.

(von) Zaleski's Hepatin. See *Ferratin, Schmiedeberg's*. **Z.'s Test for CO in the Blood,** add to 2 Cc. of the blood to be tested an equal volume of water and 3 drops of a one-third saturated copper sulfate solution. In the presence of carbon monoxid a brick-red precipitate is obtained, while normal blood gives a greenish-brown precipitate.

Zanaloin (*za-nal'-o-in*) [*Zanzibar; aloin*]. The aloin derived from Zanzibar aloes.

Zang's Space. The space between the two tendons of origin of the sternomastoid in the supraclavicular fossa.

Zanzolin (*zan'-zo-lin*). A proprietary mixture of pyrethrum flowers, *Chrysanthemum coronopifolium*, and valerian root, *Valeriana officinalis*, used to combat mosquitos.

Zea (*ze'-ah*) [ζέα, a sort of grain]. A genus of grasses. The fresh styles and stigmas of *Z. mays*, maize, Indian corn, constitute the *zea* of the U. S. P. It has been used as a diuretic in cystitis, gonorrhea, and cardiac dropsy.

Zean (*ze'-an*) [*zea*]. A highly concentrated extract of corn-silk; a diuretic and urinary antiseptic.

Zedoary (*zed'-o-a-re*). The rhizome of several species of *Curcuma*. It resembles ginger, but is less agreeable and is seldom used in medicine.

Zeismus (*ze-iz'-mus*) [*zea*]. Pellagra.

Zeiss' Glands. See *Zeissian Glands*.

Zeissian Glands. The sebaceous glands of the eyelashes. **Z. Sty,** hordeolum externum; a sty produced by suppuration of one of the zeissian glands.

Zeller's Test for Melanin in Urine. Treat the urine with bromin water, and in the presence of melanin a yellow precipitate is formed which gradually changes to black.

Zellner's Test-paper. Prepare by applying the coloring-matter employed as indicator, say fluorescein in solution, upon an underground, for which a neutral black coloring-matter is used. The fluorescein shows the minutest traces of alkali by a greenish color.

Zematone (*zem'-at-ōn*). A proprietary remedy for asthma said to consist of extractives of *Datura stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, each, 8 parts; *Grindelia robusta*, 15 parts; *Solanum nigrum*, 4 parts; *Atropa belladonna*, 6 parts; white agaric, 5 parts; poppy capsules, 5 parts; and potassium nitrate, 22 parts.

Zenker's Crystals. See *Crystals, Charcot's*. **Z.'s Degeneration, Z.'s Disease of Muscles,** waxy or hyaline degeneration of muscles occurring in acute infectious diseases, especially in typhoid fever. **Z.'s Paralysis,** paresis and disturbance of sensation in the lower extremities, the external popliteal nerve being most involved; it is caused by frequent and prolonged kneeling or squatting.

Zeoscope (*ze'-o-skōp*) [ζέειν, to boil; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling-point.

Zero (*ze'-ro*). 1. Any character denoting absence of quantity. 2. The point from which thermometers are graded.

Zestocausis (*zes-to-kaw'-sis*) [ζεστός, boiling;

καίειν, to burn]. Cauterization with an instrument heated by steam; atmocausis.

Zestocautery (*zes-to-kaw'-ter-e*). A double-channeled intrauterine catheter, the outer unfenestrated tube of which is heated by steam and acts as a cautery.

Ziehl's Solution. A fluid employed to stain lepra and tubercle bacilli. It consists of a 5% aqueous solution of phenol, with one-tenth its volume of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin. Heat the specimen in this for three minutes, and the entire specimen will be stained red. Decolorize with 20 or 30% of nitric acid, and the tubercle bacilli alone will retain the stain.

Ziemssen's Motor Points. Points of election in electrization of muscles; they correspond to the places of entrance of the motor nerves into the muscles.

Zimmerlin's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. The scapulohumeral type, distinguished from Erb's type by the absence of secondary lipomatosis.

Zimmermann's Granules. See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.*

Zinc. A bluish-white metal (*zincum*, U. S. P.) having a specific gravity of 7.12, an atomic weight of 64.9, and a valence of 2. Symbol, Zn. In nature it occurs in two principal forms, as a sulfid, called *blende*, and as a carbonate and silicate, termed *calamin*. When melted and poured into water it becomes granular (*zincum granulatum*, B. P.). Zinc is used to prepare zinc sulfate and zinc chlorid, and for generating hydrogen. The compounds of zinc are poisonous, and the slow ingestion of it produces a chronic intoxication resembling, but less severe than, that produced by lead. **Z. Acetate** (*zinci acetas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2.2H_2O$, is used locally in ophthalmia and gonorrhea in solutions of from 1–2 gr. to the oz. (0.065–0.13 Gm. to 30 Cc.) of water. **Z. Bromid** (*zinci bromidum*, U. S. P.), $ZnBr_2$, has been used in epilepsy. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). **Z. Carbolate,** a white, antiseptic powder, slightly soluble in water or alcohol; used as a surgical dusting-powder. **Z. Carbonate, Precipitated** (*zinci carbonas præcipitatus*, U. S. P.; *zinci carbonas*, B. P.), $(ZnCO_3)_2.3Zn(HO)_2$, is used generally in the form of prepared calamin, as a dusting-powder on excoriated surfaces, or in the form of a cerate. **Z. Chlorid** (*zinci chloridum*, U. S. P., B. P.), $ZnCl_2$, is used chiefly as an escharotic in carcinoma and spreading ulcers, as an injection in gonorrhea, and as an astringent in conjunctivitis. It is also employed as a disinfectant and for preserving anatomic preparations. **Z. Chlorid, Solution of** (*liquor zinci chloridi*, U. S. P., B. P.), used as disinfectant and preservative. *Burnett's disinfecting fluid* is a solution of zinc chlorid. **Z. Cyanid,** $Zn(CN)_2$, has been used in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, gastralgia, and uterine colic. Dose ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 Gm.). **Z. Ferrocyanid,** $Zn_2Fe(CN)_6+3H_2O$, is used like zinc cyanid. Dose 1–4 gr. (0.065–0.26 Gm.). **Z., Flowers of,** zinc oxid. **Z. Formate,** $Zn(CHO_2)_2+2H_2O$, prismatic crystals, soluble in 24 parts of water; used in gonorrhea. **Z. Hypophosphite,** $Zn(PH_2O_2)_2+H_2O$, used as an antiseptic, antispasmodic, and astringent. Dose ½–1½ gr. (0.032–0.1 Gm.). **Z. Iodid** (*zinci iodidum*, U. S. P.), ZnI_2, has been used in chorea, scrofula, and hysteria, and locally as an astringent, like the chlorid. Dose ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 Gm.). **Z. Lactate,** $Zn(C_3H_5O_2)_2.3H_2O$, has been used in epilepsy. Dose 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 Gm.). **Z. Nitrate,** $Zn(NO_3)_2+6H_2O$; used externally in 50% paste with flour and water as an escharotic in cancerous affections. **Z. Oxid** (*zinci oxidum*, U. S. P., B. P.), ZnO, is an amorphous white powder, and is used internally in chorea, epilepsy, whooping-cough, and gastrointestinal catarrh; locally, as a desiccant to excoriated surfaces, in the form of powder or ointment. Dose 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 Gm.). **Z. Oxid, Ointment of** (*unguentum zinci oxidi*, U. S. P.; *unguentum zinci*, B. P.), an ointment composed of zinc oxid and benzoinated lard. **Z. Permanganate,** $Zn(MnO_4)_2+6H_2O$. used in aqueous solution (1:4000) as injection in gonorrhea and in 1:1000 or 2:1000 solution as eyelotion. It is incompatible with all combustible or easily oxidizable substances. **Z. Phenolsulfonate** (*zinci phenolsulphonas*, U. S. P.), $Zn(C_6H_5O_4S)_2+8H_2O$, used as an antiseptic and astringent. Dose 2 gr. (0.13 Gm.). **Z. Phosphid,** Zn_3P_2, used in medicine as a substitute for phosphorus. Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.003 Gm.). **Z. Phosphite,** $2ZnHPO_3+5H_2O$; an antiseptic and tonic. **Z. Picrate, Z. Picronitrate,** $Zn(C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O)_2+H_2O$, used as an antiseptic. **Z. Salicylate,** $(C_7H_5O_3)_2Zn+H_2O$; recommended as an antiseptic dusting-powder and wash in various skin diseases. **Z. Sozoiodol, Z. Sozoiodolate,** $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2-Zn+6H_2O$, used in 2% aqueous solution in gonorrhea and in nasal catarrh in 10 to 15% dusting-powder. **Z. Stearate** (*zinci stearas*, U. S. P.), a very fine white powder, tasteless, and having a slight odor, resembling that of fat. **Z. Subgallate,** a compound of zinc oxid, 44%, and gallic acid, 56%; it is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose ½–4 gr. (0.03–0.26 Gm.), and externally on wounds, in gonorrhea, etc. **Z. Sulfate** (*zinci sulphas*, U. S. P., B. P.), $ZnSO_4+7H_2O$, white vitriol, is tonic, astringent, and emetic. It is used in gastric catarrh, as an emetic, and locally in ophthalmia, gonorrhea, leukorrhea, and as a caustic in ulcers, condylomas, etc. In overdoses it is a gastrointestinal irritant. Dose ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.032 Gm.); as an emetic, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2.0 Gm.). **Z. Sulfhydrate,** $Zn(SH)_2$, a white precipitate, which decomposes on becoming dry. Recommended externally and internally in the treatment of chronic eczema, psoriasis, and bacterial dermatoses. Internally the dose is ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 Gm.); externally in ointment (10%), combined with lanolin and lard (2:3). **Z. Sulfite,** ZnS-

O_3+2H_2O, used as an antiseptic in skin diseases. **Z. Sulfocarbolate.** See *Z. Phenolsulfonate.* **Z. Sulfoichthyolate,** a brown, tarry mass used externally as an antiseptic. **Z. Sulfophenate.** See *Z. Phenolsulfonate.* **Z. Tannate,** $Zn_3(C_{27}H_{19}O_{17})_2$, a gray astringent powder used in diarrhea. Dose 1½–3–4½ gr. (0.1–0.2–0.3 Gm.) and externally in gonorrhea. **Z. Valerate** (*zinci valeras,* U. S. P., B. P.), $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2.2H_2O$, is used in neuralgia, epilepsy, hysteria, and diabetes insipidus. Dose 1–2 gr. (0.065–0.13 Gm.). **Z.-white,** zinc oxid.

Zingiber (*zin'-jib-er*) [ζιγγίβερις, ginger]. Ginger, a genus of plants of the *Zingiberaceæ.* The rhizome of *Z. officinale* is the *zingiber* of the U. S. P.; it contains a volatile oil, and is used as a stimulant and carminative in dyspepsia, flatulence, and intestinal atony; externally it is rubefacient. Dose 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 Gm.). **Zingiberis, Fluidextractum** (U. S. P.), fluidextract of ginger. Dose 10–20 min. (0.65–1.3 Cc.). **Zingiberis, Oleoresina** (U. S. P.), oleoresin of ginger. Dose 1 min. (0.065 Cc.). **Zingiberis, Syrupus** (U. S. P., B. P.), syrup of ginger. Dose 1 dr. (4 Cc.). **Zingiberis, Tinctura** (U. S. P., B. P.), tincture of ginger. Dose ½–1 dr. (2–4 Cc.). Ginger also enters into the composition of *pulvis aromaticus* (U. S. P.), *pulvis cinnamomi compositus* (B. P.), and *pulvis rhei compositus* (U. S. P., B. P.).

Zingiberin (*zin-jib'-er-in*). The oleoresin of ginger.

Zinn's Artery. The central artery of the retina. **Z.'s Circle,** the plexus formed by small branches of the ciliary arteries within the fibrous layer of the sclera at the entrance of the optic nerve. **Z.'s Ligament.** See *Z.'s Ring.* **Z.'s Membrane,** the anterior layer of the iris. **Z.'s Ring, Z.'s Tendon,** the circular fibrous sheath formed by the common tendon of the internal, external, and inferior rectus muscles. **Z.'s Zonula, Z.'s Zonule,** the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. It is a thin, transparent membrane covering the ciliary processes and extending to the anterior capsule. A portion lies above the processes in folds, that covering the processes being smooth. Syn., *Zonula ciliaris.*

Zinol (*zin'-ol*). A mixture of zinc acetate and aluminol; used in solution in gonorrhea.

Zionist (*zi'-on-ist*). A follower of the faith-healer, Dowie.

Zittmann's Decoction. A drink used in old, obstinate cases of syphilis. It consists of sarsaparilla, 12¼ oz.; water, 325 troy oz.; alum and sugar, each, 6 dr.; anise and fennel, each, 4 dr.; senna, 3 oz.; licorice root, 1½ oz.

Zn. The symbol for *zinc.*

Zoanthropy (*zo-an'-thro-pe*) [ζῷον, animal; ἄνθρωπος, a man]. A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself transformed into or inhabited by an animal.

Zoellner. See *Zöllner.*

Zoescope (*zo'-es-kōp*). See *Stroboscope.*

Zoetrope (*zo'-e-trōp*) [ζωή, life; τρόπειν, to turn]. A stroboscope.

Zöllner's Lines. A device to illustrate false estimates of direction or parallelism by intersecting lines crossing parallel lines at a certain angle.

Zomol (*zo'-mol*) [ζωμός, meat-juice]. The plasma of raw beef. Evaporated to dryness it is used as a concentrated food. Dose 150 gr. (10 Gm.) daily.

Zomotherapy (*zo-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [ζωμός, meat-juice; θεραπεία, therapy]. Treatment of tuberculosis by means of a raw meat diet; the meat, finely hashed or scraped, is given in daily doses of 6 oz. (200 Gm.) with soup, etc.

Zona (*zo'-nah*) [L.]. 1. A belt or girdle. 2. See *Herpes zoster.* **Z. arcuata,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti. **Z. cartilaginea,** the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. ciliaris,** the ciliary processes collectively. **Z. denticulata,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane, together with the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. fasciculata,** the central portion of the cortex of the suprarenal capsule, composed of tube-like transverse bands. **Z. glomerulosa,** a part of the cortical portion of the suprarenal capsule, having a net-like appearance on section, situated near the surface of the organ. **Z. ophthalmica,** herpes zoster along the course of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve. **Z. orbicularis,** a thickening of the capsular ligament around the acetabulum. **Z. pectinata,** the outer portion of the basilar membrane, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament. **Z. pellucida,** the thick, solid, elastic envelop of the ovum, corresponding to the cell-wall of a cell. Syn., *Vitelline membrane.* **Z. tecta,** the inner portion of the basilar membrane, bearing the organ of Corti. **Z. terminalis.** See *Terma.*

Zonal (*zo'-nal*) [*zona*]. Pertaining to a girdle or to a band-like structure.

Zonate (*zo'-nāt*) [*zona*]. Marked with concentric bands.

Zone (*zōn*). See *Zona.* **Z., Cornuradicular,** the external part of Burdach's column, abutting on the middle third of the internal border of the posterior horn, and representing approximately the posterior root-zone. **Z., Hypnogenous,** an area or tract, pressure upon which induces sleep. **Z., Hysterogenous,** a region, as the ovarian or submammary region, where pressure in hysteric women calls forth a hysteric attack. **Z., Neogenic,** the subcapsular layer of the kidney, so called because it is the one in which the most active processes are going on. **Z., Sclerotic,** a condition occurring in iritis, marked by a ring of anastomoses of deep conjunctival vessels around the periphery of the cornea, which perforate the sclerotic and anastomose with those of the iris and choroid.

Zonesthesia (*zon-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Girdle-pain.*

Zonular (*zon'-u-lar*) [*zonule*]. Pertaining to or in the shape of a zone or band, as *zonular* cataract.

Zonule (*zon'-ūl*) [*zonula*, a little zone]. A small band. **Z. of Zinn.** See *Zinn's Zonula.*

Zonulitis (*zon-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.

Zoo- (*zo-o-*) [*ζῷον*, an animal]. A prefix meaning animal or pertaining to an animal.

Zooamylon (*zo-o-am'-il-on*) [*zoo-; amylum*, starch]. The ternary substance allied to starch and glycogen found in the cytoplasm of certain sporozoa.

Zoobiology (*zo-o-bi-ol'-o-je*) [*zoo-; biology*]. Animal biology.

Zoochemia, Zoochemistry (*zo-o-ke'-me-ah, zo-o-kem'-is-tre*) [*zoo-; χημεία*, chemistry]. The chemistry of animal life and tissues.

Zoocyst (*zo'-o-sist*) [*zoo-; κύστις*, cell]. A variety of encysted rhizopods resembling a sporocyst, except in the thickness and number of the protective layers.

Zoocytium (*zo-o-sit'-e-um*) [*zoo-; κύτος*, cavity]. The gelatinous matrix secreted by certain infusoria.

Zoodermic (*zo-o-der'-mik*). Pertaining to or taken from the skin of some animal other than man; applied to a form of skin-grafting.

Zoodynamics (*zo-o-di-nam'-iks*) [*zoo-; δύναμις*, power]. Animal physiology.

Zoogenesis (*zo-o-jen'-es-is*) [*zoo-; γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The generation of animal forms.

Zoogenous (*zo-oj'-en-us*) [see *Zoogenesis*]. Developed or derived from animals.

Zooglea (*zo-og'-le-ah*) [*zoo-; γλοιός*, a sticky substance]. A stage in the life-history of certain bacteria in which they lie embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

Zoograft (*zo'-o-graft*) [*zoo-; graft*]. A graft of tissue derived from an animal.

Zoografting (*zo'-o-graft-ing*) [see *Zoograft*]. Grafting with tissue taken from the lower animals.

Zooid (*zo'-oid*) [*zoo-; εἶδος*, like]. 1. Resembling an animal. 2. Any one of a series of more or less independent forms resulting from the development of a single ovum.

Zoolak (*zo'-ol-ak*). A commercial name for matzoon.

Zoology (*zo-ol'-o-je*) [*zoo-; λόγος*, a treatise]. That branch of biology treating of the form, nature, and classification of animals.

Zoomagnetism (*zo-o-mag'-net-izm*). Animal magnetism.

Zoonomia, Zoonomy (*zo-o-no'-me-ah, zo-on'-o-me*) [*zoo-; νόμος*, law]. The principles or laws of animal life; zoobiology.

Zooparasite (*zo-o-par'-as-īt*) [*zoo-; parasite*]. An animal parasite.

Zoopathology (*zo-o-path-ol'-o-je*) [*zoo-; pathology*]. The science of the diseases of animals.

Zoophagous (*zo-of'-ag-us*) [*zoo-; φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Subsisting on animal food.

Zoophobia (*zo-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*zoo-; φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of certain animals.

Zoophyte (*zo'-o-fīt*) [*zoo-; φυτόν*, a plant]. A member of the lower invertebrates.

Zoosperm (*zo'-o-sperm*). See *Spermatozoon.*

Zoospore (*zo'-o-spōr*) [*zoo-; σπόρος*, seed]. A motile spore.

Zootomist (*zo-ot'-o-mist*) [*zoo-; τομή*, a cutting]. One who dissects animals; a comparative anatomist.

Zootomy (*zo-ot'-o-me*) [see *Zootomist*]. The dissection of animals.

Zootrophotoxism (*zo-o-trof-o-toks'-izm*) [*zoo-; τροφή*, nourishment; *τοξικόν*, poison]. Poisoning with infected animal food. **Z., Gastric, Z., Intestinal,** that occurring through ingestion of spoiled flesh, milk, or cheese, and marked by cholera nostras, colic, diarrhea, fever, cramps, progressing to collapse and cyanosis. **Z., Tropeinic, Zootrophotoxismus tropeinicus,** zootrophotoxism due to ingestion of poisonous sausage and salted fish, accompanied by symptoms similar to those of tropeinism.

Zoster (*zos'-ter*). See *Herpes zoster.*

Zouchlos' Test for Albumin. A reagent consisting of 10% of potassium sulfocyanid solution and 20 parts of acetic acid, added drop by drop to an albumin solution, produces a marked cloudiness.

Zuckerkandl's Convolution. The gyrus subcallosus; the peduncle of the callosum; it is located in the mesal aspect of the cerebrum and extends from the chiasm to the rostrum. **Z.'s Dehiscences.** See *Dehiscences, Zuckerkandl's.* **Z.'s Vein,** a small branch of the ethmoid veins through which the veins of the lateral wall of the nose communicate with the cerebral veins.

Zwenger's Test for Cholesterin. See *Liebermann-Buchard's Test.*

Zygal (*zī'-gal*) [*zygon*]. Yoked; applied to cerebral fissures consisting of two pairs of branches connected by a stem.

Zygapophysis (*zi-gap-of'-is-is*) [*zygon; apophysis*]. The articular process of a vertebra.

Zygolabialis (*zi-go-la-be-a'-lis*) [*zygon; labium*, a lip]. The zygomaticus major et minor. See under *Muscle.*

Zygoma (*zi-go'-mah*) [*ζύγωμα*, the cheek-bone]. The arch formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the malar bone.

Zygomatic (*zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*zygoma*]. Pertaining to the zygoma. **Z. Arch,** the zygoma.

Zygomatico- (*zi-go-mat-ik-o-*) [*zygoma*]. A prefix meaning relating to the zygoma.

Zygomaticoauricular (*zi-go-mat-ik-o-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*zygomatico-; auricularis*, of the ear]. Pertaining to the zygoma and the ear.

Zygomaticoauricularis (*zi-go-mat-ik-o-aw-rik-u-la'-ris*) [see *Zygomaticoauricular*]. The attrahens aurem muscle. See under *Muscle.*

Zygomaticofacial (*zi-go-mat-ik-o-fa'-shal*) [*zygomatico-; facies*, face]. Pertaining to the zygoma and the face.

Zygomaticotemporal (*zi-go-mat-ik-o-tem'-po-ral*) [*zygomatico-; temporal*]. Pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone or fossa.

Zygomaticus (*zi-go-mat'-ik-us*) [*zygoma*]. One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma. See under *Muscle*.

Zygomaxillary (*zi-go-maks'-il-a-re*). See *Jugomaxillary*.

Zygon (*zi'-gon*) [ζυγόν, yoke]. In the cerebrum, the bar that connects the two pairs of branches of a zygal fissure.

Zygoneure (*zi'-go-nūr*) [*zygon*; νεῦρον, nerve]. A nerve-cell joining other nerve-cells.

Zylenin, Zylenobacillin (*zi'-len-in, zi-len-o-bas'-il-in*). A toxin from tubercle bacilli.

Zym (*zīm*) [ζύμη, leaven]. An organized ferment. Cf. *Enzym*.

Zymase (*zi'-māz*). 1. See *Microzym*. 2. The unorganized ferment or enzym to which the fermentive activity of the yeast-cell is due. **Z., Buchner's,** that expressed from dried yeast; yeast-cell plasma.

Zyme (*zīm*). See *Zym*.

Zymic (*zi'-mik*) [*zyme*]. Of or pertaining to organized ferments.

Zymin (*zi'-min*) [*zyme*]. 1. A pancreatic preparation used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. See *Zym*. 2. Sterile dried yeast; mixed with sugar and water it is used as an application in leukorrhea of gonorrheal origin.

Zyminized (*zi'-min-īzd*) [*zym*]. A term applied to milk in which a fermentive change has been induced, comparable to peptonization.

Zymo- (*zi-mo-*) [ζύμη, leaven]. A prefix meaning pertaining to or produced by fermentation.

Zymogen (*zi'-mo-jen*) [*zymo-*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The substance existing in the glands secreting a digestive juice, and which, when set free, splits into a ferment (enzym) and a proteid.

Zymogenic (*zi-mo-jen'-ik*) [*zymogen*]. 1. Causing fermentation. 2. Pertaining to or producing a zymogen.

Zymohydrolysis (*zi-mo-hi-drol'-is-is*) [*zymo-*; ὕδωρ, water; λύειν, to loose]. Hydrolysis produced by the cleavage action of enzyms.

Zymoid (*zi'-moid*) [*zymo-*; εἶδος, like]. Resembling an organized ferment.

Zymoidin (*zi-moid'-in*). A proprietary wound antiseptic said to be a mixture of oxids of zinc, bismuth, and aluminium with iodin, boric acid, salicylic acid, phenol, gallic acid, etc.

Zymology (*zi-mol'-o-je*) [*zymo-*; λόγος, science]. The science dealing with fermentation.

Zymolysis (*zi-mol'-is-is*). See *Zymosis* (1).

Zymoma (*zi-mo'-mah*) [ζύμωμα, a fermented mixture]. Any ferment, fermented mixture, or culture.

Zymometer (*zi-mom'-et-er*) [*zymo-*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring fermentation.

Zymophoric, Zymophorous (*zi-mof'-or-ik, zi-mof'-or-us*) [*zymo-*; φορεῖν, to bear]. Exerting a fermentive action; bearing specific fermentive properties.

Zymophyte (*zi'-mo-fīt*) [*zymo-*; φυτόν, a plant]. A microorganism producing fermentation.

Zymose (*zi'-mōs*). See *Enzym*.

Zymosimeter (*zi-mo-sim'-et-er*). See *Zymometer*.

Zymosis (*zi-mo'-sis*) [*zyme*]. 1. Fermentation, the result of the vital activity of certain microorganisms, organized ferments, or zyms. 2. The condition of one affected with a zymotic disease. 3. An infectious disease. **Z. gastrica,** organacidia gastrica in which the organic acids are due to the presence in the stomach of growing, sporulating, budding yeast.

Zymotic (*zi-mot'-ik*) [*zymosis*]. Pertaining to zymosis; produced by zymosis. **Z. Disease,** an infectious disease.

Zymotoxic (*zi-mo-toks'-ik*) [*zymo-*; τοξικόν, poison]. In the side-chain theory, relating to the hemolytic action of the toxophore group.

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